

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section
Railway Earnings Section

Railway & Industrial Section
Bankers' Convention Section

Electric Railway Section
State and City Section

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CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, etc., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day have been \$7,826,221,570 against \$7,709,723,722 last week and \$5,953,004,618 the corresponding week last year.

	1919.	1918.	Per Cent.
New York.....	\$3,706,103,996	\$2,754,506,274	+34.5
Chicago.....	467,310,560	391,762,145	+19.3
Philadelphia.....	363,453,882	317,169,098	+14.6
Boston.....	295,838,327	237,144,040	+24.7
Kansas City.....	182,380,935	138,696,360	+31.5
St. Louis.....	141,296,353	117,773,436	+20.0
San Francisco.....	133,288,340	82,557,556	+49.3
Pittsburgh.....	121,539,829	98,434,121	+23.5
Detroit.....	87,579,669	50,691,395	+72.8
Baltimore.....	63,518,936	49,001,347	+27.3
New Orleans.....	57,877,496	48,041,897	+20.5
Eleven cities, 5 days.....	\$5,610,238,373	\$4,286,678,878	+30.9
Other cities, 5 days.....	926,218,904	721,099,943	+28.4
Total all cities, 5 days.....	\$6,536,457,277	\$5,007,678,821	+30.5
All cities, 1 day.....	1,289,764,293	945,325,797	+36.4
Total all cities for week.....	\$7,826,221,570	\$5,953,004,618	+31.5

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

Detailed figures for the week ending May 17 show:

	1919.	1918.	Inc. or Dec.	1917.	1916.
New York.....	4,429,743,211	3,706,167,607	+19.7	3,230,237,365	2,925,886,941
Philadelphia.....	385,774,363	401,314,411	-3.9	346,205,933	239,731,554
Pittsburgh.....	125,759,928	109,907,305	+14.4	73,263,474	59,035,675
Baltimore.....	74,039,496	62,904,008	+17.7	43,775,114	42,070,225
Buffalo.....	23,987,152	23,551,828	+1.9	22,294,143	17,446,474
Washington.....	16,217,104	13,872,899	+16.9	11,572,547	9,469,329
Albany.....	5,421,359	5,028,215	+7.8	5,838,119	5,455,408
Rochester.....	9,202,281	7,876,203	+16.8	7,197,688	5,832,731
Saratoga.....	4,293,182	3,500,000	+22.7	3,019,885	3,223,328
Syracuse.....	4,290,723	5,130,778	-16.4	4,476,630	3,372,087
Reading.....	2,847,880	3,245,424	-18.2	3,022,126	2,348,428
Wilmingon.....	3,300,090	3,019,950	+9.3	3,209,203	2,706,266
Wilkes-Barre.....	3,500,000	2,200,752	+58.2	1,884,702	2,447,149
Wheeling.....	4,000,000	4,503,288	-11.2	3,330,842	2,193,161
Trenton.....	3,945,968	2,867,730	+30.9	2,769,034	2,103,785
York.....	1,399,347	1,270,319	+10.2	1,148,479	930,785
Lancaster.....	2,551,458	2,772,899	-8.0	2,159,841	1,781,864
Erle.....	2,171,267	2,336,845	-7.1	1,850,443	1,513,403
Shinghamton.....	985,800	944,800	+4.3	1,001,200	984,000
Greensburg.....	1,060,000	1,018,129	+1.8	977,625	850,000
Chester.....	1,094,430	1,498,998	-5.8	1,618,555	1,179,796
Altoona.....	899,633	739,382	+21.0	707,969	690,681
Montclair.....	461,329	460,326	+2.4	474,848	626,337
Total Middle.....	5,105,272,899	4,456,231,117	+14.6	3,772,738,870	3,331,780,624
Boston.....	337,621,806	317,154,349	+6.5	228,733,906	210,413,870
Providence.....	13,846,400	15,587,069	-11.2	11,995,000	10,990,990
Hartford.....	10,201,783	8,353,206	+22.1	8,448,617	8,435,410
New Haven.....	6,305,311	6,093,575	+3.5	4,781,450	4,381,129
Springfield.....	4,160,282	3,935,015	+5.8	4,441,633	4,327,782
Portland.....	2,623,141	2,850,000	-8.0	3,000,000	2,417,832
Worcester.....	4,111,886	3,902,034	+5.4	3,709,532	3,585,524
Fall River.....	2,818,511	2,378,645	+18.5	2,069,764	1,734,751
New Bedford.....	1,706,138	2,319,602	-26.4	1,897,483	1,506,947
Lowell.....	1,101,674	1,427,250	-16.5	1,292,307	1,036,614
Holyoke.....	701,016	838,873	-16.4	904,815	993,387
Bangor.....	777,332	803,714	-2.0	644,596	669,126
Total New Eng.....	386,065,280	365,648,803	+5.6	271,916,103	250,602,372

	1919.	1918.	Inc. or Dec.	1917.	1916.
Chicago.....	569,872,119	504,153,419	+13.1	507,987,633	386,272,569
Cincinnati.....	57,478,460	55,556,764	+3.5	39,242,874	33,463,200
Cleveland.....	95,372,827	80,090,338	+19.1	70,543,821	40,823,958
Detroit.....	95,463,232	65,117,643	+48.9	63,112,212	45,480,663
Indianapolis.....	33,351,380	28,940,997	+15.2	26,100,803	19,746,329
Indianapolis.....	16,180,000	14,647,000	+10.3	14,675,917	10,878,857
Columbus.....	13,009,900	12,124,700	+7.3	9,987,800	8,546,100
Toledo.....	13,014,100	11,292,816	+15.2	11,597,489	9,560,608
Grand Rapids.....	5,344,454	4,983,672	+7.2	5,000,000	2,950,000
Dayton.....	5,609,746	5,453,713	+2.9	5,753,154	4,505,231
Evansville.....	4,478,561	3,956,957	+13.2	3,097,466	1,826,533
Springfield, Ill.....	5,050,792	4,321,791	+16.9	3,217,871	3,175,148
Fort Wayne.....	2,307,042	1,930,418	+19.5	1,882,461	1,462,418
Youngstown.....	1,640,792	1,522,801	+7.7	1,833,049	1,575,679
Rockford.....	4,657,281	3,990,895	+16.7	3,229,359	2,093,243
Akron.....	2,175,000	2,108,738	+3.2	1,593,653	1,058,187
Lexington.....	2,505,000	5,330,000	+78.3	5,728,000	4,424,000
South Bend.....	900,000	730,000	+20.0	468,719	685,390
Quincy.....	1,250,000	1,298,796	-3.5	1,000,000	971,199
Canton.....	1,599,793	1,165,341	+37.3	1,098,644	847,874
Bloomington.....	3,030,139	3,100,000	+26.8	4,395,921	2,417,078
Springfield, Ohio.....	1,322,055	1,257,031	+6.8	1,098,211	807,002
Decatur.....	1,299,923	1,108,636	+17.2	1,023,018	808,558
Mansfield.....	1,312,781	1,124,287	+16.7	1,034,912	594,246
Danville.....	570,000	573,103	-0.5	455,114	462,308
Jacksonville, Ill.....	864,920	687,771	+48.3	435,072	308,150
Lima.....	1,030,000	987,599	+5.3	850,000	713,791
Owensboro.....	955,421	1,087,837	-12.1	532,327	327,365
Ann Arbor.....	380,000	345,816	+10.0	381,001	363,556
Adrian.....	84,790	79,374	+6.8	123,614	102,456
Lansing.....	1,035,000	988,722	+4.8	1,273,477	1,273,477
Tot. Mid. West.....	955,593,079	822,154,714	+16.2	787,428,841	589,212,581
San Francisco.....	135,592,412	105,417,870	+28.5	91,743,875	69,837,140
Los Angeles.....	44,036,000	30,945,000	+42.3	33,694,000	25,434,072
Seattle.....	38,029,889	37,409,681	+1.7	31,599,406	14,250,843
Portland.....	31,689,929	21,717,161	+45.9	18,245,498	10,697,090
Salt Lake City.....	15,467,054	13,650,038	+13.2	13,354,679	8,471,823
Spokane.....	9,895,381	8,121,917	+19.4	6,000,365	4,679,882
Tacoma.....	4,685,104	5,117,004	-8.4	3,367,249	2,347,370
Oakland.....	9,496,218	6,438,546	+40.6	5,320,106	4,422,073
San Diego.....	2,401,613	2,200,168	+9.6	2,620,609	2,601,351
Sacramento.....	4,331,603	3,591,798	+20.6	2,766,357	2,051,723
Pasadena.....	1,695,690	1,037,552	+53.3	1,261,339	963,469
Fresno.....	2,665,119	2,065,682	+29.6	1,581,807	1,137,472
San Jose.....	1,200,000	1,004,134	+24.5	772,016	546,654
Stockton.....	2,213,044	1,994,434	+16.0	1,700,241	1,171,242
Yakima.....	1,191,673	866,153	+37.5	726,235	456,654
Reno.....	926,940	618,374	+51.4	531,219	360,868
Long Beach.....	1,565,621	1,018,174	+53.7	632,854	600,858
Total Pacific.....	307,133,260	243,213,647	+26.3	206,346,945	150,140,630
Kansas City.....	210,713,792	174,742,046	+20.6	137,224,012	83,961,020
Minneapolis.....	42,345,168	28,105,976	+50.7	36,399,251	23,143,405
Omaha.....	55,728,211	66,859,789	-2.0	37,244,662	22,506,899
St. Paul.....	19,121,519	14,000,998	+36.6	15,764,057	14,722,661
Denver.....	24,980,218	22,788,445	+9.6	14,031,082	13,300,000
St. Joseph.....	17,534,603	17,511,437	+0.1	14,560,086	9,224,684
Des Moines.....	9,307,651	9,190,580	+1.4	8,143,718	6,501,065
Duluth.....	6,837,560	4,395,888	+55.6	7,201,687	4,250,911
Sioux City.....	10,000,000	7,695,484	+25.1	6,232,554	3,870,030
Wichita.....	10,953,531	8,074,895	+35.7	5,898,330	4,692,130
Lincoln.....	5,357,390	4,563,316	+17.7	4,549,130	2,263,473
Lincoln.....	3,169,504	3,435,865	-7.7	2,442,356	1,829,866
Cedar Rapids.....	2,394,477	1,866,453	+28.3	2,336,779	1,584,754
Fargo.....	2,255,281	1,956,868	+16.2	1,856,199	1,719,455
Colorado Springs.....	1,038,986	788,332	+31.8	723,403	673,057
Pueblo.....	829,174	890,670	-6.8	695,111	646,374
Fremont.....	743,552	735,664	-1.1	639,704	625,000
Waterloo.....	1,801,099	2,204,120	-18.3	2,558,000	2,069,615
Helena.....	2,087,972	1,848,706	+12.9	1,709,885	1,634,784
Aberdeen.....	1,717,189	1,345,206	+27.9	972,101	879,785
Billings.....	1,329,896	1,040,018	+27.9	1,107,185	721,256
Hastings.....	649,555	655,805	-0.9	485,756	290,594
Tot					

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Congress should heed the President's declaration, contained in his message to Congress, that "the railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year" and be governed accordingly—that is, make legislative provision to that end. That declaration is one of the very few positive statements to be found in the message. It is quite unlike the President's dissertation on the relations between capital and labor, which is vague, indefinite, forced and unconvincing—written like the composition of a school boy, who wants to say something, but does not know what or how to say it, but goes through the task all the same, because it is an indispensable requirement and hopes it will please those for whom it is intended and find acceptance in their eyes.

It is certainly assuring to have the President proclaim in this unqualified way that it is his intention to turn these railroad properties back to their owners. In view of the attitude of Mr. McAdoo last December, just before his resignation as Director-General of Railroads, there had been some fear that possibly a disposition might exist on the part of the Administration to force upon the attention of Congress the experiment of a five-year period of Government control. Public sentiment, however, has been manifesting itself very strongly against any scheme for furthering Government control, and Mr. Wilson's emphatic declaration removes all ground for apprehension on that score. The President having announced what he intends to do in the premises, the obligation now rests upon Congress to enact legislation which shall so safeguard the action which is contemplated as to deprive it of menace to the owners of the properties and to the general public. It is obvious that the roads cannot be turned back, willy-nilly, in the present state of things. That would spell disaster and bankruptcy. Under Government control, operating cost (chiefly by reason of the higher wage schedules put in effect) has increased so enormously that the bulk of the carriers are barely earning their running expenses.

Under present conditions, therefore, if the roads were turned back without provision for higher rates, they would in short order become bankrupt, unable either to pay dividends or interest charges. In that state they would no longer be able to perform their transportation functions, and the business of the whole country come to a standstill. This is too plain to need argument, and it is a situation that it is the bounden duty of Congress to avert at all hazards. It is clear that the old equilibrium between revenues and expenses—so that income shall once more be large enough not only to provide for running expenses, but to take care also of the customary interest and dividend requirements—cannot be restored except by raising rates. Reductions in wages are out of the question so long as commodity prices continue at present levels and the cost of living remains so high.

It seems easy enough to raise transportation rates, but in view of the substantial advances in rates already established, and the fact that transportation enters as an element of cost into practically everything, such a step should not be lightly entered upon.

But who is to determine the extent of the advance. Obviously, that cannot be left to the decision of that archaic and discredited body, the Inter-State Com-

merce Commission, for in that contingency the case of the carriers would be prejudged against them in advance. Some other body will have to be created for the purpose. And what is more, the new schedule of higher rates must be determined *before* the owners can once more be charged with financial responsibility for the properties. When this is said, it becomes apparent that there is hardly time enough between now and the end of the calendar year for the accomplishment of the undertaking. Congress should fall in with the idea of the President and agree to the return of the roads at the date set by him, but it should at the same time provide that the payment of rental by the Government is to continue for at least another calendar year.

That would allow time for working out a scheme of rates and for a full and complete study of the question, preventing the undue haste under which even a meritorious scheme for the future control and regulation of the roads might be wrecked. Congress might designate Regional boards—say, one for the East, one for the West and one for the South—for the study and determination of the question, each to be supreme within its own jurisdiction and to be confined to such jurisdiction. These boards, working concurrently, could act to better advantage and with greater expedition than a single central body. On these boards the best talent of the country might be placed, including representatives of all the different interests—the owners, the public and the workers—and these boards might be directed to report their conclusions well before the end of the calendar year during which the Government guarantee is to remain in force. The boards might be empowered to allow consolidations, *within the time prescribed*, even of competing roads, for the purpose of simplification and to promote economy of operation. Certainly in this or some other way a bridge will have to be provided to carry the roads over from their present unfortunate status to a new and better status on which their future is to be worked out.

The foreign export trade of the United States, at least as represented by the aggregate values of the commodities sent out, shows no signs of contraction. On the contrary, with the volume of tonnage available for the transportation of goods steadily increasing and demand from abroad continuing extremely urgent, the latest aggregate of monthly outflow (that for April 1919) is not only the best on record by some 92 million dollars (exceeding January in that amount) but comes close to equaling the total for any quarterly period prior to the breaking out of the war in Europe. As only the mere total value of the month's exports is as yet available it is not possible to state authoritatively the direction the indicated increased outflow has taken, but in the absence of details it is quite safe to assume from the outward movement of vessels that it has been largely to the principal countries of Continental Europe (other than Germany and Austria) although shared in by South America, Asia and Africa. In fact the only directions in which there has been any evidence of mentionable decrease is in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Canada.

Higher prices have, of course, been an important factor in the building up of this phenomenal April outflow but the increase over previous high records is so great that it almost seems safe to conclude

that a high water mark quantitatively also has been set. As we remarked two months ago, however, the significance of this, as well as all other recent high totals must be qualified in a measure, as they do not altogether reflect ordinary trade movements of merchandise. In other words, shipments are included that cannot be properly classed as exports—that is, supplies, &c., for the American forces abroad. Commodities sent abroad on Government vessels are not included in the trade statistics, but where supplies go forward on merchant vessels they form a part of the totals. This latter has been the case more or less of late, but no separate record of the shipments is available, making it impossible for us to ascertain the extent to which the totals have been swollen thereby.

The total of the merchandise exported in April this year was \$714,513,378, against \$500,442,906 for the period a year ago and 530 millions in 1917. For the ten months of the fiscal year (July 1 1918 to April 30 1919, inclusive), the export aggregate, at \$5,704,919,778, is not only 820 millions above that of last year, contrast being with \$4,884,987,181, but shows a gain of nearly 540 millions over 1916-17 and is 2,311 millions in excess of 1915-16. Merchandise imports were also of imposing amount, although exceeded in four previous monthly periods. They aggregate \$272,955,326, against \$278,981,327 in April 1918 and \$253,935,966 in 1917. For the ten months since July 1 1918 the imports at \$2,473,916,450 compare with \$2,362,452,434 in 1917-18 and exceed 1916-17 by 402 millions. The export balance for April reached the unprecedented sum of \$441,558,052 (31½ millions greater than that for January) this contrasting with \$221,461,579 a year ago and \$275,991,849 in 1917, while for the ten months of 1918-19 exports ran ahead of imports by \$3,231,003,328; in 1917-18 the excess was \$2,522,534,747 and in 1916-17 just a little short of 3,100 millions. Parenthetically, the ten months trade balance is much greater than the total exports for any full fiscal year prior to 1915-16, and well in excess of the aggregate foreign trade of the country (exports and imports combined) a decade back.

Gold exports during April were of very moderate volume, reaching only \$1,770,057, and practically all to South America. Imports, on the other hand, although not heavy, were with the exception of March, the heaviest since June last. They aggregated \$6,691,795 and came mainly, if not wholly, from Canada. Our net gain of the metal was, therefore, \$4,921,738, which wipes out the previously existing net export and gives for the ten months ended April 30 1919 a balance of imports of \$3,503,188. This compares with an export balance of \$98,648,230 for the period in 1917-18 and an import balance of \$666,515,347 in 1916-17. Silver exports for the month were \$25,076,574 and for the ten months reached \$259,967,587 (largely to India) against which there were imports of \$63,833,203, mainly from Mexico, leaving the net outflow \$196,134,384, against \$26,555,131 in 1917-18 and \$35,015,432 in 1916-17.

Building construction returns for the United States for April 1919 reflect a marked revival of activity in this important industry as compared with previous monthly periods for some time back, with all sections of the country sharing in it to a greater or lesser extent. Moreover, further expansion undeterred by

the high cost of materials and labor, would seem likely if encouragement is forthcoming from the moneyed interests. At least that seems to be the situation locally as brought out at a conference at the City Hall on Monday last. Men prominent in the building industry then told the Mayor that long-term loans at reasonable interest will stimulate construction work and put a speedy end to housing congestion in the city. The three-year mortgage with the possibility of having it called at the end of the term was mentioned as one deterring influence. On the other hand, it was intimated that if borrowing on mortgages could be done on a twenty or thirty-year basis, or even for half that time, building would receive its greatest impetus.

For April the outlay contemplated under the permits issued at 171 cities of the country aggregates \$87,535,570, against \$54,247,208 in the month of 1918 and approximately 87 million dollars in 1917. Greater New York's prospective expenditure is \$16,626,434, against \$6,506,814 and \$10,184,287, with all boroughs sharing conspicuously in the increase over a year ago. For the 170 outside cities the total at \$70,909,136 contrasts with \$47,740,394 and 77 millions, respectively. Among the larger cities reporting very noteworthy gains are Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Richmond, Newark, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Washington, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Atlanta, Memphis, Norfolk, Portland (Ore.), Seattle and New Haven. But even greater expansion is to be noted in some localities of lesser prominence, such as Akron, Long Beach and Fort Worth.

For the four months of 1919 the aggregates of all sections except the Other Western exhibit satisfactory gains over 1918. Twenty-five New England cities report an increase of 5¼ million dollars, largely at Boston and Hartford; 42 in the Middle group exclusive of Greater New York, an expansion of 7¼ millions, with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Rochester the main contributors, and 30 in the Middle West, a gain of 21 millions, 4½ millions of which at Chicago, 5½ millions at Detroit, and 4 millions at Akron. The South (33 cities) increased its total 6½ millions over last year. Activity at Portland and Long Beach is the feature of the exhibit made by 15 Pacific Coast cities, where an excess of 4 millions is disclosed. The "Other Western" section of 25 cities reports a falling off of 5¼ millions, but this is due entirely to the decline at St. Paul, where there was extreme activity in construction work in April a year ago. In all, for the 170 cities outside of Greater New York, we have for the four months an aggregate of \$172,120,552, against \$133,609,771 last year and some 244 millions in 1917, and including New York's totals of \$40,943,642 and \$21,247,913 and \$45,214,124, respectively, the exhibit for the country as a whole stands at \$213,064,194, against \$154,857,684 a year ago and 289 millions in 1917.

In the Dominion of Canada building operations are also becoming more active, with the gradual return to normal conditions, but as yet it is apparent mainly in the eastern sections of the country and in such cities as Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec and Halifax. The April building permits issued in 27 Eastern cities call for an outlay of \$4,512,572, against \$2,493,425 in 1918, while for 13 Western localities the respective totals are \$1,280,445 and \$637,396. For the four months the aggregate for the 40 cities is \$11,839,-

815 (\$9,534,730 East and \$2,305,085 West), against \$7,681,749 in 1918 and some 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions in 1917.

While the Germans continued their protests against the acceptance of the terms of the peace treaty, they devoted more of their time this week to the drafting of their "observations" and counter-proposals, which, according to the time fixed on May 7, had to be completed and filed with Chairman Clemenceau of the Peace Congress not later than 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, May 22. This activity of a constructive nature applied to both the plenipotentiaries and their numerous technical advisers and assistants at Versailles, and also to the Cabinet in Berlin. Phillip Scheidemann, Chancellor, said that he and his associates in the Ministry were "discussing continually counter peace terms, based without restrictions on President Wilson's principles." These principles, or what have been most frequently spoken of as the President's "14 points," have been made the foundation of all the contentions of the Germans since the terms of the treaty were presented to their Versailles representatives, and they have had opportunity to examine them. Behind those "points" they have taken refuge, likewise, in all their vociferous objections to the document. To do this, Chancellor Scheidemann declared last Saturday was "the right of the new Germany, upon which," he added, "the Government will insist to the last." In a special cablegram from Berlin that appeared here on Monday it was set forth that "Germany has taken the attitude that President Wilson's 14 points and his subsequent speeches relating thereto, together with the exchange of notes with Washington between Oct. 3 and Nov. 5 1918, constitute, to all intents and purposes, an international agreement, solemnly binding on both sides, the abandonment of which would be nothing less than a violation in a sense of the international law."

There was a continuance this week of the rumors of dissensions among the German peace plenipotentiaries on the one hand and between members of the Cabinet on the other, and also of pronounced differences of opinion between certain peace commissioners and equally prominent members of the German Ministry. A semi-official statement appeared in Berlin at the close of last week in which it was asserted, however, that there was "complete unity between the Versailles plenipotentiaries and Berlin." Advices from the latter centre said that the Pan-German newspapers were circulating rumors that the "Ebert-Scheidemann Government intends to sign the Allied peace terms, notwithstanding their severe provisions." These assertions were characterized as striking "a false note," and it was alleged vigorously that the "Government is fully united in its intention to carry out its recently stated policy of declining to sign the compact."

At the beginning of this week the reports that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, would soon resign, and in fact that he had asked to be relieved of his duties at Versailles, were also circulated freely in that centre and Paris. The facts were that on Saturday evening he left for Spa to confer with representatives of the German Government. When he took his departure from Versailles, it was claimed that actually he was going to Berlin and that he would not be seen at the Peace Congress again. As already indicated, he did

not go as far as the German capital, and was back in Versailles Monday evening. Herr Leinert and Herr Scheucking were left in charge of the negotiations there during his absence. Upon his return von Brockdorff-Rantzau was accompanied by Herr Landsberg and Herr Giesberts, both of whom had left Versailles for Berlin shortly after the peace terms were presented to the Germans, and who, it was claimed, had resigned. In the party also were Max von Wasserman, one of the managers of the Reichsbank; General von Secht, a military expert, and about 40 other persons. Again the report was heard that the Chairman of the German delegation would resign, and this time it was claimed that he would be succeeded by Chancellor Scheidemann. Confirmation was not forthcoming, and up to the present time there has been no announcement of his resignation, and in fact no official statement that he contemplated giving up his present important post. Upon the contrary, the Versailles dispatches of Tuesday stated that upon his return the Count "was apparently in the best of humor and showed no trace of depression." Among the prominent men whom he was reported to have seen during his brief conference at Spa was Dr. Dernburg, who was formerly well known in the United States.

It was asserted positively in advices from several European centres that reached here late Tuesday afternoon, that the Germans would not sign the treaty. For instance, Copenhagen heard the report and sent it out promptly, that a semi-official statement had been issued in Berlin, in which it was claimed that at the conference at Spa on Sunday between German peace delegates and German political leaders, it had been decided absolutely that "the peace terms were unacceptable," and that "Germany would do all in its power "to find a practicable basis of peace which takes into account our opponents' justifiable demands, and also those capable of being borne and carried out by the German people." Then, too, a Paris cablegram, likewise received on Tuesday afternoon, claimed that "Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has become more determined than ever, as a result of the Spa conference, not to sign the peace treaty." It was further asserted that, as the result of his conference with prominent representatives of the Government, he had become convinced that "Germany would never consent to sign the peace treaty."

At the same time it was reported that he had brought "with him from Spa a complete set of counter-proposals, drawn up in Berlin and approved by a National Assembly peace commission, which he intends to present at the end of the 15 days allotted by the Big Four for the consideration of the treaty."

This latter assertion did not harmonize with the rather definite report, or statement even, in a Paris cablegram published here last Sunday, that the Germans had sought, and probably would be granted, a ten day extension for preparing and filing their "observations." Neither did it jibe with a Paris dispatch on Wednesday morning in which it was claimed that the German peace plenipotentiaries would ask an extension of time of six to eight days, on the ground that the "Germans had been unable to digest and prepare their counter-proposals." In that message the opinion was expressed that "the Allies probably would grant some extension, while

perfecting plans for the occupation of Germany, if she refused to sign the treaty." The belief was said to prevail in Paris at that time that the signing would not actually take place earlier than June 10, and perhaps not until June 15. Wednesday afternoon advices received here from Paris stated definitely that Chairman von Brockdorff-Rantzau of the German peace delegation had asked for an extension of time, claiming that it would be impossible for Germany to finish her reply by the expiration of the allotted 15 days, on Thursday.

As has been true from the very beginning, the advices this week were so absolutely contradictory as to make it practically impossible to decide what was fact and what was fiction with regard to peace matters. For illustration, on Wednesday afternoon, as just noted, while it was asserted in one dispatch, without reservation, than an extension had been sought, in another, supposed to be equally trustworthy, the statement was made that the German delegates apparently had their counter-proposals well under way toward completion, for submission to the Allies. There were no evidences, according to this dispatch, of "the hurried and intense activity on the part of the members of the peace delegation and their advisers, such as marked the first few days of their stay at Versailles." Continuing, this message said: "The leading delegates here have intimated no intention of asking an extension of time beyond May 22." A cablegram from Paris received earlier the same day said: "The German plenipotentiaries will deliver their 'observations' on the peace terms to-morrow. No extension of time for replying has been given them."

The real truth about the matter did not become definitely known in this country until Thursday morning, when it was learned that the Chairman of the German peace delegation had asked for an extension, without naming a definite date for its termination, and that Chairman Clemenceau of the Peace Congress, had replied that the "Allied and Associated Governments are willing to grant an extension until Thursday, May 29th." This means, undoubtedly, that the treaty will not be signed, even next week. According to Paris advices Thursday morning, the belief prevailed there that the signatures would not be attached before June 10 or 15, as suggested in an earlier paragraph. In granting the extension the Allies were said to have had two objects in view, namely "First, to give time for sentiment in Germany to crystallize further, realizing that it is the German people who must decide the matter, and believing that more mature reflection will convince them that it will be better to sign the treaty; second, to permit the completion of extensive military plans for the occupation of Germany, in case the Germans refuse to sign." Yesterday the further suggestion was offered that the days of grace would give the German authorities further opportunity to quiet opposition to the treaty on the part of the German people, and also for Chancellor Scheidemann, Matthias Erzberger, Gustav Noske and other prominent Germans to modify somewhat their extreme language regarding the treaty.

As to whether the German Peace Commissioners would sign the treaty, and if so, whether promptly or otherwise, the reports and advices from Paris, Versailles, Berlin, London and Washington were just

about as conflicting and confusing, as they were relative to the probability of an extension of time being granted for submitting objections to the treaty. In what was declared to be an exclusive interview, with a correspondent of a New York evening newspaper, President Ebert of Germany was reported to have said that "Germany would suffer occupation rather than sign the peace treaty," and to have alleged also that "the peace conditions which had been framed at Paris are really a mockery of President Wilson's 14 points." He was quoted, furthermore, as saying that "Germany's worst militarists would not have decreed to place the world under such a carefully calculated manifesto of suicide as the Paris peace treaty." In reply to a question by the interviewer as to whether Germany "would fight to oppose the peace treaty," President Ebert is reported to have said, "Not now," suggesting that "the present troops available are only police troops, which will withdraw in order to avoid a clash." On Tuesday came a cablegram from Berlin relating that, in addressing a "demonstration" the day before, President Ebert had declared that "Germany would never sign the peace treaty." It was in this address that he set up the claim that "foreign countries will not permit the proscription of Germany. They will raise their voices with us that the peace of enslavement, which we will never sign, shall not come to pass." On Thursday morning there appeared here an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin containing a statement said to have been authorized by the German Cabinet, which read in part as follows: "Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it, because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor, and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present, but also for still unborn generations."

Possibly President Ebert was encouraged to make his statements by knowledge of the fact that several days before Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, had requested Pope Benedict "to intervene in the situation between the Allied Powers and Germany in order to protect Germany from the complete breakdown which menaces her." According to advices from Cologne the Cardinal asserted that "the peace conditions would mean the utter ruin of Germany, and would be a cruel violation of the rights of 70,000,000 inhabitants of the country." On Sunday it was reported from Rome that the Pope, "with a view to co-operating in the speedy re-establishment of lasting peace throughout the world, has taken steps to communicate an appeal from the Allied peace terms, signed by the entire German Episcopacy, to one of the most important delegations at the Peace Congress." In explanation of the Pope's action it was said that his "purpose was to have the treaty conditions imposed upon Germany so modified as to make them acceptable," and, furthermore, that he regarded them as "impossible of fulfillment."

This, of course, was not the first time that the head of the Catholic Church had appeared as a peace intermediary. Going backward in his record in this particular, it may be noted that his last previous proposal was made on March 11 of this year, when he was reported to have addressed the Allied nations, urging them to hasten the signing of the treaty with the Germans in order to prevent internal upheavals in Germany and also to prevent Bolshevism getting

a firmer hold on that country. It will be recalled also that on Aug. 16 1917 a little more than four months after the United States entered the war, the Pope offered a peace proposal in which he suggested that "an agreement be reached on a reduction of armaments and the establishment of the principle of arbitration." His proposal called, furthermore, for the evacuation of Belgium and France; for a settlement of the damages and cost of the war on a basis of "reciprocal conditions," and for the settlement of territorial problems in a conciliatory manner "with due regard to the aspirations of the inhabitants of the regions affected." It was in his reply to these suggestions for peace that Secretary of State Lansing made what is now his somewhat famous statement that "we cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany for anything," and also turned down the other features of the Pope's proposals in polite but conclusive terms.

In opposition to President Ebert's statement and those of a similar character by other prominent members of the German Government, a rather significant statement was said to have been made early in the week, upon his return from Berlin, by a member of the German peace delegation, who has the rank of Chancellor of Legation: "We will sign, despite all, because we will be hacked to pieces if we return to Berlin without signing." Last Saturday one of the secretaries of the German peace mission, who even under the extremely trying circumstances in which he was placed evidently had not lost a keen sense of humor and a striking gift for figurative expression, is reported to have made the following reply to a query as to whether his superiors would sign the treaty: "What else can we do but sign? We are on the ground, your knees are on our stomachs and your thumbs in our eyes." On Monday a dispatch from Paris stated that the framers of the peace treaty were not disturbed over the German propaganda against that document, that was being spread broadcast, and that they were confident that it would be signed after the "tempest in the teapot" had blown over. On Tuesday and Wednesday reiterations of this belief appeared in the advices from Paris and London. A special cablegram from Berlin that arrived on the latter date claimed that the substance of the German reply would be that "the German Government finds the proposed peace terms submitted by the Allied and Associated Governments as not coming within President Wilson's 14 points, the basis for peace accepted by both sides, and therefore not acceptable."

In other Berlin advices received Thursday it was claimed that "diligent inquiry in official quarters and in political circles failed to reveal any clues as to the nature or contents of the German reply which is to be presented at Versailles." On Wednesday also a well-known correspondent of a prominent New York newspaper cabled that "the general impression in Conference circles is that the Germans will ultimately sign the treaty," although he added that "the rather general opinion is that the German plenipotentiaries will first resign as a protest against the treaty," but that this idea is "coupled with confidence that they will be persuaded to withdraw their resignations and sign." That the foregoing could scarcely be much more than speculation follows as a matter of course. Washington advices on Thursday stated, however, that "in Administration circles it is confidently predicted that eventually Ger-

many will sign." Information said to have been received in Paris about midweek indicated that the Berlin Government had become alarmed because of the demonstrations against accepting the peace terms, it being feared that another revolution might develop as a consequence. The belief was said to prevail in the Paris capital that the "Ebert Government may decide that the best way to meet the situation is to direct its plenipotentiaries at Versailles to sign the treaty without delay."

The decision of the Peace Conference authorities to grant an extension of one week for the Germans to formulate and present their "observations" and counter proposals to the peace treaty naturally has raised the question as to whether those authorities will consent to make any modifications of the original terms. Most of the advices from Paris have declared rather positively that they would not. Thursday morning it was asserted in a special cablegram that "the Allies have no intention of modifying the terms." In another dispatch the following idea of the situation was given: "It is stated in the highest circles that no change in the German peace treaty is contemplated, but it is admitted that circumstances may warrant the Council of Four in watchful waiting, without any hard and fast program." Judging from what they have done so far, it would seem safe to assert that the Peace Conference authorities have a decidedly "hard and fast program," to which they intend to adhere closely.

Certain it is that they have made short work thus far of all the proposals of the Germans relative to changing the peace treaty. According to the latest advices some 12 or 15 such notes have been presented. Reference might be made particularly to their demands with respect to the Sarre Valley, responsibility for the war, and the giving up of criminals. A week ago to-day it was reported in Paris that the Commission on Territorial Affairs of the Peace Conference had drafted a "peremptory answer" to the objections of the Germans to provisions of the peace treaty with respect to the Sarre Valley and the left bank of the Rhine. Nothing developed during the week, until yesterday morning, to indicate any inclination on the part of Peace Conference authorities to modify their original stipulations regarding these matters. Paris advices yesterday stated, however, that "slight modifications of the terms of the award" had been made. In his request for an extension of time for replying to the treaty, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau gave notice to Chairman Clemenceau that the German plenipotentiaries intended to present six more notes dealing with important features of the treaty, among which was Alsace-Lorraine. Although it became known yesterday also that the Allies had made "some modifications in the terms regarding reparations," it is difficult to imagine how the British and American delegates, not to mention the French, of course, could consider for a moment anything that would not give that long disputed stretch of country to France as completely as set forth in the terms of the treaty, in the form presented to the Germans on May 7.

Regarding the questions of responsibility for the war and reparation, over both of which the Germans have shown special resentment, Chairman Clemenceau made a characteristically terse reply on Wednesday to their requests for modification. He

declared that "Germany recognized in 1918, implicitly but clearly, both the aggression and her responsibility," and added "it is too late to seek to deny them to-day." Thursday afternoon it became known that the Council of Four had delivered its reply to the German note with respect to the return of prisoners of war. It declared that "the Allies differentiate between ordinary prisoners and those guilty of crime, and that the latter will be held and punished." It is worth noting that the Allied and Associated Governments have taken only a short time thus far to frame their reply to the objections of the Germans. This would seem to indicate that the latter will have answers to all their notes soon after they file the last of them, and that the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers will be ready to sign immediately thereafter. The opinion was expressed in Paris advices on Thursday that, with the filing of the six notes referred to by the Chairman of the German delegation in his request for an extension of time, the Germans would stop their note writing and consequently would have no excuse for requesting further extensions. Yesterday announcement was made that already the Allies had turned down the German League of Nations and also the protests with respect to the economic features of the treaty.

Regarding the latter they point out that "the shortage of merchant ships, the shortage of coal, and the economic crisis—are all chiefly the result, not of the terms of peace, but of the savagery of the war which Germany herself conducted." According to reports in circulation in Paris the note was the work of the American experts of the Allied Economic Commission.

Chairman Brockdorff-Rantzau and several other members of the German peace delegation left Versailles for Spa Thursday evening to confer with Chancellor Scheidemann, Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and Dr. Bell, the Colonial Minister. It is expected that the peace delegates will be back in Versailles to-morrow.

At frequent intervals during the week came the report from Paris, and also from London on Thursday, that the American delegates were dissatisfied with the German peace treaty and that several of them had resigned. Early in the week it was claimed that the number was three, but on Thursday it was said to have reached nine. Those who had dropped out were spoken of as "technical authorities." Thursday the Director of Experts of the American Peace Commission was quoted in Paris as admitting that "there had been some resignations of subordinates from his force," but that they were not "chiefs of sections." The same day a Paris correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" of London was quoted as having telegraphed his paper that a member of the American delegation had said that "the treaty does not mean peace; it means war." Friends of President Wilson were quoted near the end of the week as saying that even he was not satisfied with the treaty, which, in all probability, is true. If the facts were known, unquestionably no one who helped to frame it is satisfied with the document in all particulars. Regardless of the high moral principles on which it was supposed to have been based, there is every reason to believe that actually it represents diplomatic and international bargaining to a greater extent than the American delegates, at least, who did not

go to Paris in search of territory or financial reparation for their country, would like to have seen. It has been indicated also in Paris cablegrams that the Americans were opposed to the treaty because they did not believe it to be workable in some important respects, an idea which, it was declared yesterday, the British delegation shared to some extent. President Wilson's friends were quoted as saying that he believes the treaty is the "best it was possible to obtain, considering all conditions, and also that he was said "to accept it as an accomplished fact now that it is in its final form." It is argued that, owing to the extremely difficult problems presented, this is the reasonable view to take, although it may be true, as frequently alleged, that Mr. Wilson made concessions, even with respect to some principles, in order to obtain the support of the British and French delegates for the League of Nations, which he regarded as absolutely essential to the success of the peace treaty.

Readers of the daily papers, more particularly those people who do not do much more than skim over the headlines on the first page, might easily have assumed that matters at the Peace Congress were practically at a standstill during the early part of the week. This assumption could have been based upon the fact that the first few pages in nearly all the daily papers were devoted largely to the accounts of the attempts of several daring fliers to cross the Atlantic Ocean in airplanes, and that little Peace Congress news was in sight. To find the latter it was necessary, in most cases, to turn over from three to six or seven pages. Even then one did not find the quota of that kind of news to which the eye of the careful reader had been accustomed for weeks and even months. One American correspondent stated on Wednesday, however, that "these are busy days with the Council of Four and its many technical advisers, although little shows on the surface." Among the important questions still unsettled at that time, according to this correspondent and other advices as well, were the exact terms of the Austrian treaty, the best way to deal with Hungary, because of her failure to accept an invitation to send delegates to the Peace Congress, how to dispose of Turkey, and last, but not least of all by any means, the Italian situation.

Monday afternoon the Austrian delegates to the Peace Congress exchanged their credentials in the Pavilion Henry IV at St. Germain. The ceremony which was said to have lasted no more than four minutes, must have been formal and perfunctory in the extreme. According to all accounts it was devoid of the unpleasant incidents, such as marked the action of the Chairman of the German peace delegation when he presented its credentials to the Allied and Associated representatives at Versailles on May 7. Jules Cambon presided at the meeting with the Austrians and presented the credentials of the Allied and Associated Powers, while Chancellor Renner was the spokesman for the Austrian delegation. The terms of the Austrian treaty apparently were under consideration all week by the Council of Four. At the outset the hope was entertained and expressed that they would be ready for submission to the Austrian delegation late this week, but yesterday's advices stated that the treaty would not be completed until the first of the week, perhaps on Monday.

It was stated, also, that the document would be about as long as the German treaty, and would require the payment of an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000, which, it was said, financial authorities believed Austria could provide. Apparently the completion of the treaty has been delayed considerably by the failure of Hungary to send delegates to the Peace Congress. In fact, it was claimed that this necessitated the re-writing of a considerable portion of the treaty, concerning overlapping questions relating to the former Dual Monarchy. The Austrian delegates were pictured as taking things very easy in their comfortable quarters at St. Germain, and to be enjoying particularly the abundant food that was supplied to them. Their chief mission was reported as being "to secure adjustment of finances and raw materials, to regulate exchange and to have the Allies exert their influence upon the various republics of the old Empire to return to their normal life." In a Paris dispatch it was even asserted that "the Austrian delegates, composed mostly of Socialists, have gone to St. Germain with the hope of being able to trade their plan for German fusion for economic betterment and then resume, a few years later, its scheme for union with Germany." This sounds rather pessimistic, but nevertheless may prove to be correct. It was claimed in Paris advices near the end of the week that the Austrians would sign the treaty presented to them without delay.

From the beginning of the Peace Conference until this week little appeared in all the European advices about Turkey. It might almost have been assumed by the superficial readers of European news that that country had dropped out of sight, and consequently would not have to be dealt with by the Peace Conference. Through a Paris cablegram received here on Tuesday it became known that the British delegates had advanced the idea that, for political reasons and to avoid a religious war, at least a semblance of the Turkish empire should be retained and that "Constantinople should remain in the political possession of the Sultan." The following day Paris cablegrams indicated that the suggestion had provoked much discussion in Peace Conference circles, but that the probability was that "the Sultan would remain in Constantinople as head of the Moslem faith, but with only nominal temporal authority." On Thursday the situation with respect to the Turkish question was pictured as being increasingly acute. It was said that strenuous efforts were being made to work out a plan for the dismemberment of the country that would not provoke a religious war. There appeared to be little or no hope of the American delegates accepting a mandate for Turkey, with the Sultan permitted to remain in Constantinople. The delegation from India made a strong plea for his retention as head of the Moslem faith in Turkey, with which the British delegation was said to be in accord. As might have been expected, the British support of this proposal raised a great storm of protest in Paris. Henry Morgenthau of New York, and formerly American Ambassador to Turkey, was quoted in a Paris cablegram on Thursday as saying "to leave the Turk in Constantinople would condone the murder of a million people." Last evening announcement was made in Paris that he had submitted a memorandum to President Wilson on the Turkish situation, in which he recommended that if the United States assumed a

mandate for Turkey, Constantinople, Anatolia and Armenia should be included. According to Paris advices, also received last evening, the Chinese delegation will sign the peace treaty, but with reservations relative to Kiao-Chau and Shantung. This, it was said, will not affect the treaty as a whole, and at the same time will preserve Chinese rights.

So far as the Paris advices indicate, substantial progress is not being made in dealing with the Italian situation, although it was claimed a few days ago that an announcement of the final terms might be made soon. On Tuesday it was reported that "Italy is reconciled to seeing Fiume not under Italian sovereignty." The rest of the Adriatic controversy was spoken of as "not yet settled." So far as indicated, nothing had been settled. The same day the Paris newspapers asserted that the "Council of Four will decide to internationalize Fiume, because no other arrangement could be accepted by both Italy and Jugo-Slavia." This was one of the first suggestions reported to have been offered in the early discussion of the whole question. Wednesday came the rather fantastic report that it was proposed to try to console Italy for the loss of Fiume by giving her mandates in Asia, where she was reported to have great aspirations for control of territory. The most sensational announcement of the whole week regarding the Italian situation came on Thursday afternoon when it was stated in Paris that "the United States, Great Britain and France had joined in a note to Italy requesting an explanation of the landing of Italian forces in Turkey." This was said to have been done while Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino were in Rome for a few days, after having withdrawn from the Peace Conference. Premier Orlando was reported to have made a reply, the substance of which has not come to hand. A cablegram from Rome last evening stated that, at a cabinet meeting held a few days ago in a heavily guarded railway car near Bardonecchia on the Franco-Italian border, Premier Orlando "explained the difficulties of the Italian delegates' work in Paris and received the indorsement of his ministers." Announcement was also made last evening that Count Imperiali, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain, and Signor Crespi, Italian Food Commissioner, have replaced Antonio Salandra and Marquis Salvago-Raggi on the Italian peace delegation, the latter having resigned.

Until the peace treaty is signed apparently little will be heard in this country regarding economic and financial conditions in Great Britain and France. Because of her great resources and the fact that her fields and factories were not devastated by the war, as were those of France and Belgium, it is to be expected that reconstruction will get under way sooner and proceed more rapidly in Great Britain than in the other countries mentioned. Very little constructive work can be accomplished in Germany and Russia until there is far less political unrest and much more concerted effort.

There was a good demand in the London market for Government irredeemable and long term securities. The demand for standard issues generally was active, but there was the degree of irregularity in the oil stocks that might have been expected, in

view of the recent sharp advances. Announcement was made in advices from that centre on Monday that the Shell Transport & Trading Co. had made an offer for control of the Lobitos Oilfields Co. Other consolidations were said to be under active consideration, and some of them well advanced. Announcement was made yesterday in the course of the debate on the Indian budget in the House of Commons that a currency commission would be appointed to investigate the rise in the price of silver, owing to the limited world supply.

In Russia Premier Nikolai Lenine is still talking, according to a dispatch from Vienna on Thursday. Dr. Ladislav Rudas, a Hungarian professor, who had just returned from Moscow to Vienna, declared that he was repeating the exact words of Lenine when he said: "President Wilson does not represent his time nor its ideals. He is merely a smoother-over, trying with a pint of oil to still the whole ocean of troubled waters. He does not see capitalism ended." Lenine was also quoted as saying to his friend, the professor, that he would not make peace, but would continue class warfare until the "whole world was one in brotherhood." In Northern Russia it appears that Gen. Kolehak and the other leaders who are endeavoring to bring order out of chaos are making substantial progress. Several important defeats of the Reds have been reported, which involved the capture of large numbers of prisoners. Yesterday word was received from London that the Allied troops operating on the Murmansk front had the Bolshevik forces in full retreat and that they had taken several important towns. The Finnish troops are reported to be making steady progress in their march upon Petrograd.

Naturally, military preparations have been in progress under the direction of the British, French and American authorities for the further occupation of Germany in the event of her peace commissioners failing to sign the treaty. General Pershing canceled a trip to London about midweek in order to give his attention actively to this matter. Marshal Foch about the same time was reported to have presented his plans to the Council of Four for dealing with that situation. Thursday afternoon it became known that Lieut.-Gen. Hunter Liggett, American Commander of the Army of Occupation, and Major General John Hines, Commander of the Third Corps, who were on their way to London, had been recalled by orders from the American General Headquarters. It was also stated that 900 motor trucks had begun to move from west of the Rhine to the bridgehead area, and that they were being distributed among the troops holding the zone east of the Rhine, "should the occasion arise for the Americans to start an advance." It is sincerely to be hoped that the "occasion" will not arise. In a cablegram from Coblenz received last evening it was stated that between 25,000 and 35,000 American troops were being transported in the motor trucks from the west to the east side of the Rhine, and that it was expected that the movement would be completed late yesterday or to-day. Not much opposition is expected from the Germans on the western front, but it seems to be generally believed that the inhabitants of Upper Silesia will put up a determined fight against Poland if no change is made in the stipulations which award that territory to Poland.

British revenues for the week ended May 16 made a somewhat poorer showing, and the week's national financing resulted in a small deficit. Sales of Treasury bills continue to exceed the amount repaid, so that the total of Treasury bills outstanding is now £1,018,789,000, as against £1,013,135,000 a week ago. Expenditures for the week were £18,749,000 (against £24,810,000 for the week ending May 10), while the total outflow, including repayments of Treasury bills and other items, aggregated £86,272,000, comparing with £89,906,000 the week before. Receipts from all sources amounted to £86,125,000, against £90,136,000. Of this total, revenues contributed £13,223,000, against £11,380,000; war savings certificates brought in £1,000,000, against £1,700,000, and other debt £2,236,000, against £7,598,000. War bonds yielded £4,730,000, against £4,597,000, and a total of £7,400,000 was received from advances, comparing with £2,000,000 last week. New issues of Treasury bills equaled £57,252,000, in comparison with £62,741,000 a week ago. Repayments were £51,505,000. The Exchequer balance now stands at £6,673,000, against £6,819,000, a reduction of £147,000. Temporary advances outstanding are reported at £470,891,000.

War bond sales last week through the banks totaled £4,869,000, as against £5,311,000 the week before, thus bringing the aggregate to £63,492,000. Sales through the post offices during the week preceding aggregated £266,000, which makes a total of £3,109,000, and the grand aggregate £66,601,000.

Official discount rates at leading European centres continue to be quoted at 5% in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Copenhagen; 5½% in Switzerland, 6% in Petrograd and Norway, 6½% in Sweden and 4½% in Holland and Spain. In London the private bank rate has not been changed from 3½% for sixty-day and ninety-day bills. Money on call in London remains as heretofore at 3½%. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no reports have been received by cable of open market rates at other centres.

Another decrease in gold—though merely a nominal one—was shown by the Bank of England statement this week. In round numbers the amount was £50,062. Total reserves were reduced £103,000, note circulation having increased £53,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was slightly lower, namely, 20.10% as compared with 20.50% a week ago and 18.60% last year. Other changes were an expansion of £3,297,000 in public deposits, a decrease of £1,146,000 in other deposits and a reduction of £94,000 in Government securities. Loans (other securities) increased £2,398,000. Threadneedle Street's stock of gold on hand now stands at £85,523,570, which compares with £62,633,046 in 1918, £55,076,420 the year previous and £35,946,535 in 1914. Reserves amount to £27,433,000, against £30,836,716 last year and £34,830,445 in 1917. Note circulation is now £76,540,000. Last year the total was £50,246,290 and in 1917 £38,695,975. Loans aggregate £81,382,000, in comparison with £97,304,223 and £116,610,607 one and two years ago, respectively. Clearings through the London banks for the week totaled £515,810,000, as compared with £489,050,000 last week. We append our usual tabular statement of Bank of England figures:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
	May 21.	May 22.	May 23.	May 24.	May 26.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	76,540,000	50,246,330	38,695,975	34,743,360	32,947,290
Public deposits.....	26,104,000	38,433,960	47,119,602	54,250,998	132,088,558
Other deposits.....	110,332,000	127,600,432	131,604,304	81,405,160	87,742,135
Government securities.....	46,339,000	55,580,732	45,044,406	33,187,474	51,043,491
Other securities.....	81,382,000	97,304,223	116,610,607	76,446,807	139,290,022
Reserve notes & coin.....	27,433,000	30,836,716	34,830,445	43,738,926	47,240,524
Gold and bullion.....	85,523,570	62,633,046	55,076,420	60,032,286	61,737,814
Proport'n of reserve to liabilities.....	20.10%	18.60%	19.48%	32.24%	21.50%
Bank rate.....	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement reports a further gain in its gold item, the increase during the week being 527,085 francs. The Bank's total gold holdings now aggregate 5,548,817,035 francs, comparing with 5,381,736,479 francs last year and with 5,269,155,524 francs the year before; of these amounts 1,978,278,425 francs were held abroad in 1919, 2,037,108,484 francs in 1918 and 2,033,740,406 francs in 1917. Decreases, during the week, occurred in all the other items, viz.: silver, 883,043 francs; bills discounted, 110,247,080 francs; advances, 1,785,944 francs; Treasury deposits, 4,437,153 francs; and general deposits, 108,425,673 francs. Note circulation registered a further contraction of 190,791,745 francs, bringing the total outstanding down to 34,133,592,395 francs. In 1918 at this time, the amount of notes in circulation was 27,073,137,995 francs, while in 1917 it was 19,394,509,255 francs. In 1914, just prior to the outbreak of war, the total outstanding was only 6,683,184,785 francs. Comparisons of the various items in this week's return with the statement of last week and corresponding dates in 1918 and 1917 are as follows:

Gold Holdings—	Changes for Week. Francs.	Status as of		
		May 22 1919.	May 23 1918.	May 24 1917.
		Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
In France.....	Inc. 527,085	3,570,538,610	3,344,627,994	3,235,415,117
Abroad.....	No change	1,978,278,425	2,037,108,484	2,033,740,406
Total.....	Inc. 527,085	5,548,817,035	5,381,736,479	5,269,155,524
Silver.....	Dec. 883,043	307,351,909	255,487,477	257,492,638
Bills discounted.....	Dec. 110,247,080	744,750,904	1,078,817,152	462,395,252
Advances.....	Dec. 1,785,944	1,239,068,210	950,549,011	1,141,326,841
Note circulation.....	Dec. 190,791,745	34,133,592,395	27,073,137,995	19,394,509,255
Treasury deposits.....	Dec. 4,437,153	123,408,371	65,497,422	81,204,759
General deposits.....	Dec. 108,425,673	3,356,612,278	3,162,142,610	2,628,813,712

Changes were for the most part without special significance in last week's statement of New York Clearing House members, issued on Saturday, and the showing represented mainly routine operations. About the most conspicuous feature was a decline of over \$54,000,000 in Government deposits, thus proving that the Government had again been withdrawing heavily from the banks. The loan item was reduced \$8,032,000. Net demand deposits decreased \$2,963,000 to \$4,118,964,000 (Government deposits of \$156,505,000 deducted), while net time deposits declined \$10,576,000 to \$145,105,000. Cash in own vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) showed a reduction of \$1,830,000 to \$97,557,000 (not counted as reserve), although the reserves in the Reserve Bank of member banks gained \$14,448,000 to \$570,929,000. A decline of \$785,000 was shown in the reserve in own vaults (State banks and trust companies), to \$12,000,000, and an increase of \$183,000 in reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) to \$12,223,000. There was a gain of \$13,846,000 in the aggregate reserve, which brought the total to \$595,152,000, as against \$531,504,000 in the same week of 1918. Surplus was expanded \$14,594,830, there having been a small reduction in reserve requirements, and the total of excess reserves now aggregates \$49,717,820, in com-

parison with \$46,199,540 last year. The figures here given are on the basis of 13% reserves for member banks of the Federal system, but not including cash in vault held by these banks, which amounted last Saturday to \$97,557,000. Circulation is now \$38,818,000, a contraction of \$96,000. The bank statement in more complete form will be found on a later page of the "Chronicle."

Notwithstanding the continued speculative activity in stocks on the Exchange, amounting every day to more than 1,000,000 shares, and the further offerings of securities, the local money market has remained without important change. The range of rates for call loans varied only slightly from last week and roughly speaking was between 5 and 6% on mixed collateral and 6 to 6½% on all industrials. About midweek there were reports of bids of 6% for time money, whereas the highest for some weeks had been 5¾. At the higher quotation a moderate volume of money was said to have been loaned. To the average observer and speculator, the money market becomes more puzzling every day. After the close of the Exchange early in the week it was reported that several million dollars were left over, after all the requirements for the day had been filled, at the current quotations, and that much larger amounts were available at quotations ranging from ¼ to ⅓ higher. Naturally the question was raised as to the source of all these funds, available for stock market purposes. Naturally the continuance of what are spoken of as rather high rates has attracted considerable sums to this centre from interior points. A prominent banker said yesterday afternoon that Chicago institutions had sent more money to this centre to be loaned than those of any other interior city. It would seem, however, that the movement in this direction is not likely to continue on the same scale very much longer. There were definite reports yesterday of a substantial increase in the demand for steel products of many kinds. Judge Gary in an address before the American Steel & Iron Institute indicated that he confidently looked for expansion in practically every important industry. As a matter of fact, he suggested that the business of the country at the present time is actually on a much larger scale than is generally realized. If his expectations are fulfilled it would seem reasonable to look for a material increase in the demand for money outside of Wall Street.

Referring to money rates in detail, loans on call have covered a range this week of 3½@6%, as against 4½@7½%* a week ago. On Monday 6% was the high and ruling rate, and 5½% low. Tuesday there was no range, 6% being the only rate quoted and the level at which renewals were negotiated. There was a decline to 5% on Wednesday, though the high was still at 6% and 5½% was the renewal basis. Thursday renewals were again made at 5½% and this was the high and low for the day. Friday's range was 3½@5% and 5% the ruling figure. These figures are for loans on mixed collateral, all-industrials being still quoted ½ of 1% above. In time money the market continues to mark time and dulness was the most conspicuous characteristic of the week's dealings. A few trades were reported, but the volume of business transacted was small. The rate for all maturities from sixty days to six months has not been changed from 5½%. In the corresponding week of 1918 6% was quoted for fixed-date funds from sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper ruled steady but quiet and no important trades in any direction were reported. Sixty and ninety-days' endorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character are still quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}@5\frac{1}{2}\%$, with names not so well known at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances have shown a fair degree of activity, though transactions were not large. Brokers claim that in the absence of any distinct relaxation in call rates no real broadening in the demand for acceptances can be looked for. The undertone was firm throughout and rates were without quotable change. Demand loans on bankers' acceptances remain as heretofore at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. Quotations in detail are as follows:

	Spot Delivery			Delivery within 30 Days.
	Ninety Days.	Sixty Days.	Thirty Days.	
Eligible bills of member banks.....	$4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{4}$ bid
Eligible bills of non-member banks.....	$4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{4}$ bid
Ineligible bills.....	$5\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$5\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$5\frac{1}{4}@4\frac{1}{2}\%$	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.
	Discounts—											
Within 15 days, incl. member banks' collateral notes.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
16 to 60 days' maturity.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
61 to 90 days' maturity.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Agricultural and live-stock paper over 90 days.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Secured by U. S. certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds—												
Within 15 days, including member banks' collateral notes.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
16 to 90 days' maturity.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trade Acceptances—												
16 to 60 days' maturity.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
61 to 90 days' maturity.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

¹ Rates for discounted bankers' acceptances maturing within 15 days, 4%; within 16 to 60 days, $4\frac{1}{4}\%$, and within 61 to 90 days, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.

² Rate of 4% on paper secured by Fourth Liberty Loan bonds where paper rediscounted has been taken by discounting member banks at rate not exceeding interest rate on bonds.

³ Four per cent on paper secured by United States certificates of indebtedness.

⁴ Rate of 4% on paper secured by Fourth Liberty Loan bonds where paper rediscounted has been taken by discounting member banks at rate not exceeding interest rate on bonds; also on paper secured by United States certificates of indebtedness, a fifteen days and under, $4\frac{1}{4}\%$.

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

Note 2. Rates on paper secured by War Finance Corporation bonds, 1% higher than on 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.

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

Distinct weakness has marked operations in the sterling exchange market this week, and as a result of the cessation of buying orders and a renewal of selling on a liberal scale by several large international banking concerns, quotations moved down to $4\ 61\frac{3}{4}$ for demand, which compares with $4\ 68\frac{3}{4}$, the high point of a week ago. Later on Friday, however, there was a partial recovery from the extreme low, on covering of shorts. Trading was not at any time especially active and fluctuations were by no means as excited and erratic as those prevailing in French and Italian exchange. Detailed inquiry in usually well informed exchange circles failed to reveal any definite trend of opinion as to what the next few weeks is likely to bring forth. It is felt that with the conclusion of peace much of the prevailing uncertainty and perplexity will be cleared away, though no attempt is made to disguise the fact that the exchange situation contains some elements of serious danger,

and there are those who believe that matters are fast getting beyond control and likely to present almost insuperable obstacles before restoration to anything like a normal basis can be accomplished. As a result of these views banks are showing more and more conservatism in the matter of discounting foreign bills, which means that the market is not receiving even its normal amount of support, and is beginning to feel very keenly the gradual withdrawal of the Treasury from exchange operations. According to the best information available, it would seem that the Treasury's power to make advances for the financing of export trade to foreign countries is nearly exhausted, while a recent estimate shows that the favorable merchandise balance of the United States is over \$3,000,000,000 for the ten months of the fiscal year, to which must be added \$500,000,000 due on Government advances, \$200,000,000 for interest due on other accounts and \$600,000,000 on securities expiring and requiring renewal. All this, however, confirms the belief that just so soon as the peace treaty has been signed some action will be taken, either by the various Governments or private interests, to correct present unfortunate conditions.

As regards quotations in greater detail, sterling exchange on Saturday was a shade easier, with demand fractionally lower at $4\ 64\frac{7}{8}@4\ 65\frac{1}{2}$; cable transfers, however, remained at $4\ 66@4\ 66\frac{1}{4}$ and sixty days at $4\ 62\frac{3}{8}@4\ 62\frac{5}{8}$. On Monday the opening was steady but after the first hour, weakness developed and declines to $4\ 64\frac{1}{2}@4\ 65\frac{1}{4}$ for demand, $4\ 65\frac{1}{2}@4\ 66\frac{1}{4}$ for cable transfers and $4\ 61\frac{5}{8}@4\ 62\frac{3}{8}$ for sixty days were recorded. Sterling experienced a further substantial recession on Tuesday, and as a result of heavy selling, demand bills broke to $4\ 61\frac{3}{4}@4\ 64$, cable transfers to $4\ 62\frac{1}{2}@4\ 65$ and sixty days to $4\ 58\frac{3}{8}@4\ 61\frac{3}{8}$. Wednesday's dealings were marked by some irregularity, a firm opening having been followed by weakness, which carried rates to within a fraction of those of the preceding day; the range was $4\ 59\frac{1}{8}@4\ 59\frac{7}{8}$ for sixty days, $4\ 62@4\ 62\frac{3}{4}$ for demand and $4\ 63@4\ 63\frac{3}{4}$ for cable transfers. Trading was less active on Thursday and quotations were somewhat firmer; demand ranged at $4\ 62\frac{1}{4}@4\ 63$, cable transfers at $4\ 63\frac{1}{4}@4\ 64$, and sixty days at $4\ 58\frac{5}{8}@4\ 59\frac{3}{8}$. On Friday the market ruled firm and advances were noted, as a result of buying by short interests, to $4\ 59\frac{7}{8}@4\ 60\frac{3}{8}$ for sixty days, $4\ 63\frac{1}{2}@4\ 64$ for demand and $4\ 64\frac{1}{2}@4\ 65$ for cable transfers; closing quotations were $4\ 60\frac{3}{8}$ for sixty days, $4\ 64$ for demand and $4\ 65$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $4\ 62\frac{3}{8}$, sixty days at $4\ 61$, ninety days at $4\ 59\frac{1}{2}$, documents for payment (sixty days) at $4\ 60\frac{1}{8}$ and seven-day grain bills at $4\ 62\frac{1}{4}$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at $4\ 62\frac{3}{8}$. No gold shipments were reported during the week.

In continental exchange the downward movement which was in progress last week has continued without abatement and further spectacular declines have been recorded in francs and lire. As a matter of fact, much of the time a condition bordering upon demoralization has attended dealings in exchange on these centres. French exchange opened weak, checks receding to 6 56 on Monday, against 6 40, the previous close, then under the pressure of the enormous volume of bills offered for sale, dropped steadily until 6 74 was reached, no less than 64 points lower than the low record established in April

1916 at one of the most critical stages of the war. Lire followed about the same course, and a new low level for the present movement of 874 was reached. This is a fall of 66 points for the week, and is not far from the extreme low figure touched in the fall of 1917. Just before the close some of these losses were recovered on covering by shorts, and final quotations were slightly above the lowest levels. The delay of the German delegates in agreeing to the peace terms prescribed by the Allied nations has also been a factor in the depression, having added a new element of uncertainty, so that bankers who have been anxiously awaiting announcement of the settlement of a formal peace are now viewing the situation with some concern, though it is still believed that Germany will ultimately recognize that no other rational course is open to her but to sign and as speedily as possible resume at least a portion of her former trade relationships. Some consolation is derived from the persistent rumors now in circulation that plans are under discussion for the formation of a large export credit pool, in which a considerable number of banks will participate for the purpose of furnishing exchange along the lines followed in the \$100,000,000 gold pool of 1914. The idea would be to launch this plan as soon as the present system of Treasury advances is terminated and many influential financiers are now confidently looking for important developments in the next week or two in the shape of some form of stabilization of foreign exchange as well as a scheme for the adequate financing of our exports. Other market observers, however, express doubts as to whether anything of the sort can be successfully accomplished, since it is pointed out that the present crash in European exchange is nothing more or less than the inevitable financial results of the unparalleled strain of a four years war and the consequent derangement of all trade relations. The only certain remedy, it is argued, will be a material increase in exports from both France and Italy and a lessening of imports. And this, obviously, is something which only time can satisfactorily bring about. Of course, when peace actually comes, the huge indemnities which Germany and the other Central Powers will be compelled to pay France, Italy and Great Britain, may prove of some assistance in relieving the current acute strain.

Among the news developments of the week was an announcement that hereafter the Italian National Institute of Exchange will discontinue the monopoly of the foreign exchange trade, which will be dealt with by the banks and firms duly authorized, while the Institute will supervise it in a general way in the interest of the Italian Government. Late last week a statement was issued to the effect that a committee of the Council on Foreign Relations had been formed with the view of educating Americans in behalf of foreign securities, while it was further announced that after a long period of Government control and stabilization, exchange dealings in Indian rupees have been released for open-market dealings and that the British Government and the New York Federal Reserve Bank will no longer impose fixed rates.

Aside from the dealings in francs and lire, trading was quiet and featureless. Russian affairs are still in a state of flux. As regards German exchange, word comes from the American Relief Administration that "a rate of 12.64 German marks per dollar

has been fixed with the German Finance Commission for transferring money to individuals in Germany for relief purposes," the new rate to hold good during May. Other demand dollar exchange rates which have been fixed and will apply until further notice were: Poland, 10.5; Finland, 9.10; and Czechoslovakia, 16.5. A dispatch from Vienna under date of May 17 declares that an immense amount of gambling in Austrian crowns is being carried on because of the uncertainty at that centre as to whether the St. Germain conference will result in arrangements helpful to Austrian finance or whether it will mean that the crown is to lose all its value. Before the war Austrian crowns were worth 20 cents. Now they are officially quoted at 4 cents for bank exchanges. Within the Empire the situation is complicated by Hungarian crowns, which are worth 10% less than the stamped Austrian coins, while stamped Czech crowns are worth almost twice as much as the Austrian.

The official London check rates in Paris closed at 30.85, against 29.55 last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 660, against 638; cable transfers at 658, against 636; commercial sight bills at 661, against 639, and commercial sixty days at 666, against 644 last week. Belgian francs, which have moved in sympathy with French exchange, broke sharply and, after declining to 678 and 673, reacted and closed at 672 for checks and 670 for cable remittances. Lire finished at 862 for bankers' sight bills and 860 for cable transfers. Last week the close was 808 and 806, respectively.

Neutral exchange has followed the course of the other European markets, and while trading was exceptionally dull, so much as to render quotations largely nominal, further substantial recessions were noted. Swiss francs were especially weak, while Scandinavian rates were heavy, closing materially lower, though on Friday a slight upward reaction developed in sympathy with the other European centres, and some of the losses were recovered. Spanish pesetas and Amsterdam guilders ruled easier, though variations were less conspicuous than at other centres.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed at 39 $\frac{1}{8}$, against 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; cable transfers at 39 $\frac{3}{8}$, against 39 $\frac{3}{4}$; commercial sight at 39 5-16, against 39 7-16, and commercial sixty days at 38 $\frac{3}{4}$, against 39 $\frac{1}{8}$ in the week preceding. Swiss francs finished at 511 for bankers' sight bills and 509 for cable remittances, which compares with 503 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 505 last week. Copenhagen checks closed at 23.80 and cable transfers at 24.00, against 24.20 and 24.50 a week ago. Checks on Sweden finished at 25.30 and cable transfers 25.50, against 25.70 and 25.90, while checks on Norway, closed at 25.20 and cable transfers at 25.40, against 25.10 and 25.30 on Friday of the previous week. Spanish pesetas finished at 20.10 for checks and 20.18 for cable remittances. This compares with 20.17 and 20.25 in the preceding week.

As to South American quotations, changes were unimportant and the rate for checks on Argentina finished at 44.05 and cable transfers at 44.17 which compares with 44 $\frac{1}{8}$ and 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ last week. For Brazil the check rate closed at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ and cable remittances at 27 $\frac{7}{8}$, against 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 27 $\frac{3}{8}$ the week before. Chilean exchange has not been changed from 931-32 and Peru from 50.125@50.375.

Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hong Kong, 83@83¼, against 84@84¼; Shanghai, 123@123½, against 125@125½; Yokohama, 51¾@52, against 51½@51¾; Manila, 50 (unchanged); Singapore, 56¼ (unchanged); Bombay, 36 (unchanged) and Calcutta (cables) 36¼ (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$7,249,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending May 23. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$10,147,000, while the shipments have reached \$2,898,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$113,993,000, 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 \$106,744,000, as follows:

Week ending May 23.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$10,147,000	\$2,898,000	Gain \$7,249,000
Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and gold exports.....	28,015,000	142,008,000	Loss 113,993,000
Total	\$38,162,000	\$144,906,000	Loss \$106,744,000

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

Banks of	May 22 1919.			May 23 1918.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England...	85,523,570	-----	85,523,570	62,633,046	-----	62,633,046
France...	142,821,544	12,280,000	155,101,544	133,785,119	10,200,000	143,985,119
Germany...	87,793,400	1,040,500	88,833,900	117,276,200	6,018,250	123,294,450
Russia...	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000
Aus-Hun c	11,600,000	2,372,000	13,972,000	11,008,000	2,289,000	13,297,000
Spain...	90,444,000	25,856,000	116,300,000	81,655,000	28,201,000	109,856,000
Italy...	32,500,000	2,500,000	35,000,000	33,455,000	3,195,000	36,650,000
Netherl'ds	55,090,000	618,000	55,712,000	60,161,000	611,000	60,772,000
Nat. Bel. b	15,330,000	600,000	15,930,000	15,350,000	600,000	15,950,000
Switz'land	17,229,000	2,669,000	19,898,000	15,056,000	-----	15,056,000
Sweden...	15,967,000	-----	15,967,000	14,321,000	-----	14,321,000
Denmark...	10,374,000	136,000	10,510,000	10,229,000	136,000	10,365,000
Norway...	8,190,000	-----	8,190,000	6,733,000	-----	6,733,000
Tot. week 702,571,514	60,441,500	763,013,014	691,372,365	63,625,250	754,997,615	
Prev. week 702,382,489	60,653,500	763,035,989	990,361,685	63,863,200	754,224,885	

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £79,131,137 held abroad.
 * No figures reported since October 29 1917.
 c Figures for 1918 are those given by "British Board of Trade Journal" for Dec. 7 1917.
 h August 6 1914 in both years.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the viewpoint of political tradition and constitutional precedent, the Presidential message of last Tuesday to the extra session of Congress is doubtless chiefly remarkable as the first instance in our history when such a document was sent by a President while absent from Washington. But the peculiar circumstances which have led to Mr. Wilson's long absence from the United States divert attention from this consideration, and public interest in the message naturally converged beforehand on the question, how and in what spirit Mr. Wilson would deal with the many pressing problems of the day.

The message does not touch on the League of Nations, except for very general remarks on the importance of that question and for the statement that it would be premature to discuss the treaties involved, before they should have been completely formulated. Nor does the President deal, except in general terms, with the large questions of economic reconstruction. Suggestions are made regarding reduction of the war taxes; but these recommendations, too, are mostly of a general character. Specifically, although opposing protective tariff legislation of any general and comprehensive scope, on the ground that the relative position of our

own and foreign manufactures has changed during the war, the President does endorse the policy of safeguarding the dyestuff and chemical industry which has grown up during the war, and admits that the power for retaliatory action, in case of hostile tariffs imposed against us by a foreign Government, may become necessary.

Even these considerations are more in the nature of general policy than of concrete proposals. The same must be said of Mr. Wilson's undoubtedly vague discussion of the probable necessity for labor legislation; as to which it must be admitted that the President does little more than to excite curiosity (tempered possibly with a little apprehension) as to just how the purposes which he outlines are actually to be achieved.

It would perhaps be unfair to say that the message in these regards is disappointing. Vagueness in the discussion of matters, which were bound to be largely determined by public opinion not yet adequately manifested, was inevitable from the fact of Mr. Wilson's long sojourn in a foreign country, with his mind absorbed in wholly different considerations. It may be said, in fact, that in many of these passages, the President has shown great political adroitness. For the document is calm and conciliatory in tone; it contains nothing of defiance of the announced or rumored purposes of the opposition, and, on the other hand, it is far from the "radical" or "inflammatory" document which some of his opponents had predicted. How skilfully this task of avoiding the extremes has been handled is shown by the rather general comment of opposition Congressmen that the President has largely appropriated to himself their own program.

On three questions the President speaks definitely and positively—on the Woman Suffrage Amendment, on the partial revocation of "wartime prohibition legislation," which will otherwise go into effect July 1, and on the return of the railways and wire service to their owners. A national Woman Suffrage Amendment is unqualifiedly advocated. This is a position on which Mr. Wilson has changed his ground, though no more so than most of our public men. The argument now invoked by him is only the argument that other nations have adopted national laws for woman suffrage. Nothing is said of the counter-argument, which was supposed to enjoy some considerable force from our constitutional traditions, that this is a matter for legislation by the separate States, each for itself. But the recommendation seems on its face likely to be adopted; for the House of Representatives has already voted by 304 to 89, or much more than the required two-thirds majority, to submit such an amendment, whereas the House vote on the same proposal in January of 1918 was only 274 to 136. This is one of the questions in which the experiences of the war have stimulated the impulse to sweeping and rapid national action.

Of the "removal of the ban on wines and beer" (which has no bearing on the Constitutional amendment that goes into force next January), the President intimates that his power to take this step by Executive order, as permitted under certain conditions in the statute, is not clear. He therefore asks Congress to take action, in the way of amendment or repeal, which will recognize that, with the war-time considerations which were the reason for the statute now at an end, the law itself has outlived

its legitimate purposes. This point the President does not argue; he merely states the case. Yet his position is at least sound and logical, quite apart from the general question of prohibition. As it stands, the Act which forbids after July 1 the sale of alcoholic beverages was avowedly a measure of temporary expediency. It made no pretense of being passed in the moral interests of prohibition, but was merely a "rider" to the Food Conservation bill; ostensibly enacted to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing for the army and navy. Every one knows that, with our army now two-thirds demobilized and war-time production for military purposes at an end, the purpose and reason for this special provision for prohibition have ceased to exist; and that meantime the Government in its immediate physical plans is handicapped by the immense loss of exise revenue which the enforcement of the provision would cause during the last half of 1919. Whether Congress will have the courage to meet this question as it logically should be met is unfortunately a debatable question.

No one could doubt, in the light of recent experience, that the President would advise the early return of the wire systems to their owners. He merely reserves the question of time and details until the matter of legislation to protect the companies can be further considered. Regarding the railways, his position is distinct and seems to promise tangible results. Mr. Wilson merely states that "the railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year." This means, first, the abandonment of the Railway Administration's argument for a five-year extension of Federal control beyond the twenty-one months after proclamation of peace which the present law permits. But it also, when taken along with Mr. Wilson's statements in last December's message, regarding the great inadvisability of returning the roads to their owners without fresh legislation on the railway question, means very clearly that he will insist on legislation by Congress on this question during the next seven months.

The thing is not impracticable; it has been declared easily possible by the very Congressional leaders in whose hands the matter rests. It calls up the precedent of the Federal Reserve legislation, which, with all the division of opinion which surrounded it, was passed in 1913 after eight weeks in the House committee, ten weeks in the Senate committee and four in the subsequent final discussion—a total of 22 weeks, where 32 weeks remain of the present calendar year. In the case of railway legislation, we believe that the Congressional committees have taken up in earnest the task of considering and preparing the necessary statute. Congress may be disposed to procrastinate in this as in other matters, having in view the impending Presidential election of 1920. But public sentiment for return of the roads is overwhelming, though with clear recognition of the fact that fresh legislation is necessary first; and the facts and principles which must underlie such legislation have been thoroughly discussed. The President's attitude amounts, therefore, virtually to the naming of a time limit which Congress can hardly ignore without arousing the indignation of the country at the statesmen or party responsible for such inaction, and running the risk of the political consequences.

OBJECTIONS TO GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE IN RETURNING THE RAILROADS TO THEIR OWNERS.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, who is expected to head the Inter-State Commerce Committee in this Congress, has outlined what seem to him the proper plans for dealing with the railroad situation, and we quoted from his remarks at length in our issue of last Saturday, pages 1989 and 1990. He would group the roads in, say, fifteen or twenty systems, not on what is called the regional plan, but associating strong lines and weak ones so that the latter could live without permitting the former to live too abundantly. The operation should be by private corporations, organized under Federal law; and there should be a Government guaranty of some fixed minimum of earnings, say of 4% or 4½% on the valuation.

In this proposition as sketched, Senator Cummins follows with sufficient closeness the plan of the Association of Owners in one particular, varies from that somewhat (but not irreconcilably) in another, and goes directly counter to it in another and the most positive particular. Grouping into systems is substantially the Association's plan, and in urging on behalf of it that rates which would starve a weak road might enable a strong one in the same territory to wax fat beyond public endurance the Senator uses almost the same language as Mr. Warfield and Mr. Root have used. It is, therefore, only by some form of pooling that uniformity of rates for like service can exist in any region or territory, and it is not conclusive against this pooling to say that it is a departure from all past real or professed reliance upon competition to keep matters equitable and also a departure from the theory of our most unhappy efforts at regulation which have brought us to the dilemma that now confronts us. On the other hand, without going into a discussion of it at present, Mr. Cummins's plan of a number of corporations is at variance with the Association plan of a single one; furthermore, the disposition of net earnings suggested by him is different.

So far, the Cummins plan may be deemed not impossible of reconciling with the Association's; but when he proposes a Government guaranty he turns to a hopeless divergence. If, for a moment, we put all plans out of mind and ask what stands in the way of returning these roads to their owners and thus restoring the situation of, say, eighteen months ago, the answer is most clearly reached by using the "Chronicle's" paraphrase of what has been done by the seizure; Government, as the major power and acting in an asserted emergency, seized a going and private industrial plant, not for condemnation and purchase at market value under the right of eminent domain, but for occupancy and rental; it turned the owners off the premises, promising return of the property at an indefinite date, and meanwhile a rental to be ascertained as soon as might be. But it forthwith proceeded to "make alterations," of which the most serious was a succession of increases in the wage of the employees; it practically assumed power to write its own rental terms, and was very tardy about doing even that. In short, it has changed the conditions, disorganized the plant, and has gone so far that return of the property unimpaired (according to the pledge of the seizure law) is impossible without compensation; damage has been wrought which must be paid for, and in some manner the old working

conditions or their equivalent substitute must be provided. To put it in one sentence, Government has damaged this great private property, and the same whether the seizure be deemed avoidable or unavoidable; compensation must, therefore, be made for the past, and the pledge must be carried out, if national honor and national safety are to be maintained. Upon so much we might all agree; but does it involve, and is it inseparably bound up with, any "guaranty" for the future?

Emphatically not. In the nature of things, an honest fulfilment of the pledge to return unimpaired goes no farther than to compensate for the injury and the changes wrought and to restore, as far as humanly possible, the operating machinery as it was found when the seizure was made; it does not even imply any guaranty for the future (except to refrain from meddling anew) and there is no more reason why transportation should receive an assurance of a minimum return than every other industry should—agriculture, for example, and the unfortunate pledge already given to one important part of that industry should be allowed to stand solitary as a warning.

With a guaranty is also involved Government operation prolonged and an irresistible pressure toward Government ownership. Mr. Warfield and Mr. Root have spoken out upon this, and their position is positively incontrovertible; the guaranty means the death of incentive to efficiency and would be practically equivalent to putting a barrier in the way of the return pledge, since return of private property to the owners and a condition which goes straight towards extinguishing that ownership are incompatible and mutually destructive. Here is one parting of the ways, and this must be distinctly understood, lest the country begin by an irreparable blunder.

Moreover, a guaranteed specific rate of return upon something is a mere figment of speech until that something is brought to a fixed statement of amount in dollars; therefore a valuation somehow is a *sine qua non*. What will happen while that old "physical valuation" is finishing, and where does that stand now? Senator Cummins says it is about 90% done and that the Commission "has decided many of the difficult questions that must be settled in order to fix the principles that, when applied to the inventory, will enable a determination of the actual value." But if the most preliminary of those difficult questions (namely, what "the" value is and what are its constituting factors) has been decided the country has not heard of it; and, without going again over the points which make the attempted valuation a financial impossibility, we recall a single one of those the "Chronicle" stated, several years ago: the most expert judges of real estate, which is a simple subject compared with the intricacies in railroad property, never pretended their estimates to be more than approximate guesses, and those guesses keep changing; before the last of guessings at the value of railroad properties can possibly be finished the earlier ones will be some years old (as is shown in the article which we reproduce to-day on page 2089 from the "Railway Age"), so of what conceivable service can a scheme of difficult and country-wide estimates be when the results keep changing during the years before the last of them can be reached? George Stephenson laid a supporting skin over Chat Moss for the Liverpool and Manchester road, and, to the dismay of his directors, it kept sinking so that

apparently the whole must be filled solid to the bottom; he remained confident, and he proved right, for the sinking process reached its climax and stopped, but this shifting and "sinking" of values in railroad property would be perpetual, so far as foresight can go.

About 60% of railway value is represented by bonds, and the other 40% by stock, according to the Cummins review of the case; when the valuing is all done if the face of the bonds of any road is found beyond "actual value," then the bonds would be required to be scaled down, and on this obtained amount perhaps 4% would be assured; "in the readjustment bonds drawing a higher rate than 4% would be exchangeable for the new 4s on a basis that would equalize matters without depriving the bond owner of any of his interest; he would get a larger sum in 4% bonds than he had previously held in the 5s." And so on; this is a little of a visionary scheme for "equalizing" claims of creditors and satisfying persons who can never be satisfied by any scheme imposed upon them in respect to contracts already made. Mr. Untermyer, eight months ago, expressed some notions about a similar composition with creditors by giving them less in measure but more in substance. He supposed that "if a high-class 4% railroad bond normally sells at 90 a long-term Government bond or guaranty at 2½% should under peace conditions have an equal value;" and as to owners in the least prosperous roads he imagined their compensation might be adjusted by combining both the elements of investment and return, and "whatever the result they also could be compensated by Government guarantees equivalent to a return on whatever is found to be the selling or condemnation value." Mr. Untermyer, as our readers know, not only finds no prospective terrors in Government ownership, but frankly admits that he has long been an advocate of it as the haven of peace after all our desert march.

No; all this speculating over Governmental guarantees and adjustments and compensations, by scaling down excesses (the old notion of squeezing out the "water" which it was the unconcealed object of the valuation scheme itself to discover) is unrealizable in practice; it is a mere piece of dreaming. The more it is indulged the farther we drift from solid ground. It should be dismissed forthwith and finally, for what we say we are undertaking is to get Government out, not to take up vagaries which will drag it farther in.

Admitting that his absence leaves him imperfectly acquainted with conditions at home, the President now says in his cabled message that "the railroads will be returned to their owners at the end of the calendar year." Here "will" is not certainly the same as "shall," and the remark may be taken as expectation rather than promise or menace; yet he seems to leave the subject with Congress, as when he departed, as being for Congress to dispose of. It is the business of Congress, clearly, but of the country also, and its importance cannot be overestimated in deciding the public policies of the next decade at the very least. Much has been gained, in the last few months, in respect to seriousness of consideration, and we may confidently expect that not many Congressmen will be found who know all about this problem and will be obstinately insistent on their own plan. It will be wisest to begin by eliminating the wildest of the propositions and to bring together the soundest and most experienced railway and business men to the aid of Congress in reaching the

simplest, most just, surest and most clearly final method.

PRINCIPLES THAT UNDERLIE A BUDGET SYSTEM.

The determination to create a National Budget, as evidenced by the introduction of several bills in Congress for that purpose, is taking a step in the right direction. The need has long been acknowledged and it is now more imperative than ever. As asserted, we have grown accustomed during the war to expend prodigal sums with little regard to their means of payment. Excuse must be made for the peculiar urgency, but it ought to be possible now to take a strict business view of income and outgo and start fresh upon a definite plan. There is much to be done, however, in the realm of policy before the machinery of any budget plan can become effective. And in this, unless it has become an obsolete document, a chart dimmed over by time, the Constitution offers a safe guide. Above all things the purposes of government must be strictly defined before limitation can be set on expenditures.

If we are to proceed upon the assumption that government is to do the business of the country, we open an ever-widening field for expenses. By the same token, we will be compelled to set aside funds for the deterioration of the plant, the cost of upkeep, with a margin for the "turnover" and the varying cost of the "overhead." We have instances in abundance—the billion dollars to maintain price-fixing in wheat, the revolving fund occasioned by control of the railways, together with the enormous and unparalleled increase in wage-costs of operation, the expenses incident to the maintenance of a League of Nations charged, more or less, with active efforts to keep the peace of the world, maintain the integrity of present national boundaries, the continuing costs of a new venture in life insurance, and the pay of commissions and boards more or less in process of abandonment. The cost of running the business of the government must, from year to year, be approximately known, and cannot be, unless by a strict interpretation by means of the Constitution's definition of the province of a republican representative system.

Economy, therefore, takes on a wider scope than that in management—it must first look to causes—and the Budget must have a fixed basis of general policy on which to rest. There is no good reason why these lines should not now be definitively drawn. All emergency demands in the true sense are over. We can return to our former estate by rigidly cutting off all the excrescences of war. We can begin with matter and advance to method. Following this, we must take a renewed survey of our resources. We have grown into the habit of regarding them as unlimited. Figures like two hundred and fifty billions of assets and fifty billions of annual income have grown into common acceptance—with very scant analysis. Even when we accept this valuation of the nation's resources, there is no attempt to realize what proportion of this enormous valuation is income producing and what not. No just and equitable system of taxation can be laid unless predicated upon precise knowledge (especially when active business must in the main pay the bill), and until by broad divisions the earning rate of agriculture, manufacture and transportation, is determined. Otherwise taxation must serve to increase inequality.

We perceive, if this be true, that the co-ordination of demands made by independent departments and bureaus coming to the consideration of widely separated committees of Congress, even when warped into unity and precision, is but a part, necessary though it be, of the problem. The causes of the demands must be limited, and the ability of a reasonable and equitable tax system to meet them must be determined by an invoice of assets and an appraisal of earning rate. For this there is no other guide or better than the Constitution which defines the nature and purpose of government and to which for light and leading we must return. And in doing this we must come to know that no policies not declared may be indulged in, though they seem to invite progress and peace.

Having then by this process determined our resources and ability to maintain a certain form and function of government, we are prepared to enter upon the important task of constructing a system of taxation. Here known principles are evident. No tax is just that penalizes the growth and spread of the very commercial or business activity which sustains or pays it. No tax is equitable that recognizes classes and attempts to discriminate between them. No tax is fair that is laid upon capital without labor, or upon labor without capital. No tax, though it seem expedient, can be rightly laid in concealment or be determined by the kind, volume, or activity of business—the fallow acre must pay for its protection by government as well as the strong arm of labor, and if income be a basis the unearned and earned must relatively fare alike.

No perfect tax law can be devised. But a Budget is primarily dependent upon a tax system that will not by its injustices and vagaries imperil the sources of national income or disarrange the ultimate averages of the conduct of the various divisions of the business life. Once income by these steps is approximated the amounts of expenditure may be determined—and when so determined tend to keep the income upon an even keel. The whole is a task for deep insight, broad vision, highest statesmanship, and an absence of every vestige of partisanship. The time to begin is now, for an enormous debt has been incurred which must be paid and which bears heavily upon industry and toil not only because honor requires payment, but because any increase in the taxes is an increase of the "power to destroy." Let us by all means have the Budget based on a Constitutional interpretation of the uses and functions of government.

THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF IMMIGRATION LAWS.

He is a bold thinker who undertakes now to settle with confident decision many of the problems that loom before us in the immediate future. One of these problems is immigration. A writer in the "Saturday Evening Post," Mr. Emerson Hough, tells us we are and have been living in "a Fool's Paradise." He has had access to the investigations made during the war by the American Protective League, "amateur auxiliary of the Department of Justice, numbered (ing) some 250,000 loyal Americans, who took an oath of loyalty to the flag in connection with their duties of investigating German espionage and propaganda in this country." In this article the writer surveys broadly the whole foreign population question. He is a vehement

advocate of his beliefs, is much in earnest, is alarmed, and his conclusions are at least disquieting.

Expressing his own feelings, induced by the evidence that has been before him, he says: "Shall one claim comforting conclusions after such an extraordinary experience as that known by espionage investigators during the war? I do not see how anyone possibly could do so. I at least was ready to voice approval of what the detective thought" (that revolution impends) "of any trouble ahead in the country. I at least would be hard to quiet with the old claptrap about our assimilation of the foreign born and their swift making into American citizens. I at least don't want to hear any more melting-pot rot. I don't want to see any more photographs of Liberty enlightening the world. If you think we are one people, united and loyal, you are mistaken on the face of this war-espionage record."

Again he says, still basing his conclusions on the reports of the American Protective League: "This is no longer America, we have not assimilated these foreigners. They care little for this country's institutions. They are here for what they can get out of our drunken potlatch. All this talk about liberty and freedom and democracy is something about which they have mighty little actual concern. Hundreds of thousands of them were more or less actively disloyal to this country during the war. There was enough of the old America still in the saddle to keep them in line." Now it must be remembered in appraising this statement that the activities of this A. P. L. were especially directed toward the attitude and action of so-called German-Americans, and that the investigations were made during a state of war.

The writer reaches this conclusion: "We ought to deport some hundreds of thousands of alleged Americans this day. We ought to suppress with absolute sternness a million, two million, of less openly offensive traitors who would still remain. We ought to put up the bars absolutely for any more European immigration—for how many years? A bill in Congress timidly suggests four years. A bolder man in these columns has suggested ten years. Pure biological common sense, taking into consideration the fact that it takes always two and sometimes more than two generations to make an American, would dictate that the term of practically complete restriction should be practically a generation of human life." We have room for a short consideration of these statements and conclusions, but, first, is this view as a whole partial or impartial?

There are in the United States, the writer says, about 14,500,000 foreign born. He takes up the census charts and statistics and shows the growth of this element of our population and its changing percentages in past years, Scandinavians, Germans, Italians, Irish, and other. He does not believe, had a war been directed against another nation than Germany, there would have been found implanted so wholesale a spy system. There are two important questions that leap at us at this point, how much of the stirring of this whole alien population was due to the existence of war, and did the war serve to draw to the surface an underfeeling of antagonism to this country by all these races? We do not enter a consideration of this question unbiased unless we compare the actual feelings of the foreign born *before* the war with those held *during* the war, if it be possible to ascertain them.

The question of what to do with the present foreign born is separate and apart from the question of shutting the gates for a generation on all immigrants from Europe. Those here now *have* been stirred by the complicated questions of an international war fought mainly on the fields of Europe. The very educational processes of assimilation have been impeded. Our own nation, thought to be free forever from these embroilments, was drawn into the conflict. By virtue of that entrance our institutions were visibly changed as well as our hereditary policies. Even granting a preponderating loyalty of the foreign born, outside of Germans, has the time not been fruitful for bewilderment and unrest, and must not allowance be made for conditions in drawing conclusions as to the inherent danger in the foreign born we have? The dregs of society and citizenship settle to the bottom, just as light winds of change dissipate the froth on top. But when the liquid of Americanism is stirred the dregs may make it temporarily cloudy.

But be this danger from within what it may, be the necessity of more stringent curbing laws what it may, be the process in ferment or in slow settlement, future immigration is not settled thereby and the question broadens immeasurably beyond conclusions drawn either from the number, character, activities, or intentions of the foreign born we already have. Immigration cannot be separated from emigration. How can liberty and democracy be established in the earth if immigration laws are to fence in the races? How can foreign trade circle the earth with its benign influences if capital is to be free (if it is) to invade any territory, but men are not? We are sending our banks into foreign countries, do we ask, by our own prohibitions, that our citizens be excluded? Overseas, as we read every day, a "Council of Five" is setting the boundaries of new and old States, that according to the announced provisions of the League of Nations we are bound to protect in their integrity on pain of being expelled from the League.

Is it respect to the inalienable rights of man the world over that populations with age-old racial antagonisms be thus shifted about, and when so placed shall be imprisoned there for a generation by immigration exclusion laws—for is it not as fair in a world truly democratized for one State to make these laws as another, to say nothing of the tendency to reprisal? And, if the light in the torch of "Liberty" is to be put out, if we refuse to let the subjects and citizens of these new (as well as old) States come to our shores to drink of the fountains of pure life and government, are we warranted in going over there to help build the walls of their boundaries?

How does self-determination of peoples comport with fixed boundaries and immigration exclusion laws? The Pacific slope does not want to be inundated by hordes from the East, and the Atlantic seaboard, where manufacture is extensive, is awaking to the possibilities of a flood of cheap labor from Europe upon the wages of the American workingman, and we all want goodwill to encircle the earth and peace to dwell forever in every land.

Undoubtedly we shall have a new immigration law of some sort. But to mortally fear that 14,500,000 foreign born, supposing that *all* are tainted with undesirability, will overthrow our Government, our society, our institutions, but to have no fear (if such is the case) of mixing in European State settlements in which race antagonisms and ignor-

ances are innate and well nigh perpetual seems an anomaly. A letter to one of the papers differentiates between Japan's contention for racial equality and Japan's own attitude on immigration and shows that it has quite severe laws in its own behalf. Mr. Hough thinks we have only "half a loaf" left to distribute. He believes Bolshevism may grow through lack of obstruction. He wants us to "clean house." And well we may! *But*, are we not in conflict with ourselves when we take the whole world to our bosom in idealism, and sternly shut it out in realism? *Certainly* we do not want the floods of poverty, despair, hatred and revenge to descend upon us. We do not want to be "crowded off the sidewalk" forever by those who are willful and drunken with a new liberty they believe is license. One refuses to think what a social and political plague spot New York City *might* become if its half million, or million, historic and all-American population is again to be submerged under a deluge of aliens that "know nothing," sweeping in without discrimination or limit. But the question of proper laws and safeguards we must repeat is not easily settled, and, as it seems to us, is more than ever complicated not only by the effects and conditions of war, and the terms of peace, but by the prior attitude of the United States toward Europe and the world.

STRIKERS IN WINNIPEG APPLYING THE METHODS OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET.

Ottawa, Canada, May 23 1919.

The City of Winnipeg which Canadians regarded as much more conservative than Vancouver or Calgary has provided our first example of the municipal Soviet. Although the "Strike Committee," headed by a radical preacher, denies any conscious resemblance to Russian political method, yet the fact remains that motor cars run, restaurants operate, trains move solely by permission of the strikers' executive. Limousines and other large pleasure cars have been "abolished" by the virtual "Soviet" as being an offense to the strikers' cause. Mayor and Council are stripped of authority, firemen and policemen accept the dictation of the "Workers' Council," postal clerks, street railwaymen, water-works employees have joined hands in the common aim to have the principle of collective bargaining through labor unions recognized, wages raised and hours cut. Some grades of the metal workers refuse to return to their jobs without a guaranteed wage of ten dollars a day. The most picturesque piece of dictation was to close all newspaper offices and cut off all telegraphic and telephonic communication except in cases of death or sickness.

The Dominion Government has allowed matters to simmer for the first week, realizing that with 35,000 men and women on strike, petty measures of arbitration or the employment of force would be of no avail. Thousands of returned soldiers to Winnipeg, nominally sympathetic towards the strikers, have nevertheless announced that the first sign of the promised Bolshevism will find them solidly for law and order. Organized military units with companies of the Mounted Police are in and near Winnipeg, military preparations being supplemented by a citizen body of six thousand men pledged to assemble at the first sign of anarchy.

Winnipeg's industrial submission under the circumstances is absolute. Employers protest the

strikers' right to dominate the main details of their business and by high wages to drive their products off the market. The most alarming possibility just now is the declared intention of the railway brotherhoods to stop all transcontinental traffic in Canada until the "Workers' Council" obtains its demands in full. Upon the success of the Winnipeg effort to enthrone the working "proletariat" as industrial governors, other general strikes in Canadian cities unquestionably depend.

CANADA SEEKING TO DEVELOP HOME PRODUCTION.

Ottawa, Canada, May 23 1919.

Studying the possibilities of antidoting part of Canada's import trade by home manufactures, one encounters encouraging evidence that in the next decade the strides in domestic development will give import figures a less gloomy appeal. Canada's imports for the last fiscal year totaled over \$916,000,000, of which iron and steel imports comprised over \$161,000,000. The latter will certainly be affected by the location of a subsidiary plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Ojibway, Ontario, which will continue to use American ore and coal. The formation of the Lake Huron Steel Corporation, with American capital, is another sign of a modification of import values. Canada likewise uses over \$26,000,000 worth of anthracite coal and \$44,000,000 worth of bituminous coal, chiefly for Central Canadian industries. The only possible substitute for this lies in the development of the St. Lawrence River water powers. Wool ranks fourth among imports with an annual value of \$40,000,000, a figure influenced by the fact that the total Canadian wool clip is sold in the United States and much of it re-imported. Wool production is now engaging the attention of many provincial governments and with excellent success. Imports of sugar and molasses rank fifth, being valued at over \$39,000,000. Very little has been accomplished by sugar beet growing in Canada to affect these figures materially.

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 a discount basis of $5\frac{1}{2}\%$, the rate recently prevailing. The bills are dated Monday, May 19.

NEW CREDITS TO ALLIES.

Two credits were established by the Treasury Department during the past week in favor of Belgium—the first for \$1,390,000 on May 16 and the other yesterday (May 23), amounting to \$1,000,000, making the total credits to Belgium \$341,500,000; on the 16th also a credit of \$80,000,000 was announced in favor of Great Britain, increasing its borrowings to \$4,316,000,000; yesterday an additional credit of \$9,000,000 was granted Czecho-Slovakia, bringing the total amount credited to it up to \$50,330,000. The total credits established in favor of all the Allies is now \$9,380,219,124.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS AFFECTING FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS WITH ITALY.

The following announcement was made on May 18 by the Italian National Institute of Exchange in this city:

From to-day the Italian National Institute of Exchange will discontinue the monopoly of the foreign exchange trade, which will be dealt with by the banks and the firms duly authorized, while the Institute will supervise it in a general way in the interest of the Italian Government.

RATE OF 12.64 FOR GERMAN MARKS ACCOUNT OF MONEY TRANSFERRED FOR RELIEF.

Announcement that a rate of 12.64 German marks per dollar has been fixed with the German Finance Commission for transferring money to individuals in Germany was made as follows at the office of the American Relief Administration, 115 Broadway, on May 16:

The American Relief Administration has received word from Director-General Herbert Hoover, in Paris, that a rate of 12.64 German marks per dollar has been fixed with the German Finance Commission, for transferring money to individuals in Germany for relief purposes.

At the offices of the Administration, 115 Broadway, it was stated that this would hold good during the month of May. It was also stated that there has apparently been a misunderstanding in regard to the sending of money to Germany, many German Americans here believing that the Administration would accept small shipments of food for individuals.

Transporting food in small packages is most uneconomical since the packages take up a disproportionate amount of shipping space and shipping space is valuable, the freight charges are excessive as compared with bulk shipments, and the amount of relief supplies that can be purchased with a given amount of money must necessarily be smaller when purchased in comparatively small quantities. The Administration handles only the transfer of foods to individuals and German marks are paid out to the friends and relatives of the remitters, who are at liberty to use these funds as they see fit and it is pointed out by American Relief Administration officials that the depreciation of the German mark makes it possible to convert one American dollar into more than three times as many marks as before the war.

Thus the payee in Germany can make the American dollar go very much further when converted into German marks than if the American dollar was used here for purchase of food at retail for transport abroad.

At the rate fixed the mark is worth approximately eight cents which compares with the normal par rate of twenty-three cents per mark.

The American Relief Administration also announced that the following demand exchange rates had been fixed and would apply until further notice:

Poland	10.5 marks per dollar.
Finland	9.3 marks per dollar.
Czecho-Slovakia	16.5 marks per dollar.

SENATOR ROBERT L. OWEN URGES LOWER RATE OF INTEREST ON COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

A lower rate of interest by banks in the case of self liquidating transactions, in order to stimulate industrial activity, was advocated by Senator Robert L. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, at the Annual Convention of the Missouri Bankers' Association in St. Louis on May 14. According to the "Globe Democrat," Senator Owen in his argument for low interest rates said that the London banks, even during the war, had been furnishing money to merchants on commodity acceptances at a 3½% rate while the British Government was paying a 5% rate for war expenses. The "Globe Democrat" added:

The London banks, Senator Owen said, had not hesitated to pay 4 and 4½% for American deposits to lend their merchants money at a loss of ¼ to 1%, but, he said, they did not lose in these transactions, because they took the American deposits and put them in British loans, made a profit off them and loaned their own deposits to the English merchants.

Senator Owen said it would be well for the American bankers to consider extending a lower and special rate of interest to actual self-liquidating commercial transactions so as to stimulate business. He predicted that this policy would result in enlarging the deposits of the banks more rapidly and extending their power of service. He said that American business would be greatly impaired by excessive rates and by a failure to extend proper credits.

In discussing foreign trade problems Senator Owen said that the United States was on the eve of engaging in European commerce on a gigantic scale and that the United States would be called upon to furnish many billions of credits in order to bolster up European industry.

Senator Owen said that it would be good American business to lend Europe money with which to buy American goods, and that the United States could do this by buying European Government bonds at the prevailing low prices. If we do not do this, Senator Owen said, we would impair Europe's power to repay quickly the loans she has already made of us.

BANKING COMMITTEE OF MANUFACTURERS URGES RESTORATION OF FREE GOLD MARKET.

The Committee of Banking of the National Association of Manufacturers in a report presented at the annual meeting of the association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria on May 20, advocated the restoration of the gold standard. In summarizing the points discussed in the report the Committee said:

Your committee may say that in the financial field the opportunity for helpful collaboration between manufacturers and bankers in the readjustment of business to a peace basis are to be found in:

- Restoration of the free gold market.
- The reorganization of American commercial credit practices and the gathering of complete credit information.
- Pushing the campaign for thrift.
- Developing foreign trade in foreign investment, and fostering American bank expansion abroad.

The report was presented by the Chairman of the Committee, F. C. Schwedtmann, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York; on the subject of the restoration of the gold standard it said:

Restoration of the Gold Standard.

It is not too much to say that in the whole program of readjustment, no element is of greater practical consequence than the restoration of the gold standard. Confidence in the credit structure at home as well as the restoration of normal international exchange relationships depend upon it.

The maintenance of the full gold standard requires very definite procedure both with respect to the money system at home, and with respect to the relation of the home country's money to that of other countries. Under the gold standard, all the different kinds of money circulating within a country, and all credit media employed in terms of the basic money unit are supposed to circulate at par with gold. Moreover, in the international exchange market relations between one country's money as compared with another country's money are supposed to be such as will insure comparative stability close to the level of what is known as the "mint parity." In the United States, as elsewhere, owing to the exigencies of war, free redemption in gold, which will alone in last analysis absolutely insure gold value, was tacitly suspended. Furthermore, to protect the credit structure at home, to prevent aid from reaching the enemy and to direct the flow of gold to markets where essential purchases had to be made, gold embargoes or restrictions on gold movements internationally were imposed. The result was that the relationship that normally obtains between the rates of exchange on gold standard countries in the world market was completely upset, and foreign exchange rates moved to levels far removed from mint parity.

Consequently, the restoration of the gold standard now requires that we remove the artificial restrictions that were built around our money system in the United States. While it is the interest of ultimate economy to have the bulk of our gold or of our gold certificates concentrated in the Federal Reserve banks as reserves for credit to be extended to member banks, gold or gold certificates should be paid out where anybody makes a specific request therefor. The effect of this would, of course, be largely psychological, but the confidence which underlies our credit structure is itself a psychological phenomena. Moreover, all restrictions on the flow of gold into the arts should be lifted, because by shutting down the supply of gold in the field where monetary demand itself first took root is likely to occasion a premium on gold bullion that it is desirable to avoid. As only from one-quarter to one-third of the annual addition to the total gold supply is believed to go into the arts, keeping open the channel between the arts and the monetary uses of gold, will at no great sacrifice preserve uniformity in the value of gold, for arts as well as for monetary purposes, and will insure confidence in the money and credit system erected upon gold as the foundation.

In the international field, embargoes on and restrictions and interference with gold movements between countries should be eliminated as fast as possible. The conduct of trade in the international field in most cases implies dependence upon foreign exchange operations of one kind or another. Fluctuations in the exchange rates naturally affect both the buyer and the seller, and may profoundly influence the whole question of business success or failure. As a result of the war, and because of gold embargoes and restrictions, exchange rates have been subjected to what would normally be considered absurd fluctuations, and the trade of the world will not again flow freely until these wide discrepancies from normal, exhibited in the foreign exchange rates, are overcome by the restoration, through more or less common international action, of the free gold market.

Your Committee does not contend that the restoration of the free gold market can be generally and instantaneously effected. To some extent the causes that lead to the destruction of this market still operate. The treaty of peace has not been signed, and care must be exercised in the matter of rendering aid to the enemy. Moreover our credit structure is still under severe strain, and that system must be carefully protected. It may also be that the gold that we can spare will have to be used for special national needs. But it is beyond question that freedom of movement and absence of arbitrary regulation of gold in the markets of the world is essential to the complete readjustment of the economic life to peace conditions.

Looking at the problem only from the point of view of the United States, it looms up much less seriously than it does in Europe. We have an enormous gold supply on hand—practically double what it was in 1914, and approximately one-third of the visible supply of the whole world. There is in our country no further excuse for internal restrictions of any kind. The embargo on gold exports might also be freely lifted, leaving to the banking system the responsibility of protecting domestic reserves against dangerously large withdrawals on foreign account. In addition to the raising of the gold embargo, your Committee recognizes that the free flow of goods ought to be provided for. In some cases the exchange situation has developed unfavorably for us because of our export policy. With the release of tonnage for commercial purposes, and with the relaxation of war demand, goods wanted by the foreign customer should be allowed to move. The foreigner, doubtless, would like to have some of our gold, but, by and large, he wants food and clothing and raw material even more. We could afford to make actual loans in gold to those countries which need them. If the dollar goes to a premium, that is equivalent to so much addition to price, as far as the foreigner is concerned, and he will in consequence, be less inclined to buy our goods. It is to our ultimate interest, therefore, to help the foreigner support at its normal level the international value of his money. To preserve full confidence in the domestic credit situation, adequate revenues must, of course, be maintained here at home, but lest the exportation of some of our gold stock be regarded as an impairment of such reserves, attention may be directed to the fact that all that is necessary is a reduction in due proportion of the credit resting on such reserves. The deflation of credit will go on naturally as the measure of war demand relaxes, as Government contracts are liquidated and as production steadily gains on consumption. But beyond this normal movement, deflation must be systematically encouraged wherever that is possible. On the other hand, if other countries maintain restrictions upon gold, we may have to surround gold loans or exports with special conditions, but, all things considered, no nation is more favorably situated than is the United States for—and few have more to gain from—a speedy restoration of the gold standard.

Co-operating in the Development of the Federal Reserve System.

This is a large subject, which has, of course, many points of interest for the manufacturer, but in most of its aspects it is purely technical in nature. Suffice it to say, therefore, that the Federal Reserve System along its main lines has completely justified itself. Its accomplishments for the country during the war period are beyond praise. Its great promise for peace times lies in the opportunity that it affords for intelligent and public spirited co-operation between the bankers of the country. Its development in the future must be so safeguarded as to insure a survival of the spirit of independence and individual initiative which have characterized American banking as well as other lines of American business. This spirit has given to American business its peculiar flexibility, and the changing needs of the future put renewed emphasis on flexibility as an indispensable quality.

JAVA SEEKS CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES.

The following letter comes to us from K. F. Van den Berg, Special Commissioner of the Government of the Dutch East Indies and Vice-President of the Bank of Java, who is now

in New York, and who may be found at 17 Battery Place, room 2033, this city:

May 22 1919.

To the Editor of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle:

Dear Sir:—The Government of the Dutch East Indies, which I have the honor to represent as Special Commissioner to the United States, desires to promote a closer relationship with America.

Hitherto trade has proceeded by triangles rather than by direct lines, as far as Java and this country are concerned. Before the European war Javanese products were taken to the time-honored mart, Holland, or to England and from thence trans-shipped to New York and other ports of the Western World.

Up to the fateful summer of 1914 there had, it is true, been a small trade by occasional steamer, chiefly between the Pacific coast and the principal ports of Java and Sumatra, but commercially these two parts of the world scarcely knew each other until they were brought together by conditions rising from the European conflict.

Trade routes which had long been used were demoralized and the familiar havens of the Netherlands were closed for the first time in many years to the opulent East Indian trade. The increase of commerce between the United States and the Islands which the writer has been sent to these shores to represent in a commercial way was nothing less than sensational.

May I call the attention of your readers to the following statistics showing the imports received by the United States during the fiscal years 1913-1918 which were received from the Dutch East Indies? Here is the record:

1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
\$5,221,000	\$5,334,000	\$9,245,000	\$27,717,000	\$62,011,000	\$79,718,000

It will be seen, therefore, that imports into this country from the Dutch East Indies have increased almost sixteenfold since the year before the European war. During the period 1915-1918 exports from the United States to the Dutch East Indies, in spite of the unfavorable shipping situation, have increased; \$2,769,000 in 1915, as compared with the tally in 1918 of \$19,778,000, means that the American export trade with the East Indies has outgrown in so brief a period.

In considering this remarkable growth the readers of the "Chronicle" will not lose sight of the fact that it was due largely to artificial conditions. The merchants of the countries concerned came into contact almost despite themselves. Will the newly established relations be retained, and can they be further developed?

Trade, to be successful, must be reciprocal. The United States and the Dutch East Indies are in an ideal position to reciprocate. We of the distant archipelago produce almost all that the United States needs in raw materials and does not herself produce, while the manufacturers of America and her agricultural interests furnish much which is essential to the people of the Dutch East Indies.

The inhabitants of the Netherlands-Indies have learned in the last three years to depend upon the United States for import articles, and this merchandise has given entire satisfaction as to quality, durability and usefulness. The United States is pre-eminent in scientific quantity production, and is therefore so reliable in the filling of contracts that it has a decided advantage over other nations when competing in foreign markets.

Some of the increase of trade between the United States and the Dutch East Indies was no doubt due to the importation of raw materials from our part of the world for use in warfare. Coconut oil, for instance, which was pressed into service for the making of the glycerine which was required in such large quantities for the manufacture of explosives, was received in enormous quantities on this side of the Atlantic.

The United States, if the writer interprets statistics aright, is not economically self-sufficient, despite her immense and varied natural resources. Large quantities of tin and rubber are now being shipped direct to America from Java ports, while the American trade in tea from the Dutch East Indies is constantly increasing.

The islands in the Indian Ocean from which I come are using hundreds of articles of American manufacture, varying from canned fish to locomotives. More than one-quarter of the merchandise sent to the Dutch East Indies in the last fiscal year consisted of iron and steel wares. The opening up of the islands of Sumatra and Celebes will lead to the construction of railroads for which will be required material imported from abroad.

Harbors at such ports as Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang will be much improved, while at Belawan, the most important port of the island of Sumatra, an entirely new channel and haven will be made, which will enable vessels of a draft of thirty feet to be moored alongside the piers. This will mean large contracts for the building of concrete quays and the iron bars used in reinforcing such construction.

Several of the large towns in Java are now improving their sanitary conditions, chiefly by developing water and sewerage systems. The municipality of Batavia alone is calling for tenders for 20,000 tons of tubes of steel and iron. Sourabaya will require nine thousand tons, and Semarang will order probably twice that amount.

The demand for machinery in the East Indies is increasing, and as the United States excels in mechanical ingenuity and in efficiency in manufacturing appliances of all kinds for industrial purposes I see many opportunities for trade extension along these lines. In Java alone there are 211 sugar factories with an average capacity of 600 tons a day, and there are 250 large coffee estates, of which 100 are now using modern machinery; there are more than 100 establishments where tea is prepared and packed for the markets of the world, and more than 100 rubber factories. All these enterprises require machinery, for they are desirous of increasing production by introducing improved apparatus, and many are considering the installation of labor-saving contrivances, in the invention of which the United States has always excelled. The discovery of extensive iron deposits in the Verbeek Mountains of the Island of Celebes, where it is estimated there are one billion tons of rich ores, will stimulate the demand for mining machinery of all descriptions.

Almost equal in importance to the importation of machinery in the Dutch East Indies would be the increase of trade in American-made automobiles and motor trucks and their accessories. Although Java has three thousand miles of railroads, Sumatra has only about eight hundred, and in the greater part of her area, as well as in other islands, transportation is dependent on vehicle roads. Even if East Indian railroad facilities greatly increase, as no doubt they will, there will be an ever enlarging demand for motor vehicles of all kinds to connect them with the estates and the producing centres.

The Dutch East Indies also offer a general market for manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, household articles, utensils, dry goods, millinery and wearing apparel.

American manufacturers of dyestuffs have already opened a market in Java for the sale of their products, for the printing of cotton textiles, known as "batiks," plays an important part in the industries of the island. Hitherto the Germans had a monopoly on the manufacture of the colors and pigments required. Java is eager to buy first-class dyestuffs, and the United States, which has made such gigantic strides in the manufacture of coal-tar products since the beginning of the European war, ought to be able to develop an important chemical trade with her.

The Government of the Dutch East Indies in its desire to promote a closer business relationship between the United States and the islands would not only extend commerce, but also attract American capital for the development of the great natural resources of the Dutch Archipelago. In this phase the Bank of Java, which exercises to some extent such functions as does the Federal Reserve system in the United States, is a main factor. It is the central institution where the reserves of the Colony gold and silver are kept, which issues the necessary paper currency and has much to do with the creation of credit through its power to regulate the supply of funds and to fix the standard rates of interest. As the leading officials of this institution are appointed by the Government, its affairs are subject to Governmental control. Special safeguards are provided by its charter to keep its management free from the influence of political bodies or private concerns.

The relations of the Bank of Java and the industries and resources of the Netherlands Indies are so intimate that the authorities considered that the best interests would be served by sending to the United States a representative of the institution to discuss with American merchants and financiers the interesting situation which has developed in the Archipelago. If, therefore, I can be of any assistance in laying before firms or individuals any details they may require, I shall be happy to do so.

Very truly yours,

K. F. VAN DEN BERG.

NATIONAL PARK BANK ON WEBB ACT.

The following regarding the operation of the Webb Act, which permits American exporters to form combinations for foreign business, is taken from the May 15 circular issued by the Foreign Trade Department of the National Park Bank of this city:

More foreign selling corporations are being organized under the provisions of the Webb Act. Some foreign trading companies, however, have found that they could not avail themselves of the privileges of the Act, owing to the fact that they were engaged in the import trade as well as the export trade. The law applies only to export business and has no relation whatever to the import trade. It is not necessary, however, for exporters to organize a corporation in order to take advantage of the provisions of the Act. One of the simplest forms of organizing is for participating concerns to form an association by joint agreement for the purpose of selling their products in foreign trade only through a joint representative who is given charge of the business, including the authority to act in matters pertaining to prices and terms. An export association, however, may, among other things, maintain agencies and act as agent in foreign trade, acquire, equip and operate wharves, warehouses, elevators and ships; and acquire, dispose of, pledge, mortgage or lease property, real or personal, subject to legal restrictions, and to do many other acts incidental to the business of export trade.

POWER OF NATIONAL BANKS TO ACT AS TRUSTEES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

According to E. T. England, Attorney-General for the State of West Virginia, national banks in that State may not act as trustees, executors or administrators of estates, unless expressly authorized under the laws governing trust and surety companies. Attorney-General England was quoted on April 17, as saying:

The powers of a corporation are limited to the purposes for which it is incorporated, and no corporation shall engage in transactions or business not proper for those purposes. The implied powers are such only as are necessary or proper to the exercise of the powers enumerated or given.

I am of the opinion that under our State law it would be unlawful for State or national banks to act as trustee, administrator or executor.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF REPORTING QUOTATIONS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The increasing volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange has prompted changes, which will go into effect to-day, in the method of reporting transactions on the tape. These changes among other things embody new abbreviations for certain stocks, United States Steel for instance being hereafter designated as "X" instead of "US." The following is the notice issued by the Exchange.

Beginning with transactions on SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1919, the following changes will be made in quotations, appearing on the tape:

United States Steel will be printed X instead of US			
International Mercantile Marine	" M "	" MAR "	
Pierce Oil	" PI "	" POL "	
Ohio Cities Gas	" OS "	" OGS "	
Sinclair Oil	" SC "	" SO "	
Willys Overland	" OV "	" WO "	

These changes will necessitate the following changes:

Manhattan Elevated will be printed MAN instead of M
Philippine Island Land Purchase PHI " " PI

Ciphers will be dropped from sales, in the following manner:

One price following the name of a stock signifies a sale of 100 shares at that price; thus X 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ means 100 shares of United States Steel at 103 $\frac{3}{4}$; 200 shares will be printed thus: X 2.103 $\frac{3}{4}$; 300 shares will be printed X 3.103 $\frac{3}{4}$, and so on up to 1,000 shares, which will be printed X 10.103 $\frac{3}{4}$; 1,500 shares will be printed X 15.103 $\frac{3}{4}$; 2,000 shares X 20.103 $\frac{3}{4}$, and so on.

In order that no confusion shall occur where the number of shares is near the price of a stock, the number of shares will be printed in full and followed by an S, thus: MA 300.8.2 $\frac{3}{4}$ will mean American Malt 300 sold at \$2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per share; K 1000.8.10 $\frac{3}{4}$ will mean 1000 Missouri Kansas & Texas sold at \$10 $\frac{3}{4}$ per share; IBC 500 S.6 will mean 500 shares Interborough Corporation sold at \$6.00 per share, and so on.

Odd Lots will be printed with the word "Shares" spelled out; thus: X.10 shares 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ will mean 10 shares United States Steel sold at 103 $\frac{3}{4}$; or M 116 shares 48, will mean 116 shares of International Mercantile Marine sold at 48.

In addition to the above the following rules will continue in effect:

An offer alone, without a bid, is preceded by an O and a dot, thus: RO. O. 75. A sale and offer, thus: RO. 75. O. 75.

A bid alone, without an offer, is followed by the letter B, thus: RO. 75. B. When a sale is not recorded in its proper place the price will be preceded by the abbreviation SLD., thus: RO. SLD. 75.

When an error has been made by the reporter, or in printing, the last letter or figure is repeated several times, indicating that the quotation is to be thrown out, thus: RO. 75 $\frac{3}{4}$ 75 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Three-day contracts in stocks which have been placed in the Clearing House will be printed thus: RO. 200. 75. 3 DAYS.

NEW YORK QUOTATION COMPANY.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS WARNED AGAINST CIRCULATING SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

The Committee on Business Conduct of the New York Stock Exchange this week (on May 19) took occasion to warn members against the circulation of sensational rumors, by calling attention to the following rule of the Exchange forbidding the spreading of such reports:

That the circulation in any manner of rumors of a sensational character by members of the Exchange or their firms will be deemed an act detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange.

That all members of the Exchange shall report to the Secretary of the Exchange any information which comes to their notice as to the circulation of such rumors, and all houses having correspondents with whom they have private wire connections shall obtain and report to the Secretary of the Exchange any information as to such rumors that comes to the attention of their correspondents.

The New York "Times" of May 20, referring to the action of the committee, said:

For some days there have been unsubstantiated reports sent broadcast, and this was particularly true yesterday, when there were reports of serious difficulties arising at the Peace Conference which would necessitate the canceling indefinitely of any further sailings from France by American troops. This was only one of a flock of rumors that were held to be responsible for the recession in prices on the Exchange. Several days ago it was rumored that money would shortly be lending at 20%. It is believed that the unsubstantiated reports of yesterday prompted quick action by the Exchange.

CURB MARKET ADOPTS NEW SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION RATES.

Following the readjustment of commission rates put into effect on the New York Stock Exchange on May 8, the New York Curb Market Association on May 14 approved a new schedule of minimum commission rates on shares selling at \$1 or more each at increases ranging from 10 to 60% over the rates previously in force. The new rates became effective May 15. The new schedule follows:

On securities selling at 25 cents and under 50 cents a share and at 50 cents and under \$1 a share, the commission rate on stock bought or sold by persons outside the brokerage business remains unchanged at 2%.

On securities selling at \$1 to \$3 a share, the commission rate to outsiders is increased from \$3 12 to \$4 a hundred shares.

On securities selling at \$3 and under \$5, the new rate is \$5 50, against an old rate of \$5 a hundred.

On stock selling at \$5 and under \$10 the new rate is \$7 50 against an old rate of \$6 25.

A new rate of \$15 a hundred shares is established on stock selling at \$10 and under \$125.

On stock selling between \$125 and \$200 and over, the new rate is \$20 a hundred shares, against an old rate of \$12 50.

MAINE SAVINGS BANKS AUTHORIZED TO INVEST IN BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

The 1919 Maine Legislature passed an Act (Chapter 50, P. L. 1919) amending the savings bank law of that State by adding two new sections permitting savings banks and institutions for savings to invest 10% of their assets in bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange under certain conditions and restrictions. The text of the new law follows:

AN ACT additional to Section 27 of Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes Permitting Savings Banks and Institutions for Savings to Invest in Certain Kinds of Acceptances.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
Section 1. Savings banks and institutions for savings may invest their deposits as follows:

(a) Bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kind and maturities made eligible by law for rediscount with Federal Reserve banks, provided the same are accepted by a trust and banking company, incorporated under the laws of this State, or a member of the Federal Reserve system located in any of the New England States or the State of New York.

(b) Bills of exchange drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold and accepted by such purchaser of the kind and maturities made eligible by law for rediscount with Federal Reserve banks, provided the same are endorsed by a trust and banking company incorporated under the laws of this State, or a member of the Federal Reserve system located in any of the New England States or the State of New York.

SECT. 2. Not more than ten per centum of the assets of any savings bank or institution for savings shall be invested in such acceptances. The aggregate amount of the liability of any trust and banking company or of any national bank to any savings bank or institution for savings, whether as principal or indorser, for acceptances held by such savings bank or institution for savings, shall not exceed twenty per centum of the paid-up capital and surplus of such trust and banking company or national bank, and not more than five per centum of the assets of any savings bank or institution for savings shall be invested in the acceptances of a trust and banking company or of a national bank of which a trustee of such savings bank or institution for savings is a director.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS SHOW DECENTRALIZATION.

Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, in a statement made public yesterday (May 23) said that an analysis of the national bank returns shows that the tendency toward decentralization and greater distribution of our banking power keeps up. In the past, he says, the big banking institutions were limited to a comparatively few cities in a few States. To-day our one hundred largest national banks are distributed among 36 different cities in 25 different States and the District of Columbia. He further said:

Forty-nine of the 100 largest banks as shown by the reports of March 4 1919 are located in the New England and Eastern States, while 51 of them are located in the Middle States, the South and the West.

The location by cities of the 100 largest national banks is as follows: Boston, 5; New York City, 20; Albany, 2; Buffalo, 1; Rochester, 1; Newark, 2; Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh, 6; Scranton, 1; Baltimore, 2; Washington, 1; Richmond, 2; Atlanta, 1; Birmingham, 1; New Orleans, 1; Louisville, 2; Nashville, 1; Dallas, 2; Houston, 1; Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 2; Indianapolis, 2; Chicago, 7; Detroit, 1; Milwaukee, 2; Minneapolis, 2; St. Paul, 2; Kansas City, 2; St. Louis, 4; Omaha, 3; Denver, 1; Tulsa (Oklahoma), 1; San Francisco, 5; Los Angeles, 1; Seattle, 1; Portland (Oregon), 1.

One of the 100 largest banks has resources of over 50 million dollars each, and 21 have assets of over 100 million dollars each.

The smallest of the 100 largest banks has resources of about 25 million dollars.

Two bank consolidations recently reported as in progress will probably add Wisconsin and Missouri to the States containing national banks having resources of 100 million dollars or more.

OPENING OF BUFFALO BRANCH OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

In accordance with the announcement previously made, and referred to in these columns May 10, page 1876, the Buffalo Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York began business on May 15. R. M. Gidney is manager of the branch. Other details were given in our item of two weeks ago.

JOHN U. CALKINS SUCCEEDS J. K. LYNCH AS GOVERNOR OF SAN FRANCISCO FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

John U. Calkins, previously Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, was named as Governor on May 6 to succeed the late James K. Lynch. Mr. Calkins entered the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank as paying teller at the time of its establishment in November 1914. With the expansion of the bank's activities he was made Deputy Governor, and subsequently upon the establishment of branches in Portland, Seattle, Spokane and Salt Lake City, he was made Deputy Governor in charge of branches.

FIFTH ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN ANTICIPATION OF TAXES.

A new issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness to be put out in two series—T4, payable Sept. 15 1919 and T5 on Dec. 15—was announced by the Treasury Department this week. The certificates are issued in anticipation of taxes. The New York Federal Reserve Bank makes the following announcement regarding the new issue:

A new issue of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness has been announced by the Treasury Department. The certificates are to be dated and will bear interest from June 3 1919, at the rate of 4½% per annum, and will be offered in two series, the certificates of Series T4 being payable on Sept. 15 1919 and the certificates of Series T5 on Dec. 15 1919.

The certificates of these series will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment of income and profits taxes, payable at the maturity of the certificates, respectively.

Applications are now being received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent of the United States. The right is reserved to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on or before June 3 1919 or on later allotment.

Treasury certificates of indebtedness of any and all series maturing on or before July 1 1919, and not overdue (with any unexpired interest coupons attached) will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of the Series T4 and T5 now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted.

WAR SAVINGS SOCIETIES ENLIST MANY IN NEW YORK CITY FOLLOWING VICTORY LOAN DRIVE.

Evidence of the growing popularity of War Savings Societies, with members that save regularly, is shown by the report for the week ending May 17, just after the completion of the Victory Liberty Loan drive, when thirty-five new War Savings Societies were organized in New York City. Despite the natural tendency to relapse after an intensive campaign for the sale of Government securities, these societies were formed, and the new members pledged themselves to buy certain numbers of War Savings Stamps regularly. Thirty-two of these were formed in Manhattan, 1 in Brooklyn and 2 in Queens. The War Savings Committee also reported that thirty-five new societies were organized in eight counties in New York State, and that fifty-seven societies were formed in Northern New Jersey.

VICTORY NOTES TRADING.

The "Wall Street Journal" May 20 said:

The Treasury Department has requested all members of the New York Stock Exchange to abstain from outside dealings in or quoting Victory Notes until they have been regularly listed for trading on the Exchange. It is understood that listing will be requested on or about June 3.

BILL PROPOSING RETIREMENT OF FOUR ISSUES OF LIBERTY BONDS.

The issuance of a new series of Government obligations for retiring bonds of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loan issues, is provided for in a bill introduced in the House on May 21 by Representative Husted of New York, Republican. The proposed bonds would run for a period of not more than thirty years, bear interest at 3½%, and be non-taxable.

TAX-EXEMPTIONS OF LIBERTY BONDS AND VICTORY NOTES.

The Treasury Department has just made public the following circular, dated April 23, with respect to tax-exemptions of Liberty bonds and Victory notes:

Liberty bonds and Victory notes issued under authority of the Acts of Congress approved April 24 1917, Sept. 24 1917, April 4 1918, July 9 1918, Sept. 24 1918 and March 3 1919 are entitled, respectively, to the exemptions from taxation set forth in said Acts, from which the statements on this page are summarized, and to which they are subject.

I. 4% and 4½% bonds are exempt from all Federal, State and local taxation, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) Federal income surtaxes and profits taxes, as follows:

1. First Liberty Loan converted 4% bonds of 1932-1947 (First 4s).
2. First Liberty Loan converted 4½% bonds of 1932-1947 (First 4½s, issue of May 9 1918).
3. First Liberty Loan 2d converted 4½% bonds of 1932-1947 (First 4½s, issue of Oct. 24 1918).
4. Second Liberty Loan 4% bonds of 1927-1942 (Second 4s).
5. Second Liberty Loan converted 4½% bonds of 1927-1942 (Second 4½s).
6. Third Liberty Loan 4½% bonds of 1928 (Third 4½s).
7. Fourth Liberty Loan 4½% bonds of 1933-1938 (Fourth 4½s).
8. Victory Liberty Loan 4½% convertible gold notes of 1922-1923 (4½% Victory Notes).

II. 4% and 4½% bonds are entitled to limited exemptions from Federal income surtaxes and profits taxes, as follows:

- 4% and 4½% Liberty bonds (but not 4½% Victory Notes) are entitled to certain limited exemptions from 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, in respect to the interest on principal amounts thereof, as follows:
- 35,000 in the aggregate of First 4s, First 4½s (issues of May 9 and Oct. 24 1918), Second 4s and 4½s, Third 4½s, Fourth 4½s, Treasury Certificates, and War-Savings Certificates.
 - 30,000 of First 4½s (issue of Oct. 24 1918 only) until the expiration of two years after the termination of the war.
 - 30,000 of Fourth 4½s, until the expiration of two years after the termination of the war.
 - 30,000 in the aggregate of First 4s, First 4½s (issues of May 9 and Oct. 24 1918), Second 4s and 4½s, Third 4½s and Fourth 4½s, as to the interest received on and after Jan. 1 1919, until the expiration of five years after the termination of the war.
 - 45,000 in the aggregate of First 4s, First 4½s (issue of May 9 1918 only), Second 4s and 4½s, and Third 4½s, as to the interest received after Jan. 1 1918, until the expiration of two years after the termination of the war; this exemption conditional on original subscription to, and continued holding at the date of the tax return of, two-thirds as many bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan.
 - 20,000 in the aggregate of First 4s, First 4½s (issues of May 9 and Oct. 24 1918), Second 4s and 4½s, Third 4½s, and Fourth 4½s, as to the interest received on and after Jan. 1 1919; this exemption conditional upon original subscription to, and continued holding at the date of the tax return of, one-third as many notes of the Victory Liberty Loan, and extending through the life of such notes of the Victory Liberty Loan.

\$160,000 total possible exemptions from Federal income surtaxes and profits taxes, subject to conditions above summarized.

III. 3½% bonds and 3¼% notes are exempt from all Federal, State and local taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, as follows:

1. First Liberty Loan 3½% bonds of 1932-1947.
2. Victory Liberty Loan 3¼% convertible gold notes of 1922-1923.

Treasury Department, Washington, April 23 1919.

CONGRESS CONVENE IN EXTRA SESSION.

In response to the call of President Wilson, the sixty-sixth or "Reconstruction" Congress met in extra session on May 19 and was organized by Republican majorities in both the Senate and House. The call for the extra session came in a proclamation issued by the President on May 7 at Paris and cabled to Washington. The proclamation was published in our issue of May 10, page 1878. With the assembling of Congress Representative F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts was elected speaker of the House over Representative Champ Clark (Democratic candidate and former speaker) by a vote of 227 to 172. Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, Republican candidate, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate over Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Democrat, by a vote of 47 to 42. The Republicans of both branches of Congress elected full slates of other offices, thus for the first time since 1911 returning to control. The only departure from the ordinary proceedings was the action taken with regard to Representative Berger, Socialist, who was convicted on charges of alleged disloyalty. A resolution was adopted by the House calling for an investigation of the charges by a committee of nine, and providing that Mr. Berger should be barred from taking the oath or exercising the functions of a member until the report is

available. Cabled notification that Congress has organized and awaited his message was sent to the President at Paris by a committee consisting of Senators Lodge and Martin; the cablegram read:

May 19 1919.

To the President of the United States, Paris, France.

The Senate to-day passed the following resolution: Resolved, that a committee consisting of two senators be appointed to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication the President may be pleased to make.

H. C. LODGE,
THOS. S. MARTIN,
Committee of the Senate.

Representatives Mondell, Clark and Mann on behalf of the House addressed a letter of notification to the President at the White House. Acknowledgment of the advices sent by him by the Senate Committee was made by the President by cablegram on May 21, as follows:

Please express my appreciation to the Senate Committee of its courtesy, and say that I have communicated with the Congress in the usual manner through the message presented yesterday, and express the hope that I may soon be present in Washington to communicate to them full information with regard to international affairs.

The President requested Secretary Tumulty to transmit a copy of the cable dispatch to the House Committee, which had sent its formal notification to the White House. The message of President Wilson, read by clerks of the Senate and House on May 20, is given under another heading in to-day's issue of our paper. A voluminous number of bills was presented with the convening of Congress, the number introduced in the Senate prompting Vice-President Marshall to exclaim to the senators: "Don't be in a hurry; you have all day." Bills calling for the establishment of a national budget system were conspicuous among the measures offered; a resolution calling for the repeal of the luxury taxes imposed under the War Revenue Act was also among the numerous proposals offered. The Federal amendment for woman suffrage was one of the first measures to be acted upon, and the action on this is noted elsewhere in these columns today. At the conference of Republican members of the House on May 16 a resolution embodying the legislative program was adopted as follows:

Be it resolved, that the conference of the Republican members of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-Sixth Congress declares it to be the purpose of the Republican majority in the House to proceed at once to the orderly, thorough, and careful consideration of a constructive program of legislation which, beginning with the passage, at the earliest possible moment consistent with proper consideration of the appropriation bills which failed of passage in the closing days of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, will include among the matters to receive early attention the following:

The return of the telephone, telegraph, and cable lines of the country to their owners.

The woman suffrage amendment.
Railway legislation and development of transportation facilities.
A military policy and measures necessary for the earliest possible return of our soldiers from overseas.

A comprehensive American merchant marine program.
Public oil and coal land legislation.

Water power legislation.
Budget legislation.

Tariff legislation, designed to increase the revenues from imports, and to afford adequate protection to American labor and industries.

Reduction in domestic taxation, simplification of the laws relative thereto, and the immediate repeal of the luxury taxes.

Measures to conserve the welfare of our returning soldiers.
Such investigation of administrative activities and expenditures since the beginning of the war as will fully inform the people and serve the public interest.

We promise a close scrutiny of appropriations, with a view to reducing the enormous total of public expenditures without injury to any essential activity of the Federal Government, and it will be our aim to legislate with a view of aiding in restoring and sustaining normal and prosperous conditions in trade and industries and among all our people.

At the Democratic caucus of the House on the 17th, Champ Clark was unanimously endorsed as Democratic candidate for Speaker, but as noted above, the Republican candidate, Representative Gillett, was the successful contestant. Representative Clark, in addressing the Democratic caucus following his endorsement said:

I am profoundly grateful for this manifestation of your confidence and esteem. This is the seventh nomination for the Speakership bestowed upon me by acclamation, by the unanimous vote of my Democratic brethren, an unusual, in fact, an unprecedented record.

I fully concur in the remarks of Messrs. Kitchin and Sanders that harmony should be the watchword and plan of campaign of the Democrats of the Sixty-Sixth Congress. By our unanimous and harmonious action here to-day, we start in by presenting a solid front to our friends, the enemy. Let us keep up the good work to the end.

There are sixty-six veteran members here who remember that until nine years ago there was nothing on earth comparable to a Democratic caucus in clawing and fighting, except a Kilkenny cat fight. Now, happily, we are united in mind and in purpose.

A man who cannot defend the Democratic record of both the Democratic Congress and the Democratic Administration is a stark idiot. It must be a matter of pride to every American citizen worthy of his heritage that the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, is universally acclaimed the foremost man of all the world. It is our duty to uphold his hands. By all working together, though in the minority, we can make much headway, but in order to accomplish anything we must be constant in attendance both in committee and the House.

I invoke the advice and counsel of all the members.

On motion of Representative Sanders of Louisiana the caucus appointed a committee of seven to consider the advisability of selecting a steering committee. According to the New York "Times" Representative Gallivan offered a resolution to place the caucus on record as favoring the freedom of Ireland. Adjournment was taken before the resolution was so considered. The resolution read:

Resolved, by the Democratic members-elect of the Sixty-sixth Congress, That, in the opinion of the great majority of the American people, whom they represent, Ireland ought to have its freedom.

BILL PASSES SENATE AND HOUSE FOR PAYMENT OF WAR RISK ALLOTMENTS.

On May 22 the House passed a bill appropriating about \$39,615,000 for the War Risk Insurance Bureau to pay outstanding war risk allowances to families of soldiers and sailors. The bill, which was passed by the Senate yesterday (May 23) also carries an appropriation of about \$3,000,000 to pay June pensions of Civil War veterans and between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, it is stated, for the administration of the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The time honored procedure of notifying the President of the United States, through a joint committee, of the organization of each House of Congress, and inviting the submission of whatever message had been prepared for presentation by the Chief Executive, was upset this week with the assembling of the extra session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. A Senate committee sent a cable to Paris advising the President of the Senate's formal action, and the House Committee sent a letter of notification to the White House. Instead of the President personally addressing Congress, the message of President Wilson, written on foreign soil and cabled from Paris to Washington, was read during his absence in Europe by the clerks in the Senate and House. Besides the fact that this was the first time that the President was not present to deliver his message before Congress, it was likewise the first to be received by Congress by cable. Congress had been called to convene in extra session on Monday, May 19, in a cabled proclamation, issued by President Wilson at Paris, under date of May 7. In his message this week the President first of all stated that it would be premature to discuss the subjects of the peace conferences to which he has been a party before they are brought to complete formulation. The President in his recommendations to Congress places the labor question as foremost among those pressing for consideration. Stating that "we cannot go any further in our present direction," he said. "We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another." "That bad road," he continued, "has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction, and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation, but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control." "Legislation," said the President, "can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor readily can find a way to bring it about, and perhaps Federal legislation can help more than State legislation could." The President further stated that Congress can help in the task of "giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new Federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter." Another of the important features of the President's message was his advice with regard to taxation. Referring to the fact that a revision of the income tax for 1919 has already been provided for under the War Revenue Act he suggested that further changes could be made to advantage both in the rates of taxation and the methods of collection. The excess-profits tax, he said, need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne, but "it

should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men." The tax on inheritances while remaining as part of the Federal fiscal system, should he thought be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several States. The discontinuance of excise taxes upon various manufacturers and taxes upon retail sales is urged by the President. Measures whereby the United States may properly protect itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations are recommended and an increase in the tariff on dyes and chemicals to combat competition with Germany is likewise suggested. Legislation to facilitate the expansion of American shipping in foreign trade is another of the President's recommendations.

Besides stating that the telegraph and telephone lines will be returned to their owners as soon as this can be effected without confusion, the President announced that the railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year. The necessity for assisting our returning soldiers, the repeal of the war time restrictions which would become operative July 1 with respect to the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, and the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution extending suffrage to women are the other recommendations embodied in the message. The full text of the message follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Congress. It still seems to be my duty to take part in the counsels of the Peace Conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself. For they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart.

I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the Government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the Government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made. The end of the present fiscal year is at hand, and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the Conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel, I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may and, indeed, must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our own people.

By the questions of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another, or what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

There is now, in fact, a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the States; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operations of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it

about; and perhaps Federal legislation can help more than State legislation could.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable.

The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new Federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments, and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends.

Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the League of Nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the Federal Government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise.

The Secretary of the Interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country, which the Federal Government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation, and also on many of the cut over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older States; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate support of the Congress.

Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves our merchants and producers in foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated, in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital.

I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers, and our capitalists, will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere. That there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war.

I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

The credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of Federal taxes in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet sufficient to support the Government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which these obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them perhaps in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of those sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax, and the estate tax. All these can be so adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns, and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayers.

A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne; but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritance ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several States, but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the Federal Government also.

Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I

hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufactures and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices.

On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes, and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate, and not burdensome, to draw upon. But you have at hand in the Treasury Department many experts who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system, and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labor force to a more serious disorganization, and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage.

The work of mere reconstruction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the Tariff Act of 1915 of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs on the one hand and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value.

Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well equipped chemical plants. German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly, capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility and that it may have to be met by counter legislation.

This subject has fortunately been exhaustively investigated by the United States Tariff Commission. A recent report of that Commission has shown very clearly what we lack and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the past measures which are now recommended by the Tariff Commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress.

Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak one more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of the Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the Legislatures of the several States.

Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, longer, I believe, than anywhere else. The necessity for it, and the immense advantage of it to the national life, has been urged and debated by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

The telegraph and telephone lines will of course be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion, so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves.

The railroads will be handed over to the owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also.

Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the Government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest.

Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication and of the means by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken by the appropriate committees of the Congress, would certainly result indirectly even if not directly in a great public benefit.

The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers, but I am advised that with further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the Act approved Nov. 21 1918

entitled "An Act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30 1919, the purpose of the Act entitled 'An Act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, and for other purposes' be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

WOODROW WILSON.

May 20 1919.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADOPTS NATIONAL SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION.

Eliminating party lines, the House of Representatives on May 21 by a vote of 304 to 89, adopted the so-called Susan B. Anthony Resolution to submit the women suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution to the State Legislatures for ratification.

This is the second time within a year and a half that the House has given its approval to the measure. The vote on Jan. 10 1918, when the resolution was first submitted, was 274 to 136—just enough votes for the two-thirds majority—required—V. 106, p. 204. The amendment, however, then failed of passage in the Senate.

Analysis of the vote on May 21 on the resolution was as follows: Republicans, 200; Democrats, 102; Independent, 1; Prohibition, 1; total, 304. Against—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 70; total 89. One Representative voted "present" and 35 were absent. Five vacancies and the Speaker, who does not vote except in the case of tie, account for the full membership of 433.

Efforts of the opponents to amend the resolution were unavailing. Representative Clark of Florida, Democrat, leader of the opposition, proposed that the States' ratification be compulsory within seven years, and Representative Saunders of Virginia, Democrat, sought to compel the State adoption by popular vote. The overwhelming denial of a rollcall on these proposals by a vote of 244 to 52 preceded the vote of adoption and indicated the relative strength of the resolution's supporters and opponents.

The resolution, which we publish in full below, now goes to the Senate, where early action is looked for:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article—
"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

REINSTATEMENT OF RULE LIMITING OPEN TRADES IN CORN TO 200,000 BUSHELLS ON CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Restrictions on trading in corn futures limiting the open individual interest to 200,000 bushels at any one time, were ordered by the Board of Trade directors at a special meeting on May 19. All open trades beyond the 200,000 bushels limit are to be reduced to the prescribed quantity. The new ruling was made effective May 20, but traders were given until June 7 to readjust their accounts. No individual, firm or corporation, except for hedging purposes, shall have or make contracts either for purchase or sale calling for certain future delivery in excess of the stipulated limit. The suggestion that the Chicago Board of Trade reinstate the rule limiting the amount of open trades in corn for any one interest or individual to 200,000 bushels was made in a communication addressed by Julius H. Barnes, of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, to L. F. Gates, President of the Board, forming a conference between the two in New York on May 16. In making this suggestion Mr. Barnes stated that "present conditions require further guarantees against abuse of trading facilities of the Exchange and more effective control in the hands of the officers of those exchanges." Mr. Barnes also called attention to the fact that the hoarding provisions of the Food Administration law are in effect. Mr. Gates made reply, saying the suggestions would be placed before the Executive Officers of the Board. The following is Mr. Barnes's letter:

May 16 1919.

Mr. L. F. Gates, President, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Gates: As the result of my conference to-day with you, and as the result of consideration of the statement you have submitted showing the condition of open accounts in contracts for future delivery of corn on the Chicago Board of Trade, I have reached these conclusions:

There is, in the open trades, a per cent of open contracts that are very evidently legitimate and proper hedges against the needs of manufacturing business, on the one hand, and as security to the grain handler against undue loss on actual corn in process of handling, on the other hand, and it is very evident that accounts of these classes are, without question, in the interest of sound and conservative methods of business.

It is also evident that there are open contracts which represent solely speculation (the volume of which is evidently not as large as the popular conception) and while such contracts for future delivery are generally recognized as legitimate and proper under normal conditions, there are certain phases in the present situation which must be considered.

I feel that the officers of the Chicago Board of Trade have made consistent efforts to convince their membership that undue and excessive trading in food commodities is not to be selfishly encouraged during this period of readjustment, and have endeavored to confine such trading within a scope as to provide merely the liquid market which facilitates the hedging of purchases and sales, the security afforded by which enables manufacturing and handling to be conducted with the lowest toll between producer and consumer.

I do feel, however, that present conditions require further guarantees against abuse of trading facilities of the exchanges and more effective control in the hands of the officers of these exchanges.

Therefore, I make the suggestion that, in order to strengthen the hands of your officers in such proper control, that the Exchange reinstate the rule limiting the amount of open trades in corn, for any one interest or individual, to 200,000 bushels; and that in the case of any accounts now open beyond that quantity, the officers make proper efforts to secure the reduction of those accounts to that basis, in the near future.

If you can advise me that the Chicago Board of Trade will do this, I feel justified in cabling Mr. Hoover that a study of the present conditions would indicate further regulation may not be necessary, and I am sure it is his desire, as my own, that the exchanges should perform their undoubted public service with no more restriction or interference than is demonstrated to be absolutely necessary.

I think I should also lay emphasis on the fact developed in our discussion that the hoarding provisions of the Food Administration law of August 1917, would run also against purchasers of contracts for future delivery on the exchanges, when made in such quantities as to fall within the limitations of that Hoarding Section, and that this law remains in force and effect until the proclamation of peace. Yours truly,

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

JULIUS BARNES, Chief, Cereal Division.

Mr. Gates's reply was as follows:

New York, May 16 1919.

Mr. Julius Barnes, Chief, Cereal Division, U. S. Food Administration, 42 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Barnes: The members of the Chicago Board of Trade have in these abnormal times shown such readiness to respond to suggestions of the Food Administration, without regard to selfish interests, that I feel that I may assure you of their continued co-operation along the lines of your letter of even date, because of their confidence that these suggestions are the result of your careful consideration of the national capital interests entrusted to you under the Food Administration law.

The loyal co-operation of our members, under voluntary supervision, has resulted as you know in a much smaller volume of open contracts at the present time than is under normal conditions essential at this time of year to carry our usual surplus supplies of corn, and there are but very few open accounts that will be in any wise affected by the new limitation.

Supply and demand conditions have been admittedly unusual, due to needs both at home and abroad, and we are glad to note the approach of conditions more normal incident to the termination of relief work and the early approach of foreign harvests.

You may be assured that in our conduct of an open market place, it has been and will be our purpose to prevent abuses of these essential market facilities, to the end that we may acceptably serve not only the grain trade of the country, but producer and consumer as well.

Your suggestion will be placed before the Executive Officers of the Board on my return to Chicago, and I have no doubt that the outcome will be satisfactory to you.

I shall, as suggested, again advise our members, and through them such non-members as are at present interested in our market, that the Hoarding Provisions of the Food Administration law are still in full force and effect. Very truly yours,

L. F. GATES,

President Chicago Board of Trade.

CHANGE IN NAME OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION GRAIN CORPORATION AND INCREASE IN CAPITAL—CONFERENCE AS TO WHEAT CONTRACTS.

Announcement of the issuance of an order by President Wilson directing a change in the name on July 1 of the "Food Administration Grain Corporation" to the "United States Grain Corporation" and also directing that the capital be increased from \$150,000,000 to \$500,000,000 was made by Julius H. Barnes, head of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, on May 16. Mr. Barnes also made known that a conference to discuss the plan of operation of contracts between the Grain Corporation and the various interests will be held in New York on June 10. These contracts, says Mr. Barnes, are aimed to provide that throughout the United States wheat in the berry shall sell always at \$2 26 or its proper relation so that the producer will get the full Government guaranteed price. We give herewith the announcement made by Mr. Barnes's office:

A cable from Mr. Hoover to Wheat Director Julius Barnes, received to-day, stated that the President, by Executive order, dated May 14, had definitely directed Mr. Barnes to exercise certain authorities included in the recent Congressional Act, such as authority to license the wheat-handling trades, making proper regulations to assure the guaranty price being made effective and other purposes of the Act.

The Executive order also directed the Food Administration Grain Corporation to alter its corporate name to be "United States Grain Corporation," after July 1 1919, and also directed the Grain Corporation to increase its capital stock from \$150,000,000 to \$500,000,000. All the stock of the Corporation will be held by the President of the United States.

Mr. Barnes has been in conference with representatives of the various trades to formulate contracts between the Grain Corporation and the handling facilities of the country, such as mills and grain dealers, including jobbers and bakers, and these plans are taking form rapidly.

Early in June there will be called a general conference of delegates from interested organizations, including growers' organizations, in New York, to discuss the plan of operation. At that time the offices of the Grain Corporation will listen to suggestions for any modifications proposed in the contracts they are now working out and by July 1 it is anticipated that the new licenses and the new contracts will be in general use. These contracts are aimed to provide that, throughout the United States, wheat in the berry shall sell always at \$2.26 or its proper relation, so that the producer, everywhere, will get the full Government guaranteed price.

If, thereafter, it becomes necessary, in order to fairly reflect a proper world value of wheat, to the consumers of this country, the readjustment will be made on the manufactured product, through mills, under the safeguards of such contracts; and by contracts with the jobbers and bakers, this readjustment price will be then quickly reflected to the final consumer.

Recently, in mentioning that these contracts were under consideration, certain publicity stated that a lower bread price was to be expected, immediately. Mr. Barnes made it clear that there is nothing in the situation as to old crop of wheat and flour, and prices ruling thereon, to make this a reasonable expectation until the new crop begins to move in about six weeks. At that time it is quite to be expected that flour prices will moderately decline, and it is hoped that no advance in bread prices will be necessary between now and the new crop on account of higher prices ruling for the limited amount of old flour still in this country. The bakers have promised to maintain the present bread prices without advance, as far as possible, hoping for new crop wheat to reduce the present flour prices in the near future.

COFFEE MARGINS INCREASED ON NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.

"Financial America" yesterday announced that in accordance with Section 15 of the by-laws and until further notice members of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange shall be required to maintain an original margin per contract of coffee upon their net interest in their contracts with the association as follows:

(a) Upon a net interest of 500 contracts of coffee or less \$500 per contract. (b) Upon a net interest exceeding 500 contracts and not over 1,000 contracts \$750 per contract upon such excess. (bb) Upon a net interest exceeding 1,000 contracts of coffee \$1,000 per contract upon such excess. This ruling to take effect on clearance sheets Friday, May 23.

The heavy selling on Thursday, the 22d, it is noted, preceded the action taken by the directors of the Clearing House of the Exchange in doubling original margins.

PROPOSED COTTON EXPORT CORPORATION AND AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Plans for the creation of the proposed \$100,000,000 export corporation designed to assist in moving the cotton of the Southern States, and more particularly to promote foreign trade in raw cotton, were developed at the Southern Cotton Convention held at New Orleans on May 14, 15 and 16.

Previous action looking toward the formation of the corporation was taken at Memphis in April, at which gathering, as indicated in these columns April 19, page 1565, W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Senator Robert L. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, spoke in support of the plan. Governor Harding likewise addressed the New Orleans convention and urged support of the corporation, which he stated, would do much to make the South independent financially. At the Memphis meeting a sub committee on organization was named, consisting of the following

R. G. Pleasant, Baton Rouge, La.
 Senator R. L. Owen, Muskogee, Okla.
 W. B. Thompson, New Orleans, La.
 Senator Leroy Percy, Greenville, Miss.
 Geo. W. Rogers, Little Rock, Ark.
 John F. Scott, Houston, Texas.
 Dr. H. Q. Alexander, Matthews, N. C.
 R. M. Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.
 L. B. Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.
 F. M. Crump, Memphis, Tenn.
 E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, S. C.
 M. C. Allgood, Montgomery, Ala.

The full committee on organization, composed of thirty members, representing Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Oklahoma, conferred with Governor Harding on the 15th respecting the clauses in the constitution proposed for the export corporation, and later in the day minor differences as to certain clauses which arose in the convention, were adjusted, and the plans were unanimously adopted. The following regarding the new corporation, which, it is understood, will be styled the American Cotton Export Financing Corporation, is taken from the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" of May 16:

The Export Corporation, under its constitution, will not engage in buying and selling cotton for its own account. Opinions on this matter differed widely. As originally proposed at other conventions, it was intended that the corporation should have this power to engage in business. At one time Thursday evening discussion waxed warm regarding this feature, a number of delegates contending that the clause should remain in the charter.

Another change in the constitution was in reducing par value of capital

stock from \$100 to \$50. This was done at the suggestion of a number of delegates who believed the small farmer might be unable to turn over \$100 even in Liberty bonds for stock in the corporation.

The authorized capital stock of the corporation is fixed at \$100,000,000, all in common stock. The corporation, however, is authorized to begin business when the amount of capital stock subscribed reaches \$50,000,000 and when \$20,000,000 shall have been paid in.

To protect the corporation from coming under control of outside interests, the constitution provides that "the sale of stock shall be limited to bona fide resident individuals, partnerships, firms and corporations or other associations of the cotton growing States."

The powers of the corporation are far-reaching. They include: To purchase and sell or discount and negotiate or pledge notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, acceptances, telegraph and cable transfers or other evidences of debt.

To purchase, sell, pledge or otherwise deal in bonds, notes and certificates of the United States and of foreign Governments, obligations issued by foreign banks and syndicates and to make loans on the security of such foreign obligations.

To accept bills or drafts drawn upon it.

To purchase and sell exchange.

To borrow money in aid of its business, with or without security.

To lend money upon the security of shipping documents or upon the security of warehouse receipts conveying security title in cases where the commodities represented by such receipts are being assembled for the purpose of export.

The charter also gives the corporation power to act in any State, Territory or possession of the United States or any foreign country as agent, trustee, broker or consignee or others in buying, warehousing, selling and procuring insurance upon and otherwise dealing in cotton of all grades and many goods manufactured from cotton and cottonseed, including oils, cotton yarns and cotton goods, where such goods are being exported or assembled for export.

Senator Leroy Percy of Mississippi quelled the incipient storm that seemed to be rising at one stage of the evening over the elimination of the clause permitting the corporation to buy and sell for its own account for export purposes. He pleaded for unity and said such a corporation with its great power would be able to strangle competition and force other buyers out of the market.

Colonel J. Sheb Williams and Walter Pettet of Texas protested the change and declared the clause should remain in the charter. Other members of the convention said Governor Harding had made it clear that if such a clause were enacted in the charter the Federal Reserve Board would feel obliged to recommend that national banks be not permitted to take stock as it would be considered too speculative an investment. Opposition then faded and the constitution was accepted unanimously.

With regard to what Governor Harding had to say at the convention, we quote as follows from the "Times-Picayune":

In his address Governor Harding asserted there was small chance of further Governmental aid, but said there was a splendid opportunity for the South to progress on its own initiative and ability. The War Finance Corporation, he said, should prove of assistance to the cotton corporation provided the new institution was soundly financed and ably managed.

"Cotton is perhaps of greater individual concern than any other crop we produce," said Governor Harding. "The crop is surrounded by certain peculiar characteristics. It is essentially a Southern product because it requires the warm sunshine found in this climate.

Ordinarily a \$100,000,000 corporation to be floated and financed in the South would seem a gigantic problem, but it is entirely practicable if we can get together among ourselves as to a plan. The value of export cotton ought to be \$1,000,000,000 a year as it has the last year or two. We have got to start Europe going again, to get her on her feet and stop the unrest. The time has come now when the South has the ability if she will put this corporation over. For years we have been content to let other sections finance ourselves.

I think you are to get together and put yourself in a position to hold up your end. The rest to the country and the world at large will have more respect for you if you do.

Explaining the War Finance Corporation, Governor Harding said it stood ready to assist in every practicable way. He declared, however, it could loan funds only on good security, and that it "expected to get back every dollar it paid out."

At the same meeting a plan for a permanent cotton organization to be known as the American Cotton Association, which, it is understood, will be closely allied with export corporation, was also approved. According to the "Times-Picayune" the constitution of the newly formed "American Cotton Association" sums up its objects and purposes as follows:

AIMS OUTLINED.

"To promote economic regulation of cotton production to the end that supply shall be so adjusted to demand that the producer shall at no time be required to sell his produce at less than a fair and reasonable profit.

"To promote intelligent diversification of crops, and to develop markets for such crops, other than cotton, as may be profitably raised.

"To improve and enlarge presently existing warehousing facilities and to secure additional facilities to the end that the producer may carry his crop, or such part as he may desire at the minimum of expense and physical damage and at the maximum of security and financiality.

"To broaden the markets for raw cotton and to enlarge the uses for cotton and cotton goods.

"To improve and increase transportation and distribution facilities.

"To collect information as to both domestic and foreign consumption of cotton, the state of trade, the extent of acreage, supply and condition of crop, and all other information of practical interest to the cotton industry, and to disseminate the results through the several sub-organizations to every member of every community, together with directions as to the course to be pursued in order to secure the best results in view of the facts disclosed.

"To do all and singular whatever may be conducive to the stability and profitability of the cotton producing industry."

The paper quoted also says:

The constitution of the American Cotton Association provides that "all farmers, merchants, bankers and individuals who are interested directly or indirectly in the prosperity of the cotton growing industry and the cotton producing sections shall be eligible to membership."

A marketing corporation to be formed in each State was recommended by the banking committee, whose report was accepted by the convention.

J. S. Wannamaker of St. Matthews, S. C., was elected the first permanent President of the American Cotton Association.

ciation on the 16th. John T. Scott of Houston was elected First Vice-President, and W. C. Barrickman of Dallas was made Secretary. Mr. Wannamaker is President of the South Carolina Cotton Association and President of the State Bankers' Association. An executive committee was named to work out other details of the American Cotton Association.

Congressman J. T. Heflein of Alabama, who, on the 14th, addressed the delegates in attendance at the convention, is said to have warned the convention that it would be wise to keep a sharp watch to make sure shares in the export corporation did not find resting place in the hands of the great financial interests of the North. The paper from which we quote above, says:

"Watch your shareholders," he urged. "If these interests get control they can use it as a club, but if we control it we have our own club and it's a club with spikes on it."

Referring to the profits made by the spinners as compared with the cotton growers, Mr. Heflein said:

"Those fellows in New England last year paid the largest dividends in their history as shown in records made public last fall. If the cotton grower was making money on the same basis cotton would be selling for \$1 05 a pound. We are going to keep the fight up until we control the industry. It is time we woke up. We are going to sell this crop above 25 cents. Thousands and thousands of bales of cotton have been produced at less than cost. But the times have changed. If we continue to hold our cotton we will get the price above 30 cents before July 1. We want a minimum price for cotton. That's what the spinners do. If we all stand together you'll never see cotton selling for less than 25 cents again."

Mr. Heflein charged spinners had attempted to drive the cotton price down to 15 cents, the price at which the product sold before the war. He also maintained that had the cotton price been fixed in the same ratio as the price on wheat, that growers would have been guaranteed a price more than 30 cents a pound.

PROPOSED COTTON WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

Steps for the organization of a cotton warehousing company, under the name of the Union Warehouse Corporation, were taken in this city last month during the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. The proposal is said to have grown out of conferences between members of the Cotton Buying and Storage Committee of the Association, and growers, bankers and brokers. It is proposed to form the company with a capital of \$20,000,000 of common stock, besides which, it is stated, there will be issued \$15,000,000 of first mortgage, 50-year 6% gold bonds. The initial plans are said to contemplate capacity for the storage of 1,500,000 bales, with an ultimate capacity of 3,000,000 bales. The New York "Times" stated that the plans of the corporation, which is to be incorporated under New York laws, with headquarters in this city, were announced in part as follows:

The Union Warehouse Corporation is to be organized for the purpose of purchasing, leasing and otherwise acquiring existing warehouses; remodeling them, and erecting new, modern warehouses at important Northern and Southern points for the storage of cotton. Also, in response to an insistent and increasing demand for more economic methods, it will eventually engage in the business of compressing, baling, banding and covering cotton in a manner that will insure against damage in transit.

The plans of the Union Warehouse Corporation, when fully consummated, will assure a high grade of efficiency in operating methods, will eliminate much of the economic waste, converting the same into a profit for the corporation, and will go far toward averting the danger of future foreign competition. As many of the warehouses to be purchased or erected as is deemed advisable, there will be installed a modern compress plant where bales of cotton may be compressed to a high density, properly covered, and banded in a manner that will insure safe transportation without injury to the fiber. All warehouses will be installed with modern facilities for economic handling in and out and with appliances for weighing and certifying the cotton as to weight and grade.

All warehouses will be constructed on the "unit system," each unit capable of storing about 10,000 bales, the warehouses being thus capable of expansion at a minimum cost to meet the requirements of future growth. All warehouses will be of fireproof construction, installed with modern sprinkler systems. They will be built in strict accordance with underwriters' requirements, and the cotton will be stored in them so as to enable the lowest rate of insurance to be obtained. In general, all warehouses will be so constructed and operated that receipts issued for goods stored therein will be prime evidence of ownership, weight, grade and deliverability and will be acceptable as collateral at all banks that make a practice of loaning money on cotton. Furthermore, negotiations are now on foot with British banks and buyers of cotton to the end that the receipts for goods stored in one of the warehouses of the Union Warehouse Corporation will be acceptable as collateral in England at banks, thus greatly facilitating export transactions.

The "Times" also said:

The income of the Corporation will be derived, primarily, from a monthly charge for cotton stored. This will in ordinary times be not less than 25 cents per bale a month. In addition to this there will be the usual in and out handling charge, amounting to about 25 cents a bale. The charges for compressing, baling, covering, banding, certifying, weighing, loading and unloading from cars, and so forth, will follow those in general warehouse practice.

PROPOSED WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE.

The following statement, it is learned from the New York "Commercial" of May 8, has been issued by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers with regard to the arrangements made for a World Cotton Conference to be held at New Orleans Oct. 13-16:

For several years the conviction has steadily gained ground that the producers and manufacturers of cotton, both at home and abroad, were facing far-reaching, drastic changes which would involve profound alterations in every branch of the industry. The war has served to emphasize this conviction and to clearly point that the successful solution of the problems demands the exercise of statesmanship and economic foresight of the highest order.

No essential industry having to do with a commodity of such value and importance as cotton is in greater need of reforms in the methods in vogue of handling its product. During this transformation cotton passes through many hands and undertakes long journeyings. A generation of precedent is responsible for an unco-ordinated and unscientific method of operation. It is the hope of the National Association in promoting the World Cotton Conference that it can and will do much to clarify the situation and to bring about practical, satisfying solutions of these problems.

Every endeavor is being made to have a full representation from every angle of the cotton industry and from every nation interested in manufacturing or growing the staple. Among these there will be the fertilizer men, the grower and planter, the ginner and the manufacturer of saw gins and roller gins, the compressmen and the maker of presses of all types. There will also be in attendance the manufacturers and users of all appliances for reducing the cotton bale to the degree of high density. The round bale men will be represented.

The merchant or factor will be largely represented, as will the big warehousemen of Galveston, Houston, Memphis, Atlanta, Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick, Norfolk and Pensacola. Cotton spinners from all over the world will be there and especial endeavor is being made to have as many European spinners present as possible. There will be representation of bankers from the Northern banks, from the Southern banks, and from the Federal Reserve Banking Board.

Previous reference to the proposed convention was made in our issue of Dec. 14, page 2238:

Included in the personnel and representing one branch of the industry or another, there will be representatives from Canada, Great Britain, France, Russia, China, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, India, Japan, Peru, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

In order to cover every phase of the cotton industry interesting and instructive to both foreign and home delegates, the following subjects have been tentatively selected to form the basis of papers and discussions:

1. The buying and selling of cotton, with all that appertains thereto.
2. The growing and handling of cotton, with due consideration of the best methods for insuring long needed improvement in ginning, compressing and standardizing of bales.
3. The transportation of cotton, with discussion of means to put an end to "country damage," and to bring about better means for the warehousing of cotton.
4. Discussion of the world's consumption requirements of cotton, with careful thought for the possible need of a system of apportionment among the nations with which we enjoy reciprocal trade relations.
5. Means of increasing and improving cotton production in the United States and other countries.
6. Consideration of the machinery needed for replacement and development of the textile industry, especially in France and Belgium, when much time and labor will be required to return it to its old footing.
7. Discussion of the part the United States, as a creditor nation, is to play in world readjustment, with especial regard to the needs of the future of the textile industry.
8. Financing and warehousing of cotton, two subjects so closely interwoven that to separate them would be impossible. Especial reference will be made in the discussion of this question to the establishment of American warehouses, receipts of which for cotton stored therein will be accepted as collateral for loans, both in this country and in England.—"International Warehouse receipts," they might be called.
9. Last, and perhaps the most important of all, discussion of international standardization of hours of labor in the textile and other industries, as possibly the only solution of the labor problem.

On May 16 the "Commercial" reported that a commission representing the cotton manufacturing industry in the United States had been sent to Europe, to investigate textile conditions, to discuss with European textile manufacturers international relations between the textile industries in various parts of the world and particularly to stimulate interest in the conference to be held in New Orleans in October. The commission sailed from New York on May 15 on the Baltic under the auspices of the executive committee of the World Cotton Conference.

RESTRICTIONS AFFECTING COTTON IMPORTS INTO ITALY.

The War Trade Board on May 5 announced for the information of exporters in the United States, that they had been informed by the High Commissioner for Italy of the following regulations governing the importation of cotton into Italy:

The importation of cotton into Italy is still subject to import licenses, which are granted to Italian spinners upon their application to the Ministero Commercio Cotoni, Rome, and in proportion with their stated requirements.

Italian spinners before applying for import license have to obtain permission to purchase, so that all cotton shipped to Italy must appear to have been sold before it is loaded.

Cotton may be sold c. i. f. Italy to Italian spinners, also through agents. It is, however, important that no shipment of unsold cotton be made, and American shippers before sending cotton to Italy should be convinced that said cotton was actually sold to the Italian consignee, and that it is not going interest to be sold upon its arrival in Italy, in order to avoid delay and inconveniences which will derive from the applications of the existing regulations in Italy.

REMOVAL OF OIL, GASOLINE AND KEROSENE RESTRICTIONS BY FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

We referred last week (page 1987) to the issuance by U. S. Fuel Administrator Garfield of an order removing all rules and regulations governing the production and manufacture,

distribution or transportation of oil in its various forms, in gasoline and natural oil. The following is the order:

The United States Fuel Administration, acting under authority of an Executive Order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23, 1917, appointing said Administrator, and of subsequent Executive Orders, and in furtherance of the purpose of said orders and of the Act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10, 1917.

Hereby orders and directs that all rules, regulations, or orders heretofore issued or promulgated by or under authority of said United States Fuel Administrator governing licenses engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, distributing, and transporting crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene, gasoline and natural gas, or regulating the production, sale, distribution, or use thereof, and all amendments and modifications of said rules and regulations and orders be, and the same hereby are, vacated and set aside as of the 15th day of May 1919.

(Signed) H. A. GARFIELD,
United States Fuel Administrator.

WAR LABOR AGREEMENTS STILL BINDING, SAYS WAR LABOR BOARD.

That the war did not end with the signing of the armistice, and that labor agreements entered into for the period of the war are still binding, was the decision of the National War Labor Board in a case involving a strike of union workers in the newsprint paper industry. The decision was embodied in a telegram sent by the War Labor Board on May 13 to John P. Burke of the Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union. The occasion for the dispatch was the statement made by Mr. Burke to the effect that the war was over when the armistice was signed, and, six months having elapsed since that event, labor was no longer bound by its agreements with the Government to continue to work upon a war basis. The answer of the Labor Board was that the war was not over last November, although actual hostilities were suspended, and that if employers and employees generally took the same view that the paper mill workers take, the industrial system would become demoralized almost overnight, if all wage agreements were to come to a sudden end now, business would be paralyzed and the process of reconstruction would be thrown into a state of disarray. The telegram of Mr. Burke which brought out the reply of the War Labor Board read as follows:

It is my understanding of the award of the War Labor Board that it should remain in effect for the period of the war and for six months thereafter. Our members believe the war came to an end with the signing of the armistice. We call the attention of the War Labor Board to the fact that President Wilson himself addressing both Houses of Congress said: "Thus the great world war comes to an end." Federal Judge Walter Evans recently decided a case that the war was brought to a close when the armistice was signed. When we agree to submit our case to the War Labor Board we had no knowledge that we were to be held to this award until six months after peace is ratified by the Senate. Our members had a conference in Albany Feb. 18 and went on record as believing the war came to an end Nov. 11. We do not consider that we are under the award of the War Labor Board at the present time.

The reply of the War Labor Board, signed by W. Jett Lauck, Secretary, said:

Telegram received. Your reasoning as to termination of the war on Nov. 11 is entirely unsound and is opposed to the best interests of organized labor in this country. If the National War Labor Board had adopted such reasoning and had held to the point that the war was over on the signing of the armistice, it would have been equivalent to saying that the rates of pay and labor standards established by the war might at once be decreased and repudiated. It is essential to the stability of working conditions and the maintenance of adequate rates of pay during the period of readjustment that the legal interpretation as to the termination of the war with the proclamation of peace be rigidly adhered to. This situation has been obvious to all other leaders of organized labor, and to the majority of employers, because it has been plainly evident to them that if the Board had interpreted the war as ending on Nov. 11, it would practically have produced industrial chaos and rendered impossible the stabilizing of conditions until the resuming of industrial activity. Your reasoning cannot be supported by organized labor or by employers, or by any one who has the best interests of the country at heart.

W. JETT LAUCK,
Secretary, National War Labor Board.

WAGE INCREASES FOR TEXTILE WORKERS.

Wages increases approximately 15% and affecting upward of 150,000 textile operatives in New England and other Northern States, were announced at Boston on May 20. Both cotton and woolen mills are affected. The raise, which will become effective June 2, will bring mill wages to the highest level on record, and in some instances represent a total increase of over 100% since 1915.

Many of the mills in New England have been operating on a 48-hour-a-week schedule since early in the year, a reduction of six hours a week over the former schedule. This reduction in the working week was accompanied by a corresponding cut in wages.

Several strikes, notably that in Lawrence, which has been in effect since Feb. 3, are ordered to end with the allowance of higher wages, made possible, according to the manufacturers, by improvement in market conditions.

CONSOLIDATION OF BUREAU OF ENEMY TRADE AND BUREAU OF WAR TRADE INTELLIGENCE.

The War Trade Board announced on May 17 that, effective May 12 1919, the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence had been merged into the Bureau of Enemy Trade. Such work of the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence as is still being carried on will be conducted in the future by the Bureau of Enemy Trade.

HIGH PRICE FOR COPPER PAID BY JAPAN.

On May 15 the New York "Sun" printed the following:

Approximately half a million pounds of copper were purchased yesterday by Suzuki & Co., Ltd., Japanese importers and exporters in the New York market. The price paid was 16 cents a pound, an advance of one-quarter of a cent from the last reported sale and the highest price paid for the metal in this market since the armistice was signed. Although no information was available at the office of Suzuki & Co., Ltd., as to the disposition of the metal, it is reported to be for immediate export to Japan and to be used in Oriental shipyards.

The purchase, which was through L. Vogelstein & Co., amounted to 200 tons of 2,240 pounds to the ton, of prime electrolytic, the best grade of copper purchasable. It was produced by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

The general copper market has since continued strong; additional contracts for the metal for June and July delivery were placed by consumers on May 22 on the basis of 16½ cents a pound, although the total of sales is sales to have been only moderate.

JUDGE GARY'S OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, President of the American Iron & Steel Institute, in speaking at the annual meeting of the Institute at the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, yesterday, referred to the present and future economic situation and pointed out that "there are things to be done by the legislative and administrative departments of Government which are necessary to the protection of the industries of this country and this involves the very life, the prosperity and progress and comfort of all the people." Judge Gary added:

As other countries will do everything practicable to advance their interests so we should do likewise. All our industrial lines should be placed and maintained on a parity with other successful countries. To the extent that private enterprise receives protection, assistance, and advantage by the laws or rules of other countries the same should be afforded by our laws and rules so as to place us on a parity of cost in production and transportation. It is time that industry and enterprise in the United States shall be encouraged and protected instead of being attacked, interrupted or destroyed. Our nation, now the leader, financially, commercially and industrially, may be continued in this position or compelled to occupy a lower place, depending upon the attitude of our own people in official or private life, or both. We will do our part.

With regard to the business outlook he said:

Since the armistice was signed the steel industry has made two substantial reductions in selling prices, first by voluntary action Dec. 9 and then March 21 after consultation and discussion with the members of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce. There are incidents connected with the efforts of the Secretary of Commerce to stabilize conditions which interfered more or less with business activity. You are familiar with the subject. At present there is a perceptible and gradual improvement. It seems probable this will continue and increase. On the whole, our business during the last six months has been better than we had reason to expect. After what has occurred during the last few years it is wonderful that conditions are so good. As I have said before, more than once, there is a large and fairly profitable business ahead. The necessities of the purchasing public are piling up. Some may wait too long before placing the orders under contemplation. As you are aware, the wheat crop of the season is enormous—far above previous calculations—and it will soon be harvested, threshed, transported and converted into cash. This will provide business and money for the carriers. What they will do with it I cannot say, but they probably will make some necessary improvements in road-bed and equipment. Other crops will soon be coming on. From present appearances the production this year will exceed all former records. The price of copper is increasing. It is expected to be selling in the near future at twenty cents. Most, if not all, of us are making expenditures in preparation for the future business that is coming. Go into the large new hotels and witness the crowds. Secure a room, if it is possible, and then make inquiries of travelers from the far West, Southwest, and South, and you will hear good reports. They have confidence in the future and are acting accordingly. Look for a pessimist. You will find he is a rarity. Enter a jewelry store, or retail stores generally and you will be surprised by the number of purchasers. Gaze upon the throngs of people on the city streets and the double rows of automobiles, going in either direction. Visit the country and be astounded by the number of motor cars. Inquire for a house in New York which is for rent or sale and see for yourself that they are scarce and that prices are advancing. It is remarkable how many evidences of business activity there are. Gentlemen, the people of this country are rich and growing richer. It is estimated the wealth of this country is equal to one-third or more of the total wealth of all countries; that there is held by the banks fifteen or sixteen billion dollars; that the money in circulation is about fifty-six dollars per capita, as against about thirty-four dollars before the war. What is it to be supposed will be done with it? Why, invested and expended in order to increase wealth. Perhaps you and I will get some of it, and if so we will expend or invest it for we are like other human beings. There is still room in this country for the optimist, but little space for the pessimist. If the tax assessor and collector will only permit us to retain a little fairer percentage of our earnings we shall be happy; and we are beginning to see a gleam of light on this subject.

Patience and confidence are justified, and, with these, great prosperity is assured.

TELEPHONE OFFICIALS APPEAL FOR RETURN OF WIRES.

An appeal for the speedy return of the telephone lines to their owners, and for the passage of legislation clearly defining the conditions and regulations of operation was made by Theodore N. Vail, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and G. W. Robinson, President of the U. S. Independent Telephone Association, in a joint letter sent on May 19 to all members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The letter refers to the large increase in operating expenses in the past year and the need of larger revenues to maintain the service, and cites the opposition to higher rates by the regulatory authorities of the States as showing the need of suitable action by Congress to uphold the credit of the companies and prevent deterioration in the service. The letter in full follows:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

On midnight, July 31 1918, under the authority of Congress for war purposes, the President took supervision, possession, control, and operation of the telephone systems of the country, and has since operated them. The war has practically ceased. The public press is strongly demanding, the general public and the owners of the telephone properties are urging, that they be returned as speedily as possible, that former conditions may be restored and more satisfactory service be afforded. The President and the former Postmaster-General have announced that this will be done as soon as adequate arrangements be provided for receiving and advantageously operating them. It remains only for Congress to enact such legislation as speedily as possible.

The expenses of these systems have largely increased during the past year, for wages alone at the rate of more than \$20,000,000 per annum. This was inevitable and necessary by reason of larger proportional increases by the railroads and industries of the country. The revenues are inadequate to care for such increases and the deficit of the Government on that account to date is large and steadily increasing. The Postmaster-General ordered that steps be taken to secure adequate revenues, but contentions with the regulatory authorities of the States, not yet settled, have prevented such adjustments.

If such conditions continue necessarily the credit of the operating companies will be impaired, proper expenses cannot be met, the best operating forces cannot be retained, needed extensions and satisfactory service cannot be provided. A deterioration will ensue which in some localities may threaten a recurrence of public ownership or operation in order to care, even inadequately, for public needs. By prompt action Congress can prevent this contingency.

Just and speedy settlements should be made for all properties taken under the existing law, that such balances now in the possession of the Government may be restored to assist in the upbuilding and extension of the various systems for better public use. The conditions and regulation of operation should be clearly defined so as to permit the companies to re-establish and maintain a satisfactory service with reasonable rates without discrimination and procure the benefits of legitimate competition. The principal operating companies of the United States are vitally interested in co-operating with Congress and the officials of the Government to accomplish these results.

THEO. N. VAIL,
President A. T. & T. Co.
G. W. ROBINSON,
President U. S. Independent Telephone Association.

President U. S. Independent Telephone Association.

HIGHER WIRE RATES NOT NEEDED, SAYS MACKAY.

That higher telephone and telegraph rates are not needed—at least by his company—and that what is needed is the immediate return of the companies to their owners, on a competitive basis and at the old rates, was asserted by Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Mackay Companies, operators of the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., according to an interview in the New York "Times" of May 20. In referring to the letter sent to members of Congress by Theodore N. Vail and G. W. Robinson, appealing for Congressional legislation and the return of the wire systems to their owners, Mr. Mackay was quoted as saying:

We have nothing to do with Mr. Vail's schemes for having Congress raise the telephone rates, but we object to any conditions being attached to the immediate return of the telegraph lines. The first thing is to get the telegraph lines back into the hands of the two companies and let them compete and give good public service and put the rates back where they were. We certainly do not ask Congress to raise the telegraph rates and we do not even ask Congress to approve the recent 20% raise in telegraph rates made by Mr. Burleson. We intend and propose to knock out that 20% increase the first thing after the return of the lines.

We do not ask any compensation at all from the Government for the use of our lines, but will be content to get exactly what we have earned. We do not see where there is any legal or moral obligation whatsoever on the part of the Government to pay the Bell Telephone and Western Union more than they have earned. Mr. Vail talks much about the bad condition of the telephone companies, but he fails to mention that he has been Mr. Burleson's adviser all along in regard to the telephone companies as well as the telegraph companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED TO RETURN WIRE LINES TO OWNERS.

Bills have been introduced in both Senate and House providing for the immediate return of the telegraph and telephone companies to their owners. A joint resolution introduced in the House on Monday by Representative Steenerson, of Minnesota, Republican, calls on the President for an itemized report of all expenditures and receipts since the properties were taken over and a report showing financial results of Government operation. Relinquish-

ment of Government control would depend on the time of passage of the resolution. In the Senate, Senator Kellogg offered a resolution to repeal the existing law under which the wire systems were taken over by the Government and to return the systems at once to their private owners. Another resolution to repeal the present law affecting the wire systems was offered by Senator Gore of Oklahoma. Mr. Kellogg's resolution, it is expected, will be backed by the Republican majority. It was drawn after a conference with Senator Cummins, who is to be Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and who is to offer the bill for restoring the railroads to private control.

Under Mr. Kellogg's measure the President is required to "cause to be made a detailed and itemized account and report of all his acts and proceedings in connection with the supervision, possession, control, and operation" of the wire systems.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO CREATE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE NEEDS OF STREET RAILWAYS FOR RATE ADVANCES.

The creation of a new Government Commission which will be charged with the investigation of conditions in certain cities where street railway companies have been unable to obtain approval of local authorities for rate advances and where insolvency is faced by the companies, has been approved by President Wilson. Press dispatches from Washington on May 20 in stating that the President had on that day cabled his sanction for the establishment of such a commission, whose recommendations are expected to carry great weight without specific power of enforcement, said:

As a result, scores of cities which have street car fare or franchise disputes, particularly since the increase in operating costs forced the companies to seek higher rates, will soon find their disputes in the hands of the Government agency. Appeal to this agency may be taken either by the company, the local government or other representatives of the public.

President Wilson will appoint members of the commission soon on recommendation of Secretaries Redfield and Wilson, who outlined the plan to the President after months of discussion between Government departments. The plan, as outlined in correspondence made public to-day at the White House, involves an investigation of general franchise and operating conditions in their relation to rates by a commission composed of representatives of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor Departments, the National Association of State Commissioners, American Cities' League of Mayors, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, American Electric Railway Association and the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

One of the principal reasons prompting the action was that the Government's War Labor Board in a number of cases ordered street railway companies to pay higher wages, but left the companies without power to obtain higher compensatory rates. These companies applied to the War War Finance Corporation for aid, but this could not be given where a company's credit was undermined by inadequate revenues.

Lines at present affected are those in New York, Providence, Buffalo, New Orleans, Denver, St. Louis, Birmingham, Montgomery, Pittsburgh, Des Moines, Memphis, Fort Wayne, Spokane, St. Paul and Chattanooga.

In announcing his approval, the President asked Secretaries Redfield and Wilson to forward their suggestions as to the personnel of the commission at the earliest time possible.

A. J. COUNTY ON REHABILITATION OF RAILROADS.

Discussing the question of the rehabilitation of the railroads before the National Association of Manufacturers in this city on May 20 A. J. County, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania R. R., stated that "we must regard the present railroad situation as a serious obstacle to national progress and war reconstruction that must be removed before the country can make further progress." According to Mr. County "the problem now requires the most experienced minds to work out a practical basis of rehabilitation, and the statesmen must formulate a legislative plan to give effect to such practical recommendations as will insure the financial solvency of the railroads, or else the railroads will be driven to Government ownership." In presenting his conclusions in the matter Mr. County said:

- The problems demanding immediate attention are:
1. Increase of rates to cover expenses.
 2. A Congressional appropriation to enable the nation to pay to the railroads the obligations of Federal control.
 3. Prompt payment of rentals due the railroad companies for the use of their property.
 4. Prompt payment for current operating materials and supplies, and the placing of orders for sufficient materials and supplies for operating and improving the railroads in 1919.
 5. The Government should fund obligations for additions and betterments to the railroads and equipment for the years 1918 and 1919, and also include the capital required for meeting maturing obligations.

For a future policy I do not see the wisdom or the necessity of having a Government guarantee to carry the results of weak roads, but on the other hand I am equally sure that with railroad rates entirely inadequate for a traffic district as a whole, and for a series of years, it is impossible to expect such lines to render a reasonable transportation service.

There are many uncertainties and experiments connected with either the plan of Government ownership or the Government guarantee, which it would take years to work out successfully, and would require wholesale

financial reorganization, or valuation of the railroads before the Government ownership plan, or the Government guarantee and regionalization plan could be effective. Further, I have shown the regionalization of railroads is already in practical effect through the 23 systems earning about 82% of the total revenues of the 162 principal roads. That system alignment is competitive, and is the result of gradual evolution, and will doubtless work better than any twenty systems arbitrarily constituted under a guarantee plan. I have also indicated that these systems under adequate rates and the removal of restrictions in the present laws could merge many of the existing companies, and a guarantee plan requires similar action. Therefore, I do not see that either from a physical or financial standpoint it would be helpful to the country to adopt a guarantee plan at this time. The combined experience of the Railroad Executives supports one plan which has for its purpose the return of the railroads to a system of private ownership and management, subject to responsible public regulation and under conditions that will assure the expansion of transportation facilities to serve the entire United States in an efficient manner.

That railroad system, in a country of democratic institutions and in spite of mistakes and losses that have arisen from it, has so far brought unparalleled development and prosperity to the nation. This country has remained sound and prosperous because its institutions, ideals and policies are guided by the average judgment and sense of the American people as a whole, and through reliance on the private initiative and co-operation of its citizens, and not upon autocratic government on the one hand, or a bureaucratic, socializing Governmental system on the other. Politics and business do not mix, and to preserve this balance of personal liberty and initiative, to determine our own welfare and carry on our activities, must be the continued aim of the American people, and that applies to industry as well as to the railroads.

Our diverse railroad regulation has hitherto failed to allow an adequate return on the investment in the past; our legislators have in effect said to the regulators we will keep these railroad corporations humble, you must keep them poor, or you must look out for criticism. Railroad investors have suffered, the industries and the public have suffered. But all of that is no reason why at this stage we should make an outcry for radical measures, or enter uncertain paths, which to the railroad investor, the wage earner or the public would not prove a proper solution of their problems. Therefore, unless we have lost confidence in our people and our Government to treat the railroads equitably, which I have not, we should utilize the best business experience to rehabilitate railroad credit, under a system of railroad ownership by the public and not by the Government, and through operations carried on—not by the Government—by experienced corporate and individual management, dependent upon their initiative and foresight, subject to public regulation, and thereby reinstate vitality and progress in the railroad industry, and every other industry dependent upon it. What are you manufacturers going to ask Congress to do about this railroad problem? It is your problem as well as ours.

T. DE WITT CUYLER ON MEASURES NECESSARY TO INSURE SAFE RETURN OF RAILROADS.

Certain requisites necessary to the placing of our railroad system on a sound basis were outlined in a statement made by Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, in commenting on May 20 on President Wilson's Message to Congress that the railroads would be returned to their owners at the end of the year. Mr. Cuyler said:

It is to be assumed, of course, that the President believes that Congress will be able to frame in the next seven months the legislation that it will be necessary to enact before the Government returns the roads to their owners. The members of the Senate and House who have this legislation in charge are apparently hopeful that, with the unmistakable general agreement over the country as to the basic principles of necessary railroad legislation, a non-partisan bill, embodying these principles, can be placed in the President's hands for his signature within the next few months.

To return the railroads to their owners under the old system of regulation—a system that had failed—would invite disaster. As Senator Cummins has so well expressed it, this is the psychological time to correct the evils in our pre-war system of railroad control.

The problem of putting our transportation system on a sound basis for the future is not nearly so complex as it seemed two or three years ago. The public demands, first, adequate, efficient, safe transportation, economically produced; second, new railroad facilities and improvements to meet the needs of a growing country, without wasteful or unnecessary construction; third, fair wages and working conditions for employees, with insurance against a paralysis of the railroads by strikes.

In order that these public needs may be met by the railroads when they are returned to private management, certain things are indispensable: First, a continuous investment of new capital for additions and betterments, from \$750,000,000 to a billion dollars a year; second, rates for carrying freight and passengers that will pay for the labor and material consumed in operation, and that will provide a fair return on the value of the property devoted to the public use—that is, an income on the capital that will attract the necessary new capital; third, responsible regulation by the national government that will protect the interests alike of the owners, the workers and the general public.

The legislation to make these things possible, and to insure the future growth of our transportation facilities, does not have to be very complicated. On most of the principles involved there is a general understanding and agreement over the country, and the honest differences of opinion are mainly as to details. But this certainly is the time to lay a sure foundation for the future, and to perform the same public service for our transportation system as was performed seven years ago by Congress for the banking system.

CANCELLATION OF MARINE INSURANCE BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILROADS.

It was recently announced that Director-General of Railroads Walker D. Hines, had sent to the various steamship lines the following circular, canceling, effective May 1, the circular of Oct. 26 1918, in relation to marine and war risk insurance:

Marine Risk.—Effective May 1 1919, except where rates, in tariffs applicable, indicate that they include marine insurance, these steamship lines and steamship companies will not assume the marine insurance on property while in their possession.

Note.—In taking the above action, the conditions respecting marine insurance, which were in effect prior to Oct. 10 1918, on which date it was

provided for the assumption by these lines and companies of marine insurance on all traffic handled by them, are restored.

All rates, which on Oct. 9 1918 included marine insurance, are not affected, and will hereafter include marine insurance, as also will those rates which, prior to Oct. 10 1918, did not include marine insurance, but have, subsequent thereto, been advanced to the all-rail basis.

War Risk.—The occasion for these steamship lines and steamship companies assuming war risk having disappeared, effective May 1 1919, the assumption of war risk will be discontinued.

OPPOSITION OF MISSOURI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

At its annual convention at St. Louis on May 14, the Missouri Bankers' Association adopted a resolution expressing its opposition to Government ownership of railroads and to continued Government control and operation beyond the period necessary for the enactment of protective and regulatory legislation in the interest of both the public and the owners. The St. Louis "Republican," from which we learn this, says:

The resolution also points out that it believes that the railroad question is the most important problem before the American people, and the organization will call upon Congress in the approaching extra session to enact such legislation as shall settle this question permanently.

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO. OF CLEVELAND AND THE WARFIELD RAILROAD PLAN.

An answer to the letter of S. Davies Warfield, President of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities in which the latter took exception to the criticisms of J. P. Harris, Vice-President of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland of the Warfield plan for the return of the railroads to private ownership has been made by Mr. Harris. Mr. Warfield's letter was given in these columns last week, page 1991, and the earlier letter of Mr. Harris voicing opposition to the Warfield plan, was referred to in our issue of May 10, page 1890. Mr. Harris in his latest communication contends that "in the final analysis, the 'Warfield Plan' as we view it is a minimum guarantee plan, and is therefore a compromise with Government ownership, if not actually tantamount not only to Government control, but practically Government ownership without compensation to the owners therefor." In conclusion, Mr. Harris repeats, "in our opinion certain of the railroads could be returned to private ownership at once;" he adds that "we protest against the policy of compelling the public to contribute to a subsidy to maintain the improvidently built or managed roads, or of penalizing those systems which are efficiently operated . . . in order that some of the weaker systems . . . may be saved." The following is Mr. Harris's letter in answer to that of Mr. Warfield's:

May 9 1919.

S. Davies Warfield, President, National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, Baltimore, Md.

Dear Mr. Warfield: Your letter of May 3 did not reach me until May 6, although I had already seen a copy of it, which was received by Mr. Nutte the day before. I am very sorry to note that you have construed my criticism of the "Warfield Plan" as a criticism of you personally. You may be assured that such is not the case, if for no other reason than my high regard for you and your sincerity in this matter. I wrote my letter and distributed it upon the assumption that not only you but all other members of the Committee would be interested in knowing our views, to the end that there might be no misunderstanding of our position in the light of the action taken by the Committee of Seventy, and in regard to which you will recall I reserved judgment, pending further study, in my personal conversation with yourself and one of your attorneys at the close of the meeting in question. I trust, therefore, that upon further reading of my letter, and further reflection, you will understand that no improper motives have dictated my action or that of our Board of Directors. Accordingly, I shall refrain from answering such portions of your letter as may have been prompted by impressions to the contrary, and shall confine my reply to pointing out what seem to me to be your fundamental errors as to our position and as to what your plan provides.

I think that if you will read my letter again, you will find that, briefly stated, our fundamental objections to your plan are as follows:

1. You have intimated that it is either the "Warfield Plan" or something more radical. Your position is indicated by your statement (Supplementary Statement, Feb. 13 1919, bottom of page 10).

"It may not sound popular to require that these excess earnings be put into a fund in the public interest, but the security owners of the railroads are face to face with either subjecting themselves to this or having the attempt made to reduce their securities to a point they know not where."

To this we cannot subscribe. Addressing Congress in December last, President Wilson said:

"It would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified. These are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. Some new element of policy, therefore, is necessary," and we refuse to believe that the President, who in his proclamation gave a specific pledge to return the railroads to their owners without penalty, will break faith with his fellow countrymen. We prefer, therefore, to rely upon the honesty of public opinion in dealing with the situation, rather than to assume that the public will be unfair.

2. In answer to my contention that Senate Bill No. S-5679 makes attempt whatever to define what is meant by "properly investment," you cite Section 17, page 25, line 17 et seq. Let me, however, underline the essential words:

"Not less than 6% on the combined property account determined in accordance with the accounting regulations of the Commission."

The property accounts of the railroads were not required to be kept, and were not kept, in accordance with any rules of the Inter-State Commerce Commission prior to 1907, because there were no such rules. The great bulk of the investment accounts were on the carrier's books prior to that date. Since June 30 1907, property accounts are kept presumably in accordance with the rules of the Commission, but because of optional methods allowed, the accounting has been upon various bases. On the whole, therefore, there is no such thing as "property accounts determined in accordance with the accounting regulations of the Commission," unless you mean to allow the carriers a return only upon that portion charged since June 30 1907. On this point, need I do more than call attention to the cases now being argued on behalf of the Kansas City Southern and other railroads to determine this very point, which cases have been in long dispute and are now in process of being carried to the highest courts?

3. I repeat, no provision whatever is made for lean years. In your answer, you quote from the Bill, page 29, line 29 (?) (i. e. 10 et seq.). Again, I underline the essential words:

"Carriers receiving excess earnings may be permitted, under the direction of and in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Commission and when and to the extent found desirable in the public interest," &c. and

"The Commission may in its discretion and when deemed desirable in the public interest, cause to be set up out of operating income," &c. To our minds the record of existing Governmental regulatory bodies exercising such plenary and discretionary powers could hardly justify even the most optimistic in finding any assurance whatever that under the provisions of your bill there will be any excess earnings, or any practical provision for the protection of railroad credit. To hold otherwise is a marvelous triumph of faith over experience.

Net income is a result not only of rates, but also of operating conditions and volume and density of traffic. Suppose rates are established, which it is estimated will provide 6% on an agreed property investment, and actual practice, as has so frequently been the case, should fall to produce 6%. Who, under the provisions of your bill, is going to make up the deficit to the railroads? In effect, would it not be a case of providing the medicine after the patient is dead?

4. In the final analysis, the "Warfield Plan," as we view it, is a minimum guarantee plan and is, therefore, a compromise with Government ownership, if not actually tantamount not only to Government control but practically Government ownership without compensation to the owners thereof. We consider the theory of a guarantee so fundamentally wrong that the method of arriving at the plan is inconsequential. It is true that your bill does not specifically provide for this, but the inevitable end of the course proposed provides the equivalent of both Government ownership and operation, for when the Government says to the railroads, in effect, "You shall not be permitted to accumulate earnings to pay the principal of your outstanding bonds," the Government will be compelled, in justice, to provide for such payments, and, when that point is reached actual Government ownership and operation will begin.

In conclusion, I repeat, in our opinion certain of the railroads could be returned to private ownership at once. I have already suggested the form of Federal legislation to provide for the return of the roads less favorably situated at the moment, but we protest against the policy of compelling the public to contribute to a subsidy to maintain the improvidently built or managed roads, or of penalizing those systems which are efficiently operated and which are fortunately located with respect to their traffic, in order that some of the weaker systems, for certain of which a receivership might be the best antidote, may be saved, and certain securities which never should have been issued in the first place and which, in the public interest, should be reorganized, may be made secure.

I have taken the liberty of writing you in lieu of a personal conference, because I wish all of our associates to know our position, and with that in view I am sending a copy of this letter to them. Very truly yours,
J. P. HARRIS, Vice-President.

ENDORSEMENT OF WARFIELD RAILROAD PLAN BY MARYLAND BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Maryland Bankers' Association in convention at Atlantic City on May 21 unanimously endorsed the plan of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities—known as the Warfield Plan—for the return and regulation of the railroads, and went on record as unalterably opposed to Government ownership of the railroads and to methods that have been proposed for their return which involve new companies, years of valuation and serious legal complications in the following resolutions:

Whereas, The purposes of war for which the transportation systems of the country were taken under Federal control and operation have been served and Federal operation has demonstrated that the interests of the public can best be served through private control, and continued private operation and ownership; and,

Whereas, It is essential that individual initiative and incentive be preserved, which cannot be secured by the formation of new Regional Railroad Companies with the Government guaranty on securities; be it

Resolved, That the Maryland Bankers' Association, in convention assembled, is unalterably opposed to Government ownership and to Federal control and operation longer than the time sufficient for Congress to enact adequate legislation for the return of the railroads to their owners which shall provide for their successful administration by private operation.

This convention declares its opposition to methods that have been proposed for the return of the railroads which involve new companies, years of valuation and serious legal complication, and would result in concentration of facilities with consequent destruction of incentive and individual initiative.

We recognize that to return the railroads without adequate legislation would be detrimental to the general business and financial interests of the country as well as to the general public.

We are in favor of preserving the present operating structures of these properties, through which the development of the country has been secured, and favor legislation by Congress in line with the plan of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities (designated Warfield Plan) and which, with the machinery to make it effective, is based on a fixed percentage return, through rates, to the railroads, computed on railroad investments aggregated in each of the three classification territories of the country as laid out by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress.

INCREASED WAGES AND PRICES AND RAILWAY VALUATION.

It is being urged in some quarters—by Senator Cummins, among others—that legislation for the future regulation of the railways under private operation should provide for a general recapitalization of the railways on the basis of a valuation. The "Railway Age" in an editorial in its current issue calls attention to the fact that apparently the valuation of the railways now being made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission is to be based almost entirely upon the cost of physically reproducing the railways, and that because of the great increases of wages and prices the valuation of the railways on this basis probably would be \$5,000,000 greater than it would have been five years earlier.

"The Division of Valuation expects to complete its inventory of the railroads some time late in 1920," says the "Railway Age," "and, judging by the preliminary reports on a few of the smaller roads which the division has made public, its final report to the Inter-State Commerce Commission will consist essentially of figures regarding the cost of reproduction new, less depreciation for each of the properties. The results presented thus far have been based on unit prices purported to be representative of conditions on June 30 1914, and obtained in the main from an average of unit work done during the five years 1910-14 inclusive. Presumably these 1914 prices were selected because they afforded the latest information available at the inception of the valuation. Just what significance is to be placed in 1920 on a cost of reproduction based on unit costs applicable in 1914 has not been made clear. If a valuation is to serve any useful purpose it must be based on evidence admissible at the time that the valuation is to be used. Any estimate of the cost of reproducing a property on a given date must be obtained by applying to the inventory quantities unit prices that are typical at the date the valuation is used. Unit prices in 1914 will have no more real relationship to the cost of reproduction in 1920 than the prices of 1904, or 1894, or any earlier year that might be arbitrarily selected.

"Had there been no radical change in price levels in the years subsequent to 1914 this question would be of no particular importance, but four years of the European war have produced such an inflation of currency and other changes that the wages of labor and prices of many commodities probably average close to 100% higher than in 1894, and economists hold out scant hope for any appreciable reductions from the present levels. In the words of Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University, 'To talk reverently of 1913-14 prices is to speak a dead language.'

"Notwithstanding these considerations, there are current references to a valuation of railway properties in the neighborhood of \$17,000,000,000—a figure obviously based on past costs—whereas the use of present costs of labor and materials probably would produce a valuation 50% higher than would those of 1914. A valuation based on present unit costs certainly would not amount to less than \$22,000,000,000, while the book cost of road and equipment of the carriers is only about \$18,000,000,000 and their net capitalization about \$17,000,000,000. If the public insists on basing rates on valuation and on basing valuation mainly on the cost of reproduction, the railway owners will hardly object. Spokesmen of the railways are modestly suggesting that the book cost of road and equipment be used as the basis of regulating future rates and earnings. The public probably would better accept this basis than go on with its valuation, for if the valuation is not used the money spent in making it will be wasted, while if, as apparently is intended, the valuation is to be based chiefly on cost of reproduction, and if, as apparently must be done, up-to-date unit costs must be used, the valuation will be so enormous that its use as a basis for regulating rates and earnings will cost the public far more than any other basis that could be employed."

DECLINATION OF GERMANY TO ACCEDE TO PEACE TERMS.

The intention of Germany to decline the peace terms presented to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles on May 7 (details were given in these columns May 10, page 1896) was made known in a statement authorized by the German Cabinet on May 20 through the Associated Press. In another item in to-day's issue of our paper we refer to the extension of time (until May 29) given the German peace delegation to reply in full to the peace terms. The state-

ment as to Germany's refusal to accede to the terms, is reported as follows by the Associated Press:

Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before it because they spell the economic destruction, political dishonor and moral degradation of the entire German nation, not only for the present but also for still unborn generations.

That these consequences must logically follow acceptance of the peace conditions the American press itself has recognized without question. Toward them Germany took the standpoint that acceptance of such conditions could not be demanded and that the Entente was unjustified in imposing such demands.

Germany has not only a moral right to compliance with the general promises made, it, but a firmly grounded, definite, clearly defined claim, according to the basic rules of international law, on all the Entente Powers, and especially on the United States. A specific recognition of the right of Germany and of the German people to a peace of right, justice and reconciliation, instead of the paraphrased song of hate which was written at Versailles, is contained in the note of the American Secretary of State Lansing of Nov. 5 1918.

In it the Secretary of State notified the Swiss Minister in Washington unconditionally that the established basis of President Wilson's fourteen points should be authoritative for the peace conditions. Secretary Lansing announced, further, that the Entente Governments, after careful consideration, were also prepared to recognize the conditions set up by President Wilson as the basis for the conclusion of peace.

The declaration of rights emanating from these specific declarations of all the Entente Powers and the United States constitutes Germany's sole asset in the general moral breakdown of all international politics which has found unanswerable expression in the Versailles terms.

Germany answers them with its clearly juristic right in international law. Toward the politico-moral bankruptcy of Versailles the German nation stands as a creditor with undeniable rights and it is not in a position to yield on this chief point.

Germany concluded peace on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, which all America had made its own, and all America, every individual, is responsible for the fulfilment of its claims.

It is not the German people's business to indicate how its rights shall be realized by the fourteen points, or especially by the note of Secretary Lansing. That, rather, is the task of those who constructed the fourteen points and brought them to acceptance, thereby inducing Germany to lay down her weapons.

We do not believe that President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and the American people can take other than this German standpoint if they do not wish to do that which President Wilson in his message of Dec. 4 1917, condemned categorically when he said:

"We would dishonor our own course if we treated Germany any other than justly and in a non-partisan manner and did not insist upon justice toward all, no matter how the war ended. We demand nothing which we are not ready ourselves to admit."

And the German people demand nothing more than that which President Wilson announced in this declaration. We demand nothing more than that Americans place the fourteen points opposite the peace terms. We do not believe that any one in the United States will then have the courage to claim that there can be found in the peace conditions one single trace left of President Wilson's program.

And here begins America's definite duty to step in. America either must put its fourteen points through or it must declare that it is unable to do so or that it does not want to do so, so that in no case may the world be led to believe that America desires to have the peace conditions count as President Wilson's fourteen points.

That is our demand, to which we cling, and we cannot imagine what argument from the American side would be effective against it.

EXTENSION OF TIME GRANTED TO GERMANY IN WHICH TO REPLY TO PEACE TERMS.

At the request of Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, an extension of seven days, or until May 29, was granted to Germany in which to reply in full to the peace terms. Announcement of this was made at Paris on May 21, at which time also it was announced through the Associated Press that the German Cabinet had issued a statement declaring it to be the intention of Germany to decline the peace terms. This statement is printed elsewhere in to-day's issue of our paper. In seeking an extension of time Count Brockdorff-Rantzau stated that further notes were being prepared and that it would be impossible to complete them by 1 p. m. on Thursday of this week, May 22, when the time limit of fifteen days would expire. The Count's request was made in the following letter:

Versailles, May 20.—To his Excellency the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau:

Sir: The German peace delegation intends during the next few days to submit communications to the Allied and Associated Governments on the following points, which, in the eyes of the delegation, fall under the definition of suggestions of a practical nature:

First, a note concerning territorial question in the East; second, a note concerning Alsace-Lorraine; third, a note concerning the occupied territories; fourth, a note concerning the extent and discharge of the obligation undertaken by Germany in view of reparation; fifth, a note concerning the further practical treatment of the question of labor laws; sixth, a note concerning the treatment of German private property in enemy countries.

Besides this, a syllabus is being prepared of the observations which are called for from the German Government by the draft of the treaty of peace in its detailed provisions. The problem hereby involved being in part of a very complicated nature, and it having been necessary to discuss them extensively with the experts in Versailles, as well as with those in Berlin, it will not be possible to dispose of them within the time limit of fifteen days notified by your Excellency on the seventh instant, although the delegation will take pains to transmit as many notes as possible within the limit.

Having regard to this, I beg, in the name of the German peace delegation, to move that the contents of the intended notes be regarded as having already been made the subject of discussion in writing, and that the requisite time be granted to us for a more detailed exposition.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest esteem.

(Signed) BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU.

In reply M. Clemenceau said:

May 20 1919.

Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 20, stating that the subjects on which the German delegation wishes to offer suggestions are so complicated that the memoranda of the German delegation cannot be completed within the fifteen days granted on the seventh instant, and asking, in consequence, for an extension of the time limit.

In reply, I beg to inform your Excellency that the Allied and Associated Governments are willing to grant an extension until Thursday, May 29.

On May 21 it was stated that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has asked permission for a special train to bring to Versailles printing presses and a force of workmen in order to hasten the preparation of the German reply for presentation to the Allies. The Associated Press, in advices from Berlin, on May 21, had the following to say regarding Germany's reply:

The German reply to the Allied peace terms will be in five sections, dealing with political and territorial issues, the League of Nations and financial and economic questions.

The notes already transmitted to the Allied and Associated Powers, the Germans believe, will afford a basis for negotiations on some of these questions and also may serve as suggesting a way over obstacles in the way of negotiations.

The preamble to the reply will declare that the terms are unacceptable on their face in that they are a violation of President Wilson's peace program which, Germany will assert, primarily accords her equality as one of the negotiating parties.

The German counter-proposals will be of a definite character, and some of them will be so framed as to invite or suggest a revision of the present terms.

It is also believed that the Germans will suggest that neutral arbitrators be called in where the issues are exceptionally complex, and that they will recommend the appointment of mixed commissions, comprising Allied, German and neutral representatives, to pass upon the question of the restoration of the devastated districts and some of the more urgent problems relating to international trade.

The reply will discuss Germany's relations with Austria, contesting against charging her with responsibility for the acts of her former allies.

On the territorial issues involved Germany will definitely take the position that the solution of these problems be based upon President Wilson's plan for a decision of nationality by a majority of the inhabitants, as made known through the medium of a plebiscite.

The German Cabinet's declaration, issued officially and exclusively through the Associated Press on Tuesday, that Germany would decline to sign the terms as presented at Versailles reflects the underlying note of the official reply to be made to the Allied and Associated Powers. In fact the statement as a whole virtually represents the preamble of the document which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is expected to deliver at Versailles.

The document will be complemented by specific proposals and counter-proposals which will bring the volume of the reply up to about sixty typewritten pages. This is exclusive of the various notes already transmitted, announcement of which was made by the German delegation in Tuesday's communication to President Clemenceau of the Peace Congress.

The delay of several days in the framing of the reply has been due to the absence of confirmation from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his associates at Versailles of decisions reached at Berlin. The Germans have been carrying on deliberations at three places—Versailles, Spa and Berlin—this separation making more difficult the work of co-ordinating and unifying the steps decided upon.

In Berlin there appears to have been the greatest difficulty, as the work of getting the Peace Commissioners and the National Assembly in agreement is said to have been much delayed through the constant intervention of the party leaders.

The material contents of the German reply in its essential points has been agreed upon by all the participating factors.

NOTES BETWEEN GERMAN DELEGATES AND ALLIES BEARING ON PEACE TERMS.

In replying to the German note on reparation Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, states that it is too late for Germany to seek to deny both the aggression in the war and her responsibility for it. Germany's note was referred to in these columns last week, page 1993, but the text of it was only made public this week, May 21, along with the reply of Premier Clemenceau. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, in his note contended that Germany did not start a war of aggression, that the German people were convinced that they fought a defensive war, and that they should not be held responsible for the faults committed by their Governments. The following is the note addressed to M. Clemenceau by the Count:

At Versailles, May 13 1919.

To His Excellency M. Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference:

Sir.—In the draft of the peace treaty submitted to the German delegates, Part VIII, concerning reparation, begins with Article X 231 which reads as follows:

"The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damages to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies."

Now the obligation to make reparation has been accepted by Germany by virtue of the note from Secretary of State Lansing, of November 5 1918, independently of the question of responsibility for the war. The German delegation cannot admit that there could arise out of a responsibility incurred by the former German Government in regard to the origin of the world war any right for the Allied and associated Powers to be indemnified by Germany for losses suffered during her war.

The representatives of the Allied and associated States have, moreover, declared several times that the German people should not be held responsible for the faults committed by their Governments. The German people did not will the war and would not have undertaken a war of aggression. They have always remained convinced that this war was for them a defensive war.

The German delegates also do not share the view of the Allied and associated governments in regard to the origin of the war. They cannot consider the former German Government as the party which was solely or chiefly to blame for the war. The draft of the treaty of peace transmitted by you contains no facts in support of this view; no proof on the subject is furnished therein. The German delegates, therefore, beg you to be so good as to communicate to them the report of the commission set up by the Allied and associated governments for the purpose of establishing the responsibility of the authors of the war.

Pray accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my high consideration.
(Signed) BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU.

The following is the text of the reply of Premier Clemenceau, dated May 20 1919:

Mr. Chairman.—In your note of May 13 you state that Germany, while "accepting" in November 1918 "the obligation to make reparation," did not understand such an acceptance to mean that her responsibility was involved, either for the war or for the acts of the former German Government, and that it is only possible to conceive of such an obligation if its origin and cause is the responsibility of the author of the damage. You add that the German people would never have undertaken a war of aggression.

Yet, in the note from Secretary of State Lansing of November 5 1918, which you approve of and advise in favor of your contention, it is stated that the obligation to make reparation arises out of "Germany's aggression by land, sea and air."

As the German Government did not at the time make any protest against this allegation, it thereby recognized it as well founded. Therefore, Germany recognized in 1918, implicitly but not clearly, both the aggression and her responsibility.

It is too late to seek to deny them to-day.

It would be impossible, you state further, that the German people should be regarded as the accomplices of the faults committed by the "former German Government." However, Germany has never claimed and such a declaration would have been contrary to all principles of international law that a modification of its political regime or a change in the governing personalities would be sufficient to extinguish an obligation already undertaken by any nation. She did not act upon the principle she now contends for, either in 1871 as regards France after the proclamation of the republic, nor in 1917 in regard to Russia after the revolution which abolished the Czarist regime.

Finally, you ask that the report of the Commission on Responsibility be communicated to you. In reply, we beg to say that the Allied and associated Powers consider the reports of the commissions set up by the peace conference as documents of an internal character which cannot be transmitted to you.

Accept, Mr. Chairman, &c.

(Signed) G. CLEMENCEAU.

On May 22 the reply of the Council of Four to the German note on prisoners of war was made public. In it they state that they cannot agree that prisoners of war and civilians prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses should be released. A reference to this note, received from Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, was made in our issue of Saturday last, page 1993, at the full text of the note, as made public in Paris cablegrams of May 22, follows:

GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION.

Versailles, May 10 1919.

Sir—The German delegation has noted with satisfaction that the draft treaty handed to it recognizes the principle that the repatriation of German prisoners of war and German interned civilians is to be effected with the greatest possible rapidity.

It is in accordance with the opinion of the German peace delegation that the task of settling the details of the execution of that repatriation should be entrusted to a special commission. Direct conversations between the commissions of nearly all of the belligerent States in regard to prisoners have been shown to be the best means of solving the difficulties, and it ought to be all the easier at the present moment to clear up by early discussion in a commission any divergencies of view or doubts in regard to certain points.

The German Peace delegation, bearing in mind the difference of jurisdiction in the various countries concerned, is of the opinion, for instance, that it is indispensable for prisoners of war and interned civilians who have been detained for offenses other than those against discipline to be repatriated unconditionally. Germany recognized this same principle as regards the prisoners of war and interned civilians of the Allied and Associated Powers detained in Germany.

In the view of the German Peace Delegation, certain alleviations should, as a matter of course, and for reasons of equity, be agreed to in favor of prisoners of war and interned civilians for the period which will elapse until their final departure.

The German Peace Delegation has, moreover, been compelled to note that the arrangements contemplated are favorable only to the Allied and Associated Governments, for instance, so far as concerns the restoration of private property, the search for persons who have disappeared, and the care to be taken of graves. The German Peace Delegation presumes that, for questions such as these, complete reciprocity may be required for general reasons of humanity.

Because of the great technical difficulty of repatriating prisoners of war and interned civilians, especially in view of the shortage of tonnage and the lack of coal, the greatest importance should be attached to finding a solution of all preliminary questions before the dispatch of the repatriated prisoners and interned civilians actually begins. For that reason the German Peace Delegation proposes that the commission should start its deliberations forthwith separately from all other questions.

The explanation of this proposal lies, firstly, in the fact that there are thousands of German prisoners of war and interned civilians in overseas countries, but the German delegation is likewise thinking of the Germans who are in Siberia, and whose dispatch seems to be a question not only of special urgency, but of extraordinary difficulty.

The German delegation for reasons of internal policy regards it of the utmost importance that the German prisoners of war and interned civilians should be returned to their homes in as normal a condition as possible, in order that they might there be brought back as rapidly as possible into the economic life of the country. That only appears possible—the precise settlement of transport problems apart—if everything possible is done to improve the mental and physical state of those who are returning home.

Having regard to the present situation in respect of economic existence in Germany, it must be admitted that Germany is unable to do with her own resources everything required in order to secure that end. This refers especially to food and clothing. Therefore the German delegation thinks it desirable that the deliberations of the commission should like-

wise include an examination of the question of the manner in which the Allied and Associated Governments might assist Germany in the solution of these problems.

The question arises, for instance, of supplying against repayment complete sets of clothing, underclothing, and civilian clothing and footwear for the prisoners before their dispatch.

I avail myself, &c.,

BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU.

The reply of the Council of Four was as follows:

Paris, May 22 1919.

Sir—The representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers have given consideration to the repatriation of the German prisoners of war. In reply, they wish to state that they cannot agree that prisoners of war and civilian prisoners who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses should be released. These crimes and penal offenses have been committed on Allied soil and have been dealt with by the legally constituted authorities without reference to the fact that the wrongdoer was a German, rather than an Allied citizen.

For instance, a certain German prisoner broke at night into the house of a farmer on whose estate he was set to work and murdered the farmer and his wife in cold blood with a billhook. For this double murder the said prisoner was sentenced to death on June 11 1918 by a regularly constituted court-martial.

Under the Berne Convention, however, the execution of the sentence is suspended until peace is signed. Justice would certainly not be satisfied if, as a consequence of the treaty, this murderer was reprieved.

For these reasons the Allied and Associated Powers cannot agree to alter the provisions of the draft treaty in respect to prisoners of war who have been guilty of crimes or penal offenses.

In regard to the second question, the German peace delegation makes no specific suggestions as to the alleviation which they would propose for the prisoners of war and interned civilians between the date of the signing of peace and their repatriation. The Allied and Associated Powers are not aware of what alleviation it is possible to make, seeing that they have scrupulously endeavored to observe both the laws of war and the dictates of humanity in the treatment which they have given to prisoners of war, and that, as provided in the last section of Article 218, it is essential that prisoners of war and interned civilians should remain subject to discipline and control pending their repatriation, in the interests of all concerned.

The German peace delegation may rest assured that it is the intention of the Allied and Associated Governments to treat their prisoners of war during the period between the signing of peace and their repatriation with full consideration of their feelings and needs.

The restitution of personal property to prisoners of war constitutes a legal right which the Allied and Associated Powers have every intention of respecting. As regards information about the missing, the Allied and Associated Powers have always endeavored to supply the German Government with all information in their possession on this subject, and they will certainly continue to do so after peace is signed.

Concerning the care of graves, they would point out that Articles 225 and 226 would appear to assure to the German people that the graves of their fellow-citizens shall be both respected and properly maintained, and that so far as is practicable under Clause 225, the bodies of their soldiers and sailors may be transferred to their own country.

In regard to the German request for complete reciprocity, the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers have to state that they felt it necessary to include Article 222, in view of the treatment which their own nationals have received while interned in Germany during the war. As there was no parallel between the treatment which was accorded to prisoners of war by the German Government, on the one side, and the Allied and Associated Powers, on the other, no claim for reciprocity in this respect can arise.

In regard to the third question, the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers are ready to do everything possible to repatriate German prisoners of war and interned civilians, properly fed and in good condition, after the conclusion of peace. They regret, however, that the present demands on them from the territories recently liberated from the German yoke, as well as from their own nationals, will probably make it impossible for them to supply the prisoners of war with clothing &c., for which the German delegation asks.

Finally, in regard to the appointment of a commission to deal with the repatriation of prisoners of war, the representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers will be glad to set up such commissions immediately upon the signature of peace. They regret, however, that they do not see their way to appoint them until they are notified of the intention of the plenipotentiaries of the German Empire to sign peace.

I avail myself, &c.

G. CLEMENCEAU.

It was also announced on the 22nd that the Allied reply to the German note regarding the League of Nations, which was delivered on that day, says in general that the Council considers "the proposals for the covenant are much more practical than those of the German Government and better calculated to secure the objects of the League." The Associated Press, in cablegrams from Paris, also says:

Regarding the suggestion of a separate mediation office, this is not considered feasible, since such a body would not have the requisite authority to maintain the peace of the world.

The German League of Nations plan contains sixty-five clauses. It agrees in general with the Conference covenant, but proposes a number of amendments, including compulsory arbitration and an international parliament, both of which heretofore have been pronounced impracticable by the League of Nations Commission.

The Allied reply points out the general coincidence of the German plan with the covenant and the impracticable character of the innovations.

A categorical negative reply to the German note on the economic effect of the peace terms was sent by the Allied Council to the German delegation to-day. The reply characterizes the German note as exaggerated and says it indicates failure to appreciate the enormity of the Germans' responsibility.

The Germans are reminded that "it is right that Germany, which was responsible for the origin of these calamities, should make them good to the utmost of her capacity."

PEACE TREATY TO BECOME EFFECTIVE WHEN RATIFIED BY GERMANY AND ANY THREE OF PRINCIPAL ALLIED NATIONS.

By a clause in the peace treaty with Germany, made public at Paris on May 20, the treaty is to become operative

between the parties which have ratified it as soon as it has been signed by Germany and any three of the principal Allied and Associated Governments. It is understood that this arrangement was made to cover the contingency of Italy refusing to sign on account of the dispute over Fiume. It is pointed out, however, that the agreement would equally apply in case the United States Senate, for instance, should refuse to ratify the treaty. The significance of the clause, of course, lies in the fact that any nation which withheld ratification after three of the principal powers had ratified would be at a disadvantage in a commercial way. This would follow from the fact that the ratifying powers would be able to resume trade relations with Germany at once, while the States that delayed would have no such privilege. This aspect of the matter was dealt with in advices sent from Paris on the 18th, which said:

The latest version of the "mystery clause" in the treaty of peace, concerning which nothing but speculation and indefinite phrasology has appeared in the press, is that peace will be an accomplished fact as soon as any three of the five Great Powers have ratified the document. Heretofore it had been understood that the three Powers were specified and certainly that the United States was among them.

This novel interpretation, which is entirely unofficial and must be accepted with reserve, has given those here who fear the American Senate may block American ratification, and who are most anxious to see the treaty through at all costs in its present form, a welcome occasion to swing the well-known club inscribed "big business" over America's head.

A veritable avalanche of arguments is flooding American newspaper men's ears, all culminating, substantially, in the warning:

"The American Senate had better accept the treaty and be quick about it, or America will be left at the post when resumption of trade and commerce begins."

It is suggested that France, Great Britain, Japan, and possibly Italy, all of which are virtually unhampered by constitutional strings in the matter of treaty-making, will undoubtedly ratify the pact with Germany within a month after signing.

"Therefore," said one of the United States diplomats to a correspondent to-day, "if America expects an even share with them in competing for world commerce on a peace basis, she will have to step lively."

The text of the clause dealing with ratification of the treaty was given as follows in advices to the daily papers:

The present treaty shall be ratified. Deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris as soon as possible.

Powers of which the seat of Government is outside of Europe will be entitled to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representatives at Paris that their ratifications have been given, and in that case they must transmit their ratifications as soon as possible.

Process verbal of deposit of ratifications will be drawn up as soon as the treaty has been ratified by Germany and by three of the principal Allied and Associated Powers. From the date of this process verbal the treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Powers who have ratified it.

ALLIED ANSWER TO GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST ECONOMIC TERMS OF TREATY.

The reply by the Allied and Associated Governments to the German note protesting against the economic terms of the peace treaty, as being calculated to cause the industrial ruin of Germany, was outlined as follows in Associated Press dispatches from Paris under date of May 19:

The reply is under eleven heads, and answers each German contention. It declares that the Allied and Associated Governments in framing the economic terms "had no intention to destroy Germany's economic life."

On the contrary, the report points out that in the reconstruction of the world's affairs Germany will have her part in the progressive development but also will share with the rest of the world in the economic losses and disadvantages inevitably resulting from the war.

The reply declares the German note fails to take into consideration the fact that the disarmament of Germany and the end of militarism will relieve the German people of an immense burden of taxation and return to the ranks of useful production millions of men formerly in the army who have been entirely withdrawn from industrial or agricultural activity.

The reply also makes an emphatic rejoinder to the German complaint that the loss of the German merchant marine will throw out of work thousands of German merchant seamen. The Allies' answer is that the destruction of merchant ships, chiefly by German submarines, has had the unfortunate effect of limiting the opportunities for work of seamen throughout the world, the Allied Powers being the greatest sufferers. It adds that there clearly is no reason why Germany should be exempted from its shares of the economic disadvantage growing out of this destruction of merchant ships.

The reply on the economic objections is regarded as one of the best documents in the exchange of notes. Many persons attribute it to President Wilson.

REPORT THAT NINE MEMBERS OF AMERICAN PEACE MISSION HAVE RESIGNED AS PROTEST AGAINST TREATY.

Associated Press dispatches from Paris on May 20 reported that nine members of the American Peace Commission had offered their resignations as the result of dissatisfaction with the terms of the German treaty. Three of the resignations—Prof. A. A. Young of Cornell University, chief economic expert; Dr. Isaiah Bowman of New York, head of the territorial intelligence division, and W. C. Bullitt, expert on Russian affairs—were said to be final. The others were held in abeyance at the request of the commission. The six, it was stated, were understood to have taken this action as an expression of disapproval of alleged compromises

with their principles. They may allow this action to suffice, it was said, and continue in service.

TEXT OF TREATY NOT TO BE PUBLISHED AT PRESENT.

In stating that the full text of the German peace treaty is not to be made public at present, an Associated Press dispatch from Paris on May 20 said:

There has been no change in the decision of the Peace Conference leaders not to make public at present the text of the Peace Treaty, notwithstanding demands for its publication from some quarters. It is understood that the chief opposition to making the treaty public comes from Premier Lloyd George. His objection, which found early expression, was approved afterward by President Wilson. The demand of the French Chamber of Deputies, however, led Foreign Minister Pichon to secure a tentative agreement for the publication of the financial and territorial sections last Saturday, subject to Mr. Lloyd George's approval on his return from Fontainebleau, but when the British Premier returned he declined to give his approval to the plan. As the other members of the Council did not wish to act without his assent the idea of the publication was abandoned.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES PRESENT CREDENTIALS.

The delegates of Austria to the Peace Conference, who arrived at Paris on May 14, exchanged credentials with representatives of the Allied and Associated Governments at a brief ceremony on May 19. Jules Cambon presided at the meeting and presented the credentials of the Allied and Associated Powers. He repeated virtually the same words he used at the ceremony with the German delegates. Chancellor Renner, for the Austrians, replied briefly, ending the ceremony. Henry White represented the United States. The credentials of the Austrian delegates, which were read in the name of the National Assembly, were signed in the first place by the President of that body and countersigned by Dr. Renner as Chancellor and Herr Bauer as Foreign Minister. They bear, however, the seal of the "Austrian Republic," with a single-headed eagle. Included among the credentials of the Allied nations were those of Czechoslovakia and other States carved out of former Austro-Hungarian territory. The Hungarian Government failed to respond to invitations to send representatives to participate in the discussion of the terms of the Austrian treaty.

The Austrian delegation was received with marked courtesy and in the arrangements for their quarters, at St. Germain, there were few of the barriers and military guards with which the German delegates have been surrounded during their stay at Versailles.

A list of the principal members of the Austrian delegation, as given in the daily press includes, besides Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Franz Klein, Professor Henrich Lammaseh, former Austrian Premier; Professor von Laun, who was Austrian delegate to the Conference of the League of Nations Societies at Berne; Under Secretary Pfluegel, and Deputies Ludgeman and Stegliger.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER PLEDGES RETURN OF SHANTUNG TO CHINA.

Viscount Uchida, the Japanese Foreign Minister, on May 17 gave out at Tokio a statement deprecating suspicion which has been expressed concerning Japan's intentions in China and reiterating the assurance given by Baron Makino in Paris, May 4, that the Shantung Peninsula would be returned to China. The statement, as forwarded by the Associated Press, follows:

The recent development of the international situation has given rise to numerous diplomatic questions of great moment, the satisfactory settlement of which can only be arrived at in an atmosphere of good will and mutual confidence among the Powers concerned.

To attain this desirable end, each nation should be guided by calm and unbiased judgment in its estimate of the conduct of foreign nations. While careful not to lose sight of its own standpoint, it should not forget to appreciate the standpoint of other peoples and to seek to adjust and harmonize the special positions from which those questions are viewed by each party.

Suspicion or prejudice not warranted by the actual facts, or a display of selfishness without due weight being accorded to the interests of others, is deplorable in any case, and is doubly dangerous at the present moment, when the whole structure of international relations is in process of reorganization looking to the establishment of a solid and lasting peace.

My attention has recently been called to certain articles in the press, both at home and abroad, which, viewed in this light, are much to be regretted. Grave charges, for instance, have from time to time been made in some of the Japanese papers against the attitude of friendly nations in China, Siberia or Korea, without any evidence in support of those allegations and without regard to the serious consequences which may follow from them, compromising the position of this country.

It is not denied, on the other hand, that certain sections of foreign journalists in China have equally been disseminating mischievous reports in misapprehension or misrepresentation of the true aims of Japan. Some of them have even gone so far as to level at Japan the preposterous reproach that she had contemplated the conclusion of a secret alliance with Germany while the war was in progress. There is, however, no reason why we should follow their ill-advised example and indulge our-

selves in similar proceedings, calculated to create international mistrust and estrangement.

If concrete facts are shown justifying apprehension that our legitimate rights and interests are being disregarded by any foreign Power, the only effective means of defending those rights and interests is to communicate with the Power in question, freely and frankly, pointing out the actual facts of the case, which may thus have engaged our attention. Certainly no such ground of apprehension is at present anywhere to be discovered, but should it ever happen to exist the Government will always be found ready to proceed to necessary measures on the lines above laid down.

Turning to our relations with China, I learn with as much regret as surprise that in certain quarters serious misgivings are entertained as to our true and genuine intention, and that we are even credited with the design to modify our avowed policy of restitution to China of the territory of Kiao-Chau.

I can only indorse and reaffirm the statement issued to the press by Baron Makino at Paris on May 4, defining Japan's position in reference to the Shantung question. Japan will keep every word which she has passed.

The Shantung peninsula will be handed back to China in full sovereignty, and all arrangements made to promote the mutual benefit of the two nations will be loyally observed.

It will be remembered that China by joining in the present war has secured from the Associated Powers a suspension of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and the raising of Chinese customs tariffs to an effective 5%. She will secure from Germany terms of much value to her by the forthcoming treaty of peace.

We have gladly given our support to the legitimate aspirations of China in all these matters, and we will faithfully hold to the policy which I announced at the last session of the Imperial Diet, with a view to placing our relations with China upon a basis of justice and mutual helpfulness.

REPORTED REDISTRIBUTION OF SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

A copyrighted special dispatch from Paris to the New York "Times" under date of May 20 had the following to say in regard to an alleged redistribution of "spheres of influence" in China:

Following the discovery that revolutionists in India are using arms and ammunition manufactured in Japan, I understand that France, Great Britain and Japan entered a tentative three-cornered agreement regarding the spheres of influence for exploitation in China upon Japan's agreement to give no more aid to the revolting natives of India.

Under a new gentlemen's agreement the Yang-tse Valley, hitherto strictly a British sphere, becomes equally open to France and Japan for exploitation, and the Japanese become the favored race in the metropolitan Province of Chi Li, Manchuria and Mongolia.

France's sphere embraces Eastern Siam, Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangtung, except Hongkong. The British get a free hand in Western Siam, Tibet and Szechuan, where the Standard Oil discovered valuable oil deposits.

The French, British and Japanese intended to guard this agreement for the exploitation of China as a secret until the Peace Treaties were safely out of the way, as it violates the previous agreement, of which the United States was a party, providing for a consortium and new spheres of influence established solely on financial lines.

The Chinese peace delegation here has sent a 2,000-word cablegram to Senator Lodge, protesting against the action of the Peace Conference and declaring that the great Powers are gobbling up the country. They hope that Mr. Lodge will use the case as evidence against acceptance of the present peace treaty.

ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD LABOR PROVISION IN WAR REVENUE ACT.

Notwithstanding the fact that the child labor section of the War Revenue Act has been declared unconstitutional by Federal Judge J. E. Boyd of North Carolina (reference to this decision was made in these columns May 10, page 1905), Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington announced on May 10 that his Bureau would continue to enforce its provisions. Commissioner Roper said:

The constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the section is a question to be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States. There has been formed in the Bureau of Internal Revenue a division known as the Child Labor Tax Division. Fifteen inspectors have been appointed whose duty it is to inquire into and ascertain the age of children employed in businesses coming within the scope of the law. The services of the entire force of Revenue Agents and Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, numbering 8,000, and covering each of the sixty-four collection districts, also will be enlisted in carrying out its provisions.

The child labor section of the new revenue bill became effective April 25. It imposes an annual tax of 10% on the net profits of any mine or quarry in which children under 16 years of age, or any mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which children under 14 years of age are employed or permitted to work "during any portion of the taxable year." A single specific exception is made of boys and girls in canning clubs such as are recognized by the Department of Agriculture.

HENRY MORGENTHAU SEES WORLD WAR IN ANOTHER FIFTEEN OR TWENTY YEARS.

The prediction that the United States would be called upon to save the world within fifteen or twenty years has been made by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, in stating that the demands of all the nations at the peace conference are impossible of fulfillment, and that further quarrels and disputes are to be looked for. Mr. Morgenthau's views, expressed at Coblenz, are made known as follows in Associated Press advices from there May 16:

Henry Morgenthau, the former American Ambassador to Turkey, addressing an assembly of soldiers here last night, predicted that the United States would again be involved in war within fifteen or twenty years. He

said that at present the world was only enjoying a suspension of hostilities.

Mr. Morgenthau's address was on "The Peace Conference and Its Problems."

"Do not go home and tell the people the war is over," he said. "We have got to prepare for a greater conflict, a greater sacrifice, a greater responsibility. The younger men of America may yet have to fight."

The former Ambassador, who came to Coblenz from Paris, declared that many of the delegates to the Peace Conference would leave Paris dissatisfied, and that this would bring on other misunderstandings.

"The manifold and conflicting demands of all the nations at the conference," he went on, "are impossible of fulfillment. The nations are going to have further quarrels and disputes and I believe that within fifteen or twenty years America will be called upon to save the world."

Mr. Morgenthau urged the returning Americans to enlighten the people at home regarding the extreme difficulties of a permanent peace in Europe. He asserted that the people of the United States had only a crude understanding of the problems with which the Peace Conference had to deal, and little idea of all that the League of Nations meant.

The representatives of the countries of the world came to Paris, he continued, with fixed and conflicting demands, and consequently several nations had been disappointed because their representatives did not get everything they expected.

It was because of this general feeling of discontent, Mr. Morgenthau said, that he was led to believe that war was not of the past, although he expressed confidence in the League of Nations and the powerful influence which the United States would wield as a member of it.

CHILD LABOR LAW NOT UNDERSTOOD, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

The new Federal Child Labor Law does not contain any reference to inter-State commerce, according to the National Child Labor Committee. Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the Committee, in a statement issued on May 17 said:

There is a misconception in the public mind concerning the basis of the child labor amendment to the Revenue Act. While it is true that the Child Labor Law of 1916 confined its prohibition to the shipment in inter-State commerce of child-made goods, the present law of 1919 places a 10% tax on the profits of establishments employing children, regardless of whether their products are shipped into another State or remain in the State where they are manufactured. The standards—a 14-year age limit for work in factories, mills, canneries and manufacturing establishments, a 16-year limit for employment in mines and quarries, and an 8-hour day and no night work for children between 14 and 16, are the same as those established by the former Act, and this fact may have given rise to the confusion about the basis of the law.

Concerning the probable action of the Supreme Court in the matter, Mr. Lovejoy has this to say:

Unless the Supreme Court goes squarely back on its previous decisions, it will not affirm Judge Boyd's decision of unconstitutionality. The fact that Congress sought to do by indirection what it could not accomplish by direct prohibition, has nothing to do with the case. Congress has in the past laid a prohibitive tax calculated to destroy the article taxed—notably in the case of colored oleomargarine, State bank notes, and the manufacture of phosphorous matches. Its power to do this has twice been upheld by the Court and I have every confidence that the Court will do so for the third time in the child labor case.

TAX ON BROKERS PROVIDED IN WAR REVENUE ACT.

In recently promulgated rules for the collection of the special tax of \$50 a year on brokers, provided for in the War Revenue Act, the following special definition was given of a broker as coming within the scope of the taxing law:

Every person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, other securities, produce or merchandise, for others. If a broker is a member of a Stock Exchange, or if he is a member of any Produce Exchange, Board of Trade, or similar organization, where produce or merchandise is sold, he shall pay an additional amount as follows:

If the average sale during the preceding year ended June 30, of a seat or membership in such Exchange or organization was \$2,000 or more but not more than \$5,000, \$100; if such value was more than \$5,000, \$150.

The regulations for brokers' taxes stipulated:

A special tax paid by a firm or corporation as broker, covers individual members of the firm or corporation, as long as such members are trading solely for the benefit of the firm or corporation.

In the case of a broker who owns a single seat only in one Stock Exchange the difficulty is presented, he being required to pay a special tax at the rate of \$50 a year and in addition a tax at the rate of \$100 or \$150 per year based upon the value of the seat in the Exchange, or organization of which he is a member.

If a broker owns a seat in more than one Exchange, the additional tax which is required to be paid is the sum of the tax upon the value of each seat so held.

If a broker owns more than one seat in the same Exchange he is subject to the additional special tax upon only the value of the single seat.

If a partnership or corporation owns a number of seats in the same Exchange, but holds such seats in the name of individual members of the partnership or corporation who transact business for the firm, the tax on the owners of such seat or membership in such Exchange will not apply to each individual in the partnership or corporation, but will apply only to one seat or one membership.

All brokers liable to tax under the above named section should file a return on form 11, and pay the tax within 30 days of the receipt of notice from the collector, otherwise they will be subject to the penalties under the Act for failure to file their returns within the time prescribed by law.

INCOME TAX REQUIREMENTS IN CASE OF PARTNERSHIPS AND PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

In announcing on May 13 that partnership and personal service corporation income tax blanks had been received by him, William H. Edwards, Internal Revenue Collector for the Second District of New York, said:

Every domestic partnership and every foreign partnership doing business in the United States must make a return of income on this form regardless of its gross or net income, by June 15. Every personal service corporation also must make a return of income on this form by the same date.

The term personal service corporation means a corporation not expressly excluded, the income of which is derived from a profession or business (a) which consists principally of rendering personal service, (b) the earnings of which are to be ascribed primarily to the activities of the principal owners or stockholders (who are referred to in this return as "members"), and (c) in which the employment of capital is not necessary or is only incidental. No definite and conclusive tests can be prescribed by which it can be finally determined in advance of an examination of the corporation's return whether or not it is a personal service corporation. The general principles under which such determination will be made are laid down in Articles 1523 to 1532 of Regulations 45.

The following classes of corporations are expressly excluded from classification as personal service corporations: (a) foreign corporations; (b) corporations 50% or more of whose income consists of gains, profits, or income derived from trading as a principal; and (c) corporations 50% or more of whose gross income consists of gains, profits, commissions, or other income derived from a Government contract or contracts between April 6 1917 and Nov. 11 1918, inclusive.

A corporation engaged in two or more professions or businesses which are more or less related, one of which does not consist of rendering personal service, is not a personal service corporation unless the nonpersonal service element is negligible or merely incidental and no appreciable part of its earnings are to be ascribed to such sources. (See also Sec. 303 of the statute.)

In determining whether a corporation is a personal service corporation, no weight can be given to the fact that it renders personal service unless (a) the principal owners or stockholders are regularly engaged in the active conduct of its affairs and are engaged in such a manner that the earnings are to be ascribed primarily to their activities, and (b) its affairs are conducted principally by such owners or stockholders. If employees contribute substantially to the services rendered by a corporation, it is not a personal service corporation unless in every case in which services are so rendered the value of and the compensation charged for such services are to be attributed primarily to the experience or skill of the principal owners or stockholders.

No corporation or its owners or stockholders shall make a return in the first instance on the basis of its being a personal service corporation unless at least 80% of its stock is held by those regularly engaged in the active conduct of its affairs.

In determining whether a corporation is a personal service corporation, no weight can be given to the fact that the invested capital of the corporation under Title III of the statute or the actual investment of the principal owners or stockholders is comparatively small. If the use of capital is necessary or more than incidental, capital is a material income-producing factor and the corporation is not a personal service corporation.

In order to come under the provisions of Section 218 (e) of the law, and the regulations relating thereto, a personal service corporation must normally be owned by individuals. Ordinarily affiliation of a so-called personal service corporation with another corporation sets up a presumption that such personal service corporation is merely a department or unit of another business organization. The income of such a corporation shall be included with the income of the corporation or corporations owning its stock. A personal service corporation return will not be accepted if (a) the so-called personal service corporation is in effect merely the selling agency of another corporation or other corporations, or (b) the so-called personal service corporation is used for the purpose of performing any part of the service incident to the business of an affiliated corporation principally engaged in trade, or in contracting or manufacturing.

TAXES UNDER WAR REVENUE ACT DUE MAY 31.

Those subject to the occupational tax under the War Revenue Act of 1918 have been warned by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that failure to pay the tax by May 31 will make them liable to the penalties provided under the law. Delinquents will be liable to a fine of \$1,000 and an additional assessment of 25% of the amount due, while heavier penalties are provided for "willful refusal" to pay the tax.

Those subject to the tax include:

Brokers, \$50. (If a broker is a member of a stock exchange, board of trade or similar organization, the average value of a seat in which for the preceding year ended June 30 was \$2,000 and not more than \$5,000, there is an additional tax of \$100; if such value was more than \$5,000 the tax is \$150.) Pawnbrokers, \$100; ship brokers, \$50; custom house brokers, \$50; proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls, from \$50 to \$200, according to seating capacity of place of amusement (in towns and villages of 5,000 inhabitants or less the tax is one-half of these amounts); proprietors of public exhibitions held under the auspices of religious or charitable organizations, \$15 in each State or Territory in which such exhibitions are held; proprietors of circuses, \$100 in each State or Territory in which the circus is held; proprietors of bowling alleys, \$10 for each alley or table; proprietors of shooting galleries, \$20; proprietors of riding academies, \$100; persons operating passenger automobiles for hire, \$10 for each automobile having a seating capacity of more than two and not more than seven, and \$20 for each automobile having a seating capacity of more than seven.

The law imposes also, in addition to all other taxes, a special tax of \$1,000 on the carrying on of the liquor business by brewer, distiller, wholesale or retail dealer, or on the manufacture of stills in any place in the United States, "in which carrying on such business is prohibited by local or municipal laws." The occupational tax became effective Jan. 1.

The Revenue Act of 1918 imposes also on pleasure boats, power boats and sailing boats of over five net tons, and on motor boats with fixed engines not used exclusively for trade or commerce or national defense, a tax according to length and tonnage. This tax became effective April 26. Return and payment of the tax must be made on or before May 31.

TIME FOR FILING INCOME TAX RETURNS OF NON-RESIDENTS AND RETURNING SOLDIERS EXTENDED.

Under an extension of time granted non-residents, including returning soldiers, authority to delay the filing of income tax returns until ninety days after the proclamation of peace is given. The announcement made by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper on May 21 says:

Extension of Time in the Case of Persons Abroad.—In view of the disturbed conditions abroad and the consequent interference with the usual channels of communication, an extension of time for filing returns of income for 1918 and subsequent years, and for paying the tax is hereby granted in the case of non-resident alien individuals and non-resident foreign corporations, or their proper representatives in the United States, and of American citizens residing or traveling abroad, including persons in military or naval service on duty outside the United States, for such period as may be necessary, not exceeding ninety days after proclamation by the President of the end of the war with Germany. The installments of tax which are actually due must be paid at the time of filing the return and the other installments shall be paid as they fall due.

In all such cases an affidavit must be attached to the return, stating the causes of the delay in filing it, in order that the Commissioner may determine that the failure to file the return in time was due to a reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, and that the return was filed without any unnecessary delay.

If the showing justifies the conclusion that the failure to file the return in time was excusable, no penalty will be imposed. This extension is granted as a matter of general expediency to all persons abroad owing income, war profits and excess profits taxes to the Federal Government, and is not granted upon the request of any particular taxpayer.

Accordingly, in the case of taxpayers who take advantage of this general extension of time for the filing of returns and the payment of tax no interest will be collected from such taxpayers, but where a request is made by a taxpayer, and an extension is granted for other reasons by the Commissioner, interest will be collected at the rate of one-half of 1% per month from the time the tax would have been due if no extension had been granted.

SUIT INVOLVING TAXABILITY OF STOCK DIVIDENDS TO BE RE-ARGUED BEFORE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court on May 19 ordered a re-argument of the test case brought by Mrs. Myrtle H. Macomber, involving the taxability of stock dividends under the income tax law of 1916. Details of the proceedings under which Mrs. Macomber seeks to recover 1,342 assessed against her and paid under protest as income on 1,100 shares of stock of the Standard Oil Co. of California, which she received as a stock dividend, were given in our issue of Feb. 8 1919, page 546, when we referred to the decision on Jan. 23 of Judge Julius M. Mayer in the U. S. District Court for Southern New York, in which he held that stock dividends under the law in question are not subject to tax. Argument by the Supreme Court will be heard after the summer recess. The case was argued about two months ago by Charles E. Hughes and by the Solicitor-General of the Government. Concerning this week's action of the Supreme Court, the "Wall Street Journal" of May 20 said:

Restoration of the Macomber case, involving the taxability of stock dividends, to the docket of the U. S. Supreme Court for reargument means delay of any possible decision until after the time for filing income tax returns this year. Thus super-tax must be paid on all stock dividends declared under the new law; and adjustment, if any, must be made through a refund in the uncertain future if the Court finally upholds the argument of the plaintiffs in the Macomber case that stock dividends are not income.

The reopening of the case also apparently means that the Supreme Court is divided in opinion. This was indicated as a possibility at the time of the oral argument when Justice Brandeis questioned ex-Justice Hughes, who was presenting the argument for non-taxability, as to whether he was contending for a decision on constitutionality or on construction.

The colloquy occurred in connection with the assertion in the brief of Mrs. Macomber's counsel that "what was income in 1915, and taxable as such, was no longer income in 1916, the next succeeding tax period. To hold otherwise would mean that Congress could now levy a tax of 50%, or any per cent, on the income of 1914. Should Congress so attempt, it would be met by the obvious proposition that the income of 1914 had paid its tax and that the property then remaining was capital and not income with reference to a tax imposed now."

This was seemingly a weak point in the argument, as the Court had distinctly said in the Brushaber case that the 1913 law was valid, although it was retroactive for several months, and had cited the precedent of the Civil War when a second tax was levied after one tax had already been collected; the Court said in the Brushaber case:

"But the date of the retroactivity did not extend beyond the time when the Amendment was operative, and there can be no dispute that there was power by virtue of the Amendment during that period to levy the tax, without apportionment, and so far as the limitations of the Constitution in other respects are concerned, the continuation is not open, since in *Stockdale vs. Insurance Companies*, 20 Wall 323, 331, in sustaining a provision in a prior income tax law which was assailed because of its retroactive character, it was said:

"The right of Congress to have imposed this tax by a new statute, although the measure of it was governed by the income of the past year, cannot be doubted; much less can it be doubted that it could impose such a tax on the income of the current year, though part of that year had elapsed when the statute was passed. The joint resolution of July 4 1864 imposed a tax of five per cent upon all income of the previous year, although one tax on it had already been paid, and no one doubted the validity of the tax or attempted to resist it."

It was obviously with this decision in mind that Justice Brandeis commented on the contention of ex-Justice Hughes, and the incident may possibly throw some light on the reopening of the case, although it does not follow that the case would be restored for reargument on one point only, which apparently is not a vital point.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF INVESTMENT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS.

It was decided at last week's spring meeting of the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers' Association to hold the annual convention of the organization at St. Louis in October. The spring meeting of the Governors was held at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, May 16 and 17. Last year's convention of the Association was to have been held at St. Louis, but owing to the influenza epidemic the meeting place was changed to Atlantic City. Before the adjournment of last week's meeting a nominating committee, with J. Sheppard Smith of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. as Chairman, was appointed by President W. G. Baker, with instructions to confer and report at the next meeting of the Board of Governors, in Chicago, next August. The names of the candidates for the ensuing year will then be presented and acted upon by the Board, after which they will be voted upon at the October convention.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF A. B. A.—INDORSEMENT OF WARFIELD PLAN AND INVESTMENT IN FOREIGN SECURITIES.

The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association concluded on May 21 its spring meeting, which opened at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on the 19th. Advices from that city on the 21st stated that the Executive Committee of the Savings Bank Section had gone on record in favor of the investment by savings banks in high-grade foreign securities in order to further the stability of the internationalization of finance. The Committee on Investment of the Section has been directed to study the character of foreign securities which would be eligible for investment by savings banks. It is expected that eventually a bill will be framed which would permit the investment by savings banks in such securities to be submitted to the State legislatures. Resolutions adopted by the committee said that "we urge upon people of this country the vital necessity of their individually purchasing substantial amounts of such foreign securities as may be determined to be safe investments for savings banks." The committee also adopted resolutions favoring the issuance of municipal bonds on the plan of serial payments for maturity. The Warfield plan for the return of the railroads was indorsed in the following resolution embodied in a report of the Savings Bank Section:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Savings Bank Section, through the Committee on Investments, is committed to the study of the railroad situation, and holds itself in readiness at all times to support a plan for the return of the railroads to private ownership.

We are in favor of such legislation by Congress as will insure under all conditions a fixed percentage return on the investment in the railroads through the adjustment of rates, as provided in the so-called Warfield Plan for the return and regulation of the railroads, which has the full support of that most distinguished statesman, the Honorable Elihu Root, as fundamentally the most sound plan proposed and which has been laid before Congress by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, representing in actual membership one-half of the \$17,000,000,000 outstanding securities of the railroads.

The Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, It is vital to the financial and business interests of the country that the return of the railroads to private operation and ownership be accomplished under regulatory measures that will ensure such protection to their credit and securities as will secure the funds essential to adequate railway service, in the public interests; and

Whereas, A plan for such return and regulation of the railroads has been submitted in statements made by S. Davies Warfield, President, acting on behalf of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, at hearings accorded by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce of the United States Senate; be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section, American Bankers' Association, approves the fundamental provisions of the Warfield Plan, especially in respect to the definite rule for rate-making, the result of which is to establish a fixed percentage return to the railroads, the excess earnings above such return to be used in the public interest as proposed in the plan.

ACTIVITIES OF SAVINGS BANK SECTION SINCE SEPTEMBER.

A statement with regard to the activities of the Savings Bank Section from Sept. 1 1918 to May 1 1919 was made public at the office of Secretary Milton W. Harrison on May 19 as follows:

1. Succeeded in establishing an important nation-wide campaign to urge the application of the principle of amortization to the mortgage loan. As a result mortgage lenders throughout the country now recognize the American Bankers' Association as leading in this respect, and they are satisfactorily following the lead. To obtain such a position it has required much detail work and careful executive direction. A committee of six in each State has been formed. A bulletin is issued twice a month to these committees. There have been six issued.

2. Studied the serial issuance of municipal bonds, and through municipal finance agencies have urged the issuance of municipal bonds upon a serial

basis. The weekly offerings of investment dealers which the section has been receiving from 143 sources evidence a tendency to change the character of new municipal issues in this respect.

3. Gathered the material and studied the railroad situation and held the section in readiness through an appropriate committee to protect the railroad security holdings of member banks, in the event that the organizations in the field (the object of which is to protect the interests of railway security holders generally) required assistance that the section could render.

4. Introduced bills, which were passed in six States, permitting savings funds to be invested in bank acceptances and trade acceptances endorsed by a bank or trust company. Committee has been organized in every State of the union to urge the use of temporary and available funds for investment in acceptances. There has been splendid interest in the work of this committee.

5. Studied the foreign securities market to the end that within a short time the section will be able to conduct a campaign among its members, where necessary, to amend State laws and to urge investment in certain high-grade foreign securities; thus the savings banks will do their part in the essential absorption of foreign obligations.

6. Advocated a bill which was subsequently introduced in Congress by the Federal Legislative Committee of the A. B. A. which would permit mutual savings banks to become members of the Federal Reserve System. Much study and consideration has been given this matter.

7. Conducted campaign to perpetuate war savings as peace savings, through issuance of appropriate literature, special service to banks, outlines of local campaigns, and national publicity.

8. Co-operated with the Government of Japan in the conduct of an effective thrift campaign throughout Japan and Korea. Literature was prepared, letters were written, conferences were had, with representatives of Japan, with relation to this campaign. Naturally such co-operation has a vital effect in stimulating good will between America and Japan. The Japanese appreciation is marked through gifts received by the section for the services we have already rendered.

9. Conducted a campaign among the foreign born to give them a better understanding of American savings institutions and the use of them in place of the nefarious private banker. Much detail work was done in this respect. Pamphlets were written, and several conferences were attended, in pursuance of this work. Many letters were written designed to offset the efforts of the get-rich-quick promoter, the Liberty bond swindler, and the land-shark. State committees have been formed in the States where the foreign born predominate.

10. Conducted a special service department for members which has secured their satisfaction. This has required a large correspondence on the part of the Secretary's office.

11. The section has had in preparation a well-thought-out membership campaign. The campaign is ready to launch, and has been for two months, but owing to a delay in the printing of a chart of association activities which was included in the campaign, same has been delayed, and is expected to be launched during the middle of May.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.

The only public transaction in bank stock this week was a sale made at the Stock Exchange of 5 shares of National Bank of Commerce stock at 240.

Shares.	BANK—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
5	National Bank of Commerce	240	240	240	May 1919—237

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange announced on Thursday that the petition of members to observe next Saturday (May 31) as a holiday, following the Memorial Day observance, had been granted. The members will hence enjoy a three-day holiday.

The sale of the New York Stock Exchange seat of the late Russell Sage to Robert W. Morgan, for a consideration of \$79,000, was announced on May 15. Mr. Sage was admitted to membership in the Exchange on Jan. 26 1874. In referring to the sale of the seat the New York "Times" of May 16 said:

"At that time the Stock Exchange did not keep records of individual sales, so that the high and low prices for the year are all that are available. The range in 1874 was from \$4,250 to \$5,000.

"While the sale of Mr. Sage's seat represents an apparent profit of approximately \$75,000, it was pointed out yesterday that an investment of \$5,000 made in 1874 and compounded at 6% would show a principal amount of just about what the membership brought yesterday. When Mr. Sage purchased his membership his sponsors were J. D. Smith and J. Van Schaick."

In a notice sent to the stockholders of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of this city on May 22 by President Louis G. Kaufman, it was made known that the directors have recommended that the capital be increased from \$3,500,000 to \$7,000,000 through the issuance of 35,000 additional shares (par \$100), to be issued at \$200 per share. A special meeting of the stockholders to be held June 10, has been called to act on the proposal. The notice to the stockholders says:

The additional shares, if authorized, will be offered to the then present shareholders of the Bank in proportion to their respective rights and interests at the above-mentioned price of \$200 per share, at which price the entire new issue has been underwritten in advance, without cost to the bank, subject to the prior rights of shareholders.

The directors consider the proposed increase of the bank's capital of great importance to the bank and in the interest of its shareholders, and your approval of the plan is requested.

The stockholders of the Irving National Bank of this city are to meet on June 20 to act on the question of increasing the capital from \$4,500,000 to \$6,000,000. Of the 15,000

shares to be issued, 11,250 will be offered to stockholders of record June 30 at par (\$100 per share), at the rate of one share for every four now held; the right to subscribe will expire July 21; the other 3,750 shares will be disposed of in the discretion of the directors at not less than the book value of the stock after the issuance of the 11,250 shares. The stock transfer books of the bank will be closed from June 12 to June 20.

Norman W. Andrews and Joseph W. Hanson have been made Assistant Treasurers of the Lincoln Trust Co. of this city and Harry M. Ford, Roger W. Gould and Robert L. Jones have been made Assistant Secretaries of the Company.

The banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. announce that they have removed to their new offices at No. 54 Wall Street, this city.

Samuel S. Conover, President, was given a testimonial dinner by the directors of the Fidelity Trust Co. at the Hotel Biltmore on May 22, the occasion being the twelfth anniversary of the organization of the company. Mr. Conover was presented with a testimonial silver bound book enclosed in an ebony case, which contained the resolutions of testimonial and the signatures of the directors, officers and guests. Mr. Conover was also presented with a gold watch, chain and pencil, the gifts of the directors, officers and employees of the Fidelity Trust Co., in appreciation of the high esteem in which he is held by them.

F. D. Conner, for thirteen years identified with the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, has become Director of Publicity of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. The latter in announcing Mr. Conner's new post notes that he is said to be one of the very best men in the country in this kind of work.

Edward Warren Hale, Deputy Assistant Treasurer of the New York Sub-Treasury, died on May 17. Mr. Hale was 77 years old and had been associated with the Sub-Treasury for the past 44 years.

The Metropolitan Trust Co. of this city announces the resignation of Roger P. Kavanagh, Vice-President, who has been in active charge of the company's Fifth Avenue office since its inception. Mr. Kavanagh has been elected a Vice-President and Treasurer of the French-American Banking Corporation. Clarence Klinck, Assistant Treasurer of the Metropolitan Trust and for many years associated in the work of the main office, has been appointed Manager of the Fifth Avenue office, and Nelson Bosanko Assistant Manager. Further announcement is made of the appointment of E. W. Berry as an Assistant Secretary in appointment of E. W. Berry as an Assistant Secretary in charge of the transfer and registration departments at the main office at 60 Wall Street.

Pierre S. du Pont has been elected a director of the Bankers Trust Co. of this city. C. C. Pierce, who has been connected with the trust department for a number of years, has been made Assistant Trust Officer of the Bankers Trust Co.

Edwin A. Potter Jr., President of the Finance & Trading Corporation, was appointed a Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York at a meeting of the directors on May 21. Mr. Potter came to New York in 1913 from Chicago, where he had been successively with the American Trust & Savings Bank and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank. He was associated with Lieutenant-Colonel Grayson M.-P. Murphy in G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Inc. When Colonel Murphy joined the Guaranty Trust Co. Mr. Potter organized the Finance & Trading Corporation, which is engaged in the general business of industrial reorganization and, through its subsidiaries, in industrial reporting and accounting.

Frederic A. Juilliard, a member of the firm of A. D. Juilliard & Co., was elected a director of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York on May 21.

Announcement that interests connected with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas had acquired the business of Hard & Rand, coffee importers, this city, was made as follows on May 16 by the firm:

Interests affiliated with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas have acquired the business of Hard & Rand. The present partners of Hard & Rand will incorporate the business, will be officers and on the board of directors. The business will be continued as heretofore.

The directors of the New York Title & Mortgage Co., at its regular monthly meeting this week, passed a resolution, offering to the company's stockholders of record on May 20 1919 the right to subscribe pro rata at par to the company's treasury stock heretofore authorized, amounting in all to 9,215 shares. The issue at this time of the balance of the company's authorized capital, making the total capital and surplus \$4,000,000, is for the purpose of providing added facilities to care for the large increase in current business. The activity in the real estate market and the requirements for building loans, it is said, is placing an unusual demand upon the title and mortgage companies of New York. The directors consider the time opportune to use new capital, not only for added profit to the stockholders, but to provide the company's patrons with broader service.

The National City Bank of this city opened a branch office at Caibarien, Cuba, on May 21.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has issued a booklet which contains a summary of the principal provisions of the new State income tax law that has just been signed by the Governor, and a reprint of the full text, which may be obtained upon application at the offices of the company. The method of determining net income and the personal exemptions allowed are similar to those prescribed by the Federal income tax law. One important difference, however, is pointed out in the Guaranty's booklet, namely that the interest on all United States obligations is totally exempt from tax, but interest on bonds of States, other than New York, and of municipalities outside of New York is taxable.

At a meeting of the directors of the East River National Bank, 680 Broadway, this city, on the 15th inst., J. L. Williams, formerly Assistant to the President, was elected First Vice-President and director, also retaining his active Vice-Presidency of the Bank of Italy, California.

T. Fred Aspden, Vice-President of the American Foreign Banking Corporation since its organization, has resigned to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation. Mr. Aspden will begin his new duties on June 1, when the Park-Union opens for business at No. 56 Wall Street. The Park-Union Foreign Banking Corporation is one of the newest of the banks organized for the purpose of promoting American business interests in the foreign trade fields, and represents a coalition of interests of the National Park Bank of New York and the Union Bank of Canada with combined assets of more than \$400,000,000. For the present the Park-Union will specialize particularly in the Far Eastern territory and the Dutch East Indies. Branches have already been established at Shanghai, China and Yokohama, Japan, and negotiations are being conducted for branches in other important trade centres of the Orient. It is expected that within a few months the world will be covered by branches of the company. Besides the office in New York, offices in the United States are located at San Francisco and Seattle. Dr. C. A. Holder, formerly Foreign Trade Advisor to the State Department, is President and F. T. Short, Secretary and Treasurer.

At a meeting on May 22 the executive committee of the Columbia Trust Co. of this city recommended that the trustees of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co. beneficial certificates be authorized to make a payment of \$10 a share on account of principal on July 10 1919 to certificate holders as of the close of business June 20 1919. The certificates, it is said, represent certain assets of the old Knickerbocker Trust Co. which did not enter into the consolidation with the Columbia Trust Co. They were distributed to the former stockholders of the Knickerbocker Co., and as they are liquidated payment is made on the certificates.

Haley Fiske, recently elected President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of this city, succeeding the late John R. Hegeman, has been elected a director of the National Surety Co. of this city, succeeding Mr. Hegeman.

Laurus E. Sutton has been elected a Trustee of the Kings County Trust Company of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Sutton is Comptroller of the Brooklyn Savings Bank.

Hartford, Conn., is to have a new banking institution to be known as the Mutual Bank and Trust Co. It comes about through the purchase of the controlling interest in the Industrial Realty, Title & Guarantee Co., a concern doing

a general realty and insurance business under a charter carrying banking privileges which have never been utilized. Application will be made to the Superior Court for permission to change the name as above. Arthur H. Cooley, for a number of years Assistant Treasurer of the Security Trust Co. of Hartford, has been elected President, succeeding Judge Joseph P. Tuttle, and will head the new bank. Judge Tuttle, who has parted with his control in the company, becoming First Vice-President and General Counsel. The company has purchased the property at 90 Pearl Street in the heart of the financial district, and will erect a new structure at once. Announcement has not yet been made regarding the personnel of the board of directors, but it is stated that the institution has the backing of strong mercantile interests. A general banking and trust business will be transacted, and in addition savings, safe deposit and insurance departments will be operated.

The American Trust Co. is the name of a new financial institution which recently began business in Bristol, Conn., in temporary quarters in the Bristol National Bank Building. The capital of the new trust company is \$100,000 with a surplus of \$50,000, the latter created by the selling of the 1,000 shares of capital stock of the par value of \$100 per share at a premium of \$50 per share. The officials of the new institution are: Charles T. Treadway, President; William P. Calder, Vice-President and Trust Officer; William J. Traey and Alexander Harper, Vice-Presidents; M. L. Tiffany, Secretary and Earl E. Edwards, Treasurer. Mr. Edwards is Assistant Treasurer of the Commercial Trust Co. of New Britain, Conn. The American Trust Co., we understand, will remove to the Mitchell Building on Main Street as soon as the necessary alterations for its accommodation in that building are made. The twenty five directors of the institution, we are informed, are all representative business men, merchants, manufacturers and bankers of Bristol. It may be further noted that the bank is organized to take care of the growing needs of a very prosperous community.

Under the auspices of the National Shawmut Bank, The Shawmut Corporation of Boston has been formed to engage in general foreign banking transactions, to promote foreign trade, accept drafts, issue letters of credit, deal in bankers' and trade acceptances, and foreign securities. The new corporation opens for business at 40 Water St. The Shawmut Corporation is organized under the laws of Massachusetts, and is, it is stated, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board. Its authorized capital is \$5,000,000, divided into \$2,500,000 preferred stock and \$2,500,000 common stock. The corporation commences business with a paid-in capital of \$1,500,000 and surplus of \$3,000,000, through the issuance of 15,000 shares of common stock at 120 per share, all of which has been purchased by the National Shawmut Bank. At the first meeting of the stockholders the following officers were elected: Alfred L. Aiken, President; Robt. S. Potter and John Bolinger, Vice-Presidents; and Frank Houghton, Treasurer. The following are the directors:

Rodolph L. Agassiz, President Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.; Member Executive Committee Copper Export Association.
Jacob F. Brown, Brown & Howe.
George E. Keith, George E. Kieth Shoe Co.
Henry S. Howe, Lawrence & Co.; Director Textile Alliance Export Association.
William A. Gaston, Chairman Board of Directors National Shawmut Bank.
Alfred L. Aiken, President National Shawmut Bank.
Robert S. Potter, Vice-President National Shawmut Bank.
John Bolinger, Vice-President National Shawmut Bank.

The First National Bank of Boston, through its Commercial Service Department, has published an industrial map of New England, showing by symbols and cuts the leading industries located geographically in the respective cities and towns. A key to the symbols is also included in the map, which enables one to locate at a glance the various industries. There is also included a carefully worked out table of the industrial towns arranged by States, and the leading industries in each city and town are shown. This will be of great interest and value to merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States. To further the development of foreign trade and to enable the foreign buyer to become familiar with the products which New England manufactures, this map will be published, it is stated, in other languages, for distribution in the foreign markets of the world.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank of Worcester, Mass., will be held shortly

for the purpose of ratifying the proposal of the directors to issue \$500,000 additional stock to consist of 25,000 shares at \$200 each, and thereby raise the capital of the institution from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits from \$839,000 to \$1,089,000. The new stock will be offered to present stockholders in the proportion of one share of new stock for every three shares now owned.

Harrison & Co., members of both the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, announce that they will occupy the ground and second floors of 106 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Elmore B. Jeffery has been elected Chairman of the Board and also Chairman of the executive committee of the Equitable Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. Mr. Jeffery is Chairman of the Board of the Finance & Guaranty Co. and Chairman of the Board of the New Amsterdam Casualty Co.

John T. Kirby has been elected a director of the William Penn Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Kirby is General Manager of the Twenty-First Street works of the Oil Well Supply Co.

The National Bank of the Republic of Chicago is distributing a pamphlet under the title of "Confiscation and Morality," in which in pointing out the relation between the two it cites the developments in Russia, not the least of which is the nationalization of women. What the bank has to say in the matter is prompted by a demonstration in Los Angeles planned with a view to advising Congress that the American people are demanding the confiscation of the railroad property taken over by the Government as a war measure. The bank among other things points out that:

Whenever property is confiscated through taxation or seizure it ceases to be a public asset, but goes to the politicians and is used to control elections and place the producing classes in a condition analogous to economic servitude. There has never been economic servitude in this country; but it will be speedily established if the confiscation of property by political bandits is not checked. It is all the more surprising that this policy of confiscation should receive such an impetus in the United States at the very time when other countries—notably Russia and Mexico—have tried it and found that its effect is more deadly than that of pestilence.

Radon, French & Co., investment bankers, announce that Warren C. Spurgin, President of the Michigan Avenue Trust Co., was elected a director of the American Discount Co. at the regular meeting of the directors, held on May 13 in the office of the company at 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago. The other directors are Walter L. Githens of the Githens Brothers Co., Henry Paulman of H. Paulman & Co., Erwin Greer of the Erwin Greer Automobile Co., Niels Buck of Niels Buck & Co., and Thomas F. Smith, President of the Redden Truck & Trailer Co.

The statement that the proposed consolidation of the First National and Wisconsin National banks of Milwaukee (referred to in our issue of May 3) was conceived and proposed in the belief that it will not only prove to be of great economic benefit to the shareholders, but will also benefit the bank's patrons and the public at large, is made by President L. J. Petit of the Wisconsin National Bank, in a letter to the stockholders, which also said:

For shareholders it means the usual reduction in overhead expenses resulting from the consolidation of several institutions operating independently, and for the shareholders of this bank, in particular, it obviates the necessity for the destruction of the Pabst Building and the investment of approximately \$1,500,000 in a suitable new banking house. The last two items alone represent a saving of approximately \$100,000 per annum. For the customers of the banks and the public at large, it means increased banking capacity and ability to handle financial transactions of a magnitude far beyond the capacity of either of the existing banks, as well as the extension of banking relations in this and foreign countries or to practically all parts of the world. The total resources of the consolidated banks will aggregate about \$100,000,000.

Fortunately neither institution overshadows the other. Everything pertaining to the undertaking, including relative book values of real estate and personal property assets, deposits and volumes of business, are so evenly balanced as to afford no opportunity for a serious argument as to what is an absolute, fair and equitable adjustment as between both of the banks and the trust companies.

Furthermore, since both President Vogel of the First National Bank, and myself earnestly desire to retire from active participation in the management of the consolidated bank, the usual problem of deciding on a chief executive was happily disposed of by the selection of Oliver C. Fuller, President of the Wisconsin Trust Co., whose ability, experience and efficiency leave no doubt as to his eminent qualification for this important position.

The consolidation of the St. Louis Union Bank, the Mechanics-American National Bank and the Third National Bank, of St. Louis, will become effective on July 3, it is announced, without change in personnel as to officers and employees. The union of the three banks was referred to in

our issue of Saturday last, page 1998. The Executive Managers of the enlarged bank will be N. A. McMillan, Walker Hill and F. O. Watts. Mr. Watts will be President of the bank. Until July 3 the respective banks will remain in their present quarters and business will be carried on as usual at the separate institutions. On July 3 the new bank will occupy temporary quarters in the Mechanics-American National Bank Building at Broadway and Locust streets until the new permanent bank building is completed. The present officers of the three united banks are:

St. Louis Union Bank.—N. A. McMillan, President; John F. Shepley, Robert S. Brookings, W. T. Ravenscroft and C. E. French, Vice-Presidents; F. V. Dubrouillet, Vice-President and Cashier; Byron W. Moser, Vice-President; H. M. Morgan, Assistant Vice-President; J. S. Walker, F. L. Denby and C. B. Schmidt, Assistant Cashiers; A. H. L. Kuhn, Manager Savings Department; H. R. Crook, Auditor.

Mechanics-American National Bank.—Walker Hill, President; Frank O. Hicks, Jackson Johnson and Ephron Catlin, Vice-Presidents; Joseph S. Calfee, Cashier; Charles L. Allen, James R. Leavell, C. Hobart Chase and Richard L. King, Assistant Cashiers.

Third National Bank.—F. O. Watts, President; R. S. Hawes, W. W. Smith, F. K. Houston, E. C. Stuart, M. E. Holderness and W. F. Gephart, Vice-Presidents; J. R. Cooke, Cashier; D'A P. Cooke, H. Hall and A. W. Hall, Assistant Cashiers; Wm. C. Tompkins, Auditor.

According to N. A. McMillan, Chairman of the Board of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. of St. Louis, that institution will not be affected by the merger of the St. Louis Union Bank with the Mechanics-American National Bank and the Third National Bank. Mr. McMillan announces that the trust company will be "the largest stockholder and an important factor in the management of the new bank," and adds:

It [the trust company] will maintain its individuality and will handle all the trust business for the American Union Third National Bank. From the standpoint of trust business we will occupy the same position to the new bank as we did the St. Louis Union Bank.

The personnel of the trust company will not be changed. We will remain at Fourth and Locust streets until the new bank's home is completed and then we will take up quarters on the second floor of that building. The safe deposit department of the company will remain in its present quarters.

The St. Louis Union Trust Co. had its inception in the creation of the St. Louis Trust Co. in 1889. With the consolidation of the latter in 1902 with the Union Trust Co., the name was changed to the St. Louis Union Trust Co.

John G. Lonsdale, President of the National Bank of Commerce, an institution whose capital of \$10,000,000 equals that of the new American Union Third National Bank, when asked his opinion regarding the pending merger of the three St. Louis banks, had the following to say, according to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of May 15:

You ask me what I have to say. This: Congratulations and welcome to the \$10,000,000 capital bank class. This is an age of big things, an age where banks and large capital with which to handle the affairs of the nation are needed. St. Louis being the logical clearing house of the Southwest, she needs big banks with capital sufficient to extend large consistent lines of credit.

The following changes were made in the personnel of the City Bank of Raleigh, N. C., at a meeting of the board of directors of the institution held on May 13. R. G. Allen, heretofore Cashier of the City Bank, was elected President to succeed John T. West, resigned, and H. H. Massey, who has been connected with the Merchants' National Bank of Raleigh for several years, was appointed Cashier in lieu of Mr. Allen.

The following new members were elected to the board of the People's Bank of Savannah on May 6: Clinton W. Smith, President of the American Fertilizer Co.; J. W. Hester, President of J. W. Hester & Co.; William H. Seigler and J. E. Leake.

The position of the Bank of Montreal, after the acquisition of the Bank of British North America, is shown in the half-yearly statement to April 30 1919, just issued. The capital has been increased to \$20,000,000 from \$16,000,000 and there is a similar increase in the rest fund, which also stands at \$20,000,000 as compared with \$16,000,000 a year ago. With these increases the Bank of Montreal now has a combined capital and rest of \$40,000,000, as against \$26,400,000 in 1910 and \$19,000,000 in 1900. The half-yearly statement is also of special interest because it is the first report submitted by any of the larger banks since the end of the war. An examination of the accounts shows that many of the large transactions undertaken during the war period are now being adjusted and that Canadian banks are rapidly getting back to a normal basis. The profit and loss account shows net profits for the six months to the end of April of \$1,751,237, as compared with \$1,287,587 in the corresponding period last year. This year the balance of profit and loss brought forward amounted to \$1,901,613, and in addition the premiums on new stock amounted to \$3,500,000. This brought the total amount available for dis-

tribution at the end of the six months' period up to \$7,152,850. This was applied as follows:

Two quarterly dividends.....	\$1,172,250
Amount credited to rest account.....	4,000,000
War taxes on bank note circulation to April 30.....	90,886
Subscriptions to patriotic funds.....	28,000
Reserve for bank premises.....	200,000

making a total of \$5,491,236 and leaving an amount to be carried forward to profit and loss of \$1,661,614.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of May 1 1919:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £84,204,350, an increase of £555,025 as compared with last week's return. Gold to the value of \$105,000 has been reported as having been engaged in New York for shipment to South America. The West African gold output for March 1919 amounted to £112,543, as compared with £112,605 for March 1918 and £112,616 for February 1919. The "Board of Trade Journal" dated April 3 last announced that a general license to import gold had been issued since the publication of the preceding week's supplement.

SILVER.

Fluctuations in the price have been wider this week, owing to the vacillation of the United States exchange. The Shanghai exchange has risen to 4s. 11½d. the tael. The "Capital" of Calcutta stated under date of March 28 last as follows: "Out of the 200,000,000 ounces of the Pittman Act silver to be sold by the United States to the Government of India, 123,400,000 ounces have been actually received in this country, while a further 46,400,000 ounces are in transit—that is to say, have passed out of control of the United States Government and are now somewhere between Washington and India. The balance, viz., 30,200,000 ounces, has yet to be delivered." The Canadian production of silver in 1918 is estimated at 21,284,607 fine ounces, valued at \$20,597,540, as against 22,221,274 fine ounces, valued at \$18,091,895 in 1917.

Indian Currency Returns.

(In Lacs of Rupees.)	Apr. 7.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 22.
Notes in circulation.....	15346	15409	15352
Silver coin and bullion in India.....	3235	3511	3453
Silver coin and bullion out of India.....	504	285	285
Gold coin and bullion in India.....	1437	1443	1444
Gold coin and bullion out of India.....	312	312	312
Securities (Indian Government).....	1608	1608	1608
Securities (British Government).....	8250	8250	8250

The value of coins minted during the week ending 15th inst. amounted to 96 lacs, and during that ending 22d inst. amounted to 53 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 26th inst. consisted of about 31,400,000 ounces in sycee and 18,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,200,000 ounces in sycee and 18,400,000 dollars on the 12th inst.

Statistics for the month of April are appended:

Highest price for cash.....	49 9-16d.
Lowest price for cash.....	48 9-16d.
Average price for cash.....	48.885d.

Quotations for bar silver, per ounce standard:

April 25.....	cash 48 13-16d.	May 1.....	cash 48 13-16d.
April 26.....	48 3/4d.	Average.....	48.760d.
April 28.....	48 3/4d.	Bank rate.....	5%
April 29.....	48 11-16d.	Bar gold, per oz. standard.....	77s. 9d.
April 30.....	48 3/4d.		

No quotation fixed for forward delivery. The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1-16d. below that fixed a week ago.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

London,	May 17.	May 18.	May 20.	May 21.	May 22.	May 23.
Week ending May 23.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.....	d. 53 3/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	51	51 3/4
Consols, 2½ per cents.....	Holiday	57	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 3/4
British, 5 per cents.....	Holiday	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 3/4
British, 4½ per cents.....	Holiday	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4
French Rentes (in Paris), fr. 63.50	62.95	62.82	62.82	62.55	62.30	---
French War Loan (in Paris), fr. 87.72	88.20	88.27	88.20	88.20	88.20	---

The price of silver in New York on the same day has been:

Silver in N. Y., per oz.....	cts. 110 1/2	109 1/2	108 3/4	104 3/4	105 1/4	106 1/4
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Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 2154.—The statements below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	60 lbs. bush.	60 lbs. bush.	56 lbs. bush.	32 lbs. bush.	48 lbs. bush.	56 lbs. bush.
Chicago.....	297,000	395,000	627,000	1,437,000	449,000	65,000
Minneapolis.....	---	1,225,000	85,000	275,000	630,000	263,000
Milwaukee.....	21,000	84,000	57,000	4,041,000	416,000	235,000
Duluth.....	---	123,000	---	49,000	164,000	396,000
Toledo.....	---	14,000	18,000	153,000	---	---
Detroit.....	---	13,000	9,000	35,000	---	---
St. Louis.....	71,000	853,000	144,000	622,000	13,000	3,000
Peoria.....	116,000	16,000	182,000	85,000	25,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	215,000	199,000	300,000	---	2,000
Omaha.....	---	69,000	407,000	294,000	---	---
Indianapolis.....	---	7,000	124,000	259,000	---	---
Total wk. '19.....	418,000	3,014,000	1,852,000	3,914,000	1,697,000	965,000
Same wk. '18.....	287,000	1,564,000	3,866,000	3,853,000	791,000	154,000
Same wk. '17.....	349,000	5,738,000	3,710,000	3,992,000	813,000	223,000
Since Aug. 1—	13,829,000	387,883,000	173,710,000	245,076,000	74,977,000	42,830,000
1917-18.....	13,456,000	154,287,000	204,775,000	282,300,000	48,244,000	22,404,000
1916-17.....	15,805,000	320,790,000	479,217,000	234,652,000	77,634,000	19,987,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended May 17 1919 follow:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	125,000	1,626,000	14,000	178,000	86,000	670,000
Philadelphia	81,000	744,000	57,000	311,000	5,000	665,000
Baltimore	112,000	551,000	349,000	36,000	11,000	305,000
Newport News	15,000	---	---	---	---	---
New Orleans*	144,000	482,000	63,000	92,000	---	---
Galveston	45,000	693,000	---	---	---	---
Montreal	162,000	1,828,000	1,000	19,000	19,000	---
Boston	40,000	339,000	---	24,000	87,000	1,000
Total wk. '19	727,000	6,293,000	484,000	630,000	763,000	1,640,000
Since Jan. 1 '19	14,186,000	78,638,000	5,546,000	24,496,000	9,703,000	16,198,000
Week 1918..	419,000	1,650,000	402,000	3,097,000	358,000	15,000
Since Jan. '18	9,805,000	12,577,000	10,035,000	43,046,000	3,809,000	2,341,000

* 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 May 17 are shown in the annexed statement:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	2,108,092	19,007	162,558	252,700	159,139	353,523	21,788
Boston	462,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Philadelphia	1,260,000	---	32,900	61,000	392,000	289,000	---
Baltimore	509,000	70,000	108,000	172,000	637,000	608,000	---
Newport News	18,000	---	---	---	---	455,000	---
New Orleans	347,000	25,000	15,000	21,000	---	24,000	---
Galveston	259,000	---	---	---	---	140,000	---
Montreal	2,897,000	---	444,000	---	---	42,000	---
Total week	7,839,028	114,007	779,558	506,700	2,536,392	189,633	21,788
Week 1918..	128,596	109,565	80,878	259,981	277,899	10,425	9,858

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 May 17 1919.	Since July 1 1918.	Week May 17 1919.	Since July 1 1918.	Week May 17 1919.	Since July 1 1918.
United Kingdom	484,574	6,948,924	4,284,550	61,698,229	70,000	2,064,851
Continent	299,984	7,332,536	3,554,478	77,245,197	19,007	2,371,044
So. & Cent. Amer.	2,000	446,204	---	---	---	89,524
West Indies	13,000	826,225	---	---	40	25,000
Brit. No. Am. Colonies	---	---	---	---	---	1,964
Other Countries	---	153,527	---	---	---	4,790
Total	779,558	15,707,506	7,839,028	138,943,465	114,007	4,891,709
Total 1917-18..	80,878	5,570,967	128,596	59,890,329	109,565	18,363,762

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending May 17 1919 and since July 1 1918 and 1917 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.		Corn.	
	1918-19.		a 1917-18.	
	Week May 17.	Since July 1.	Week May 17.	Since July 1.
North Amer.	16,509,000	288,173,000	237,808,000	2,000
Russia	---	---	---	2,000
Danube	---	---	---	2,000
Argentina	2,108,000	76,144,000	43,913,000	1,523,000
Australia	2,700,000	55,874,000	36,123,000	32,436,000
India	---	5,823,000	14,370,000	---
Oth. countries*	84,000	3,463,000	2,959,000	131,000
Total	21,461,000	429,277,000	335,176,000	1,656,000

The quantities of wheat and corn afloat for Europe are omitted for the present, as no figures are available since those for 1916.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports May 17 1919, was as follows:

United States—	Wheat.		Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	1,980,000	---	2,307,000	888,000	1,039,000	---
Boston	741,000	---	500,000	279,000	48,000	---
Philadelphia	373,000	---	712,000	593,000	125,000	---
Baltimore	693,000	---	579,000	936,000	629,000	---
Newport News	---	---	---	---	402,000	---
New Orleans	1,853,000	---	108,000	253,000	676,000	---
Galveston	2,087,000	---	5,000	---	1,000	250,000
Buffalo	5,815,000	---	78,000	5,201,000	741,000	2,009,000
Toledo	432,000	---	25,000	323,000	159,000	13,000
Detroit	40,000	---	60,000	145,000	38,000	---
Chicago	2,293,000	---	890,000	3,645,000	1,680,000	2,079,000
Milwaukee	527,000	---	124,000	597,000	461,000	1,139,000
Duluth	4,963,000	---	---	198,900	1,478,000	133,000
Minneapolis	7,925,000	---	11,000	2,146,000	5,235,000	2,209,000
St. Louis	109,000	---	139,000	398,000	61,000	37,000
Kansas City	810,000	---	403,000	994,000	85,000	---
Peoria	---	---	35,000	87,000	---	---
Indianapolis	225,000	---	556,000	200,000	1,000	---
Omaha	540,000	---	443,000	405,000	235,000	90,000
On Lakes	2,040,000	---	---	---	920,000	---
On Canal and River	293,000	---	---	342,000	---	---
Total May 17 1919..	33,736,000	---	3,590,000	19,136,000	13,797,000	10,977,000
Total May 10 1919..	42,218,000	---	4,202,500	20,333,000	15,816,000	11,237,000
Total May 15 1918..	1,566,000	---	15,118,000	20,514,000	993,000	3,525,000
Total May 19 1917..	30,173,000	---	3,872,000	22,892,000	1,189,000	2,787,000

* Report delayed on account telegraphic strike at Winnipeg. Last week's figures repeated.

Summary—	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
American	33,736,000	3,590,000	19,136,000	13,797,000	10,977,000
Canadian	28,859,000	5,000	5,337,000	91,000	1,220,000
Total May 17 1919..	62,625,000	3,595,000	24,473,000	13,888,000	12,197,000
Total May 10 1919..	73,242,000	4,210,000	26,644,000	15,888,000	12,992,000
Total May 15 1918..	6,150,000	15,212,000	20,659,000	993,000	4,174,000
Total May 19 1917..	47,869,000	1,101,000	11,439,000	245,000	139,000

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

For organization of national banks:	Capital.
The Farmers National Bank of Garnett, Kansas	\$25,000
Correspondent, O. E. Bean, Garnett.	---
The Citizens National Bank of Morristown, Pa.	100,000
Correspondent, G. F. Wright, Morristown.	---
The First National Bank of Chesaning, Michigan	25,000
Correspondent, Albert Cantwell, Chesaning.	---
The First National Bank of Groom, Tex.	25,000
Correspondent, N. A. Steed, Groom.	---
The First National Bank of Arco, Idaho	25,000
Correspondent, G. S. Bills, Arco.	---
The Sheridan County National Bank of Comertown, Montana	25,000
Correspondent, Peter Bruvold, Comertown.	---
The First National Bank of Burlington, Colorado	30,000
Correspondent, A. P. Tone Wilson, Jr., Burlington.	---
Total	\$255,000

Original organizations:	Amount.
The First National Bank of Antelope, Montana	\$25,000
President, C. C. Schoener; Cashier, N. A. Wells.	---
The Savona National Bank, Savona, New York	25,000
President, John R. Heiges; Cashier, James H. Bowdly.	---
The Braintree National Bank, Braintree, Mass.	100,000
President, Jas. D. Henderson; Cashier, Ralph O. Gibbs.	---
First National Bank of Manville, Wyoming	25,000
President, B. F. Yoder; Cashier, Irving Goff McConn.	---
The City National Bank of Perth Amboy, New Jersey	100,000
President, Joseph E. Stricker; Cashier, J. P. Ten Broeck.	---
Conversion of State banks:	---
The First National Bank of Russell Springs, Kentucky	25,000
Conversion of the Bank of Russell Springs	---
President, S. Wilson; Cashier, Robert Ingram.	---
Total	\$300,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.	Amount.
The Peoples National Bank of Delta, Pennsylvania. Charter extended until close of business May 15 1939.	---
The First National Bank of Burkburnett, Texas	\$50,000
Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.	---
The First National Bank of Throckmorton, Texas	25,000
Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000.	---
Total	\$75,000

CONSOLIDATIONS.	Amount.
The Producers National Bank of Bakersfield, California, and the First National Bank of Bakersfield, California, under the charter of the Producers National Bank of Bakersfield, and under the title "First National Bank of Bakersfield," with capital stock of	\$400,000
Combined capital of banks prior to consolidation	439,000
The First National Bank of Mayfield, Kentucky, and the Farmers National Bank of Mayfield, Kentucky, under the charter of the First National Bank of Mayfield, and under the title of the "First National Bank of Mayfield, Ky.," with capital stock of	150,000
Combined capital of banks prior to consolidation	250,000
Amount of reduction	50,000

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending May 15 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1918, show an increase in the aggregate of 26.5%.

Clearings at—	Week ending May 15.				
	1919.	1918.	Inc. or Dec.	1917.	1916.
Canada—	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal	135,699,846	89,566,988	+51.5	81,588,415	74,347,933
Toronto	77,745,732	65,459,446	+18.6	65,367,154	50,240,714
Winnipeg	40,893,300	41,514,059	-1.5	64,884,943	36,824,221
Vancouver	11,295,496	9,228,154	+22.4	7,421,407	5,973,888
Ottawa	9,750,741	6,104,854	+59.6	5,809,549	5,218,953
Victoria	2,131,352	1,075,119	+7.9	1,828,280	1,499,626
Calgary	5,427,052	5,843,637	-7.1	6,823,280	3,949,609
Hamilton	5,483,695	4,686,918	+17.0	4,956,578	3,780,274
Edmonton	4,275,762	2,937,548	+45.5	2,366,494	2,113,524
Quebec	4,831,095	4,831,089	+0.0	3,683,882	3,854,306
St. John	2,962,159	2,227,239	+33.0	2,132,814	1,717,923
Baltax	4,620,353	4,290,514	+7.7	2,784,576	2,331,547
London	3,044,478	2,544,104	+19.7	2,305,757	2,106,573
Regina	3,509,948	3,013,639	+16.4	2,790,068	1,811,285
Saskatoon	1,942,084	1,798,049	+8.0	1,654,237	1,029,786
Moose Jaw	1,208,239	1,203,553	+0.4	1,048,946	767,619
Lethbridge	701,356	737,604	-4.8	765,180	456,012
Brandon	899,792	1,060,381	-15.2	839,225	634,870
Fort William	489,768	484,022	+1.2	419,179	449,518
New Westminster	610,228	597,856	+3.6	649,511	509,705
Medicine Hat	503,176	413,191	+20.9	344,830	310,617
Peterborough	438,801	379,157	+16.8	556,855	410,090
Sherbrooke	731,913	700,000	+4.6	630,438	511,210
Kingston	1,053,784	1,144,106	-8.4	614,049	591,835
Windsor	872,675	712,238	+22.0	672,321	500,000
Prince Albert	1,437,468	1,335,718	+7.6	---	---
	330,434	246,447	+34.1	---	---
Total Canada	322,779,767	255,065,030	+26.5	252,690,892	201,841,640

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:		Per cent.	
Shares, Stocks	Per cent.	Shares, Stocks	Per cent.
20 Nat. Thrift Bond Co.	50	269 Trow Directory P. & B. B.	---
111 Prof. Dev. Co., 5 each	\$175 lot	25,000 Tar Ind. Prod. & Relg.	\$5 lot
10 G. P. Putnam's Sons (N. Y. Corporation)	\$800 lot	Corp., \$1 each	\$100 lot
71 First Nat. Bank, Gouverneur, N. Y.	\$9,000	Bonds:	---
100 South Canton Creamery	lot	\$11,000 Second Ave. RR. 1st cons.	---
5 Edwards (N. Y.) Nat. Bk.	---	58, 1948, trust certifs.	\$580
250 Tidewater Pav. Brick, pf. \$60 lot	---	17,000 Second Ave. RR. 6% receiver's certificates	48 1/4
125 Tidewater Pav. Brick, com. \$45 lot			

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing various stocks and bonds with columns for Shares, Stocks, Bonds, and Per cent. Includes items like 50 First Nat. Bank of Camden, 25 Media Title & Trust, etc.

Table listing companies with columns for Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed. Includes Street and Electric Rys., Twin City R. T., Minneapolis, etc.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

All prices now dollars per share.

Table listing New York City Banks and Trust Companies with columns for Bank/Trust Co., Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Amer Exch, Atlantic, Battery Park, etc.

* Banks marked with a (*) are State banks. † Sale at auction or at Stock Exchange this week. ‡ Includes one-half share Irving Trust Co. † New stock. ‡ Ex-rights.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies

All prices now dollars per share.

Table listing New York City Realty and Surety Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, Bond & M G, etc.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced by the future by large or important corporations: Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Large table listing dividends for various companies with columns for Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed. Includes Railroads (Steam), Street and Electric Railways, and various industrial companies.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (Continued)			
Kress (S. H.) Co., common (quar.)	*1	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 19
Preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 20
Lackawanna Steel, common (quar.)	*1 1/2	June 30	*Holders of rec. June 10
Lake of the Woods Milling, com. (qu.)	3	June 2	Holders of rec. May 15
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 15
Lauson Monotype Machine (quar.)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 21a
Lehigh Coal & Navigation (qu.) (No. 162)	\$1	May 31	Holders of rec. Apr. 30a
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales (quar.)	*8 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. May 27a
Special (payable in L. L. 4 1/4% bonds)	*8 1/2	June 16	*Holders of rec. May 27a
Liggett & Myers Tobacco, com. (qu.)	5	June 2	Holders of rec. May 15a
Lindsay Light, common (quar.)	5	June 30	Holders of rec. May 31a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 30	Holders of rec. May 31a
Machey Companies, com. (quar.) (No. 55)	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 7a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 62)	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 7a
Mahoning Investment (quar.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 23
Manati Sugar, common (quar.)	2 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 15
Manhattan Shirt, common (quar.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 20a
Marconi Wireless Tel. of America	25c	July 1	June 2 to June 14
Massachusetts Gas Cos., pref.	2	June 2	May 16 to June 2
May Department Stores, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 15a
Common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	Holders of rec. Apr. 15a
Merchant's Paper (quar.) (No. 94)	2 1/2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 4a
Middle States Oil Corp. (monthly)	1c	June 10	Holders of rec. May 30
Midian Securities (quar.)	*8 1/2	June 30	*Holders of rec. June 10
Moline Plow, first preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 17a
Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 17a
Montana Power, common (quar.) (No. 27)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14
Preferred (quar.) (No. 27)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14
National Acme Co. (quar.)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 15a
National Biscuits, com. (quar.) (No. 84)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 30a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 85)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 17a
Nat. Breweries, Ltd. (Canada), com. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 23a
Nat. Cloak & Suit, pref. (qu.) (No. 20)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 23a
Nat. Enamel & Stamping, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 10a
National Grocer, common (quar.)	2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 19
Preferred	3	June 30	Holders of rec. June 19
National Lead, common (quar.)	1 1/2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 13a
National Lead, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 14	Holders of rec. May 23a
National Sugar (quar.)	1 1/2	July 2	Holders of rec. June 9
National Surety (quar.)	3	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a
National Transit (quar.)	50c	June 16	Holders of rec. May 31a
Extra	50c	June 16	Holders of rec. May 31a
Nebraska Packing, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 20
Neon Niquero Sugar, preferred	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 26
New River Bank, pref. (No. 21)	1 1/2	May 29	Holders of rec. May 17
New York Air Brake (quar.) (No. 66)	2 1/2	June 20	Holders of rec. June 3a
N. Y. & Queens Et. L. & Pw., pf. (qu.)	1	June 2	Holders of rec. May 23a
Niles-Bement-Pond, com. (qu.) (No. 68)	2	June 20	Holders of rec. June 2a
North American Co. (quar.)	*1 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 16
Northwestern Pipe Line	*5	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 11
Ogilvy Flour Mills, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 22
Ohio Cities Gas, common (quar.)	\$1	June 1	Holders of rec. May 17
Ohio Oil (quar.)	*8 1/2	June 30	*Holders of rec. May 31
Extra	*8 1/2	June 30	*Holders of rec. May 31
Oklahoma Produ. & Ref., com. (qu.)	12 1/2	July 2	Holders of rec. June 14
Pabst Brewing, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 14	June 6 to June 15
Pacific Mail Steamship, common (quar.)	50c	June 16	Holders of rec. June 2a
Common (extra)	\$1	June 16	Holders of rec. June 2a
Packard Motor Car, preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. June 15
Penna. Rubber, com. (qu.) (No. 11)	1 1/2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 15
Preferred (quar.) (No. 11)	1 1/2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 15
Pennock Oil (No. 1)	25c	June 5	Holders of rec. May 23
Philadelphia Electric (quar.)	42 7/8	June 14	Holders of rec. May 22a
Pittsburgh Brewing, common (quar.)	50c	June 1	Holders of rec. May 31a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 15a
Pittsburgh Steel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 15a
Porto Rican-American Tobacco (qu.)	63	June 5	Holders of rec. May 15a
Pressed Steel Car, com. (qu.) (No. 35)	2	June 4	Holders of rec. May 14a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 31)	1 1/2	May 27	Holders of rec. May 6a
Quaker Oats, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 10
Railroad Steel-Spring, common (quar.)	2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 17a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 20	Holders of rec. June 7a
Republic Iron & Steel, com. (qu.) (No. 11)	*1 1/2	Aug. 1	*Holders of rec. July 16
Preferred (quar.) (No. 13)	*1 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. July 16
Republic Rubber Corp., first pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 15a
Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 15a
Riford Pulp & Paper, Ltd., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 20
St. Joseph Lead (quar.)	25c	June 20	June 10 to June 20
Savage Arms Corp., common (quar.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a
First preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a
Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a
Shattuck Arts. Cop. (capital distrib'n)	25c	July 19	Holders of rec. June 30a
Solar Refining	5	June 20	June 1 to June 20
Extra	5	June 20	June 1 to June 20
Southern Pipe Line (quar.)	5	June 2	Holders of rec. May 15
South Penn Oil (quar.)	*6	June 30	*Holders of rec. June 12
South Porto Rico Sugar, common (quar.)	5	July 1	Holders of rec. June 16
Preferred (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 16
Southwestern Power & Light, pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 20
Standard Milling, com. (qu.) (No. 10)	2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 21a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 38)	1 1/2	May 31	Holders of rec. May 21a
Standard Motor Construction	50c	June 2	Holders of rec. May 7
Standard Oil (Calif.) (quar.) (No. 42)	2 1/2	June 16	Holders of rec. May 15
Standard Oil (Indiana) (quar.)	3	June 14	May 8 to June 14
Extra	3	June 14	May 8 to June 14
Standard Oil (Kansas) (quar.)	3	June 15	*Holders of rec. May 31
Extra	3	June 15	*Holders of rec. May 31
Standard Oil (Nebraska)	*10	June 20	*Holders of rec. May 20
Standard Oil of N. J. (quar.)	4	June 16	Holders of rec. May 10a
Standard Oil of N. Y. (quar.)	4	June 16	May 26 to May 28
Standard Oil (Ohio) (quar.)	*3	July 1	*Holders of rec. May 29
Extra	*1	July 1	*Holders of rec. May 29
Standard Textile Products, com. (quar.)	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15
Common (extra)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15
Preferred Class A and B (No. 20)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15
Steel Products, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 15a
Stuebner Corporation, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 20a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 20a
Tennessee Eastern Elec. Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 10a
Texas Company (quar.)	2 1/2	June 30	Holders of rec. June 10a
Tonopah Extension Mining (quar.)	5c	July 1	June 11 to June 20
Extra	5c	July 1	June 11 to June 20
Tooke Bros., Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 14	Holders of rec. May 31
Underwood Typewriter, com. (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 5a
Common (pay in U. S. Victory Notes)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 5a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 5a
Union Bag & Paper (quar.)	1 1/2	June 16	Holders of rec. June 6
Union Tank Line (quar.)	1 1/2	June 25	Holders of rec. June 5
United Cigar Stores, pref. (qu.) (No. 27)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 29a
United Drug 2d pref. (quar.) (No. 13)	1 1/2	June 6	Holders of rec. May 15a
United Drywood Corp., common (quar.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. June 14a
United Paperboard, Inc., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. July 1
United Profit-Sharing	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 10a
Extra	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 10a
U. S. Gypsum, preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	June 30	*Holders of rec. June 15
U. S. Industrial Alcohol, com. (quar.)	4	June 16	Holders of rec. June 2a
U. S. Steel Corp., common (quar.)	1 1/2	May 29	May 30 to June 2
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	May 29	May 30 to June 2
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	1 1/2	July 25	Holders of rec. June 15
Wabasso Cotton, Ltd. (quar.) (No. 6)	1 1/2	July 2	Holders of rec. June 23
Walworth Gas, preferred	3	June 2	Holders of rec. May 20a
Wayland Oil & Gas, common	10c	June 11	Holders of rec. June 2
Western Grocer, common	4	June 30	Holders of rec. June 29
Preferred	3	June 30	Holders of rec. June 29
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg., com. (quar.)	\$1	July 31	Holders of rec. June 30
Preferred (quar.)	\$1	July 15	Holders of rec. June 30
White (J. G.) & Co., Inc., pf. (qu.) (No. 64)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 15
White (G.) Engineering Corp., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 15
White (G.) Management, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 1	Holders of rec. May 15
White Motor (quar.)	\$1	June 30	Holders of rec. June 14a
Wolfing Copper Mining (quar.)	50c	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (Concluded)			
Woods Manufacturing, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 2	Holders of rec. May 21
Woolworth (F. W.) Co., com. (quar.)	2	June 1	May 2 to May 21
Woolworth (F. W.) Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 10a

* From unofficial sources. † 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.
 a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. b Less British income tax. c Corporation. d Payable in stock. e Payable in common stock. f Payable in scrip. g On account of accumulated dividends. h Payable in Liberty Loan bonds. i Red Cross dividend. m Payable in U. S. Liberty Loan 4 1/2% bonds. n Transfer books closed for annual meeting from May 3 to May 22, both inclusive. p Payable in U. S. Government Victory Notes.
 r One-twentieth of a share in common stock.
 s Payable on presentation of Coupon No. 3.

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 May 17. 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.
 (Stated in thousands of dollars—that is, three ciphers [.000] omitted.)

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS (Week ending May 17 1919.)	Net Capital Profits		Loans, Discounts, Investments, etc.	Cash in Vault	Reserve with Legal Depositaries	Net Demand Deposits	Time Deposits	Nat'l Bank Circulation
	Mar. 4 State, Feb. 21 Tr. Cos. Feb. 21	Mar. 4 State, Feb. 21						
Members of Fed. Res. Bank	\$	\$	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Bk of NY, NBA	2,000	5,730	51,343	577	5,083	34,135	1,876	784
Manhattan Co.	2,500	7,210	26,578	1,584	8,660	59,675	—	—
Merchants' Nat.	2,000	2,836	34,690	543	3,163	23,672	2,734	1,537
Mech & Metals	6,000	11,643	165,397	10,017	21,314	155,478	3,234	3,774
Bk of America	1,500	6,780	32,481	1,055	3,894	27,032	—	—
National City	25,000	54,132	594,902	14,078	91,526	674,176	21,128	1,439
Chemical Nat.	3,000	9,578	83,917	1,515	5,896	62,402	5,968	444
Atlantic Nat.	1,000	958	17,424	455	2,093	15,555	570	141
Nat Butch & Dr	300	109	4,064	125	554	3,977	—	298
Amer Exch Nat	5,000	6,167	112,519	1,719	11,767	87,829	5,084	4,919
N Y Bk of Comm.	25,000	23,651	407,235	2,570	35,213	270,777	6,003	—
Pacific Bank	500	1,134	19,200	1,195	2,780	17,600	110	—
Chath' Phen	3,500	2,822	112,279	5,554	12,738	92,063	4,402	2,852
Hanover Nat.	3,000	17,403	131,937	5,717	18,833	130,833	—	150
Citizens' Nat.	2,550	3,286	39,624	936	5,943	35,208	227	992
Metropolitan	2,000	2,404	55,079	2,339	3,873	28,303	37	—
Corp Exchange	4,200	8,290	138,296	7,320	18,895	132,214	2,076	—
Inc & Trad N.	1,500	8,163	38,696	751	3,313	26,257	50	51
National Park	5,000	19,439	212,502	1,734	22,897	174,405	2,974	4,968
East River Nat.	1,000	626	7,996	289	1,209	6,726	188	50
First Nat.	1,000	4,006	21,082	809	2,531	16,374	—	645
Second Nat.	10,000	31,297	318,067	1,478	19,302	274,772	2,274	8,311
Irving National	4,500	6,112	128,643	4,350	17,115	129,328	1,450	1,450
N Y County N.	1,000	421	12,943	588	1,571	12,422	743	199
Continental	1,000	642	7,450	146	1,142	6,441	—	—
Chase National	10,000	16,870	325,738	7,272	39,699	284,137	10,825	1,700
Fifth Avenue	200	2,301	22,461	1,291	2,680	20,191	—	—
Comm'l Exch.	200	858	7,947	359	1,093	7,521	—	—
Commonwealth	400	762	8,448	417	1,121	8,357	—	—
Lincoln Nat.	1,000	2,067	18,239	1,372	2,362	17,401	57	210
Garfield Nat.	1,000	1,342	14,516	396	2,038	13,379	31	308
Fifth National	250	397	7,843	359	1,088	6,501	415	248
Seaboard Nat.	1,000	3,732	50,318	1,055	7,472	49,554	110	796
Union Nat.	3,000	4,704	80,413	774	8,569	69,378	2,057	1,015
Coal & Iron Nat.	11,500	11,333	21,515	701	1,884	13,249	417	414
Union Exch Nat	1,000	1,271	17,695	575	2,716	19,733	394	397
Brooklyn Tr Co	1,500	2,289	42,870	917	3,789	28,349	5,867	—
Bankers Tr Co	15,000	17,361	284,295	1,109	31,305	241,566	9,093	—
U S Mtge & Tr.	2,000	4,551	66,593	671	5,572	51,007	2,352	—
Guaranty Tr Co	25,000	28,525	517,362	3,105	52,976	475,128	24,056	—
Fidelity Tr Co	1,000	1,284	13,431	310	1,359	10,381	496	—
Columbia Tr Co	5,000	6,904	93,259	1,071	9,092	74,037	6,452	—
Peoples Tr Co	11,200	11,612	128,643	1,138	8,829	27,429	1,738	—
New York Tr Co	3,000	10,677	109,932	477	9,560	65,761	2,878	—
Franklin Tr Co	1,000	1,305	30,559	543	2,501	19,647	2,004	—
Lincoln Tr Co	1,000							

STATEMENTS OF RESERVE POSITION OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

	Averages.				
	Cash Reserve in Vault.	Reserve in Depositories	Total Reserve.	Reserve Required.	Surplus Reserve.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Members Federal Reserve Bank	546,736,000	546,736,000	520,500,580	28,235,420	
State banks*	10,853,000	7,215,000	17,878,000	17,188,920	687,080
Trust companies*	1,555,000	4,982,000	6,540,000	6,479,250	60,750
Total May 17	12,954,000	588,933,000	577,954,580	511,902,390	66,052,190
Total May 10	12,194,000	561,827,000	574,021,000	538,363,700	35,657,300
Total May 3	12,345,000	552,778,000	565,123,000	533,906,400	31,216,600
Total Apr. 26	12,456,000	569,769,000	582,225,000	531,782,120	50,442,880

	Actual Figures.				
	Cash Reserve in Vault.	Reserve in Depositories	Total Reserve.	Reserve Required.	Surplus Reserve.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Members Federal Reserve Bank	570,929,000	570,929,000	521,706,460	49,222,540	
State banks*	10,189,000	7,724,000	17,913,000	17,238,420	674,580
Trust companies*	1,811,000	4,499,000	6,310,000	6,489,300	del179,300
Total May 17	12,500,000	583,152,000	585,152,000	545,434,180	39,717,820
Total May 10	12,785,000	568,521,000	581,306,000	546,183,010	35,122,990
Total May 3	11,989,000	560,277,000	572,266,000	536,521,520	35,744,480
Total Apr. 26	12,307,000	565,257,000	577,564,000	532,076,100	45,487,900

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.
 a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve banks it shows also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: May 17, \$4,472,730; May 10, \$4,632,510; May 3, \$4,583,910; April 26, \$4,624,920.
 b This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: May 17, \$4,315,170; May 10, \$4,633,170; May 3, \$4,616,280; April 26, \$4,595,280.

State Banks and Trust Companies Not in Clearing House.—The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House, as follows:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

	Differences from previous week.	
	May 17.	Dec. 1, 1919.
Loans and investments	\$806,971,700	Inc. \$1,529,600
Specie	8,626,100	Inc. 738,100
Currency and bank notes	19,634,800	Inc. 3,544,000
Deposits with Federal Reserve Bank of New York	65,881,400	Inc. 1,834,500
Total deposits	341,683,400	Dec. 2,791,400
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City, exchanges and U. S. deposits	765,477,200	Inc. 5,510,600
Reserve on deposits	140,713,900	Inc. 1,162,200
Percentage of reserve, 20.4%		

	State Banks		Trust Companies	
	Cash in vaults.	Percentage.	Cash in vaults.	Percentage.
Cash in vaults.	\$20,000,000	13.80%	\$74,138,100	13.86%
Deposits in banks and trust cos.	12,405,200	8.55%	34,166,400	6.38%
Total	\$32,405,200	22.35%	\$108,304,500	20.24%

Banks and Trust Companies in New York City.—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.

Week ended—	Loans and Investments.	Demand Deposits.	*Total Cash in Vault.	Reserve in Depositories.
Nov. 23	5,470,203,800	4,511,208,200	141,933,700	661,674,400
Nov. 30	5,360,177,900	4,449,150,600	141,405,200	691,755,700
Dec. 7	5,330,133,600	4,438,973,900	142,319,200	646,812,500
Dec. 14	5,384,107,700	4,537,415,100	142,105,300	641,750,000
Dec. 21	5,373,134,600	4,592,634,000	141,455,900	678,028,900
Dec. 28	5,378,736,500	4,587,455,700	146,531,400	649,133,500
Jan. 4	5,416,069,500	4,650,393,400	147,245,300	697,931,000
Jan. 11	5,473,494,200	4,635,056,500	148,933,900	633,196,700
Jan. 18	5,405,339,400	4,673,410,100	141,934,500	676,355,700
Jan. 25	5,514,711,000	4,650,058,300	135,813,100	646,837,900
Feb. 1	5,525,708,300	4,639,329,800	132,677,300	648,148,600
Feb. 8	5,462,269,000	4,539,156,100	130,568,700	645,124,800
Feb. 15	5,509,784,500	4,504,855,000	133,267,700	628,112,400
Feb. 22	5,571,631,500	4,537,389,800	133,632,800	623,109,700
Mar. 1	5,583,221,600	4,566,358,800	131,342,200	643,761,000
Mar. 8	5,629,541,700	4,571,345,100	128,952,600	647,185,900
Mar. 15	5,649,133,500	4,633,702,000	132,653,200	658,275,800
Mar. 22	5,698,079,800	4,733,313,800	130,905,600	692,405,000
Mar. 29	5,633,739,000	4,618,029,500	134,143,000	637,595,900
Apr. 5	5,594,229,300	4,747,993,000	130,736,900	682,805,200
Apr. 12	5,630,305,500	4,722,746,700	135,497,500	651,649,200
Apr. 19	5,730,276,600	4,689,495,300	134,131,300	672,170,700
Apr. 26	5,694,610,000	4,736,482,100	136,428,700	682,036,200
May 3	5,735,152,000	4,773,617,400	139,941,500	665,625,800
May 10	5,817,606,300	4,822,202,600	134,432,800	677,399,900
May 17	5,830,948,700	4,873,611,300	141,466,900	671,089,000

* This item includes gold, silver, legal tenders, national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes.

New York City State Banks and Trust Companies.—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.

Week Ended May 17.	State Banks.		Trust Companies.	
	May 17 1919.	Differences from previous week.	May 17 1919.	Differences from previous week.
Capital as of Feb. 21.	\$ 25,900,000		\$ 104,600,000	
Surplus as of Feb. 21.	43,559,900		172,776,000	
Loans & Investments	622,897,900 Inc.	5,049,100	2,122,914,000 Dec.	282,400
Specie	8,390,000 Dec.	62,200	11,964,400 Dec.	263,600
Currency & bk. notes	29,309,000 Inc.	993,700	24,163,800 Inc.	2,816,800
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of N. Y.	57,443,400 Dec.	2,613,600	309,656,900 Dec.	5,228,800
Deposits	739,051,000 Inc.	17,654,900	2,105,528,600	None
Reserve on deposits.	114,771,300 Dec.	2,217,100	302,176,100 Inc.	10,391,200
P. C. reserve to dep.	20.9% Dec.	0.2%	17.5% Dec.	0.4%

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 following page:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

(Stated in thousands of dollars—that is, three ciphers (000) omitted.)

CLEARING NON-MEMBERS	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Net Bank Circulation.
Members of Fed'l Res. Bank.	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,526	\$ 13,288	\$ 359	\$ 1,443	\$ 8,829	\$ 66	\$ 185
Battery Park Nat.	200	560	11,919	192	1,603	11,306	361	-----
Mutual Bank	200	195	7,048	203	922	5,886	111	-----
New Netherland	500	835	7,263	15	809	5,057	782	-----
W R Grace & Co's	200	633	11,222	370	1,162	6,545	4,712	-----
Yorkville Bank	400	1,379	11,137	633	597	7,053	-----	400
Total	3,000	5,130	61,927	1,672	6,836	44,696	6,032	585

State Banks Not Members of the Fed'l Reserve Bank.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Net Bank Circulation.
Bank of Wash Hts	100	441	2,832	330	155	2,590	-----	-----
Colonial Bank	500	1,137	13,144	1,664	1,067	13,394	-----	-----
International Bank	500	222	6,600	785	638	6,463	453	-----
North Side, Bklyn	200	320	5,434	472	307	4,091	320	-----
Total	1,300	2,021	28,001	3,251	2,167	27,438	773	-----

Trust Companies Not Members of the Fed'l Reserve Bank.

Trust Companies Not Members of the Fed'l Reserve Bank.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Net Bank Circulation.
Hamilton Tr, Bklyn	500	1,045	8,440	485	302	6,048	1,012	-----
Mech Tr, Bayonne	200	384	8,374	251	343	3,817	4,142	-----
Total	700	1,430	16,814	736	645	9,865	5,154	-----

Grand aggregate... 5,000 8,581 106,802 5,659 9,648 481,999 11,959 585
 Comparison previous week... -203 +108 +640 +382 +2 +4

Gr'd agr. May 10 5,000 8,581 107,005 5,551 9,098 481,617 11,957 581
 Gr'd agr. May 3 5,000 8,581 105,056 5,320 9,231 80,853 11,901 583
 Gr'd agr. April 25 5,000 8,581 102,977 5,379 8,929 79,237 11,862 588
 Gr'd agr. April 18 5,000 8,581 103,047 5,104 9,008 78,042 11,850 589

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$4,686,000.
 Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances and other liabilities, \$7,969,000.
 Excess reserve, \$620,340,000 increase.

Boston Clearing House Bank.—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.

	May 17 1919.		Changes from previous week.		May 10 1919.		May 3 1919.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Circulation	4,739,000	Dec.	30,000	4,769,000	4,741,000			
Loans, disc'ts & investments	550,565,000	Dec.	2,472,000	553,037,000	549,172,000			
Individual deposits, incl. U. S.	426,147,000	Inc.	1,408,500	427,555,500	424,048,000			
Due to banks	127,916,000	Inc.	6,510,000	134,426,000	139,994,000			
Time deposits	11,967,000	Inc.	282,000	12,249,000	12,025,000			
Exchanges for Clear. House	17,335,000	Inc.	1,322,000	18,657,000	18,785,000			
Due from other banks	68,755,000	Inc.	9,035,000	77,790,000	69,003,000			
Cash in bank & in F. R. Bank	62,545,000	Inc.	261,000	62,806,000	62,697,000			
Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank	15,389,000	Inc.	582,000	15,971,000	16,111,000			

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending May 10 with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is as follows. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve system are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve system the reserve required is 15% on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositories" and "Cash in vaults."

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Week ending May 17 1919.			May 10 1919.	May 3 1919.
	Members of F. R. System	Trust Cos.	Total.		
Capital	\$29,775.0	\$3,009.0	\$32,775.0	\$32,775.0	\$32,675.0
Surplus and profits	80,173.0	7,631.0	87,804.0	87,657.0	87,653.0
Loans, disc'ts & investm'ts	757,514.0	27,494.0	785,008.0	785,264.0	781,483.0
Exchanges for Clear. House	20,526.0	878.0	21,404.0	21,364.0	22,594.0
Due from banks	110,775.0	12.0	110,787.0	100,731.0	104,490.0
Bank deposits	164,242.0	317.0	164,559.0	151,637.0	149,730.0
Individual deposits	484,381.0	20,680.0	505,061.0	498,551.0	500,394.0
Time deposits	5,609.0	5,609.0	5,700.0	5,700.0	5,661.

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 MAY 9 1919.

Redemption by the Treasury on May 6 of the outstanding balance of the first series of certificates issued in anticipation of the Victory Loan and heavy withdrawals of Government deposits for advances to Allied Powers are the main factors responsible for the changes shown in the Federal Reserve Board's statement of condition on May 9 of 771 member banks in leading cities.

Other loans and investments show an increase of 21.3 millions for the bank in the 12 Federal Reserve bank cities and a decline of 11.9 millions in other places.

The total of U. S. war obligations and war paper declined during the week from 4,083.2 to 3,999.6 millions and constitutes at present 27.4 of the loans and investments of all reporting banks, as against 27.8 the week before. For the New York member banks a decline in this ratio from 32.1 to 31.4% may be noted.

Government deposits declined 181.2 millions, while other demand deposits (net) increased 128.5 millions and time deposits 17.3 millions. In keeping with the considerable increase in net demand other than Government deposits, reserve balances with the Federal Reserve bank show an increase of 22.7 millions for all reporting banks and an even larger increase for members in Federal Reserve bank cities. All groups of member banks report also considerable gains of cash in vault.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district. Two ciphers (00) omitted.

Member Banks	Boston.	New York.	Philadel.	Cleveland.	Richm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kan. City.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
Number of reporting banks	45	103	55	89	83	47	101	36	35	76	44	53	771
U.S. bonds to secure circulation	14,402.0	49,792.0	11,597.0	40,961.0	25,270.0	15,500.0	19,911.0	16,955.0	6,367.0	14,009.0	18,324.0	34,599.0	268,188.0
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	22,457.0	299,864.0	35,188.0	63,860.0	48,911.0	38,686.0	59,250.0	19,219.0	12,126.0	22,589.0	20,728.0	34,038.0	676,916.0
U. S. certs. of indebtedness	126,137.0	1,027,625.0	142,982.0	153,283.0	84,000.0	73,881.0	291,196.0	75,996.0	46,219.0	69,724.0	40,157.0	121,730.0	2,325,020.0
Total U. S. securities	162,996.0	1,377,281.0	189,767.0	258,104.0	158,271.0	128,667.0	370,357.0	112,171.0	65,212.0	105,322.0	79,209.0	190,367.0	3,197,124.0
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	80,262.0	326,724.0	138,482.0	96,538.0	38,752.0	22,017.0	91,499.0	25,489.0	11,897.0	12,684.0	6,588.0	21,691.0	1,070,652.0
All other loans & investments	792,452.0	4,077,974.0	623,837.0	906,947.0	379,839.0	294,316.0	1,411,324.0	388,343.0	234,450.0	447,601.0	175,323.0	516,299.0	10,336,175.0
Reserve bal. with F. R. bank	29,726.0	603,379.0	68,281.0	85,059.0	34,744.0	31,587.0	185,617.0	37,483.0	22,232.0	46,503.0	19,115.0	53,062.0	1,235,776.0
Cash in vault	738,462.0	4,868,107.0	660,875.0	789,329.0	326,047.0	259,178.0	1,245,550.0	304,914.0	232,779.0	407,103.0	169,434.0	457,347.0	10,451,372.0
Time deposits	114,833.0	284,305.0	21,251.0	295,613.0	79,311.0	116,255.0	435,558.0	98,390.0	55,204.0	71,195.0	28,770.0	137,011.0	1,737,702.0
Government deposits	41,696.0	250,202.0	34,575.0	39,027.0	23,097.0	20,016.0	73,794.0	20,145.0	10,514.0	17,991.0	18,316.0	2,241.0	546,714.0

2. Data for Banks in Federal Reserve Bank Cities, Federal Reserve Branch Cities and Other Reporting Banks.

	New York.		Chicago.		All F. R. Bank Cities.		F. R. Branch Cities.		All Other Report'g Banks		Total.		
	May 9.	May 2.	May 9.	May 2.	May 9.	May 2.	May 9.	May 2.	May 9.	May 2.	May 9.	May 2.	
No. reporting banks	65	65	44	44	255	255	159	159	357	357	771	771	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	39,377.0	39,677.0	1,169.0	1,169.0	103,762.0	104,062.0	54,880.0	54,829.0	109,546.0	110,396.0	268,188.0	269,287.0	
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	250,741.0	262,873.0	24,005.0	22,727.0	382,313.0	380,458.0	115,059.0	112,701.0	179,544.0	176,577.0	676,916.0	669,736.0	
U. S. certs. of indebtedness	943,322.0	974,203.0	103,690.0	173,606.0	1,523,627.0	1,586,950.0	356,359.0	358,965.0	372,034.0	382,209.0	2,325,020.0	2,325,124.0	
Total U. S. securities	1,242,360.0	1,276,753.0	138,864.0	197,502.0	2,099,702.0	2,071,470.0	526,298.0	526,495.0	661,124.0	669,182.0	3,197,124.0	3,207,147.0	
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	488,754.0	499,066.0	67,092.0	69,690.0	839,004.0	848,323.0	109,247.0	112,743.0	122,401.0	114,267.0	1,070,652.0	1,085,333.0	
All other loans & investments	3,657,201.0	3,638,959.0	870,912.0	867,145.0	6,326,623.0	6,805,317.0	1,531,884.0	1,542,635.0	1,977,663.0	1,978,890.0	10,336,175.0	10,326,851.0	
Res. balances with F. R. Bank	623,607.0	603,379.0	68,281.0	85,059.0	34,744.0	31,587.0	185,617.0	37,483.0	22,232.0	46,503.0	19,115.0	53,062.0	1,235,776.0
Cash in vault	108,216.0	103,498.0	38,739.0	37,388.0	207,320.0	200,618.0	67,884.0	66,830.0	94,485.0	82,972.0	339,219.0	347,320.0	
Time deposits	4,455,360.0	4,405,635.0	851,705.0	833,854.0	7,408,212.0	7,294,472.0	1,291,874.0	1,279,783.0	1,753,286.0	1,748,377.0	10,451,372.0	10,322,632.0	
Government deposits	223,853.0	221,535.0	164,599.0	163,693.0	711,844.0	698,180.0	503,519.0	501,515.0	613,639.0	620,657.0	1,737,702.0	1,729,552.0	
Ratio of U. S. war securities and war paper to total loans and investments%	31.4	32.1	22.6	23.4	28.4	29.0	26.8	26.8	24.4	24.4	27.4	27.5	

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on May 16:

Increases in all classes of investments, mainly in war paper accompanied by substantial additions to Government and member bank reserve deposits are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on May 16 1919.

Both Government deposits, and members' reserve deposits show considerable increases, the former by 96.1 millions and the latter by 24.4 millions, while net deposits are given as about 100 millions more than the week before. As against the large increase in deposit liabilities, the circulation of Federal Reserve notes shows a reduction of 24.7 millions, all the banks except those at Philadelphia and St. Louis reporting smaller figures under this head. The banks' liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes circulation show an increase of 3.6 millions. Total cash reserves show an gain of 3.1 millions, of which 1.5 millions is gold.

The total increase of about 75 millions in earning assets 67.7 millions represents the net increase in war paper, 2.9 millions—the increase in other discounts, 2.7 millions—the increase in acceptances and 1.7 millions—the increase in Treasury certificates on hand. Total earning assets show an increase of about 75 millions for the week and include about \$19,000 of Victory notes, reported by two banks.

As the result of the large increase in deposit liabilities the banks' reserve percentage shows a decline for the week from 51.9 to 51.1%.

Paper held under rediscount for the Federal Reserve banks show a decrease in amount from 93.8 to 85.7 millions. Holdings of bankers' acceptances include 3.6 millions bought from other Reserve banks with the latter's

endorsement, also 27.5 millions bought from other Reserve banks without such endorsement.

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 subdivides some certain items that are included under a more general classification in the statement prepared at Washington. Thus, "Other deposits, &c.," as of May 16, consisted of "Foreign Government deposits," \$95,431,264; "Non-member bank deposits," \$7,647,949, and "Due to War Finance Corporation," \$6,457,717.

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 16 1919.

	May 16 1919.	May 9 1919.	May 2 1919.	April 25 1919.	Apr. 18 1919.	April 11 1919.	April 4 1919.	Mar. 28 1919.	May 17 1918.
RESOURCES									
Gold coin and certificates	335,234,000	345,797,000	346,707,000	340,022,000	346,145,000	335,182,000	333,384,000	326,791,000	479,529,000
Gold settlement fund, F. R. Board	548,954,000	569,082,000	600,989,000	605,809,000	612,365,000	610,196,000	612,711,000	563,577,000	418,337,000
Gold with foreign agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,829,000	52,590,000
Total gold held by banks	884,178,000	914,879,000	947,696,000	945,831,000	958,510,000	945,378,000	946,095,000	896,197,000	950,456,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,150,903,000	1,134,198,000	1,104,699,000	1,109,949,000	1,055,519,000	1,032,444,000	1,100,173,000	1,113,070,000	915,366,000
Gold redemption fund	146,759,000	125,271,000	114,223,000	113,438,000	118,125,000	115,078,000	104,682,000	133,035,000	28,562,000
Total gold reserves	2,178,837,000	2,174,348,000	2,166,618,000	2,169,216,000	2,162,157,000	2,142,880,000	2,150,950,000	2,143,305,000	1,894,484,000
Local tender notes, silver, &c.	70,020,000	68,436,000	70,601,000	70,936,000	68,702,000	69,109,000	67,678,000	68,219,000	58,368,000
Total reserves	2,248,857,000	2,242,784,000	2,237,219,000	2,240,152,000	2,230,859,000	2,211,989,000	2,218,628,000	2,211,524,000	1,952,712,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED:									
Secured by Govt. war obligations	1,863,476,000	1,795,735,000	1,788,068,000	1,789,672,000	1,729,960,000	1,737,459,000	1,674,916,000	1,591,010,000	526,163,000
All other	175,464,000	172,598,000	178,715,000	189,740,000	201,314,000	206,465,000	193,066,000	195,230,000	162,160,000
Bills bought in open market	184,717,000	182,036,000	195,284,000	185,822,000	196,885,000	218,890,000	240,790,000	248,107,000	279,886,000
Total bills on hand	2,223,657,000	2,150,369,000	2,162,067,000	2,158,234,000	2,119,159,000	2,156,244,000	2,108,772,000	2,134,347,000	1,132,151,000
U. S. Government bonds	27,131,000	27,144,000	27,192,000	27,135,000	27,137,000	27,137,000	27,134,000	27,138,000	41,041,000
U. S. Victory Notes	19,000	19,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	201,082,000	202,363,000	194,262,000	191,501,000	169,038,000	155,711,000	178,646,000	173,797,000	**73,043,000
All other earning assets	—	—	—	—	—	22,000	3,000	3,000	1,492,000
Total earning assets	2,554,889,000	2,379,840,000	2,383,461,000	2,354,870,000	2,335,334,000	2,399,383,000	2,314,555,000	2,335,285,000	1,237,727,000
Bank premises	10,976,000	10,974,000	10,974,000	10,574,000	10,558,000	10,558,000	9,713,000	9,712,000	—
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	709,355,000	—	653,926,000	630,014,000	655,446,000	636,384,000	644,959,000	660,066,000	382,569,000
5% redemp. fund w/ret. F. R. bank notes	8,224,000	7,858,000	8,636,000	8,176,000	8,454,000	6,883,000	6,792,000	7,067,000	530,000
All other resources	10,342,000	9,227,000	8,010,000	8,301,000	7,998,000	7,332,000	7,793,000	7,274,000	77,000
Total resources	5,440,243,000	5,276,723,000	5,302,226,000	5,252,687,000	5,248,646,000	5,272,634,000	5,202,385,000	5,229,928,000	3,573,555,000
LIABILITIES									
Capital paid in	82,397,000	82,228,000	82,198,000	82,015,000	81,774,000	81,750,000	81,858,000	81,641,000	75,315,000
Surplus	49,466,000	49,466,000	49,466,000	49,466,000	49,466,000	49,466,000	49,466,000	49,466,000	1,134,000
Government deposits	185,841,000	89,701,000	143,273,000	91,729,000	106,541,000	169,072,000	85,008,000	165,147,000	48,735,000
Due to members' reserve account	1,713,341,000	1,698,908,000	1,644,434,000	1,664,320,000	1,655,800,000	1,628,693,000	1,655,298,000	1,634,167,000	1,461,138,000
Deferred availability items	349,702,000	433,501,000	512,795,000	491,805,000	496,788,000	487,183,000	487,593,000	434,990,000	282,475,000
Other deposits, loan for Govt. credits	125,786,000	129,175,000	128,466,000	135,057,000	131,307,000	128,491,000	120,424,000	117,271,000	114,596,000
Total gross deposits	2,574,670,000	2,391,343,000	2,423,876,000	2,338,708,000	2,390,516,000	2,414,299,000	2,348,325,000	2,401,491,000	1,996,962,000
F. R. notes in actual circulation	2,532,039,000	2,555,749,000	2,549,040,000	2,549,553,000	2,544,704,000	2,645,588,000	2,547,970,000	2,521,776,000	1,569,445,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation—net bal.	163,045,000	164,415,000	161,450,000	16					

	May 16 1919.	May 9 1919.	May 2 1919.	April 25 1919.	Apr. 18 1919.	April 11 1919.	April 4 1919.	Mar. 28 1919.	May 17 1918.
Gold reserve against net deposit liab.	47.4%	51.8%	53.4%	64.0%	55.2%	53.2%	55.5%	51.5%	62.3%
Gold res. agst. F. R. notes in act. circ.	51.0%	49.2%	47.8%	48.0%	47.3%	47.0%	47.3%	49.4%	60.1%
Ratio of gold reserves to net deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined.	59.9%	50.3%	50.1%	50.4%	50.5%	49.5%	50.8%	50.3%	61.2%
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined.	51.1%	51.9%	51.7%	52.1%	52.1%	51.1%	52.2%	51.9%	65.1%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in circulation after setting aside 35% against net deposit liabilities.	62.9%	63.5%	63.4%	63.8%	63.8%	62.4%	63.7%	63.5%	---
Distribution by Maturity—									
1-15 days bills bought in open market.	\$ 57,255,000	\$ 62,019,000	\$ 64,796,000	\$ 60,702,000	\$ 68,050,000	\$ 78,832,000	\$ 1,631,100,000	\$ 1,529,010,000	\$ 641,734,000
1-15 days bills discounted.	1,765,491,000	1,706,581,000	1,677,865,000	1,648,426,000	1,667,271,000	1,731,817,000	75,751,000	78,660,000	78,660,000
1-15 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness.	34,655,000	33,827,000	29,234,000	23,738,000	29,896,000	29,375,000	24,704,000	23,919,000	41,976,000
1-15 days municipal warrants.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
16-30 days bills bought in open market.	40,139,000	42,458,000	49,955,000	51,327,000	46,792,000	50,859,000	154,729,000	168,881,000	119,788,000
16-30 days bills discounted.	64,850,000	49,507,000	53,491,000	74,823,000	76,460,000	57,467,000	61,563,000	71,998,000	1,000
16-30 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness.	3,392,000	3,331,000	68,000	103,000	250,000	1,611,000	---	---	31,000
16-30 days municipal warrants.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
31-60 days bills bought in open market.	60,787,000	55,580,000	53,034,000	62,688,000	67,867,000	78,501,000	108,788,000	115,670,000	195,298,000
31-60 days bills discounted.	70,024,000	70,308,000	84,453,000	80,574,000	95,412,000	103,634,000	87,303,000	81,882,000	16,527,000
31-60 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness.	3,971,000	3,846,000	7,017,000	6,715,000	3,826,000	3,624,000	4,078,000	518,000	455,000
31-60 days municipal warrants.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
61-90 days bills bought in open market.	26,536,000	21,079,000	27,499,000	21,105,000	14,176,000	10,398,000	52,050,000	51,427,000	131,138,000
61-90 days bills discounted.	119,991,000	123,761,000	120,066,000	123,022,000	58,325,000	52,742,000	16,173,000	15,597,000	3,311,000
61-90 days U. S. certif. of indebtedness.	109,000	270,000	101,000	373,000	3,184,000	3,749,000	3,890,000	6,506,000	45,000
61-90 days municipal warrants.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Over 90 days bills bought in open market.	18,584,000	17,846,000	25,905,000	23,597,000	23,806,000	22,264,000	21,315,000	21,252,000	34,194,000
Over 90 days bills discounted.	161,955,000	161,089,000	157,342,000	155,572,000	151,882,000	147,352,000	145,974,000	142,854,000	11,228,000
Over 90 days certif. of indebtedness.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Over 90 days municipal warrants.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Federal Reserve Notes—									
Outstanding.	2,741,265,000	2,735,798,000	2,731,274,000	2,732,403,000	2,736,384,000	2,724,097,000	2,714,089,000	2,705,708,000	1,710,240,000
Held by banks.	209,226,000	179,049,000	182,234,000	182,851,000	192,680,000	175,509,000	169,419,000	183,932,000	140,795,000
In actual circulation.	2,532,039,000	2,556,749,000	2,549,040,000	2,549,552,000	2,543,704,000	2,548,588,000	2,544,670,000	2,521,776,000	1,569,445,000
Fed. Res. Notes (Agents Accounts)—									
Received from the Comptroller.	4,455,660,000	4,419,140,000	4,390,120,000	4,358,520,000	4,316,560,000	4,268,400,000	4,212,880,000	4,192,440,000	2,362,820,000
Returned to the Comptroller.	1,311,640,000	1,279,342,000	1,241,901,000	1,211,172,000	1,173,891,000	1,143,348,000	1,103,556,000	1,071,062,000	377,381,000
Amount chargeable to Fed. Res. agent in hands of Fed. Res. agent.	3,144,020,000	3,139,798,000	3,148,219,000	3,147,348,000	3,142,669,000	3,125,052,000	3,109,324,000	3,121,378,000	1,985,439,000
Issued to Federal Reserve banks.	2,741,265,000	2,735,798,000	2,731,274,000	2,732,403,000	2,736,384,000	2,724,097,000	2,714,089,000	2,705,708,000	1,710,240,000
How Secured—									
By gold coin and certificates.	240,498,000	232,498,000	230,498,000	236,498,000	232,747,000	235,747,000	237,747,000	245,147,000	236,950,000
By lawful money.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
By eligible paper.	1,590,362,000	1,601,600,000	1,626,575,000	1,622,454,000	1,650,865,000	1,641,654,000	1,613,916,000	1,592,638,000	794,704,000
Gold redemption fund.	85,084,000	84,133,000	84,094,000	84,829,000	75,595,000	84,538,000	88,520,000	78,633,000	50,004,000
With Federal Reserve Board.	825,321,000	817,667,000	790,107,000	788,632,000	777,177,000	762,158,000	773,906,000	789,290,000	628,582,000
Total.	2,741,265,000	2,735,798,000	2,731,274,000	2,732,403,000	2,736,384,000	2,724,097,000	2,714,089,000	2,705,708,000	1,710,240,000
Eligible per delivered to F. R. agent.	2,135,541,000	2,087,062,000	2,069,765,000	2,044,106,000	2,064,724,000	2,111,610,000	2,037,260,000	2,080,228,000	1,081,095,000

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 16 1919

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Cleveland.	Richm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minn'ap.	Kan. City.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
RESOURCES.													
Gold coin and certificates.	\$ 3,117.0	\$ 254,301.0	\$ 543.0	\$ 15,431.0	\$ 2,161.0	\$ 7,795.0	\$ 23,164.0	\$ 3,974.0	\$ 8,347.0	\$ 104.0	\$ 7,204.0	\$ 9,083.0	\$ 385,224.0
Gold Settlement Fund, F. R. B'd	49,998.0	80,956.0	46,714.0	69,520.0	22,028.0	12,400.0	120,431.0	34,975.0	30,954.0	39,829.0	5,147.0	36,002.0	548,954.0
Total gold held by banks.	53,115.0	335,257.0	47,257.0	84,951.0	24,189.0	20,195.0	143,596.0	38,949.0	39,301.0	39,933.0	12,351.0	45,085.0	884,178.0
Gold with Fed. Reserve Agents	52,327.0	289,339.0	65,300.0	142,863.0	30,331.0	42,065.0	270,078.0	68,270.0	42,863.0	31,697.0	17,157.0	108,023.0	1,160,903.0
Gold redemption fund.	19,173.0	25,000.0	18,018.0	1,143.0	15,815.0	6,666.0	30,164.0	4,465.0	4,987.0	10,361.0	2,008.0	2,956.0	140,756.0
Total gold reserves.	124,615.0	649,596.0	130,575.0	228,947.0	70,335.0	69,226.0	443,837.0	101,684.0	87,151.0	81,991.0	31,516.0	156,064.0	2,175,837.0
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	7,437.0	52,679.0	392.0	1,187.0	324.0	1,660.0	1,286.0	2,237.0	71.0	143.0	2,245.0	369.0	70,020.0
Total reserves.	132,052.0	702,275.0	130,967.0	230,134.0	70,659.0	71,186.0	445,123.0	103,911.0	87,322.0	82,134.0	33,761.0	156,433.0	2,245,857.0
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations (a).	152,150.0	792,953.0	182,468.0	115,743.0	85,677.0	74,017.0	202,391.0	56,384.0	43,191.0	54,572.0	26,135.0	77,795.0	1,863,476.0
All other.	4,966.0	32,618.0	13,408.0	4,923.0	11,547.0	11,636.0	13,184.0	8,241.0	4,088.0	29,588.0	26,951.0	14,314.0	175,464.0
Bills bought in open market (b).	15,204.0	42,691.0	922.0	20,464.0	7,740.0	5,641.0	24,412.0	3,668.0	10,417.0	1,762.0	1,073.0	50,723.0	184,717.0
Total bills on hand.	172,320.0	868,262.0	196,798.0	141,130.0	104,964.0	91,294.0	239,987.0	68,293.0	57,696.0	85,922.0	54,159.0	142,832.0	2,223,657.0
U. S. Gov't Bonds.	539.0	1,303.0	1,385.0	1,083.0	1,234.0	376.0	4,476.0	1,153.0	116.0	8,868.0	3,966.0	2,632.0	27,131.0
U. S. Gov't Victory Bonds.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U. S. Certif. of Indebtedness.	16,916.0	75,410.0	18,690.0	16,004.0	5,460.0	9,634.0	20,612.0	14,682.0	9,279.0	6,495.0	4,900.0	6,000.0	204,082.0
Total earning assets.	189,775.0	944,975.0	216,873.0	158,217.0	111,658.0	101,812.0	265,075.0	84,128.0	67,102.0	101,285.0	63,025.0	151,464.0	2,454,889.0
Bank premises.	800.0	3,772.0	500.0	875.0	312.0	218.0	2,936.0	541.0	---	401.0	221.0	400.0	10,976.0
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits.	64,726.0	175,832.0	63,270.0	63,028.0	45,301.0	37,082.0	81,079.0	48,067.0	16,227.0	54,413.0	24,354.0	35,976.0	709,355.0
5% Redemption fund against F. R. bank notes.	843.0	1,851.0	925.0	707.0	196.0	449.0	1,566.0	571.0	267.0	729.0	371.0	359.0	8,924.0
All other resources.	361.0	2,255.0	1,006.0	571.0	1,942.0	315.0	1,109.0	425.0	195.0	427.0	701.0	935.0	10,242.0
Total resources.	388,557.0	1,830,960.0	413,541.0	453,622.0	230,068.0	210,562.0	796,888.0	237,643.0	171,013.0	239,389.0	122,433.0	345,567.0	5,440,243.0
LIABILITIES.													
Capital paid in.	6,848.0	21,343.0	7,597.0	9,200.0	4,193.0	3,241.0	11,434.0	3,838.0	2,982.0	3,778.0	3,235.0	4,708.0	82,307.0
Surplus.	2,996.0	21,117.0	2,808.0	3,562.0	2,196.0	1,510.0	6,416.0	1,603.0	1,415.0	2,421.0	1,184.0	2,448.0	49,466.0
Government deposits.	29,687.0	21,681.0	18,040.0	17,155.0	3,165.0	10,055.0	27,010.0	12,184.0	12,217.0	8,472.0	8,809.0	17,466.0	185,841.0
Due to members, reserve account.	104,562.0	731,494.0	96,420.0	130,508.0	52,847.0	45,902.0	237,518.0	63,175.0	49,642.0	75,508.0	39,762.0	86,003.0	1,713,341.0
Deferred availability items.	52,245.0	181,688.0	62,571.0	50,338.0	41,867.0	26,483.0	65,624.0	36,676.0	11,231.0	35,955.0	14,402.0	20,442.0	549,702.0
All other deposits.	1,457.0	113,626.0	679.0	265.0	61.0	113.0	629.0	401.0	412.0	2,111.0	141.0	5,891.0	125,786.0
Total gross deposits.	187,951.0	998,389.0	177,710.0	198,266.0	97,940.0	82,533.0	330,781.0	112,436.0	73,502.0	122,046.0	63,114.0	130,002.0	2,574,670.0
F. R. notes in actual circulation.	171,595.0	742,067.0	204,912.0	225,171.0	118,764.0	113,171.0	422,396.0	105,491.0	86,505.0	95,835.0	46,841.0	199,201.0	2,532,039.0
F. R. bank notes in circulation—net liability.	16,592.0	35,929.0	17,920.0	15,129.0	5,304								

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, May 23 1919.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The record of business at the Stock Exchange indicates that the trading element, and perhaps the investing public also, has suffered more or less confusion of mind and purpose this week. Uncertainty as to whether Germany will accept the terms embodied in the Treaty of Paris has had a restricting influence and President Wilson's message to Congress, cabled from Paris, was in some particulars disappointing. The former question will, as requested by German officials, be open another week, while the latter has practically ceased to be a market factor. Meanwhile affairs in the steel trade remain unchanged except that it now seems certain that the long existing deadlock between producers and consumers will soon be broken and all the wheels in that industry be set in motion—the international trade statement for April shows the astonishing, unprecedented balance of over \$440,000,000 in favor of this country, and the previous favorable reports as to spring wheat are this week confirmed by the weather bureau.

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling exchange ruled easier and at a substantial net decline. In the Continental exchanges francs and lire again touched new low levels, while neutral exchange was weak throughout.

Table with 4 columns: High for the week, Low for the week, Paris Bankers' Francs, Germany Bankers' Marks. Rows include Sterling Actual, High for the week, Low for the week, Paris Bankers' Francs, Germany Bankers' Marks, Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders.

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par. St. Louis, 15@25c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, par. San Francisco, par. Montreal, \$28 43/75 per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board are limited to \$100,000 N. Y. Canal 4s reg., 1960, at 98 and \$1,000 N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962, at 98 3/4.

The general bond market has again been active, owing to unusual interest in a few issues, chiefly the local tractions. Several of these have been notably strong, including Interboro. 4 1/2s up 2 1/2 points within the week and Interboro. R. T. and Third Avenues up a point or more. Inter. Mer. Mar. 6s have, however, been the conspicuous feature, moving erratically in sympathy with the shares and closing with a net gain of nearly 3 points. Railway issues have generally moved within a very narrow range and several close without net change.

United States Bonds.—For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for the week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been less active than for some time past. The daily transactions averaged less than 1,400,000 shares instead of substantially over 1,500,000 as they have of late and the movement of prices has been more irregular. Of a list of 36 notably active and representative issues exactly 24 have advanced and a few are unchanged.

The railway list has been relatively steady, showing slight inclination to decline when industrials were weak and a few issues are substantially higher, Balt. & Ohio leading this list with a net gain of 2 3/4 points.

Of miscellaneous issues the International Mercantile Marine covered a wide range on progress made with the impending deal. The common shares advanced 10 1/2 points early in the week and close fractionally lower than last week, while the preferred made a similar upward movement and retains a large part of the gain.

U. S. Steel lead the upward movement which was the chief characteristic of to-day's market and closes 4 points higher than yesterday. Chandler Motor shows an advance of 23 3/4 points, 13 3/4 of which were gained to-day.

Outside Market.—There was a slackening in trading on the "curb" this week, though the volume of business is still large. Profit-taking continues to cause irregularity in prices, but the undercurrent of the market remains strong. Most interest was again in oil stocks. A number of new issues were brought out. Houston Oil com. was conspicuous for an advance of 25 points to 140, the close to-day being at 139. Sholan Oil, "w. i.," the reported large combination of oil properties, was traded in up from 50 to 57 1/2 and down to 50 1/2, with the close at 52. Sinclair Gulf Corp. improved almost 4 points to 63 1/2 and finished to-day at 63. Gum Cove Oil, a recent addition, advanced from 116 to 124, with transactions to-day at 122. Midwest Refining from 189 fell to 182, recovered to 190 and ends the week at 188. Ertel Oil, a newcomer, was traded in up from 7 1/2 to 8 3/4 and at 8 1/4 finally. Elsewhere among oils trading was generally within narrow limits. Trading in industrials was without special feature. Consolidated Cigar com. on the initial trading sold up from 55 to 74 and down to 61. The pref. from 95 fell to 89 and closed to-day at 90. Famous Players-Lasky Corp. established a new high record in an advance from 91 1/4 to 95. Wm. Farrell & Son, com., another new issue, rose a point to 58 3/4, weakened to 56 1/2 and to-day advanced to 59, the final figure being 57 1/2. Interoceanic Rubber lost 4 points in a drop to 28 1/2. Manhattan Shirt

new stock, "w. i.," receded two points to 30. National Aniline & Chem. com. was conspicuous for an advance from 31 to 40, the close to-day being at 39. Mining shares were less active. In bonds Russian Govt. 5 1/2s, after early weakness from 46 1/2 to 40, moved up to 49 and closed to-day at 48. The 6 1/2s dropped from 57 to 52, recovered to 60 and sold finally at 58.

For daily volume of business see page 2114. The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Week ending May 23, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Adams Express, Am Bosh Magn, Am Brake Shoe, etc.

Was record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NET PER CENT, Sales for the Week, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE Range Jan. 1, On basis of 100-shares lots., PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1915. Rows include various stock symbols and names like Aetna, American Locomotive, etc.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. a Ex-div. and rights. x Ex-dividend.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday May 17, Monday May 19, Tuesday May 20, Wednesday May 21, Thursday May 22, Friday May 23); Stocks (Industrial & Misc. (Con.) Par, Industrial & Misc. (Con.) No par, etc.); PER SHARE (Range Since Jan. 1, On basis of 100-share lots, Lowest, Highest); PER SHARE (Range for Previous Year 1918, Lowest, Highest).

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights, a Ex-div. and rights. § Ex-dividend.

2108 New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

Jan. 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now—"and interest"—except for interest and defaulted bonds.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending May 23										BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week Ending May 23										
		Price		Week's		Range		Bonds				Price		Week's		Range		Bonds		
		Friday		Range or		Since		Sold				Friday		Range or		Since		Sold		
		May 23		Last Sale		Jan. 1.		No.				May 23		Last Sale		Jan. 1.		No.		
		Bid	Ask	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High			Bid	Ask	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	
U. S. Government.																				
3 1/2% 1st Liberty Loan.....1932-47	J	D	99.46	Sale	99.11	99.08	2734	93.20	99.80											
4% 1st Liberty Loan.....1932-47	J	D	95.50	Sale	95.50	95.50	2830	92.50	96.00											
4% 2d Liberty Loan.....1932-47	M	N	94.58	Sale	94.15	95.10	3446	92.10	95.10											
4 1/2% 1st Liberty Loan.....1932-47	J	D	95.80	Sale	95.50	95.90	780	94.20	96.60											
4 1/2% 2d Liberty Loan.....1932-47	J	D	95.10	Sale	94.42	95.24	6174	93.20	95.32											
4 1/2% 3d Liberty Loan.....1932-47	J	D	99.50	Sale	99.74	May 19		95.42	99.74											
4 1/2% 4th Liberty Loan.....1932-47	M	S	95.82	Sale	95.46	96.08	12187	94.90	96.60											
4 1/2% 5th Liberty Loan.....1938-A	O	S	95.30	Sale	94.46	95.50	19375	93.12	95.72											
5% consol registered.....1913-30	Q	J	99.00	Sale	99.00	Apr '19		97.75	99.35											
5% consol coupon.....1913-30	Q	J	99.00	Sale	99.00	Apr '19		98	98											
4% registered.....1925-Q	F	F	105 1/2	Sale	106	May 19		104 1/2	106 1/2											
4% coupon.....1925-Q	F	F	106 1/2	Sale	106 1/2	May 19		104 1/2	106 1/2											
Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2s.....1913-Q	F	N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	Mar 19		98 1/2	99 1/2											
Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2s reg.....1921-Q	F	N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	Mar 19		98 1/2	99 1/2											
Panama Canal 3s g.....1961-Q	M	M	90	Sale	90	Jul '18		87 1/2	91											
Registered.....1961-Q	M	M	90	Sale	90	Jul '18		87 1/2	91											
Philippine Island 4s.....1914-34	Q	F	100	Sale	100	Feb '15		91	91											
Foreign Government.																				
Amet Foreign Secur 6s.....1919	F	A	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	99 1/2	81	99 1/2	99 1/2											
Anglo-French 5-yr 5s Exter loan.....	A	O	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	97 1/2	890	95 1/2	97 1/2											
Argentine Internal 5s of 1909.....	M	S	85	Sale	86 1/2	87	5	82 1/2	87											
Bordeaux (City of) 3-yr 8s.....1910	M	N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100	41	99	102 1/2											
Chinese (Hukang Ry) 5s of 1911.....	J	D	7 1/2	Sale	7 1/2	7 1/2	13	7 1/2	7 1/2											
Cuba—External debt 5s of 1904.....	M	S	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	99 1/2	4	90 1/2	93 1/2											
External 5s of 1914 ser A.....1945	F	A	84 1/2	Sale	84 1/2	84 1/2	5	82	84 1/2											
Extent loan 4 1/2s.....1945	F	A	98 1/2	Sale	98 1/2	98 1/2	28	96 1/2	99											
Dominion of Canada 4 1/2s.....1921	A	O	98 1/2	Sale	98 1/2	98 1/2	32	96 1/2	98 1/2											
do do.....1926-A	O	S	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	98	103	96 1/2	98 1/2											
do do.....1931-A	O	S	105 1/2	Sale	105 1/2	Mar 19		103	105 1/2											
French Repub 5 1/2s secured loan.....	F	A	92	Sale	91 1/2	92 1/2	102	87 1/2	92 1/2											
Japanese Govt—E loan 4 1/2s.....1925	F	A	91 1/2	Sale	92	92 1/2	19	86	93											
Second series 4 1/2s.....1925	J	J	91 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	36	84	89											
do do "German stamp".....	J	J	91 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	36	84	89											
Sterling loan 4s.....1931	J	N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100	45	99	102 1/2											
Lyons (City of) 3-yr 6s.....1919	M	N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100	43	98 1/2	102 1/2											
Marseilles (City of) 3-yr 6s.....1919	M	N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100	43	98 1/2	102 1/2											
Mexico—Exter loan 5s of 1899.....	J	D	66 1/2	Sale	71	71 1/2	May 19		61	79 1/2										
Gold debt 4s of 1904.....1954	J	D	56 1/2	Sale	57 1/2	57 1/2	50	50	50											
Paris (City of) 5-yr 6s.....1921	A	O	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	98 1/2	156	96 1/2	100 1/2											
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912.....	M	S	80	Sale	80	80	1	79 1/2	83											
U K of Gt Brit & Ireland—																				
3-yr 5 1/2% notes.....1919	M	N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	99 1/2	157	93 1/2	100 1/2											
5-yr 5 1/2% notes.....1921	M	N	98 1/2	Sale	98 1/2	99 1/2	308	97 1/2	99 1/2											
Convertible 5 1/2% notes.....1919	F	A	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100 1/2	322	93 1/2	101 1/2											
20-yr gold bond 5 1/2s.....1937	F	A	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100 1/2	322	93 1/2	101 1/2											
*These are prices on the basis of \$5000																				
State and City Securities.																				
NY City—4 1/2s Corp stock.....1900	M	S	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	97 1/2	22	96	97 1/2											
4 1/2s Corporate stock.....1944	M	S	97 1/2	Sale	96 1/2	97 1/2	23	96	98											
4 1/2s Corporate stock.....1966	A	O	97 1/2	Sale	96 1/2	97 1/2	10	95 1/2	97 1/2											
4 1/2s Corporate stock July 1967.....	O	S	102 1/2	Sale	102 1/2	102 1/2	10	100 1/2	102 1/2											
4 1/2s Corporate stock.....1965	J	D	102	Sale	102 1/2	101 1/2	120	100 1/2	101 1/2											
4 1/2s Corporate stock.....1963	M	S	102	Sale	101 1/2	102	5	100	102											
4% Corporate stock.....1959	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1958	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	91 1/2	91 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1957	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1956	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1955	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1954	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1953	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1952	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1951	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1950	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1949	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1948	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1947	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1946	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1945	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1944	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1943	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1942	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1941	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1940	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1939	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1938	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/2											
4% Corporate stock.....1937	M	N	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	9	90 1/2	92 1/											

BONDS		Price		Week's		Bonds	Range	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Friday		Range			Since	
Week ending May 23		May 23		Last Sale		Jan. 1.		
		Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High
Delaware & Hudson—								
1st lien equip 4 1/2s	1922	J	97	97	May '19		96	97
1st & ref 4s	1943	M	84 1/2	84	85 1/2	29	83 1/2	85 1/2
20-year conv 6s	1935	A	93 1/2	94	93	May '19		
Ad & Susq conv 3 1/2s	1946	A	78 1/2	84	76	78 1/2	90 1/2	95 1/2
Renss & Saratoga 1st 7s	1921	M	102 1/2	104	102 1/2	Apr '19		
Denver & Rio Grande—								
1st cons 4s	1936	J	74	84	73	75 1/2	80	60 1/2
Consol gold 4 1/2s	1936	J	75 1/2	80	75	76 1/2	7	72
Improvement gold 5s	1923	J	80	82	80	80	2	76
1st & refunding 6s	1955	F	66 1/2	66	52 1/2	50 1/2	38	45
Rio Gr June 1st gu 5s	1939	J	77	87 1/2	Nov '16			
Rio Gr Sou 1st gold 4s	1940	J	38	61 1/4	Apr '11			
Guaranteed	1940	J		39	Apr '17			
Rio Gr West 1st gold 4s	1919	J	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73	17	63 1/2
Mtze & coll trust 4s A	1949	A	50 1/2	59	55 1/2	59 1/2	10	56
Det & Mack 1st lien 4s	1939	J	65	83	Dec '16			
Gold 4s	1993	J	50	78	75 1/2	July '17		
Det Riv Tun Ter Tun 4 1/2s	1961	M	80 1/2	81 1/2	80	May '19		
Dul Missabe & Nor gen 5s	1941	J	97 1/2	96 1/2	June '18			
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5s	1937	A	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	8	92 1/2
Registered	1937	A		105 1/2	Mar '08			
Dul Sou Shore & Atl g 5s	1937	J	84 1/2	80 1/2	84 1/2	Apr '19		
Elgin Joliet & Esat 1st g 5s	1941	M	96	100	93 1/2	May '19		
Elria 1st consol gold 7s	1920	M	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	7	99 1/2
N Y & Erie 1st ext g 4s	1947	M	81 1/2	81 1/2	73 1/2	Oct '18		
2d ext gold 4s	1919	M	97 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	June '18		
3rd ext gold 4s	1923	M	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	Jan '18		
4th ext gold 5s	1920	A	96 1/2	96 1/2	99 1/2	July '17		
5th ext gold 4s	1928	J	82 1/2	82 1/2	94 1/2	Nov '15		
N Y L E & W 1st g 7s	1920	M	97 1/2	100	100 1/2	July '18		
Erie 1st cons 4s prd	1906	J	68	69	68 1/2	70	8	65
Registered	1906	J		84	Dec '16			
1st consol gen lien 4s	1906	J	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	46	52 1/2
Registered	1906	J		73	June '16			
Penn coll trust gold 4s	1951	F	82	85 1/2	82	82	5	77 1/2
50-year conv 4s Ser A	1953	A	61	61	49 1/2	51 1/2	15	46 1/2
do Series B	1953	A	51	51	49 1/2	51	34	46
Gen conv 4s Series D	1953	A	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	55	14 1/2	47 1/2
Chle & Erie 1st gold 5s	1982	M	91	93	90	May '19		
Clev & Mahon Vall g 5s	1938	J	92 1/2	92 1/2	105 1/2	Jan '17		
Erie & Jersey 1st f 6s	1955	J	99 1/2	100	101	101	2	95 1/2
Genesee River 1st f 6s	1957	J	98	98	97	Apr '19		
Long Dock consol g 6s	1935	A	109	109	108	Mar '19		
Coal & RR 1st cur g 6s	1922	M	93 1/2	93 1/2	103	Jan '18		
Dock & Imp't 1st ext 6s	1943	J	90	90	102 1/2	July '17		
N Y & Green L gu g 6s	1946	M	87	87	85	Jan '18		
N Y S and W 1st ref 5s	1937	J	71	75	71	Apr '19		
2d gold 4 1/2s	1940	F	45	65	100 1/2	Dec '06		
General gold 5s	1940	F	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	June '18		
Terminal 1st gold 5s	1943	M	88 1/2	88 1/2	97	Dec '18		
Mid of N J 1st ext 6s	1940	A	86	86	103	Jan '17		
Wlk & Esat 1st gu g 5s	1942	J	60	67 1/2	64	Apr '19		
W & Ind 1st cons gu g 5s	1926	J	94	94	96	Feb '19		
Evans & T H 1st cons 6s	1921	J	94	98	96	Feb '19		
1st general gold 5s	1942	A	70 1/2	70 1/2	85 1/2	June '17		
Mt Vernon 1st gold 6s	1923	A	108	108	108	Nov '11		
Bull Co Branch 1st g 5s	1930	A	95	95	95	June '12		
Florida R Coast 1st 4 1/2s	1932	J	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	May '19		
Port St U D Co 1st g 4 1/2s	1941	J	57	57	56 1/2	Oct '17		
Pt Worth & Rio Gr 1st g 4s	1928	J	57	57	56 1/2	Oct '17		
Galv Hous & Hen 1st 4s	1932	A	70 1/2	78	80	Dec '18		
Great Nor C B & Q coll 4s	1921	J	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	96	338	95 1/2
Registered	1921	J		95 1/2	May '19			
1st & ref 4 1/2s Series A	1961	J	86	89 1/2	86 1/2	May '19		
Registered	1961	J		96	June '16			
St Paul M & Man 4s	1933	J	88	88	88	May '19		
1st consol g 6s	1933	J	105	109	108 1/2	Apr '19		
Registered	1933	J		118	Apr '17			
Reduced to gold 4 1/2s	1933	J	93 1/2	93 1/2	94	May '19		
Registered	1933	J		90 1/2	90 1/2	May '16		
Mont ext 1st gold 4s	1937	J	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	Mar '19		
Registered	1937	J		83 1/2	83 1/2	Mar '16		
Pacific ext guar 4s E	1940	J	77	77	85 1/2	Nov '13		
E Min Nor Div 1st g 4s	1945	A	79	79	80	Nov '18		
Mian Union 1st g 6s	1922	J	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	May '18		
Mont O 1st gu g 6s	1937	J	103 1/2	103 1/2	107 1/2	May '19		
Registered	1937	J		102	102 1/2	May '06		
1st guar gold 5s	1937	J	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	Apr '19		
Will & S F 1st gold 5s	1938	J	95 1/2	95 1/2	109 1/2	Aug '16		
Green Bay & W deb etas "A"	1938	Feb	84	70	84	Feb '19		
Debiture etas "B"	1938	Feb	13 1/2	12	12	14 1/2	499	61
Gulf & S 1st ref & t g 5s	1932	J	79	80	Jan '19			
Hocking Val 1st cons g 4 1/2s	1909	J	80	80	74 1/2	80	56	77
Registered	1909	J		73 1/2	June '18			
Col & H V 1st ext g 4s	1948	A	76 1/2	76 1/2	73 1/2	Oct '18		
Col & Tol 1st ext 4s	1955	F	74 1/2	74 1/2	76 1/4	Apr '19		
Houston Belt & Term 1st 5s	1937	J	85	95	85	Dec '18		
Illinois Central 1st gold 4s	1961	J	85	86 1/2	85	Mar '19		
Registered	1961	J		70	92	Sept '17		
1st gold 3 1/2s	1961	J	70	70	70	May '19		
Registered	1961	J		71 1/2	84	Nov '16		
Extended 1st gold 3 1/2s	1961	A	71 1/2	71 1/2	80	June '17		
Registered	1961	A		71 1/2	80	July '09		
Collateral trust gold 4s	1962	A	77	81	77	Feb '19		
Registered	1962	A		95 1/2	Sept '13			
1st refunding 4s	1965	M	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	82	0	78 1/2
Purchased lien 3 1/2s	1962	J	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	Apr '19		
L N O & Texas gold 4s	1963	M	76 1/2	80	76 1/2	76 1/2	4	71 1/2
Registered	1963	M		79 1/2	85	Apr '19		
Cairo Bridge gold 4s	1950	J	79	81	78	Nov '18		
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s	1951	J	79	79	79	Feb '14		
Louisy Div & Term g 3 1/2s	1953	J	72	72	73 1/2	Nov '18		
Registered	1953	J		83	Aug '12			
Middle Div reg 6s	1921	F	97 1/2	97 1/2	83	June '16		
Omaha Div 1st gold 3s	1951	F	61 1/2	62 1/2	58 1/2	Sept '18		
St Louis Div & Term g 3s	1951	F	61	61	62	Oct '18		
Gold 3 1/2s	1951	J	71 1/2	73	65 1/2	Oct '18		
Registered	1951	J		68	80	June '16		
Sprint Div 1st g 3 1/2s	1951	J	67 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	Nov '16		
Western Lines 1st g 4s	1951	F	77	77	79 1/2	May '19		
Registered	1951	F		92	Nov '10			
Bellef & Car 1st 6s	1923	J	95 1/2	95 1/2	117 1/2	May '10		
Carb & Shaw 1st gold 4s	1932	M	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	Mar '19		
Chle St L & N O gold 5s	1951	J	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	Apr '19		
Registered	1951	J		95 1/2	Feb '19			
Gold 3 1/2s	1961	J	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	July '18		
Registered	1961	J		91	May '19			
Joint 1st ref 5s Series A	1963	J	71	71	70 1/2	Oct '18		
Memph Div 1st g 4s	1951	D	71	73	65	Nov '17		
Registered	1951	D		80 1/2	Jan '19			
St Louis Sou 1st gu g 4s	1931	M	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	Feb '14		
Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4s	1950	J	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	May '19		
Int & Great Nor 1st g 6s	1919	M	93 1/2	96	93 1/2	93 1/2	4	93
James Frank & Clear 1st 4s	1959	D	81	90	80 1/2	May '19		
Kansas City Sou 1st gold 3s	1950	A	60	61	60 1/2	May '19		
Registered	1950	A		78	Oct '09			
Ref & Imp't 6s	Apr 1950	J	88	88	87 1/2	88	42	81 1/2
Kansas City Term 1st 4s	1960	J	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	81	40	76
Lake Erie & West 1st g 5s	1937	J	85	87 1/2	88 1/2	May '19		
2d gold 5s	1941	J	85	74	80 1/2	Feb '17		
North Ohio 1st guar g 5s	1945	A	90 1/2	94 1/2	80 1/2	Oct '18		
Leh Val N Y 1st gu g 4 1/2s	1940	J	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	May '19		
Registered	1940	J		82 1/2	89	Oct '17		
Lehigh Val (Pa) cons g 4s	2003	M	75 1/2	82	80	May '19		
General cons 4 1/2s	2003	M	83 1/2	101 1/2	87	87	1	85

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday May 17 to Friday May 23) and various stock prices. Includes sub-headers for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Main table of stock prices with columns for Sales for the Week, Stocks Boston Stock Exchange, Range Since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest), and Range for Previous Year 1913 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various companies like Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Mining.

* Bid and asked prices. † Ex-dividend and rights. ‡ Assessment paid. § Ex-stock dividend. ¶ Ex-rights. ** Ex-dividend. †† Half-paid.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange May 17 to May 23, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh May 17 to May 23, compiled from official sales lists.

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago May 17 to May 23, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia May 17 to May 23, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore May 17 to May 23, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Table with columns: Bonds (Concluded), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Includes entries like City & Subur 1st 6s., Consolidated Gas 6s., Cons G. E. L. & P 4 1/2s.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Peerless Tr & Mot Corp., Perfection Tire & Rubber, Poulson Wireless.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchange

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table showing weekly and yearly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for Week Ending, Stocks, Railroad, State, Mun. & Foreign, and United States Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange, comparing weekly sales for 1919 and 1918, and January 1 to May 23, 1919.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore exchanges, including columns for Week ending, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from May 17 to May 23, both inclusive. It covers the week ending Friday afternoon.

Table showing transactions in the New York "Curb" market, including columns for Week ending, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range since Jan. 1.

Table showing transactions in the New York "Curb" market (continued), including columns for Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range since Jan. 1.

Mining (Continued)	Friday Last Sale Price	Week's Range of Prices		Sales for Week Shares	Range since Jan. 1.		
		Low	High		Low	High	
Cresson Con Gold M & M	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	8,200	4 1/4	4 1/2	
Crown Creek Gold	34c	34c	38c	49,000	33c	38c	
Divide Charter	24c	20c	28c	90,000	21c	28c	
El Salvador Silver M	16	16	19	9,500	15	19	
Eureka Crosscut Min Co	5	4 1/2	5 1/2	38,100	4 1/2	5 1/2	
First Nat Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	2	12,800	1 1/4	2	
Flag Tunnel M	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	20,100	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Florence Silver	80c	75c	80c	2,100	60c	80c	
Fortuna Consolidated	50c	50c	80c	87,000	24c	80c	
Globe Mining	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2,000	3 1/2	3 1/2	
Golden Gate Exp	18c	15c	18c	14,400	15c	18c	
Goldfield Consol	5c	5c	5c	3,000	5c	5c	
Gold Zone Divide	82c	80c	1 1/4	81,000	79c	1 1/4	
Hamilton M & S. I.	1	1	1	1,600	1	1	
Hammill Divide	10c	15c	25c	52,000	15c	25c	
Huebrouck Divide	27c	22c	34c	29,300	20c	34c	
Hoela Mining	25c	5 1/2	5 1/2	4,650	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Howe Bound Co	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	65,000	3 1/2	5 1/2	
Hull City Divide	10c	25c	27c	31,500	25c	27c	
Independence Lead	10c	5c	5c	5,000	5c	5c	
Iron Blossom	10c	5-16	5c	4,500	5-16	5c	
Jin Butler	13c	37c	41c	11,200	39c	41c	
Jumbo Extension	13c	13c	14c	2,000	10c	14c	
Kewanus	10c	4 1/2	4 1/2	1,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Knox Divide	10c	17c	20c	124,600	17c	20c	
La Rose Mines Ltd	5	7-16	9-16	19,600	15c	9-16	
Liberty Bell Divide	17c	14c	18c	61,000	14c	18c	
Lone Star Con	10c	9 1/2	11 1/2	82,000	5c	11 1/2	
MacNamara Mining	1	9 1/2	1-16	335,000	34c	1 1/2	
Magma Chief	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	38,600	22c	3 1/2	
Magma Copper	5	3 1/2	7	1,900	25c	7	
Mammoth Div	60c	65c	74c	20,100	25c	74c	
Mangan M of Am	1 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	32,770	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Marsh Mining	8c	8c	9c	4,600	3c	9c	
Mason Valley	5	3	2 1/2	3,000	2	2 1/2	
McKinley-Darragh-Sav	62c	58c	62c	25,000	45c	62c	
Mecca Divide	1	20c	28c	300	25c	28c	
Mother Lode	42c	42c	44c	18,800	38c	44c	
Nat Tin Corp	50c	4 1/2	4 1/2	23,400	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Nevada Divide	10c	13c	20c	46,900	13c	20c	
Nevada Ophir Mining	10c	25c	50c	95,000	15c	50c	
Nipissing Mines	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	14,800	8 1/2	12 1/2	
Nixon Nevada	10c	20c	23c	1,500	17c	23c	
Onondago Mines Corp	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3,700	3	3 1/2	
Potts Canyon	68c	59c	68c	50,700	55c	68c	
Ray Hercules Min	5	2	2 1/2	13,020	1 1/2	2 1/2	
Red Warrior	1 1/2	7-16	1 1/2	5,000	7-16	1 1/2	
Rex Consolidated Min	1	16c	17c	14,000	11c	17c	
Rochester Mines	1	22c	24c	11,000	17c	24c	
Royal Divide	1	19c	28c	28,200	19c	28c	
San Toy Mining	1	11c	12c	2,000	7c	12c	
Seneca Corp (no par)	24 1/2	22	22	30,600	13 1/2	22	
Silver Dollar	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,900	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Silver King of Arizona	1-16	1	1 1/2	54,000	13-32	1 1/2	
Silver King Divide	1	25c	31c	147,000	21c	31c	
Silver Pick Consol	1	9c	9c	1,000	4c	9c	
Silver Plume Consol	1	90c	1 1/2	131,100	68c	1 1/2	
Standard Silver Lead	1	7-16	7-16	9,200	7-16	7-16	
Star of the West	1	1	1 1/2	13,750	5c	1 1/2	
Stewart	1	20c	23c	34c	19c	23c	
Sutherland Divide	1	20c	26c	84,000	14c	26c	
Tonopah Belmont Dev	1	8c	7 1/2	4,200	2 1/2	7 1/2	
Tonopah Div	1	2 1/2	3 1/2	7,500	1 1/2	3 1/2	
Tonopah Extension	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,200	2 1/2	3 1/2	
Tonopah Mining	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	3,950	3 1/2	4 1/2	
United Eastern	1	3 1/2	4 1/2	23,000	3-16	4 1/2	
United Mines of Arizona	1	17c	10c	17c	27,300	6c	17c
U S Continental Mines	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	4,800	4 1/2	7 1/2	
Unity Gold Mines	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	2,200	4 1/2	5 1/2	
Victor Power & Mining	1	78c	78c	2,300	71c	78c	
Washington Gold Quartz	1	3-16	1 1/2	11,300	1	1 1/2	
West End Consolidated	1	17c	17c	16,900	10c	17c	
White Caps Mining	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	4,300	1 1/2	1 1/2	
White Knob pref	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	15,100	1-16	1 1/2	
Wilson Silver Mines	1	107	105	107	85,000	105	109
Am Sumat Tob 10-yr 7c	107 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	62,000	98 1/2	100 1/2	
Am T & T 6% notes 1924	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1,000	102 1/2	104 1/2	
Amer Tob ser 7c 1923	99 1/2	99 1/2	100	89,000	97 1/2	100	
Asaconda Cup Min 6c 1919	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	2,000	102 1/2	102 1/2	
Armour & Co deb 6c 1919	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	2,000	102 1/2	102 1/2	
Debuture 6c 1919	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	10,000	102 1/2	102 1/2	
Beth Steel ser 7c 1919	95	95	95	25,000	92 1/2	95	
Bradley Cop Min 6c 1919	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	5,000	98 1/2	99 1/2	
Canada (Dom of) 6c 1919	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	5,000	102	102 1/2	
Cud Pack 7% notes 1923	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	5,000	100	102 1/2	
Gen Elec 6% notes 1919	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	30,000	98	100 1/2	
Hocking Valley 6c	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	238,000	95	97 1/2	
Illa Cent 5 1/2 1919	92 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/2	131,000	83 1/2	90 1/2	
Interober B T 7c 1921	90	87 1/2	90 1/2	5,000	89 1/2	90 1/2	
Laclede Gas Lt coll 7c 1929	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	860,000	99 1/2	99 1/2	
N Y Telephone 6c 1949	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	165,000	99	101 1/2	
Russian Govt 6 1/2 1919	88	82	80	108,000	40	85	
5 1/2 1919	48	40	49	45,000	97	49 1/2	
St Paul Un pref 1923	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	27,000	88	97 1/2	
Standard Gulf Corp 6c 1927	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	5,000	99 1/2	99 1/2	
South Ry 6% notes 1922	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	195,000	92 1/2	99 1/2	
Wilson & Co Inc 6c 1924	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	195,000	92 1/2	99 1/2	

* 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 ** When issued †† Ex-dividend ‡‡ Ex-rights §§ Ex-stock dividend. † Dollars per 1,000 lbs. Dat.

CURRENT NOTICES

—At 98 1/2 and div., to yield 7.10% on the investment, a new issue of \$500,000 Connecticut Mills Co. 7% cumulative first preferred stock is advertised to-day on another page by Blake Brothers & Co. and Imbrie & Co. of this city. Tax-exempt in Massachusetts.

—Northrop Dawson, formerly of Dawson, Lyon & Co., and Carroll H. Dawson, formerly of C. O. Kerr & Co., 2 Wall St., have formed the new firm of Dawson & Co., with offices at 40 Wall St., this city, to deal in unlisted stocks and bonds. Telephone John 6444.

—Price 100 and Int., Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Equitable Bldg., this city, Toledo and Chicago, are offering and advertising in to-day's "Chronicle" a new issue of \$2,600,000 city of Vancouver 6% treasury notes. See advertisement for full particulars.

—Babcock, Rushton & Co. announce that, owing to the growth of the investment banking business, Ray L. Evans, formerly connected with Kissel, Kinnicut & Co., has become associated with the firm as manager of its investment department.

—As all the common stock available for distribution has been sold, J. S. Bache & Co. and S. M. Schatzkin of this city are featuring the details of the common stock offering of William Farrell & Son, Inc., in a record advertisement in to-day's issue.

—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., announce that Ernest E. Quantrell, Vice-President of the company, and formerly of the Chicago office, will be in charge of the sales department of the eastern territory, with headquarters at 49 Wall Street, New York.

—Lee, Higginson & Co. announce the sale of \$7,000,000 Simmons Co. 7% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100) at \$97 per share in a matter of record advertisement appearing in to-day's issue.

—Assemblyman Hoxie W. Smith, formerly with Louchheim, Minton & Co., has become associated with Reeder & Co., dealers in bonds, at 60 Broadway, this city.

—A. A. Housman & Co., 20 Broad St., New York, have issued a circular regarding California Packing Corporation.

For New York City Banks and Trust Companies usually given here, see page 2100.
For New York City Realty and Surety Companies usually given here, see page 2100.

Quotations for Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "l."

Standard Oil Stocks	Per Share	RR. Equipments—Per Ct.	Basis
Anglo-American Oil new	£1 25 1/2	Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2	5.85
Atlantic Refining	100 1370	Buff Roch & Pittsburgh 4 1/2	5.87
Borne-Seymour Co.	100 490	Equipment 4s	5.87
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	60 103	Equipment 6s	5.87
Chesapeake & Ohio	100 320	Canadian Pacific 4 1/2	5.95
Continental Oil	100 600	Caro Clinchfield & Ohio 5c	6.25
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	60 37	Central of Georgia 4 1/2	6.25
Cumberland Pipe Line	100 225	Chesapeake & Ohio	6.00
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	100 168	Equipment 5s	6.00
Galena-Signal Oil com.	100 124	Chicago & Alton 4 1/2	7.00
Preferred old	100 120	Equipment 5s	7.00
Preferred new	100 105	Chicago & Eastern Ill 5 1/2	7.00
Illinois Pipe Line	100 194	Chic Ind & Loulav 4 1/2	5.25
Indiana Pipe Line Co.	60 102	Chic St Louis & N O 5c	5.85
International Petroleum	£1 31 1/2	Chicago & N W 4 1/2	5.65
National Transit Co.	12.50	Chicago R I & Pac 4 1/2	6.40
New York Transit Co.	100 183	Equipment 5s	6.40
Northern Pipe Line Co.	100 113	Colorado & Southern 5c	6.50
Ohio Oil Co.	25 386	Equip 5s	6.37
Penn-Mex Fuel Co.	25 473	Equipment 4 1/2	6.37
Prairie Oil & Gas	100 775	Hocking Valley 4 1/2	5.80
Prarie Pipe Line	100 300	Equipment 5s	5.90
Solar Refining	100 405	Illinois Central 5c	5.70
Southern Pipe Line Co.	100 170	Equipment 4 1/2	5.70
South Penn Oil	100 338	Kanawha & Michigan 4 1/2	6.25
Southwest Pa Pipe Lines	100 108	Louisville & Nashville 5c	5.75
Standard Oil (California)	100 280	Michigan Central 5c	5.90
Standard Oil (Indiana)	100 810	Equipment 6s	5.90
Standard Oil (Kansas)	100 615	Min St P & B M 4 1/2	5.85
Standard Oil (Kentucky)	100 435	Missouri Kansas & Texas 5c	7.00
Standard Oil (Nebraska)	100 540	Missouri Pacific 5c	7.00
Standard Oil of New Jer.	100 730	Mobile & Ohio 5c	6.50
Standard Oil of New York	100 358	Equipment 4 1/2	6.50
Standard Oil (Ohio)	100 515	New York Central Lines 5c	5.80
Svens & Koch	100 100	N Y Central RR 4 1/2	5.90
Union Tank Line Co.	100 137	N Y Ontario & West 4 1/2	6.25
Vacuum Oil	100 450	Norfolk & Western 4 1/2	5.65
Washington Oil	10 40	Pennsylvania RR 4 1/2	5.60
Ordnance Stocks—Per Share		Equipment 4s	5.60
Aetna Explosives pref	100 63	St Louis Iron Mt & Sou 5c	6.80
American & British Mfg	100 4	St Louis & San Francisco 5c	6.80
Preferred	100 45	Seaboard Air Line 5c	6.50
Atlas Powder common	100 148	Equipment 4 1/2	6.50
Preferred	100 93	Southern Pacific Co 4 1/2	5.75
Babcock & Wilcox	100 115	Southern Railway 4 1/2	6.10
Bliss (E W) Co common	50 350	Equipment 5s	6.10
Preferred	50 75	Toledo & Ohio Central 5c	6.50
Canada Edys & Forgings	100 185	Tobacco Stocks—Per Share	
Carbon Steel common	100 95	American Cigar common	100 135
1st preferred	100 98	Preferred	100 95
2d preferred	100 70	Amer Machine & Pdry	100 80
Colt's Patent Fire Arms	25 56	British-Amer Tobac ord	£1 26
Mfg	25 59	Ordinary, beaver	£1 27
duPont (E I) de Nemours	100 283	Conley Roll	£1 28
Debuture stock	100 94	Johnson Tea Ball & Met	100 80
Eastern Steel	100 77	MacAndrew & Forbes	100 195
Empire Steel & Iron com	100 25	Preferred	100 90
Preferred	100 65	Reynolds (R J) Tobacco	100 400
Hercules Powder com	100 225	B common stock	100 350
Preferred	100 107	Preferred	100 111
Niles-Bement-Pond com	100 118	A dividend scrip	98 100
Preferred	100 99	B dividend scrip	98 100
Phelps-Dodge Corp.	100 240	Young (J S) Co.	100 125
Sevill Manufacturing	100 360	Preferred	100 110
Thomas Iron	50 22	Short Term Notes—Per Cent	
Winchester Co com	100 175	Amer Cot Oil 5c 1919	M&S 99 1/2
1st preferred	100 94	7% notes Ser 1919	100 100 1/2
2d preferred	100 48	Amer Tel & Tel 6c 1924	F&A 100 1/2
Woodward Iron	100 40	Balto & Ohio 5c 1919	J&J 99 1/2
Preferred	100 80	Canadian Pac 6c 1924	M&S 101
Public Utilities		Del & Hudson 5c 1920	F&A 99 1/2
Amer Gas & Elec com	60 68	Ed Swan Rtg 6c 1920	J&J 98 1/2
Preferred	50 41	General Elec 6c 1920	J&J 100 1/2
Amer Lt & Trac com	100 267	6% notes (2-yr) 1919	J&J 100 1/2
Preferred	100 98	Great North 5c 1920	M&S 99 1/2
Amer Power & Lt com	100 65	R C Term Ry 4 1/2 1921	J&J 97
Preferred	100 75	5c Nov 15 1923	M&N 15 100 1/2
Amer Public Utilities com	100 20	Libert & Myers Tob 6 1/2	J&J 100 1/2
Preferred	100 35	N Y Cent 5c 1919	M&S 15 99 1/2
Carolina Pow&Light com	100 36	Penn Co 5 1/2 1921	J&D 15 97 1/2
Cities Service Co com	100 374	Pub Ser Corp NJ 7c 22	M&S 97 1/2
Preferred	100 79 1/2	Southern Ry 6c 1922	W M&E 99 1/2
Colorado Power com	100 23	Swift & Co 6c 1921	W P&A 15 100 1/2
Preferred	100 28	Utah Sec Corp 6c 22	M&S 15 99 1/2
Com'wh Pow Ry & Lt			

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS

The following table shows the gross earnings of various STEAM roads from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from Jan. 1 to and including the latest week or month. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

ROADS.	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		ROADS.	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.		Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
		\$	\$	\$	\$			\$	\$	\$	\$
Alabama & Vicksb.	March	215,778	191,878	10,521	57,243	Mo Oksa & Guilf.	March	104,920	168,415	298,544	459,691
Ann Arbor	2d wk May	70,223	57,854	1,406,644	1,077,342	Missouri Pacific	March	6,737,364	7,338,205	20,602,728	19,470,927
Aitch Topoka & S Fe	March	12,494,210	12,395,100	38,091,433	33,770,128	Monongahela	March	258,312	210,717	804,477	551,740
Gulf Colo & S Fe	March	1,404,707	1,638,455	4,263,237	4,679,728	Monongahela Conn.	March	173,327	194,499	561,782	451,191
Panhandle & S Fe	March	372,125	520,095	1,141,637	1,417,239	Montour	March	64,696	70,858	210,285	210,980
Atlanta Birm & Atl	March	428,860	473,204	1,168,614	1,049,789	Nashv Chatt & St L	March	1,533,492	1,619,268	4,416,862	4,216,713
Atlanta & West Pt.	March	239,350	175,878	679,003	507,657	Nevada-Cal-Oregon	2d wk May	5,054	3,945	87,067	75,689
Atlantic City	March	263,830	223,298	775,538	538,863	Nevada Northern	March	114,084	202,047	424,706	602,460
Atlantic Coast Line	March	5,801,391	4,690,707	16,648,457	13,261,655	Newburgh & Sou Sh	March	144,756	94,246	402,145	199,390
Baltimore & Ohio	March	12,336,137	12,007,286	36,897,240	28,515,242	New Ori Great Nor	March	133,607	178,735	527,157	484,880
B & O Ch Term.	March	1,294,485	1,606,529	516,499	826,589	Nor O & Nor East	March	521,379	517,796	1,465,135	1,264,099
Bangor & Aroostook	March	460,175	436,908	1,349,734	1,057,801	N O Texas & Mex	March	164,368	329,101	407,182	568,067
Bellefonte Central	March	6,397	7,069	22,824	18,544	Beaumont S L & W	March	71,721	141,898	307,066	386,946
Belt Ry of Chicago	March	229,014	350,455	704,697	769,152	N L Browns & M	March	402,470	308,027	1,171,805	946,030
Bessemer & L Erie	March	662,122	642,905	1,950,503	1,662,015	New York Central	23-430720	21,920,846	68,765,995	55,049,996	
Birmingham & Garfield	March	81,592	255,584	355,147	726,552	Ind Harbor Belt	March	468,191	510,184	1,519,781	1,061,872
Birmingham South.	March	54,219	122,350	160,095	345,890	Lake Erie & West	March	775,350	806,000	2,332,966	1,893,064
Boston & Maine	March	4,927,007	5,150,391	14,835,471	13,164,188	Michigan Central	March	5,633,809	5,594,872	16,764,194	13,147,706
Bklyn East D Term	February	68,352	62,152	135,215	115,458	Clev O C & St L	March	5,126,885	5,367,638	15,445,290	12,999,516
Buff Roch & Pittsb.	2d wk May	215,482	359,993	4,791,588	6,087,419	Cincinnati North	March	224,841	217,133	653,187	526,363
Buffalo & Susq.	March	159,401	192,519	516,499	826,589	Cts & Lake Erie	March	2,413,921	2,482,821	7,581,803	6,174,545
Canadian Nat Rys.	2d wk May	1,727,076	1,463,167	29,751,972	24,871,579	Tol & Ohio Cent	March	758,345	736,056	1,155,306	1,729,460
Can Pac Lines In Me	March	329,875	272,177	963,204	728,666	Kanawha & Mich	March	255,326	350,349	745,119	891,878
Canadian Pacific.	2d wk May	2,959,000	3,109,000	54,365,000	51,303,000	N Y Chl & St Louis	March	2,085,860	1,665,171	6,114,762	3,772,963
Caro Clinch & Ohio	March	441,947	363,161	1,350,013	1,012,857	N Y N H & Hartf.	March	7,652,328	7,544,256	21,943,870	19,451,769
Central of Georgia	March	1,738,688	1,776,313	4,943,494	4,963,505	N Y Ont & Western	March	577,554	815,944	1,986,614	2,182,576
Central RR of N J.	March	3,077,687	3,198,903	9,692,374	8,271,149	N Y Susq & West.	March	270,600	325,335	875,049	834,809
Cent New England.	March	433,888	480,986	1,412,759	1,237,502	Norfolk & Western	March	5,844,392	5,770,591	17,776,726	15,634,688
Central Vermont	March	397,772	388,683	1,196,574	972,278	Norfolk Southern	March	566,257	492,612	1,506,967	1,262,053
Charleston & W Car	March	268,433	252,570	763,448	672,238	Northern Alabama	March	98,353	105,045	325,188	207,556
Ches & Ohio Lines.	March	5,271,519	5,188,757	16,099,938	12,965,322	Northern Pacific	March	7,423,001	7,716,353	22,202,067	19,912,620
Chicago & Alton	March	1,899,487	1,876,521	5,765,373	4,546,523	Norfolk & Atl	March	102,954	100,190	305,656	244,743
Chic Burl & Quincy	March	11,279,417	11,193,853	33,403,483	29,215,823	Northwest & Pac	March	384,353	363,163	1,128,510	1,025,100
Chicago & East Ill.	March	1,806,857	2,101,700	5,626,611	5,027,910	Oahu Ry & Land Co	March	110,265	113,530	329,074	337,343
Chicago Great West	March	1,579,748	1,617,602	4,844,428	4,067,242	Pacific Coast	March	415,829	519,848	1,277,895	1,505,670
Chic Ind & Louisv.	March	851,988	815,314	2,576,402	1,954,072	Pennsylvania RR.	March	27,514,360	27,042,220	84,004,500	64,479,739
Chicago Junction	March	257,350	304,073	823,685	671,721	Balt Ches & Atl.	March	97,218	101,812	274,257	143,569
Chic Milw & St P.	March	10,970,124	9,925,215	31,840,869	24,740,500	Cumberland Vall	March	432,194	356,645	1,287,649	948,831
Chic & North West.	March	10,034,661	9,406,683	28,893,988	23,285,837	Long Island	March	1,672,791	1,412,501	4,574,997	3,632,101
Chic Peoria & St L.	March	121,843	195,357	360,855	477,673	Mary'd Del & Va	March	87,312	80,316	244,340	111,109
Chic R I & Pacific	March	8,103,326	8,236,856	23,609,624	21,000,051	N Y Phila & Norf	March	62,175	518,173	1,814,652	1,219,680
Chic R I & Galt.	March	360,532	355,531	1,086,189	1,051,495	Tol Peor & West.	March	111,751	131,577	385,600	344,743
Chic St P M & Om.	March	2,093,472	1,963,193	6,291,976	5,241,086	W Jersey & Wash	March	774,800	680,000	2,139,671	1,163,430
Chic Terre H & S E	March	330,775	381,188	970,106	874,460	Pennsylvania Cent	March	7,180,200	6,541,364	21,425,935	15,324,617
Cinc Ind & Western	March	220,452	282,738	660,093	749,031	Grand Rap & Ind	March	584,197	579,827	1,630,452	1,380,468
Cin N O & Tex Pac.	March	1,339,639	1,153,558	4,136,657	2,829,536	Pitts C O & St L.	March	6,920,968	6,920,657	20,940,782	16,311,383
Colo & Southern	2d wk May	450,711	342,368	8,608,188	7,250,953	Peoria & Pekin Un.	March	96,510	117,694	293,000	293,354
Pt W & Den City	March	819,964	643,974	2,438,510	1,849,890	Pere Marquette	March	2,581,811	2,281,208	7,291,185	5,085,761
Trin & Brazos Val	March	95,412	89,074	309,765	259,002	Portland	March	78,871	73,482	233,791	180,974
Colo & Wyoming	March	93,939	93,540	300,625	250,609	Phila Beth & N E.	March	64,284	115,349	247,333	356,927
Cuba Railroad	March	1,283,088	1,233,503	3,614,833	3,629,902	Phila & Reading	March	4,539,028	4,064,844	15,188,034	15,038,778
Delaware & Hudson	March	2,698,013	2,552,403	7,635,647	6,633,484	Pittsb & Shawmut	March	66,788	107,633	268,616	286,622
Del Lack & West.	March	5,275,652	4,855,763	16,330,158	13,445,960	Pittsb Shaw & Nor.	March	73,978	125,304	442,868	354,915
Deny & Rio Grande	March	2,232,121	2,342,263	6,903,886	6,232,793	Pittsb & West Va.	March	1,074,800	1,007,523	3,055,565	2,611,533
Denver & Salt Lake	March	169,195	160,546	471,123	293,577	Port Reading	March	119,417	232,857	689,377	401,654
Detroit & Mackinac	March	139,267	127,392	343,717	300,280	Quincy Om & K O.	March	82,247	91,880	245,597	245,310
Detroit Tol & Iron	March	268,145	212,910	914,915	440,763	Rch Fred & Potom	March	642,499	443,901	2,051,372	1,208,768
Det & Tol Shore L.	March	215,283	178,794	581,113	434,171	Wash Southern	March	382,625	350,318	1,161,476	677,416
Dul & Iron Range	March	151,206	121,266	377,173	326,360	Rutland	March	359,490	384,730	985,340	957,385
Dul Missabe & Nor	March	212,618	169,272	598,117	455,190	St Jos & Grand Isl'd	March	189,921	237,244	637,345	654,155
Dul Sou Shore & Atl	2d wk May	96,115	96,868	1,465,937	1,358,041	St Louis-San Fran.	March	5,913,473	5,243,208	17,514,464	13,820,371
Duluth Woon & E.	March	203,598	185,529	539,074	414,822	Pt W & Rio Gran	March	126,162	87,217	322,575	284,445
East St Louis Conn	March	2,093,472	1,963,193	6,291,976	5,241,086	St Louis & West.	March	105,808	121,874	389,400	389,264
East Joliet & East.	March	1,838,780	1,447,130	5,637,976	3,235,643	St Louis Southw.	March	1,074,800	1,260,303	3,099,671	3,163,430
El Paso & So West.	March	1,036,795	1,253,000	3,128,871	3,702,165	St L S W of Texas	March	455,877	598,159	1,427,574	1,755,353
Erie Railroad	March	6,439,134	6,301,952	19,729,517	15,567,713	St Louis Transfer	March	55,238	84,710	240,568	233,102
Chicago & Erie	March	807,993	870,955	2,438,162	1,976,938	San Ant & Ar Pass.	March	279,419	367,539	984,916	1,070,119
Florida East Coast.	March	990,131	995,097	2,965,791	2,579,238	Seaboard Air Line	March	3,698,777	3,094,174	10,407,686	8,327,602
Fonda Johns & Glov	March	87,494	89,231	251,377	244,074	South Buffalo	March	77,477	146,560	381,689	302,501
Ft Smith & Western	March	122,243	111,497	347,702	323,646	Southern Pacific	March	12,470,340	11,430,774	36,162,151	32,106,724
Galveston Wharf	March	67,001	92,474	194,925	239,647	Arizona East	March	304,444	387,944	1,012,212	1,097,630
Georgia Railroad	March	556,564	455,806	1,565,305	1,337,370	Galv Harris & S A	March	1,581,664	1,734,452	4,967,323	5,046,162
Georgia & Florida	February	76,622	83,075	155,468	174,318	Hous & Tex Cent	March	656,096	775,217	1,960,567	2,170,497
Gr Trk L in New E.	March	371,448	194,439	1,024,211	484,304	Hous E & W Tex.	March	183,064	168,260	549,702	495,450
Grand Trunk Pac.	1st wk Mar	76,914	94,062	303,882	1,002,929	Louisiana West.	March	301,174	347,369	910,418	988,260
Grand Trunk Syst.	2d wk May	1,181,138	1,118,634	21,672,877	16,234,755	Morg La & Texas	March	681,819	681,000	1,782,144	1,867,939
Grand Trk Ry.	3d wk Apr	1,251,730	1,080,134	17,820,640	13,571,258	Texas & New Ori	March	637,249	600,136	1,747,924	1,725,373
Grand Trk West.	March	1,703,672	1,309,670	4,656,607	3,053,400	Southern Railway	March	9,469,761	9,534,254	29,103,894	24,586,698
Great North System	March	7,411,951	6,584,801	22,499,187	17,477,865	Ala Great South.	March	810,894	679,476	2,359,649	1,785,865
Gulf Mobile & Nor.	March	198,480	193,341	573,642	522,282	Mobile & Ohio	March	1,168,163	1,089,920	3,521,324	3,007,500
Gulf & Ship Island	March	195,246	209,770	539,211	589,497	Georgia Sou & Fla	March	370,452	282,948	1,145,876	800,670
Hocking Valley	March	590,190	855,524	1,451,010	2,210,774	South Ry in Miss	March	123,306	110,890	419,827	340,723
Illinois Central	March	8,327,859	8,883,535	24,757,033	22,427,061	Spokane Internat'l	March	67,389	80,645	205,802	211,654
Internat & Grt Nor	March	1									

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of May. The table covers 13 roads and shows 2.25% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Second Week of May.	1919.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	70,223	57,854	12,369	
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	215,482	359,993		144,511
Canadian National Railways	1,727,076	1,463,167	263,909	
Canadian Pacific	2,959,000	3,109,000		150,000
Colorado & Southern	450,711	342,368	108,343	
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	96,115	97,868		247
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	1,181,138	1,118,634	62,504	
Detroit Grd Haven & Milw. Canada Atlantic				
Mineral Range	13,738	18,617		4,879
Nevada-California-Oregon	5,654	3,945		1,709
Tennessee Alabama & Georgia	1,045	1,849		804
Total (13 roads)	6,719,582	6,571,295	448,287	300,194
Net increase (2.25%)			148,287	

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITY COS.

Name of Road or Company.	Latest Gross Earnings.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		
	Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Adirondack El Pow Co	April	133,574	135,730	554,027	592,758
Alabama Power Co.	March	225,859	220,442	725,193	632,544
Amer Pow & Lt Co	March	1254,755	1042,088	3,976,376	3,815,645
Atlantic Shore Ry	April	10,832	14,285	45,487	46,414
Aurora Elgin & Chic.	March	197,567	168,693	563,585	439,409
Bangor Ry & Electric	March	83,717	76,107	248,153	221,368
Baton Rouge Elec Co	March	27,408	20,322	87,121	61,691
Blackstone V G & El	March	191,288	189,580	625,036	546,693
Brazilian Trac & P	March	9330000	5894000	25824,000	23246,000
Brook & Plym St Ry	March	10,013	7,978	28,508	22,729
Bklyn Rap Tran Sys	February	2501,320	2217,085	5,191,757	4,553,488
Cape Breton Elec Co	March	42,924	39,517	138,078	117,240
Cent Miss V El Prop	March	33,063	25,983	101,374	86,013
Chattanooga Ry & Lt	March	146,116	151,533	334,586	422,326
Cities Service Co.	March	1947,819	1975,212	5,568,693	5,550,285
Cleve Painesv & East	February	44,266	35,397	91,802	76,169
Columbia Gas & El Co	April	998,633	968,613	4,380,074	4,436,906
Columbus (Ga) El Co	March	95,307	96,195	303,769	301,634
Colum (O) Ry, P & L	February	184,661	169,202	376,587	346,111
Com'w'th P, Ry & Lt	March	2073,565	1758,688	6,259,548	5,076,359
Connecticut Pow Co.	March	103,718	78,177	317,688	234,974
Consum Pow (Mich)	March	655,424	508,078	2,004,542	1,512,461
Cumb Co (Me) P&L	March	202,919	245,270	617,639	987,913
Dayton Power & Lt.	April	233,823	188,901	997,604	773,858
Detroit Edison	April	1285,047	1090,297	5,440,966	4,656,805
Detroit United Lmas	March	1877,323	1684,712	5,296,231	4,345,906
Duluth-Superior Trac	March	161,617	146,721	452,214	418,922
East St Louis & Sub.	March	269,786	328,221	1,074,587	938,972
Eastern Texas Elec.	March	106,782	87,459	320,942	252,327
El Paso Electric Co	March	128,113	107,532	376,143	325,767
Fall River Gas Works	March	51,505	52,895	169,878	159,365
Floral Light & Trac	January	333,629	310,344	333,629	310,344
Fort Worth Pow & Lt	March	101,859	108,458	327,250	335,931
Galv-Hous Elec Co	March	253,387	215,591	718,028	591,596
Georgia L, P & Ry	February	111,952	96,688	233,136	198,480
Grand Rapids Ry Co	December	117,656	117,238	1,278,348	1,303,860
Great West Pow Sys	March	408,970	332,264	1,240,735	1,045,989
Harrisburg Railways	February	121,004	89,857	260,482	199,661
Havana El Ry, L & P	March	657,255	642,110	2,086,769	1,904,191
Honolulu R T & Land	March	62,023	57,238	177,012	170,791
Houghton Co El L Co	March	35,750	33,468	110,142	109,651
Houghton Co Ry Co	March	29,429	31,834	79,388	87,902
Hudson & Manhattan	February	590,374	527,437	1,809,337	1,699,552
Illinois Traction	March	194,493	214,044	4,214,264	3,811,597
Interboro Rap Tran	March	3994,180	3649,670	11,306,998	10,475,002
Jacksonville Trac Co	March	92,738	78,900	258,971	210,460
Keokuk Electric Co	March	23,328	19,283	75,178	61,203
Key West Electric Co	March	19,878	14,941	58,321	41,865
Lake Shore Elec Ry	February	174,416	141,162	365,870	282,717
Lewist Aug & Watery	January	78,070	47,120	78,070	47,120
Long Island Electric	February	14,406	13,984	29,696	28,645
Louisville Railway	March	333,735	305,260	963,751	848,618
Lowell Electric Corp.	March	77,064	64,627	259,277	196,390
Manhat Bdge 3c Line	February	11,375	10,401	24,110	21,151
Milw El Ry & Lt Co	April	1158,797	908,596	4,769,882	3,752,286
Nashville Ry & Light	March	267,284	218,584	1,204,542	825,033
New England Power	April	284,848	242,565	1,226,016	1,013,443
Newp N&H Ry, G&E	March	209,234	146,998	617,261	408,881
N Y & Long Island	February	34,795	26,887	75,080	53,415
N Y & North Shore	February	10,659	8,269	21,441	17,264
N Y & Queens Co.	February	71,953	60,783	150,641	124,563
New York Railways	February	917,583	830,359	1,879,847	1,695,736
Northampton Trac.	February	20,023	16,149	42,418	33,188
Northern Ohio Elec.	March	711,583	599,202	2,081,712	1,680,690
North Texas Electric	March	277,721	299,172	752,012	786,837
Ocean Electric (L I)	February	6,577	5,762	13,853	11,032
Pacific Power & Light	March	151,738	134,230	487,713	432,372
Pensacola Electric Co	March	46,197	37,036	146,385	109,407
Phila & Western	February	48,915	40,564	99,582	82,023
Portland Gas & Coke	March	174,196	129,137	544,867	402,322
Port(Ore) Ry, L&P Co	March	736,167	621,145	2,126,625	1,788,513
Porto Rico Railways	February	92,562	83,186	182,600	165,307
Richmond Lt & RR	February	36,236	29,655	73,608	58,986
St L Rocky Mt & Pac	February	286,529	399,266	686,393	850,345
Savannah Electric Co	March	60,539	54,096	180,035	161,867
Second Avenue (Rec)	March	107,843	94,377	318,358	23,949
Southern Boulevard	February	55,262	50,872	115,057	105,267
Southern Cal Edison	March	16,882	14,212	34,324	29,506
Staten Isl Midland	February	73,385	598,872	2,247,134	1,906,671
Tampa Electric Co.	March	20,634	17,895	41,879	36,217
Tennessee Power	March	166,694	92,932	314,290	266,483
Tenn Ry, Lt & P Co	March	208,594	169,357	639,927	490,050
Third Avenue System	March	547,441	478,528	1,642,410	1,361,477
Third Avenue (RR)	March	268,713	243,887	871,875	795,475
D E B & B RR	March	868,695	822,298	2,434,005	2,264,615
D D E M & S N A Ry	February	48,079	32,843	90,125	68,050
Union Ry Co (N Y C)	February	129,320	111,590	259,815	232,532
Yonkers Railroad	February	195,718	182,999	467,500	378,958
N Y City Inter Ry	February	84,197	57,301	132,884	118,660
Belt Line Ry	February	51,625	50,755	107,446	105,988
Third Avenue	February	43,176	43,979	88,516	89,978
Twin City Rap Tran.	February	300,833	295,230	622,949	618,734
Virginia Ry & Power	March	914,420	835,294	2,618,503	2,457,391
Wash Balt & Annap.	March	737,307	647,821	2,151,046	1,872,137
Westchester Electric	February	183,021	164,302	387,366	336,740
York Railways	February	42,300	38,285	87,239	79,445
Youngtown & Ohio	February	109,479	91,542	227,451	189,070
	March	38,798	35,409	110,224	95,992

a Includes Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Co. b Includes all sources of Earnings given in milreis. c Includes constituent or subsidiary companies. d Subsidiary companies only. e Lewiston Augusta & Waterville Street Ry. earnings, expenses, &c., not included in 1919. f Includes Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co., the Nashville Ry. & Light Co., the Tennessee Power Co. and the Chattanooga Ry. & Light Co. g Includes both elevated and subway lines.

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:

		Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Adirondack Elec Power Corp	Apr '19	133,574	54,396	21,162	33,234
	'18	135,730	38,933	21,196	17,737
	12 mos '19	1,795,346	452,696	262,581	190,115
	'18	1,697,175	361,383	255,712	105,671
Columbus (Ga) Electric Co	Mar '19	95,307	40,337	30,280	10,057
	'18	96,195	54,586	27,700	26,886
	12 mos '19	1,183,547	576,307	349,882	226,425
	'18	1,139,255	694,600	315,463	379,137
Columbia Gas & Electric Co	April '19	998,633	514,709	401,749	228,444
	'18	968,613	490,829	350,907	202,229
	4 mos '19	4,380,074	2,282,791	1,464,514	21,484,174
	'18	4,436,906	2,236,402	1,403,632	21,481,930
Dayton Power & Light Co	Apr '19	233,823	91,254	44,093	250,976
	'18	188,901	58,577		217,325
Detroit Edison Co	Apr '19	1,285,047	353,836	138,430	215,406
	'18	1,090,297	300,319	101,897	198,422
	4 mos '19	5,440,966	1,592,491	547,178	1,045,313
	'18	4,650,805	1,367,290	393,395	973,895
Miss River Power Co	Mar '19	180,971	135,032	103,477	31,555
	'18	193,725	159,278	105,018	54,280
	12 mos '19	2,227,488	1,766,520	1,246,431	520,089
	'18	2,037,366	1,640,810	1,217,571	423,239
New England Co Power System	Apr '19	289,848	138,941	64,816	74,125
	'18	242,565	136,840	50,579	86,261
	4 mos '19	1,226,015	532,405	259,020	273,385
	'18	1,013,443	414,517	202,102	212,415
Phila Rapid Tran Co	Apr '19	2,969,271	973,016	820,091	199,487
	'18	2,588,151	940,056	800,533	293,462
	4 mos '19	11,126,351	3,307,721	2,288,155	228,564
	'18	9,814,092	3,432,457	2,302,050	245,673
Republic Ry & Light Co	Mar '19	525,271	144,066	114,307	236,815
	'18	481,601	120,727	102,487	229,064
	3 mos '19	1,552,768	422,526	341,270	299,259
	'18	1,426,032	372,553	298,572	210,633

x After allowing for other income received.

New York Street Railways.

Companies.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.		
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	
Hudson & Manhattan	Feb	445,855	383,515	177,846	168,871
Jan 1 to Feb 28	959,187	801,262	394,008	359,927	
Interboro (Subway Div)	Feb	2,129,566	1,807,493	876,500	967,164
Jan 1 to Feb 28	4,420,546	3,797,624	1,760,341	2,041,848	

Atchison Topka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
(24th Annual Report—Year ending Dec. 31 1918.)

The remarks of President Edward P. Ripley, together with the income account, comparative balance sheet and various statistical tables, will be found on subsequent pages of this issue.—V. 108, p. 377.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1918.)

The text of the report, signed by President J. R. Kenley and Chairman H. Walters, together with the income account, comparative balance sheet and various other statistical tables, will be found on subsequent pages of this issue.—V. 108, p. 266.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co.

(2d Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1918.)

Chairman W. H. Coverdale, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5 1919, wrote in substance:

Federal Compensation Still Uncertain.—No agreement between the Director-General and the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. Co. has been executed to date. The necessary data is being prepared and special compensation will be claimed. The amount tentatively certified to by the I. S. C. Commission was \$237,010, but it is hoped to materially increase the final figure.

Due to the uncertainty of the amount finally to be allowed, no estimate has been set up in the year's income figures to represent the return or rental due from the U. S. Railroad Administration for the calendar year 1918.

Corporate Organization.—Because of the orders of the Director-General, it was necessary to build up a separate corporate organization to take care of the corporate work, although the cost of such work was charged to operating expenses during the test period of three years ended June 30 1917, and therefore reduced the tentative standard return to that extent.

Additions, &c.—During the year the net increase in investment in road and equipment was \$498,109, the principal item being a concrete roundhouse at Rook, Pa. (unfinished as of Dec. 31), \$137,614.

Dividends.—Regular quarterly preferred dividends were continued throughout the year.

Liberty Loan.—An additional investment of \$100,000 was made in these bonds.

Income.—The principal items of income during the year were the dividends and bond interest received from the Pittsburgh Terminal R.R. & Coal Co., amounting to \$1,011,000.

Rate Increase.—The Director-General increased passenger rates as of June 10 1918, and freight rates June 25 1918, but more than offset the additional revenue secured by increasing the wages of employees as of Jan. 1 1918, and later dates.

As President of West Side Belt RR., Mr. Coverdale says:

Federal Compensation Not Yet Fixed.—Net Income from Operations in 1918.—No agreement between the Director-General and West Side Belt RR. has been executed to date. The necessary data is being prepared and special compensation will be claimed. The amount tentatively certified to by the I. S. C. Commission was \$186,331, but it is hoped to materially increase the final figure.

The U. S. RR. Administration during the year showed a net income of \$395,718 on the property notwithstanding the heavy wage increases granted.

Due to the uncertainty of the amount finally to be allowed, no estimate has been set up in the year's income figures to represent the return or rental due from the U. S. RR. Administration for the calendar year 1918.

Additions, &c.—During the year the net increase in investment in road and equipment was \$114,028.

Equipment Trust Payments.—The funded debt was reduced by payments of Equipment Trust Certificates, Series "A," \$85,000, and Series "B," \$150,000.

Note Paid.—The balance of \$75,000 due the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. Co. on a note was also paid off during the year.

No agreement between the Director-General of Railroads and either of the railway companies has been executed to date and due to the uncertainty of the amounts finally to be allowed, no estimate has been set up in the year's income figures to represent the return or rental due from the U. S. Railroad Administration for the calendar year 1918.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Not Including Rental to Be Paid by U. S. RR. Administration.

	P. & W. Va. Ry.	W. S. B. RR.
Miscellaneous rent income	\$48,412	\$3,251
Miscellaneous non-operating physical property	8,789	366
Dividend income (6% on stock of Pittsburgh Terminal R.R. & Coal Co.)	\$40,000	-----
Income from funded securities (chiefly from said coal company)	192,550	-----
Income from unfunded securities and accounts	33,121	15,443
Miscellaneous income	10,527	18,493
Total corporate income	\$1,133,400	\$37,553
Operating expenses, tax accruals, &c.	144,168	177,166
Dividends paid	(6%) 543,363	-----
Investment in physical property, &c.	445,869	245,775
Balance, surplus	None	def \$385,388

P. & W. VA. RY. GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Inv. in rd. & equip.	29,061,145	28,563,036	Common stock	30,500,000	30,500,000
Misc. phys. prop.	411,449	417,459	Preferred stock	9,100,000	9,100,000
Invest. in affil. cos.	-----	-----	Real estate mtgs.	-----	-----
RR.—Pitts. Ter.	-----	-----	Traffic, &c., bal-	70	96,716
RR. & Coal Co.	4,039,000	4,039,000	ances payable	-----	-----
Bds.—Pitts. Ter.	-----	-----	Accounts & wages	10,955	205,130
RR. & Coal Co.	3,800,000	3,800,000	payable	-----	-----
Stk.—W. S. B. RR.	13,333	-----	Miscellaneous ac-	784	4,640
Adv.—W. S. B. RR.	818,459	818,459	counts payable	-----	-----
Notes—W. S. B. RR.	723,810	723,810	Divs. matured un-	1,161	136,545
Equip. Tr., series	-----	-----	paid	-----	-----
"B," W. S. B. RR.	4,819	4,819	Deferred liabilities	-----	28,105
Stk.—P. & C. C. RR.	1	1	Tax liabilities	3,694	13,315
Other investments	550,000	450,000	Accrued deprecia-	-----	-----
Cash	1,161,251	854,966	tion equipment	87,319	36,837
Special deposits	141,605	141,068	War tax	6,837	6,526
Bills receivable	-----	-----	Unadjusted credits	45,140	126,467
W. S. Belt RR.	-----	75,000	Additions to prop-	-----	-----
Traffic, &c., bals.	13,212	128,357	erty through in-	864,975	355,441
Balances from ag'ts	-----	-----	come and surplus	638,700	404,929
and conductors	-----	51,610	Profit & loss bal.	1,032,780	-----
Miscell. accts. rec.	19,247	674,619	U. S. Govt. acct.	-----	-----
Materials & supp.	-----	206,136			
Int. & divs. rec'd.	32,796	28,833			
Deferred assets	128	128			
Unadjusted debita	368,373	37,351			
U. S. Govt. acct.	1,130,788	-----			
Total	42,298,414	41,014,852	Total	42,298,414	41,014,852

Note.—The Pitts. & W. Va. Ry. owns the entire \$14,000,000 stock of Pittsburgh Terminal R.R. & Coal Co., with (a) its equity in 15,000 acres of coal lands in Allegheny and Washington counties, Pa., and (b) ownership of 98% of the \$1,080,000 capital stock of the West Side Belt RR., operating a belt line from Pittsburgh to Clairton, Pa., 21 miles, and branch of 2 miles. V. 108, p. 262; V. 101, p. 44.

WEST SIDE BELT RR. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 (See Note Above).

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Invest. in road and equipment	7,513,098	7,399,070	Common stock	1,080,000	1,050,000
Invest. in affiliated companies	2	192	First M. bonds	379,000	379,000
Miscell. phys. prop.	5,450	-----	Equip. trust "A"	638,000	723,000
U. S. Govt. account	240,044	-----	Series "B"	1,275,000	1,425,000
Cash	76,310	303,129	Due to affil. cos.:	-----	-----
Special deposits	7,162	186,473	Notes—P. & W. V. Ry.	723,810	723,810
Traffic, &c., bals.	2,079	41,177	Adv.—P. & W. V. Ry.	818,459	818,459
Net bal. rec. from ag'ts & conductors	-----	19,567	P. Ter. RR. & Coal Co.	2,110,497	2,110,497
Miscell. accts. rec.	5,131	43,768	do interest	1,322,900	1,322,900
Insur. premiums paid	978	1,630	Loans & bills pay-	-----	75,000
Disct. on equip. tr.:	-----	-----	Accts. & wages pay-	260	111,465
Series "A"	18,352	23,427	Traffic, &c., bal.	2,670	-----
Series "B"	35,919	44,867	Fundst. debt matured	-----	-----
Freight claims paid	-----	-----	unpaid	5,000	75,000
In suspense	1,117	1,117	Unmat. int. accrued	31,538	34,674
P. & W. V. Ry. Co.	16,371	-----	Miscellaneous	1,690	742
Unadj. debits	98,342	41,665	Deferred liabilities	2,930	6,274
			U. S. Govt. account	471,922	-----
			Tax liability	220	7,777
			Accr. depr., equip.	146,450	50,498
			Unadjusted credits	789	9,524
			Add'n through in-	866,977	621,202
			come and surplus	1,856,507	1,468,339
			P. & L. bal. deb.	-----	-----
Total	\$8,020,854	\$8,106,981	Total	\$8,020,854	\$8,106,981

V. 108, p. 879, 1611.

Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada.

(Report for Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31 1918.)

Chairman Alfred W. Smithers, M. P., London, April 11, wrote in substance:

(Compare maps on pages 54 and 55 of "Railway and Industrial Section.")

Dividends Omitted.—The board have again to express their regret that, owing to the immense increase in expenses caused by a continuance of conditions arising out of the war, the company has been unable to earn any dividend on the guaranteed or preference stocks.

Rates.—On Jan. 1 1918 the American Government raised freight rates 15% and the Canadian Railway Commission granted a similar increase on March 15. The American Government on July 1 again allowed an increase—this time of 25%—making a total of 40% increase during the year. The Canadian Railway Commission did not follow the American lead until August. Notwithstanding these increases in rates, the expenses, owing to higher cost of labor and of all materials, have more than counterbalanced any advantage arising from the greatly increased traffic receipts.

Capital Account.—The total charges to capital account for the year amounted to £1,434,683. Of this sum £1,252,463 was for the acquisition of securities of the Lachine Jacques Cartier & Maisonneuve Ry., Montreal & Southern Counties Ry., Grand Trunk Western Ry. and Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Companies. The expenditures on capital account in respect of new works, new rolling stock, machinery and tools, increased weight of rails, and land purchased, aggregated £232,170.

Rolling Stock.—During the year 35 engines were scrapped, 6 engines were sold, and 10 Mikado freight engines were purchased on revenue account; 14 passenger and 117 freight cars were changed into company's cars, and 8 passenger and 506 freight cars were broken up or sold. 3 box cars were built in the company's shops and 1,000 box cars and 7 snow plows were purchased on revenue account.

Lines in U. S.—The Grand Trunk Western and the Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee railways being now operated by the U. S. RR. Administration under Act of Congress dated Mar. 21 1918, no details are available, but the estimated results of these and other subsidiary lines of the company in the United States are shown in the net income account.

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Receivership.—The Canadian Government obtained from Parliament, in the session of 1918, authority to assist the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. by an advance of \$7,500,000, pending permanent arrangements being made with the Government. Owing, however, to the continued heavy increase in expenses arising from war conditions, and a deficient harvest along the line, the amount was insufficient to enable the company to continue operating the railway. In order to prevent inconvenience to the people of Canada served by the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry., the company was compelled to notify the Government that they could no longer operate the railway without further assistance. The Government replied, however, that they were not prepared to grant such assistance, and elected to appoint the Minister of Railways as receiver under the War Measures Act, and the company's staff is now working the railway under his authority.

Digest of Statement Made by Chairman Smithers at Annual Meeting in London on April 28.

Relations with Canadian Government.—The committee which was appointed at the special meeting held on Mar. 21 met in consultation with the board and a unanimous decision was arrived at as to the scheme they would recommend the shareholders to accept on a friendly and agreed basis. Full details were cable to President Kelley, and he has submitted our proposal to Sir Thomas White, the Acting Premier (V. 108, p. 1511, 1390).

Increase in Borrowing Powers.—One result of the interview was that Sir Thomas White promised that our bill for increased borrowing powers should go forward, and it has already passed the Canadian House of Commons. This has relieved our financial position, as the hanging up of the bill and the putting in of a receiver on the Grand Trunk Pacific had, of course, somewhat injured our credit. (The House of Commons passed the aforesaid bill on April 7, authorizing the creation and issue of perpetual consolidated debenture stock, ranking equally with such debenture stock theretofore issued.)

Unforeseen Obstacles.—We have had to contend not only against ordinary competition, but against two companies heavily subsidized by the Government, who built lines into the very country the Government had arranged with us to occupy, and, in the case of the Canadian Northern, paralleled, with Government assistance, both the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific for many hundreds of miles.

We have never denied our obligations with regard to the Grand Trunk Pacific, but when our inability to meet our obligations arises from causes beyond our control, we ask, why should we be treated on such an utterly different footing as compared with the other companies I have mentioned—those companies having received generous assistance and the Grand Trunk having received only £3,000,000 from the Government in the long period of 85 years?

In 1916 we had carried the biggest traffic in our history, a gross increase of £1,600,000 over 1915. In 1917 we carried a gross increase of £1,000,000 over the increase of £1,600,000 in 1916, and what was the result? Instead of earning £1,200,000 over fixed charges as in 1916, with £1,000,000 increase in traffic, we only managed to meet our fixed charges, or a loss of over £1,250,000 for 1917 as compared with 1916. The operating expenses of 1917 increased £1,774,000 from increased cost of wages, coal and material. As I stated at the special meeting, it was in Canada from May to November. We brought every possible pressure to bear to obtain an increase of rates, but we met with no success.

Results for 1918.—In 1918 the gross receipts amount in round figures to the huge total of £12,655,060, as compared with £9,957,000 in 1917, or an increase of £2,698,000; but the working expenses amount in round figures to £10,979,000, as compared with £8,065,000 in 1917, or an increase of £2,914,000. We thus carried this enormous traffic at a net loss as compared even with 1917 of £216,000 as far as the Grand Trunk Ry. proper was concerned. On the other hand, we were helped by better results on our American lines as compared with 1917 to the extent of £208,094. These lines were taken over by the U. S. RR. Administration as a war measure, by which that Government guaranteed the companies in the States the average net income of the three years ended June 30 1917.

In 1918 we carried a gross traffic on the Grand Trunk proper of £12,655,000 and earned nothing over fixed charges, whereas in 1913—the last complete year before the war—we carried a gross traffic of only £9,134,000, or £3,521,000 less than in 1918, and yet we earned £977,000 net more in 1913 than in 1918.

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.—In 1916 that line was first operated on revenue account; we were thus compelled to begin to work this big new enterprise after the war had raged for two years, and, notwithstanding this, the result of the working for the six months ended June 30 1916 showed a balance of

income before deductions in respect of interest, &c., of \$340,000. For the year ended June 30 1917 the amount was \$2,284,000, and for the year ended June 30 1918 \$1,944,000.

This last amount showed a decrease of \$340,000 compared with 1917, owing to the increase of operating expenses, which amounted to \$1,400,000; so had the expenses remained even as in 1917, the balance of income would have been about \$3,000,000. Looking at these figures, we considered that the \$7,500,000 voted by Parliament in the last session would have cleared the Grand Trunk Pacific liabilities up to July 1 1919, as in the previous year; but the operating expenses again increased in larger proportion than ever before, and the result was that the Government loan of \$7,500,000 was exhausted at the beginning of March (compare V. 106, p. 2559; V. 108, p. 1060, 1390, 1511, 2022).

War-Time Finance.—I now come to another of the serious difficulties with regard to finance which we have had to face since the war commenced. In January 1915 we raised £1,000,000 Three-Year 5½% notes at £98½, and later in the year succeeded in raising £2,500,000 in this country and £800,000 in New York. The £2,500,000 raised in this country were Five-Year 5½% notes at £99. Remember, this was in the midst of war.

The £800,000 was borrowed in New York, as that was a condition that the Treasury made in giving us permission to issue the £2,500,000 in London. The £800,000 raised in New York, including commission, cost us between 6½% and 7%. In January 1918 the £1,000,000 Three-Year 5½% notes issued in 1915 matured, and we were able to provide for them by the issue of a like amount of Three-Year 6% notes at £98 10s. (V. 105, p. 2542.) In Oct. 1918 we had £2,000,000 of notes falling due, besides loans with our bankers, which we provided for by issuing £3,000,000 Three-Year 6% notes at £99. (V. 107, p. 1384.)

Now, it must be remembered that all this financing would have been accomplished in peace times by the issue of debenture stock at a price yielding 4¼ to 4½%, therefore, in the matter of finance the company has been hardly hit, having to pay a rate of some 1½ to 2% more than would have been paid in pre-war times.

Position of Stockholders.—We represent 100,000 investors in this country, the use of whose capital, lent at the rate of interest of about 4¼%, must have been of great value to Canada. The losses these people have suffered are pitiable in the extreme. In Great Britain and the United States today an even worse condition for railway shareholders would exist but for the action of the respective Governments.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Operations—				
Miles worked by engines.	4,007	4,007	4,007	4,015
Passengers carried.	10,018,717	12,132,884	13,132,611	12,082,238
Tons freight carried.	24,905,484	25,273,449	22,710,527	20,695,509
do one mile (000).	5,028,293	4,703,165	4,632,376	3,748,316
Average per ton mile.	89d.	76d.	67d.	70d.
Earnings—				
Passengers.	2,338,937	2,320,861	2,442,343	2,109,240
Mail and express.	480,434	509,306	498,176	423,198
Freight and live stock.	9,253,877	7,339,114	6,386,714	5,382,701
Miscellaneous.	581,977	556,201	502,507	377,549
Total earnings.	12,655,225	10,725,482	9,819,740	8,292,688
Expenses—				
Maintenance of way, &c.	1,604,778	1,233,979	909,215	1,062,729
Maint. of equipment.	2,966,031	1,927,539	1,506,052	1,406,930
Traffic expenses.	201,411	244,439	239,515	237,621
Conducting transport.	5,586,444	4,081,983	3,987,763	3,293,433
General expenses, &c.	404,305	369,544	364,614	365,449
Taxes.	216,991	245,410	220,868	205,095
Total.	10,979,960	9,002,894	7,228,027	6,511,257
Net earnings.	1,675,265	1,722,588	2,591,713	1,781,431
Other income.	594,576	546,152	509,520	759,270
Total.	2,269,841	2,268,740	3,101,233	2,540,701
Deduct—				
Rental of leased lines.	70,000	155,206	155,206	155,206
Int. on bonds & debens.	1,506,700	1,506,639	1,506,639	1,506,442
Int. on secured notes.	354,486	313,048	299,320	223,750
Reserve for contingencies.	—	—	400,000	—
Det. Gr. Hav. & Milw.	—	133,626	40,239	1,880
Grand Trunk, W. Ry.	—	95,199	Cr119,208	122,177
Tol. Sag. & Musk. Ry.	—	28,741	16,156	20,563
Div. on guar. stock.	—	—	(4)500,000	(4)500,000
do 1st pref. stk. (5%)	—	—	170,842	—
do 2d pref. stk. (5%)	—	—	126,420	—
Est. loss on U. S. lines under Federal control.	336,846	—	—	—
Total.	2,268,041	2,242,460	3,096,214	2,530,017
Balance, surplus.	1,800	26,280	5,019	10,684

* Covers an 18 months' period.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

1918.		1917.		1918.		1917.	
Assets—	£	£	Liabilities—	£	£	£	£
Property account.	89,351,713	87,897,081	Share capital.	49,569,368	49,569,368	Terminal bds.	3,736,590
Toledo Sag. & Mus. 5% bds. (230,350).	246,575	246,575	Debtenture stock.	31,926,125	31,926,125	for cons. of line 3,111,500	3,111,500
Other securities.	1,283,177	2,388,797	Notes:			5-yr. 5% sec'd	2,000,000
Cash.	233,195	404,503	3-yr. 5½% a.			5-yr. 6½% a.	1,000,000
Stores, fuel, &c.	1,316,547	1,892,083	2-yr. notes due 1918.			2-yr. notes due 1918.	2,500,000
Adv. to cont. cos.:			3-yr. 6% sec'd.	3,990,700	3,990,700	Notes payable.	804,732
Grand Trunk.			Equip. fr. notes.	1,251,986	1,499,795	do loans.	183,944
West. Ry.	53,702	40,219	Wages unpaid.	645,797	542,676	Accrued interest.	641,868
Det. G. H. & Mil. Ry.	26,708	40,404	Accrs. due by co.	3,166,435	3,877,742	Int. coupon held for adv.:	
Tol. Sag. & Mus. Ry. for adv's.	79,434	79,434	Gr. Trunk Ry.	325,366	233,517	D. G. H. & Mil. Ry. int. coup. held for pay'ts.	1,092,527
Det. G. H. & Mil. Ry. for pay'ts under guar.	1,092,527	991,491	T. S. & M. Ry.	79,434	79,434	Res. for cont'es.	400,000
Grand Trk. West. Ry. for adv's.	325,366	233,517	D. G. H. & Mil. Ry. int. coup. held for pay'ts.	1,092,527	991,491	Fire insur. fund.	247,709
Trading sidings bearing int.	238,020	244,308				Compens. fr. fld.	62,234
Accts. due to co.	9,007,979	7,105,729				Profit and loss.	48,106
Equip. tr. notes.	337,505	423,469				Total.	103,791,121
Investment in:							103,315,831
Five insur. co.	247,789	237,871					
Sp'l comp. fr. fld.	62,234	60,182					
Outstand'g trade accounts.	325,038	1,024,165					
Total.	103,791,121	103,315,831					

x Embraces (authorized and issued) 4% guaranteed stock, £12,500,000; first preference 5% stock, £3,420,000; second preference 5% stock, £2,530,000; and third preference 4% stock, £7,168,055; and ordinary stock (auth. £24,797,761). £23,955,437; total issued, £49,573,492; less £4,125 calls in arrears; balance, £49,569,368.—V. 108, p. 2022.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.

(25th Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1918.)

COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT.

	1918.	1917.
Years ended Dec. 31—		
Annual railway opor. income for 1917 and compensation accrued in 1918 under Federal control.	\$1,555,775	\$1,625,012
Railway war tax accruals.	48,199	29,229
Other items.	Cr. 3,741	Cr. 20,117
Total deductions from gross income.	1,025,988	1,122,727
Net income.	\$485,330	\$493,174
Dividends—Preferred (7% per annum)	\$243,600	\$43,167
Common (4%)	154,400	*154,400
Balance of net income.	\$87,330	\$295,607

* In Jan. 1917 1% additional was paid on common from income of 1916. See also map in the "Ry. & Ind. Section," p. 17.—V. 108, p. 1273.

Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry.

(68th Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1918.)

Pres. Whiteford R. Cole says in substance:

Government Contract Still Pending—Tentative Compensation.—This company's annual compensation from the Government, as computed for the last period, and certified by the I.-S. C. Commission, has been tentatively fixed at \$3,182,089. In addition to this, the company is to receive the rentals from all non-operating property. From the compensation received the company will be required to pay interest on the bonded debt, taxes on non-operating property, income taxes, rents of leased lines, and maintenance of the corporate organization, the remainder being available for dividends and additions and betterments.

In common with many, if not most, of the railroad companies of the country, this company's contract with the Government has not yet been executed, due to unavoidable delays, although it has been drafted and it is hoped that its execution will be accomplished without much further delay.

Funded Debt.—The funded debt in the hands of the public has been increased \$1,500,000, due to the sale of First Consol. 5% bonds; in lieu of 1st M. 7% bonds which were paid July 1 1913. The proceeds of the Consols were used to reimburse the treasury for expenditures heretofore made for additions and betterments made and to be made, and for equipment.

Liberty Loans.—During the year this company subscribed, as an investment, for \$200,000 U. S. 4th Liberty Loan 4½% bonds out of the proceeds of a loan secured by the same, making a total of \$920,000 of Liberty Loan bonds now owned by your company.

Additions and Betterments.—All additions and betterments during the year have been made under the direction of the Federal Administration, and, for the most part, with the approval of the corporation. There has been charged to the company, against property investment, for equipment, \$297,376, and road, \$1,541,944.

Ten Mikado type locomotives, expected in 1917, were received during the year. One decapod type locomotive was purchased and one American type received in exchange. The application of modern appliances has materially increased the efficiency of locomotive equipment.

Of ten Mikado type locomotives which were allocated to this company by the U. S. Railroad Administration during 1918, eight were received during the year and two have been received since Jan. 1 1919. As these locomotives have not yet been charged to this company, they do not appear in the statement of locomotive equipment.

There were allocated to this company during the year, 300 drop-bottom gondola cars, but they were not received until after Jan. 1 1919.

Roads.—The Federal Administration reports the cost per mile of road for maintenance of way and structures during the year was \$2,079, a material increase, due largely to the high cost of labor and material.

The Tatesville Extension of the Tracy City Branch, 11.72 miles long, was put into operation; the Swan Creek Branch from Arnold to Fogg Mine, 1.20 miles, was taken up; a net increase of 10.52 miles in length of road oper.

Rail laid, replacing rail of lighter weight: New 90-lb. rail, 74.28 miles relay 80-lb. rail, 30.14 miles. There were 540,813 cross ties used in renewals and 57,472 in additions and betterments; 81,252 cu. yds. of ballast was used in maintenance.

There were 218 ft. of span bridge added, 2,795 ft. of timber trestle filled, 1,539 ft. of light spans replaced by heavy steel spans, and 841 ft. of timber trestle replaced by cross-tied timber structure with concrete supports.

Extensions.—A 7.1-mile spur to Old Hickory power plant, in Hadley's Bend, was built for and at the expense of the U. S. Government.

A line 4.4 miles long is being constructed from M. P. 7 on the Chattanooga Division to Radnor Yards, near Nashville. These yards will be used jointly with the L. & N. RR. for the handling of through freight trains via the Nashville gateway.

A line 11.72 miles long, extending from Coalmont to the Tatesville coal fields, a side line, 3.14 miles long, extending from the Tracy City Branch, near Coalmont, to Freemont, and a side line, 2.6 miles long, from Cravens Yard to Alton Park, has been completed and put into operation.

Grade Reduction.—That portion of the new roadbed, from M. P. 78 to M. P. 80, of the work designed to reduce the grade between Deched and Tullahoma to 0.5%, was completed and the track is now being laid. The remainder of the project has been postponed for the present.

The grade reduction for a distance of about one mile south of Lyle, on the Centreville Branch, has been completed and put into operation.

MILEAGE AND EQUIPMENT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Miles operated.	1,257	1,236	1,236
Equipment *			
Locomotives.	277	266	266
Passenger cars.	229	237	241
Freight cars.	10,238	10,484	10,648
Other cars.	23	789	757

* Also owns three steamers, three transfer barges.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR 1918.

Standard return.	\$3,182,089	Deductions (Concluded)	
Miscellaneous rent income.	913	Miscellaneous tax accruals.	\$21,789
Misc. non-oper. phys. prop.	55,054	Interest on funded debt.	682,938
Income from funded securities.	72,284	Interest on unfunded debt.	1,290
Income from unfunded securities and accounts.	27,281	Corporate expenses.	17,627
		Income taxes (estimated).	149,203
Gross income.	\$3,337,621	Net income for year.	\$1,538,178
Deduct:		Dividends (7%).	1,120,000
Rent on leased roads.	\$626,518	Balance, surplus.	\$718,178
Miscellaneous rents.	75		

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

1918.		1917.		1918.		1917.	
Assets—	\$	\$	Liabilities—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Road & equip't.	40,645,787	39,027,949	Capital stock.	16,000,000	16,000,000	Prm. on exp. stk.	10,480
Impts. on leased railway prop.	1,579,298	1,287,316	Fund. debt unmat.	14,355,000	12,865,000	Loans & bills pay.	200,000
Misc. phys. prop.	339,304	397,620	Traffic, &c., bal.	22,385	442,282	Accts. & wages pay.	80,772
Inv. in affil. cos.	1,288,971	1,161,181	Misc. accts. pay'le	5,740	172,628	Intest. matured.	53,885
Other investments.	1,608,708	1,528,365	Intest. matured.	53,885	44,040	Divs. matured.	2,331
Cash.	345,105	1,485,503	Unmat. int. acer.	170,100	151,350	Deferred liabilities.	29,272
Time drafts & dep.	50,000	50,000	Tax liability.	184,089	280,000	Prm. on funded debt.	101,415
Special deposits.	1,500,000	—	Operating reserves.	3,857	3,462	Acer. depr.—equip.	4,608,877
Loans & bills rec.	90	390	Acer. depr.—Misc.	—	—	Other unmat. cred.	222,625
Traffic, &c., balance receivable.	77,865	334,188	Physical prop.	11,285	14,749	Add'ns to property through income and surplus.	331,601
Due from agents & conductors.	—	373,235	Other unmat. cred.	222,625	257,263	Profit and loss.	14,705,480
Bal. due from U. S. Government.	1,028,396	—					
Misc. accts. receiv.	352,456	842,393					
Material & supp.	—	2,903,323					
Other curr. assets.	34	1,080					
Working fund adv. U. S. Govt.	50	30,053					
Material & supp. accrued deprec.	628,131	—					
Other def'd assets.	6,992	226,042					
Other unmat'd debts.	288,687	184,381					
Total.	51,124,392	51,333,130	Total.	51,124,392	51,333,130		

Bond held by company in treasury, \$1,739,000, 1st Consol M. Gs.

Contingent liabilities: L. & N. Terminal Co. 50-year 4% gold bonds outstanding endorsed by N. C. & St. L. Ry. and L. & N. RR. Co., \$2,601,000; Memphis Union Station Co. 1st M. 5% gold bonds guar. by the N. C. & St. L. Ry. and other interested railroad companies, \$2,500,000; Paducah & Illinois RR. Co. 1st M. 4½% gold bonds endorsed by the N. C. & St. L. Ry. and C.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for Assets (1918, 1917) and Liabilities (1918, 1917). Assets include Road & equip't, Sundry contr., Deposits in lieu of, etc. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, Capital stock, etc.

Total 97,836,141 94,711,460. Includes scrip. b After deducting in 1918 \$2,990,634 bonds and scrip owned by the company. c After deducting \$16,708 surplus appropriated for investment in physical property; \$46,465 depreciation accrued prior to July 1, 1907 on equipment retired and changed from one class to another, and balance of surplus expense paid by U. S. Railroad Administration; and adding \$6,890 profit from road and equipment sold, \$16,708 donations, and \$7,932 miscellaneous (net).—V. 108, p. 1928.

Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee RR.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1918.)

President Britton I. Budd says in substance:

Results.—The operation of your road and the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway Co. (Milwaukee city lines) shows increases compared with 1917 as follows: Gross operating revenue, \$1,148,602; net operating revenue, \$407,075; taxes, \$90,142; fixed charges, \$65,925; net income, \$255,620.

The large increase in the gross operating revenue is partially due to the large amount of traffic produced by the war activities in the various cities and also at the Government posts served by the company. The operating expenses have also increased to an abnormal extent, due to the large increases in wages and material. Fortunately, the major portion of the power which is purchased from the Public Service Co. was not advanced in price. On the Wisconsin end of the road the power is furnished by the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., and, due to the increased cost of labor and coal, they made a substantial advance.

During January and February 1918, due to blizzards and heavy snow, the expense of operation was the highest in the history of the property, the excess cost approximating \$150,000. Nevertheless, the line continued in operation through all these storms and delivered supplies to many communities as well as maintaining passenger service.

A good future, we believe, is assured on account of the growing territory served, and the definite patronage established, by the policy of giving good service to the public at all times. Financial.—There was expended for additions and betterments and for reconstruction \$511,639, and to provide part of the funds we issued \$370,000 1st M. 5% bonds. Owing, however, to the war conditions, the company issued and sold \$385,000 of 7% serial notes, due in one and three years, divided as follows: (a) \$125,000 due June 15 1919, without collateral (b) \$260,000 due June 15 1921, with \$370,000 1st M. bonds as collateral.

The first mortgage provides that, after the first \$5,000,000 bonds have been issued, bonds may be taken down for 85% of the capital expenditures—the balance must be met out of earnings.

In addition to the expenditures above noted, it was necessary to provide for \$180,000 of the 6% serial notes of 1917 and \$17,000 equipment notes, all maturing.

Improvements.—These included (a) second track with stone ballast on Howard Ave. 2.2 miles; (b) grading for second track, 2.7 miles; (c) new sidings, new tracks in Waukegan, surfaced with stone, and street in track zone paved with macadam; (d) cuts widened and ditched between Milwaukee and Racine; 23,800 lineal feet of drain tile placed in deep wet cuts; (e) certain tracks rebuilt with 91-lb. rail on steel ties and concrete base, 6,500 sq. yds. of street paving laid, new 80-lb. rail was distributed for replacing 8 miles of 65-lb. rail, some 35,000 ties were renewed and 20,000 cu. yds. of crushed stone and 20,000 cu. yds. of cinders placed under main line tracks; (f) two new fireproof substations built; (g) an additional 25,000 cu. yds. of fill placed at Kinnickdickie River Bridge, Wis., two new timber bridges built for second track and ten rebuilt, &c.

Rolling Stock.—The two 50-ton electric locomotives purchased in 1917 were placed in service. Two pay-as-you-enter type cars were purchased.

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

(Including Operation of Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Ry.)

Table with columns for 1918 and 1917. Rows include Pass. & spec. car rev., Freight and express, Miscellaneous, Total, Way and structure, Equipment, Conducting transp'n, Power, Traffic, General & miscell., Total, Net revenue, Taxes (railway), Operating income, Non-oper. income, Gross income, Deductions, Surp. as of Dec. 31, Surp. as of Jan. 1, Surp. as per bal. sh.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for Assets (1918, 1917) and Liabilities (1918, 1917). Assets include Road and equip., Discount, funded debt, Funds trustees, Inventories, Accts. receivable, Cash, Special deposits, Prep'd, accts., Unadjusted accts. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, Capital stock, Equity of part. shareholders, 1st M. 5% g. bds., General Mtge. 5%, Equip't notes, Serial notes, Protective committee, Loans & notes pay., Accounts payable, Lib. Loan subser., Acct. int. & taxes, Int. due Jan. 1, Reserves, Unredeem'd tickets, Surplus.

Total 15,060,366 13,802,685. x C. N. S. & M. RR., \$100,000; Chic. & Milw. Elec. Ry., \$100,000.—V. 108, p. 972.

Kansas City Railway Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1918.)

Pres. Philip J. Kealy on March 24 1919 at Kansas City, Mo., wrote in substance:

Results.—Both receipts and expenses are materially affected by war conditions. The war activities took many car riders from the city, thus reducing fare receipts, while increased cost of both labor and material radically increased operating expenses.

Operating income was further reduced by two strikes: The first beginning Aug. 8, ending Aug. 17; the second beginning March 27 and ending April 3. During the whole of the two periods no cars were operated.

Wages.—Wages were increased, effective Aug. 16 1917, trainmen receiving 25 to 33 cents per hour in lieu of former wage of 22 to 30 cents per hour. Other employees were increased an average of 15%.

Improvements, &c.—During the year 7,909 miles of single track were built and 8,015 miles rebuilt, and approximately \$270,000 was expended in completing payments of our proportion of the cost of the 9th and 12th St. subways, and Broadway viaduct.

All cars were equipped with coasting recorders and fare boxes at a cost of \$128,000; 25 old cars were rebuilt.

Contract was let, and work started on the installation of 19 under-feed stokers for the Missouri River power house, which, when installed, should materially reduce cost of power. One portable automatic substation was built and installed at a cost of \$29,000. Three substations were erected and partially equipped; one at 10th and Scott, Kansas City, Kan.; one at 31st and Montgall, Kansas City, Mo.; and one at 59th and Swope Parkway, Kansas City, Mo.; and a fourth is now under construction at Tenth and Oak.

Fare Increased to 6 Cents in Missouri July 15.—Application for an increase to six cents was made to both the Missouri and Kansas Public Service Commissions, and the company was granted such increase by the Missouri Commission, effective July 15 1918, but the Kansas application has not been decided.

Profit and Loss Account.—Balance, surplus, June 30 1917, \$194,844; loss for year to June 30 1918, \$439,019; dividends paid, \$100,000; appropriations for sinking funds, \$117,076; Kansas injuries and damages prior to July 8 1914, \$115,721; appropriations of surplus for old injury and damage claims, \$12,333; balance, profit and loss, deficit, June 30 1918, \$589,305.

ADDITIONS AND REPLACEMENTS.

Table with columns for 1918, 1917, and Total. Rows include Additions, Missouri; Renewals, Missouri; Total add'ns & renewals; Revenue passengers carried; Transfer passengers; Car miles; Car hours; Transportation earnings; Other railway operations; Auxiliary operations; Total railway operating revenue; Maintenance; Way and structures; Equipment; Power—buildings and equipment; Power—Operating; Conducting transportation; Traffic; Board of control; Injuries and damages; General and miscellaneous; Total railway operating expenses; Net operating revenue; Taxes; Auxiliary operating expenses; Operating income; Miscellaneous income—Company; Total non-operating income; Gross income; Surplus income—Company's share; Share to City of Kansas City, Mo.; Gross income; Company's Income from—Missouri property; Kansas property; Unfunded securities and accounts; Bond exchange fees; Disc. on bonds purch. for sink. fund; Gross income—company; Deductions—Bond interest; Bond discount and expenses; Registrars and trustees; Int. on injuries & damage certifs.; Miscellaneous; Total deductions from income; Net income; Pref. dividend paid charged to profit and loss account; Dividends.

Total add'ns & renewals \$1,443,163 \$1,333,165 \$1,677,221 \$4,453,549

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1917-18, 1916-17, and 1915-16. Rows include Revenue passengers carried, Transfer passengers, Car miles, Car hours, Transportation earnings, Other railway operations, Auxiliary operations, Total railway operating revenue, Maintenance, Way and structures, Equipment, Power—buildings and equipment, Power—Operating, Conducting transportation, Traffic, Board of control, Injuries and damages, General and miscellaneous, Total railway operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Auxiliary operating expenses, Operating income, Miscellaneous income—Company, Total non-operating income, Gross income, Surplus income—Company's share, Share to City of Kansas City, Mo., Gross income, Company's Income from—Missouri property, Kansas property, Unfunded securities and accounts, Bond exchange fees, Disc. on bonds purch. for sink. fund, Gross income—company, Deductions—Bond interest, Bond discount and expenses, Registrars and trustees, Int. on injuries & damage certifs., Miscellaneous, Total deductions from income, Net income, Pref. dividend paid charged to profit and loss account, Dividends.

Total add'ns & renewals \$1,443,163 \$1,333,165 \$1,677,221 \$4,453,549

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1918, 1917, and 1916. Rows include Pass. & spec. car rev., Freight and express, Miscellaneous, Total, Way and structure, Equipment, Conducting transp'n, Power, Traffic, General & miscell., Total, Net revenue, Taxes (railway), Operating income, Non-oper. income, Gross income, Deductions, Surp. as of Dec. 31, Surp. as of Jan. 1, Surp. as per bal. sh.

Total 15,060,366 13,802,685. x Net including \$267,100 2d M. bonds retired by sinking fund. y Surplus above 6% on capital value to be applied as provided in the franchise ordinance. z The capital stock, fully paid up, is in the nominal sum of \$100,000 and is represented by 62,716.7 pref. and 63,620.5 common beneficial certificates of no par value.—V. 108, p. 1610.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for Assets (1918, 1917) and Liabilities (1918, 1917). Assets include Road & equip't, Missouri prop., Kansas prop., N. Y. Tr. Co. sk. f., Other investments, Cash, Special deposits, Loans & accts. rec., Materials & supp., Payment for injuries & damages, Discount and exp. on funded debt, Miscellaneous. Liabilities include Coll. gold notes, 6% 'A' 2 years, 7% 'A' 3 years, Secured gold notes, 5 1/2% 3 years, Deferred injury & damage certifs., Notes payable, Accounts & wages, Miscellaneous, Accrued interest, Empl. secur. dep., Tax liability, Res'v. for insur., Res. amor. of fran., Maint. & renewals reserve, Unadj. credits, &c., Surp. on cap. val., Kansas City, Mo., surplus income, Sinking fund res'v., Profit and loss, Total.

Total 36,580,103 36,038,303. x Net including \$267,100 2d M. bonds retired by sinking fund. y Surplus above 6% on capital value to be applied as provided in the franchise ordinance. z The capital stock, fully paid up, is in the nominal sum of \$100,000 and is represented by 62,716.7 pref. and 63,620.5 common beneficial certificates of no par value.—V. 108, p. 1610.

Pacific Gas & Electric Company.

(13th Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1918.)

The income account for years 1916 to 1918 was given in V. 108, p. 1606.

The remarks of President Frank G. Drum are cited fully on subsequent pages, together with the income account, balance sheet and numerous statistical tables.

The following table indicates the remarkable increase in business which the company has enjoyed in recent years and also the equally notable expansion of its electric installations for the service of its customers, new and old.

Statistics Dec. 31—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gas consumers (No.)	254,432	243,182	232,748	227,586
Electric consumers (No.)	209,412	194,374	178,630	166,149
Water consumers (No.)	12,705	12,055	10,025	9,432
Steam consumers (No.)	403	446	391	378
Installation in H. P.—				
Hydro-electric plants	163,003	164,075	155,277	122,400
Steam electric plants	263,539	106,868	106,568	109,517
Connected load (h. p.)	636,399	636,855	599,343	525,541

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

1918.		1917.		1918.		1917.	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Assets—							
Plants & properties	139,315,996	137,518,698	Liabilities—	1918.	1917.		
Other invest'ts	590,370	852,660	Common stock	34,004,058	34,004,058		
Sinking funds	207,546	190,446	First pref. stock	24,927,805	24,771,293		
Prepaid tax, &c.	69,460	49,053	Original pf. stk.	75,800	76,300		
Disc't & exp. on cap. stks. Iss'd	4,022,757	3,992,577	Stock of sub. eos not held by company, &c.	12,599	27,599		
Material & supp	2,178,889	2,094,097	P. G. & E. bds.	36,542,000	33,042,000		
Miscellaneous	18,132	116,795	Subsid. eos. bds.	45,333,300	46,361,800		
Acc'ts & bills rec.	2,457,073	2,065,320	Acc'ts pay., &c.	823,481	1,134,222		
less reserve	4,950,141	1,700,680	Meter, &c. dep.	432,853	354,933		
Cash	4,782,539	4,442,807	Accrued interest	1,444,104	1,381,166		
Disc't, exp., &c.	4,782,539	4,442,807	Accr. tax not due	647,238	183,002		
Installments rec. from subscr's to 1st pf. etc.	27,314	14,266	Deprec. reserve	6,790,261	3,154,219		
Liberty bonds	392,450		Other res'v' fds.	1,999,961	1,955,849		
Empl. subscrip.	170,269		Unp'dd'vts. & c.	123,377	72,797		
			Dratts outst'g	288,484	355,572		
			Surplus	5,738,222	6,151,691		
Total	159,183,543	153,007,401	Total	159,183,543	153,007,401		

a After deducting \$104,310 miscellaneous adjustments. Surplus in 1918 includes \$1,077,914 invested in sinking fund and \$4,660,307 unappropriated.

x Includes \$1,849,321 reserved against "amounts charged during 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 to consumers in excess of rates allowed by city ordinances."

Note.—Treasury bonds subject to sale not included in assets and liabilities consists of General and Refunding bonds, \$1,000,000, of which \$875,000 is pledged in San Francisco rate cases and \$150,000 bonds of subsidiary companies.—V. 108, p. 1826.

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation.

(Report for 18 Months ending Dec. 31 1918.)

President J. Allan Smith, Niagara Falls, N. Y., May 1, wrote in substance:

Because of the urgency of war work and so many inexperienced employees we were unable to obtain a satisfactory physical inventory on June 30 1918. The directors, therefore, decided to submit a report for the 18 months ending Dec. 31 1918, instead of 12 months' statement for the fiscal year ending June 30 1918.

The period covered by the attached statement appraises you of the operating results during the term of war activities. The Government has suspended work on our uncompleted contracts. The manufacture of war material was largely limited to such work as could be done with the special facilities of your plant.

Your company was organized and its plant equipped to manufacture axle devices and batteries for the illumination of railway passenger cars, and in the past two years the volume of such business offering has been very limited and still remains so.

The starter battery business was materially curtailed in 1918, due to restrictions on automobile production. Conditions in this branch have materially improved since the termination of the war.

Taxes and adjustments under the Federal tax laws are to be deducted, when ascertained, from the statement herewith submitted.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS.

	18 Mos. to Dec. 31 '18	June 30 Years— 1916-17.	1915-16.
Net shipments billed	\$7,030,039	\$3,017,874	\$1,751,365
Manufacturing cost, &c.	5,920,419	2,559,711	1,564,705
Manufacturing profit	\$1,109,620	\$458,163	\$186,660
Selling, administration, &c., expenses	612,528	373,142	398,056
Balance from operation	\$497,092	\$85,021	loss \$211,397
Sundry income		6,110	
Total income	\$497,092	\$91,131	loss \$211,397
Deduct—Net interest and discount	116,114	60,260	24,100
Res'v' for bad acc'ts charged to oper.	30,480	18,017	12,909
Balance, surplus	\$350,498	\$12,854	loss \$248,406
Extraord. exp. connected with reorg.		7,970	56,909
Extraord. exp. connected with patent suits			26,478
Balance, surplus	\$350,498	\$4,884	def. \$331,792

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

1918.		1917.		1918.		1917.	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Assets—							
Real est., plant, &c.	1,575,381	1,369,980	Com. stock auth. and actually issued	3,778,250	3,778,250		
Stock in U. S. L. & Heat Co. of Maine	1	1	Prof. stock auth. and actually issued	2,995,150	2,995,150		
Stock in other cos.	17,000		First M. Bldg fund	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Liberty bonds	147,550		0% bonds	557,512	219,255		
Cash and cash items	292,131	146,896	Accounts payable	681,145	300,423		
Stockholders' Protec. Com., cash of m'd.		25,000	Notes payable	23,244	18,231		
Bills & accts. receiv.	977,260	723,384	Unmat'd items acc'd	73,158			
Materials & supplies	2,006,305	1,259,926	Trade acceptances	203,668			
Disc. on funded debt	85,100	92,840	Other reserves	136,739			
Deferred charges	20,451	11,547	Spec'l res'v'e, original prop. acquirement	246,606	252,000		
Patents & good-will	4,608,116	4,606,832	Surplus	20,944			
Profits and loss		326,908					
Total	9,729,296	8,563,314	Total	9,729,296	8,563,314		

y After deducting \$221,750 com. stock reacquired and held in treasury.

z After deducting \$4,850 prof. stock reacquired and held in treasury.

[A trade paper has the following: "To meet the tremendous demand for its product, the manufacturing facilities of the company are to be increased by the addition of several buildings. The entire plant space now covers approximately one acre and consists of 22 buildings. Just recently two structures of brick and concrete were added. Contracts have been let and construction is already under way for the new buildings, which will be of reinforced concrete and brick. Several acres of adjoining property have been acquired for contemplated further expansion. The U. S. L. is a pioneer manufacturer of automobile starting and lighting batteries and railway axle lighting devices, and has recently added to its products the manufacture of electric arc welders, which are used extensively in railroad shops and general manufacturing establishments for repair of broken metal parts. A new catalog has just been issued covering the new product."] —V. 107, p. 805.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.

(19th Annual Report—Year ending Dec. 31 1918.)

Pres. J. W. McQueen, Birmingham, Ala., March 1919, wrote in substance:

Results.—The unusual conditions confronting and entering into the operation of the properties throughout the year prevented us, as they did most businesses, from securing the satisfactory results that would otherwise have been attained.

Table Showing Serious Effect on Company's Output (in Tons), Compared with Approximate Average for Years 1916 and 1917.

	Year 1918.	Year Average 1916-17.	Year 1918.	Year Average 1916-17.	
Output pig iron	387,497	475,000	Output of coal	1,568,019	1,900,000
Output of ore	844,185	1,000,000	Output of coke	585,413	600,000

Labor.—Never has the company met with a more unsatisfactory condition of labor as to scarcity, wage and efficiency.

The Government, as a result of extensive construction work in your district, raised the scale of wages for common labor in many cases 100%. The Railroad Administration next fixed the scale of wages for such labor in an amount showing an additional advance of about 100%. Following this as a result of an appeal to the National War Labor Board by labor interests, that board made an award in favor of your employees again raising the rate of wages of certain labor another 100%.

Prices.—In order to produce the greatest possible amount of iron for war essentials we were obliged to purchase some raw materials at prices considerably above our own costs of production, raising the cost of producing pig iron. The demand for pig iron, however, far exceeded the production.

Prices as regulated by the Government would have permitted a fair margin of profit during the latter part of the year, except for the labor and other conditions which, toward the end of the year, increased your cost to \$32 per ton. The lower grade ores used in Southern furnace operation, taken with the higher labor rates and less efficiency, together with an ex-out of all proportion to other districts, has caused an advance in cost.

We are seeking relief from the excessive and unfair freight rates.

Cancellation of Orders.—With the signing of the armistice many of your consumers of iron and some who had insisted on having the Director of Steel Supplies allocate your iron to them, asked your company for cancellations or delay in shipments. This has affected the movement since Dec. 1 and has unsettled conditions.

Coal.—We produced and sold a quantity of coal with fair results.

By-Product Coke Ovens.—Owing to the needs of the Government for toluol and ammoniacal liquor, your company made a contract to build 120 by-product coke ovens at a cost to your company of about \$6,000,000, the by-products to be delivered for two years at prices compensating in part the high cost of war-time construction. On Dec. 14, six months later, the construction being then well on the way and most of the material bought, the Government sent us a request to suspend work. Negotiations are under way to compensate your company for the loss of sales.

We have written off as a loss from the cost of these ovens a sufficient amount to reduce their cost to a figure reasonably near their normal cost, all as shown in the balance sheet herewith.

Outlook.—The future is difficult to clearly foresee; we hope that shortly the cost of production and transportation will be reduced which will start the movement of pig iron. In the meantime your sales already made carry us on for quite a period.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Cal. Year 1918.	13 Mos. to Dec. 31 '17	Nov. 30 Years— 1916.	1915.
Profits on pig		\$1,675,549	\$432,259
Profits on coal after deduction for deprec'n.		59,350	95,357
Profits on coke, &c.		188,765	127,358
Rents, royalties, stores & miscellaneous, &c.		383,499	244,692
Divs. on treas. stocks, &c.		12,369	9,409
Total		\$2,319,532	\$909,075
Deduct general exp. acct. taxes, licenses, &c.		118,858	176,687
Net profit	\$6,195,528	\$3,370,614	\$2,200,674
Depreciation & depletion	\$577,397	\$665,741	\$732,388
Prov. for income, war and excess prof. taxes (est.)	1,000,000	825,000	Deducted from "Net Profit" above.
By-Prod. coke oven (loss)	2,502,959		
Bond interest	142,500		210,000
Preferred dividend (7%)	469,000 (8 1/2%)	573,881	(7) 469,000 (5 1/2%)
Common dividends (10 1/2%)	1,050,000 (1 1/2%)	148,869	351,750
Balance, surplus	\$453,072	\$1,429,623	\$1,521,674
			\$170,638

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

[For details of Dec. 31 1918, balance sheet, see a subsequent page.]

1918.		1917.		1918.		1917.	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
Resources—							
Property account	23,368,390	23,886,732	Liabilities—	1918.	1917.		
By-Products coke ovens	3,443,000		Preferred stock	5,700,000	6,700,000		
U. S. Govt. secur.	1,011,784		Common stock	10,000,000	10,000,000		
Securities owned	259,185	259,185	First mtge. Gs.	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Inventories	1,203,652	1,651,902	Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 4 1/2% bonds		2,000,000		
Cash	896,150	295,094	Accounts payable	1,027,230	738,900		
Notes, etc. receiv.	119,308	95,942	Notes payable	50,000	75,000		
Accounts receiv'ble	1,133,424	1,463,761	Accrued accounts	55,125	75,725		
U. S. Liberty bds.	984,518	193,370	Reserve for war taxes (est.)	1,000,000			
Prepaid accounts	30,730	52,147	Contract liabilities	5,013,009	325,000		
Other assets	63,414	33,191	Deferred income		2,200		
			Other reserves	224,538	188,407		
			Profit and loss	6,227,543	5,741,314		
Total	32,303,645	27,844,354	Total	32,303,645	27,844,354		

—V. 108, p. 1065.

Robert Gair Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1918.)

Treasurer Lawrence Beattie says in substance:

Prosperous conditions continued well into the late fall, when the slackening of business due to the cessation of hostilities curtailed production.

The company is in a most excellent position and fully prepared to take advantage of every favorable movement during the process of readjustment through which the business of the country must pass. The diversity of our goods and the large proportion of our manufactures devoted to the uses of food products and other daily necessities, warrants our expectation of a general and continued demand for our goods.

The company's net sales in 1918 were the largest in its history. The net earnings were \$1,181,814, from which there has been deducted \$381,193 for the reserve for depreciation and \$115,000 as reserve for Federal and State taxes, leaving applicable to pref. dividends a surplus of \$685,621.

During the year there was issued and sold at par \$100,000 of preferred stock (the unsold balance of \$500,000 authorized April 18 1916), the proceeds being used to retire an equal amount of floating debt. There were retired during the past year \$87,000 pref. stock, and the outstanding capital stock Dec. 31 was \$2,893,000 of pref. and \$5,000,000 of common stock. From the net earnings of the year there has been appropriated for the retirement of pref. stock \$34,281.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Periods—	Cal. Year 1918.	9 Months 1917.	14 Months 1916-17.	Year-Feb. 1915-16.
Net earnings	\$1,181,814	\$915,494	\$747,335	\$403,684
Depreciation	381,193	258,173	301,583	
Additional property				124,697
Reserve for taxes	115,000	51,825		
Amt. written off good-w.			325,000	
New machinery				177,483
Prof. dividends (7%)	199,149	151,072	193,354	173,600
Pref. stock sinking fund.	142,260	107,919		56,356
Miscellaneous			33,821	
Balance, sur. or def.	sur. \$344,271	sur. \$346,505	def. \$106,423	def. \$128,452
Total p. & l. surplus	\$1,212,836	\$760,645	\$414,140	\$540,563

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Real est., land, &c.	3,590,177	3,425,941	7% cum. pt. stock	2,893,000	2,880,000
Plant, machinery, dies &c.	2,403,904	2,532,525	Common stock	5,000,000	5,000,000
Good-will, patent rights, &c.	1,250,000	1,250,000	Bills payable and accrued interest	849,097	553,055
Stock mfd. on contract	331,489	581,816	Acc'ts. payable and ac'd pay-rolls	530,333	532,375
Goods in process of manufacture	517,266	845,593	Employ. Ass'n dep.	2,619	4,233
Raw materials and supplies (at cost)	1,463,722	825,197	Accrued taxes	115,000	51,825
Accts. & bills rec.	803,899	592,213	Surplus—		
Cash	130,710	257,985	Appropriated for retirement of pref. stock	142,200	107,919
Liberty bonds	209,153	38,447	Unappropriated	1,212,836	760,646
Def'd charges, &c.	44,705	40,336			
Total	10,745,085	9,890,033	Total	10,745,085	9,890,033

—V. 100, p. 1684.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Government Control of RRs.—Standard Cars Stored.—The following given out by the Railroad Administration shows the number of U. S. R. A. standard freight cars stored as of April 30 1919, because they have not been accepted by the railroad companies:

Type of Cars	Number
40-ton double-sheath box cars	3,702
50-ton single-sheath box cars	1,169
50-ton composite gondolas	6,043
55-ton steel hopper	8,057
70-ton low side gondolas	1
Total	18,972

Railroads to Be Returned to Owners at End of Cal. Year 1919.—See President's Message to Congress on a previous page. Comment as to suggested plans for handling the railroad situation will also be found on a previous page.—V. 108, p. 2021, 1935.

Aurora Elgin & Chicago RR.—Bonds Extended.—The \$1,546,000 (authorized, \$2,000,000) Elgin Aurora & Southern Traction Co. First Mtge. 5% bonds, originally matured June 1 1916, but extended to June 1 1919, were extended on Sept. 1 1918 to Sept. 1 1921.—V. 108, p. 2021, 971.

Bay State Street Ry.—Fare Increase.—The I.-S. C. Commission on May 21 approved an increase in local fares between Fall River, Mass., and Newport, R. I., and inter-State points.—V. 108, p. 1822, 1721.

Boston & Maine RR.—Court Extends Time in Which Trustees May Hold Stock Until Oct. 1 1920.—

James L. Doherty of Springfield, Mass., and other trustees for Boston & Maine RR. stock appointed under the New Haven dissolution decree of Oct. 1914 (V. 99, p. 1215) have been granted a further postponement until Oct. 1 1920 by Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court, in which they may hold the stock. The trustees asked that the postponement be until July 1 1921. The stock held includes 251,450 shares of pref. stock and 250,254 shares of common stock of the Boston & Maine RR. and other railroad securities. The petition for the extension of time alleged:

"That from the time of their appointment to the present the financial situation of the Boston & Maine RR. has been such that it has at no time been possible to sell this large block of stock without an enormous and unreasonable sacrifice. The other stocks in their possession are mainly those of railroads leased to or operated by the Boston & Maine RR. and their market value is affected by the same conditions as affect that road.

"Your petitioners are confident that the reorganization will soon be completed, but they realize it will take a considerable time before its full benefit will be fairly reflected in the money value of its stocks. They believe the time asked for will not be more than is needed for this result." (Compare V. 108, p. 2018, 1935, 1610.)

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Contract for Extension.—Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon on May 16 made an order authorizing the New York Municipal Ry. Corp. to let a contract either to the American Bridge Co. or the McClintic-Marshall Co. for the structural steel necessary to build a connection between the Coney Island Terminal and Sheepshead Bay Road, which is now the end of the city construction of the Culver elevated line. As soon as this last portion of the Culver line is completed, the 5-cent fare to Coney Island will go into effect, as provided for in the dual subway contracts. The work is to be completed by Dec. 31 1919.

Object to Receiver's Cfs.—Protests were filed on May 23 with Federal Judge Mayer by lawyers representing various interests against the proposed \$20,000,000 issue of receiver's certificates, chiefly on the grounds that these certificates would be a prior lien on the company's property to the various mortgages.—V. 108, p. 2021, 1510.

Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.—Offering of Consolidated 4 1/2% Bonds.—Guaranty Trust Co. and Bankers Trust Co., New York, are offering at 87 3/4 and int., to yield about 5.25%, \$4,570,000 Consolidated Mortgage 4 1/2% gold bonds of 1907, due May 1 1957, making the amount outstanding \$16,414,000, the total authorized being \$35,000,000. Compare V. 108, p. 1390, and annual report, V. 108, p. 1731.—V. 108, p. 1714, 1610.

Canadian Northern Ry.—Payment of Notes.—We learn officially that at maturity the issue of \$450,000 5% Secured Sterling notes due June 13 will be taken up and paid for either in cash or by exchange on a certain basis for the new notes recently issued by the co. The new notes referred to are an issue of £1,049,800 of the company's 3-year 5% notes (V. 108, p. 1822), guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada, maturing on April 5 1922, partly in connection with the above issue, and partly in connection with the repayment of certain loans maturing early in 1919.—V. 108, p. 2021, 1822.

Cheat Haven & Spruceton RR.—Co-operative Contract.—See Paris & Mount Pleasant RR. above.

Chicago Surface Lines.—Rehearing in Fare Case Refused.—The Illinois P. U. Commission on May 21 issued an order refusing to rehear the application of the traction lines to permit them to charge a 7-cent fare.—V. 108, p. 2021, 1822.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—Meeting Adjourned.—

The meeting called for May 1 to vote on making a new mortgage was adjourned to June 18.—V. 108, p. 1822, 1511.

Cleveland Railway.—Franchise Renewed.—The City Council of Cleveland has renewed the ordinance granting a franchise to the company, extending its life for a period of 10 years from May 1 1934 to May 1 1944. The franchise under which the company is operating provides that whenever the grant or any renewal thereof has less than 15 years to run, the company shall have the right to charge the maximum rate of fare mentioned in Section 22 of the franchise ordinance, or 4 cents cash and 7 tickets for 25 cents, with a transfer charge of one cent, and in addition the city would lose control of the schedules and operation. Therefore, if the franchise had not been renewed before May 1 1919, the company would have been able to operate under its own policies for the remainder of the franchise term of 15 years.—V. 108, p. 1610.

Denver & Salt Lake RR.—Cities Form Association to Prevent Abandonment of Road.—

The Northwestern Colorado Tunnel Association has been formed by the Mayors of several Colorado cities for the main purpose of preventing this company from carrying out its threat to abandon the road. R. E. Norval of Hayden, Colo., was appointed Chairman. The Association will also endeavor to carry out the construction of the James Peak tunnel.—V. 108, p. 1610, 1390.

Detroit & Mackinac Ry.—No Common Dividend.—Following the same course as in 1918 and 1917, the dividend of 2 1/2% was paid in January but will be omitted in July.—V. 108, p. 1610.

Frankford Tacony & Holmesburg (Elec.) Ry.—May Be Operated by Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—

At a hearing before Public Service Commissioner Samuel M. Clement, at Philadelphia, on May 9, upon complaints of inadequate service, A. Howard Jones, an engineer connected with the Commission, submitted a proposition for the management of the line by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. upon some basis of joint operation.—V. 107, p. 606.

Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry.—Injunction.—

The State of Texas has secured a temporary injunction prohibiting the company from further removing and abandoning its track between Blodgett, Texas, and West Junction, a distance of 6 miles. The Attorney-General also asked for a mandamus to require the restoration of tracks already taken up and to pay a \$5,000 fine.—V. 107, p. 603.

Georgia & Northern Ry.—Co-operative Contract Signed.—See Paris & Mount Pleasant RR. below.—V. 107, p. 2376.

Grand Rapids Ry.—Refunding—Offering of First Mortgage 6% Bonds.—Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Harris, Forbes & Co., New York and Boston, and a syndicate of Grand Rapids bankers headed by Michigan Trust Co., are offering at 96.86 and int., yielding 6 3/4%, when, as and if issued, \$2,500,000 First Mtge. 6% five-year gold bonds, issued in connection with the refunding of the \$3,700,000 First Mortgage bonds due June 1 1919.

Int. payable J. & D. in N. Y. City or Grand Rapids, Mich. Callable as a whole at 101 and int. on 4 weeks notice. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c*. The Michigan Trust Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Bankers Trust Co., New York, trustees. Tax exempt in Michigan.

Data from Letter of President B. S. Hanchett, Grand Rapids, May 16.

Capitalization (After Present Financing)	Authorized	Outst'd.
Preferred stock (6% cumulative)	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Common stock	2,000,000	2,000,000
First Mortgage 6% gold bonds (this issue)	4,500,000	2,500,000
General Mortgage 6% five-year gold bonds	1,200,000	1,200,000

Earnings Calendar Years 1915 to 1918 and Year ended April 30 1919.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	Apr. 30'19.
Gross earnings	\$1,176,450	\$1,297,586	\$1,303,860	\$1,278,348	\$1,356,447
Net avail. for int., deprec., &c.	343,651	469,561	393,684	257,861	281,972

This issue—Secured by a first mortgage on entire property. Of the \$4,500,000 authorized, \$2,500,000 are to be presently issued, \$1,200,000 may be issued against the present property when annual net earnings are twice the int. on all First Mtge. bonds outstanding, together with those proposed; the balance, \$300,000, may be issued for 75% of the cost of permanent extensions, &c., when the annual net earnings are equal to twice the int. on all First Mtge. bonds outstanding and those proposed.

Property.—Incorp. in Mich. in 1900. Owns and operates the entire electric street railway system of Grand Rapids, consisting of 28.48 miles of double track and 10.50 miles of single track; total on single track basis, 67.45 miles. Owns 155 passenger cars and 21 other cars. Has two amusement parks equipped with pavilions, boat houses, &c. Power is furnished under a satisfactory long-time contract by the Consumers' Power Co. Population served estimated to exceed 130,000.

Franchises.—In the city of Grand Rapids extends until April 24 1921. The city granted the right to charge a 6-cent fare beginning Dec. 6 1918.—V. 107, p. 2289.

Grand Trunk Ry.—Financing—New Borrowing Power—Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.—

See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—
Additions to Committee to Represent Shareholders in Negotiations with Canadian Government.—

The Earl of Selborne and Sir C. A. Hanson (ex-Lord Mayor and member of the London Stock Exchange) have been added to the committee representing the shareholders in the pending negotiations with the Canadian Government regarding possible Government control or management of the property. (Compare V. 108, p. 1390, 1511).—V. 108, p. 2022.

International Traction Co. (Buffalo, N. Y.).—Noteholders' Protective Committee—Sale of Collateral.—

The company having defaulted on the payment of \$100,000 principal due April 1 1919, also on the interest on all of the outstanding Serial 6% Secured gold notes dated April 1 1916, the following protective committee being formed, have requested holders to deposit their notes on or before May 24 with the Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, depository; George K. Reilly, Chairman; A. A. Jackson, R. M. Stinson, with J. M. Johnson, Sec'y, Philadelphia. More than 80% of the notes have already been deposited. Philadelphia Union Trust Co., New York, trustee under the 6% Serial gold notes dated April 1 1911, will offer for sale at public auction on May 27 \$1,634,000 Collateral Trust 4% bonds of the company, dated Nov. 1 1912, being the collateral pledged as security to these notes.

International Railway Co. (Buffalo, N. Y.).—Fare.—

The company has applied to the P. S. Commission for permission to charge a 7-cent fare in Niagara Falls. The present fare is 5 cents with transfer privileges.—V. 108, p. 2020, 1060.

Ironwood & Bessemer Ry. & Light Co.—Offering of Notes.—Halsey, Stuart & Co. are offering at par and int. this company's 3-year 7% Collateral gold notes (see advertisement on another page).

Dated April 1 1919; due April 1 1922. Int. payable A. & O. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 c*. Redeemable on any int. date as a whole or in part on 30 days' notice at 100 and int. Interest payable without deduction for Federal income taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source, to the extent of 2%.

Security.—Secured by pledge of First Mortgage 5% gold bonds in the ratio of \$133 1-3 par value of bonds pledged for each \$100 par value of notes outstanding. The bonds pledged are secured by a first mortgage on all of the property.

Capitalization	Authorized	Outstand'g.
Common stock	\$500,000	\$500,000
Preferred stock, 7% cumulative	400,000	397,000
First Mortgage 5% gold bonds due Feb. 1 1936	2,500,000	*1,573,000
Three-year 7% Collateral gold notes (this issue)	a	294,000

* In addition, there are pledged as security for the 3-year 7% Coll. notes \$392,000. a Auth. issue limited by the restrictions of the trust deed.

Purpose of Issue.—The proceeds of these notes will be used to reimburse the company for expenditures made in the construction of the Superior Falls water power plant.

	1919.	1918.
Earnings Year ending March 31—		
Gross income	\$493,888	\$406,231
Net, after taxes and rental	\$29,471	\$134,293
Annual interest on all bonds and notes	99,230	
Balance surplus	\$121,241	

—V. 107, p. 2476.
Lehigh Valley RR.—Decision.—See Bethlehem Steel Corp. above.—V. 108, p. 1715, 1511.

Lake Shore Electric Ry. Co.—Earnings.—
Calendar Years—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross income	\$2,198,325	\$1,786,012	\$403,313
Operating expenses and taxes	1,593,083	1,210,691	382,392
Interest paid	432,861	421,333	11,528
Balance, surplus	\$163,381	\$153,988	\$9,393

—V. 107, p. 402.

Little Rover RR.—Co-operative Contract Signed.—
 See Paris & Mount Pleasant RR. below.

Mahoning & Shenango Ry. & Light Co.—Complaint Against Increased Rates Dismissed.—

Increases in rates filed by this company, operating the New Castle Elec. Street Ry. and the New Castle & Mahonington Street Ry. in New Castle, Pa., were approved by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission on April 23 and complaint filed by the city of New Castle was dismissed. The company is permitted to charge the present fares until May 1, 1920, when the old rates are to be established unless the company can show that it requires the revenue which the new rates produce.—V. 108, p. 784.

Manhattan (Elev.) Ry.—Decrease in Passenger Traffic.—
 See "Rapid Transit in New York City," below.—V. 108, p. 1610.

Massachusetts Northeastern St. Ry.—Fares Increased.
 The I.-S. C. Commission on May 21 approved an increase in local fares of this company.—V. 108, p. 1721, 1121.

Middlesex & Boston Street Ry.—To Issue Equip. Notes.
 The company has petitioned the Mass. P. S. Commission for authority to issue \$25,000 7% equipment notes, to be dated April 1, 1919 and due \$2,600 each July 1, 1919 to 1923, incl.—V. 107, p. 1094.

Montreal Tramways Co.—Increased Wages Granted.—

On May 18 the Board of Arbitration in the company's controversy with its employees announced its award, granting increases running from 8 to 12 cents per hour for those paid by the hour and from 20% to 25% for those paid by the month. The award goes into effect on July 1, over 80% of the men having voted for its acceptance.—V. 108, p. 784, 379.

New York Municipal Ry. Corp.—Contract Authorized.—
 See Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. above.—V. 102, p. 2255.

N. Y. New Haven & Hartford RR.—Application Denied.
 Judge Martin T. Manton in the Federal District Court on May 23 denied the application made by Harold Norris and other minority stockholders for a limited receivership of "any and all claims and choses in action" which the corporation may have in the pending suit against certain former directors, also of any books, documents, &c., bearing on matters related to said suit. The purpose of the application was to aid the primary object of the restitution suit and as the ultimate relief sought by the application was solely such receivership, the Court denied the motion. Compare V. 108, p. 683.—V. 108, p. 1504, 1512.

Ohio Valley Electric Ry.—Restriction of Jitneys.—

The City Commissioners of Huntington, W. Va., on April 30 re-enacted an ordinance placing severe restrictions on jitneys, which was repealed in July 1918, when service on this company's lines was impaired by lack of power. Attorneys for the company stated that it was preparing to build a North Side line and would require the flotation of a bond issue to defray the cost of construction. It was explained that it would be difficult to sell bonds as long as there was no statute on the books restricting jitney traffic.—V. 106, p. 1231.

Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Ry.—Fares.—

The company on May 9 applied to the Nebraska Supreme Court at Lincoln, Neb., for permission to increase fares, alleging that its revenues are insufficient to pay interest or dividends. It claims to have spent its \$1,500,000 depreciation fund for the extension of its lines and has reached its limit in the issuance of bonds.—V. 106, p. 1797.

Ottawa Electric Ry.—Debentures Called.—

Fifteen (\$15,000) 4% debentures due July 5, 1922 have been called for payment July 5 at par and int. at the office of the company, Ottawa, Ont.—V. 108, p. 1391, 1061.

Owasco River Ry.—Decision.—

The I.-S. C. Commission on May 15 held that assessment of high charges in inter-State traffic and from industries on this railway than are maintained on similar traffic to and from industries on the New York Central and the Lehigh Valley railroads at Asburn are prejudicial. Relief of track-charge rights over the rails of the New York Central by this company was not held to be unlawful. Rules for car interchange arrangements between the company and its trunk line connection and a basis of settlement for accrued charges arising from interchange of cars were suggested by the Commission.

Paris & Mount Pleasant RR.—Co-operative Contract.—

Short line contracts were signed on May 23 by Director-General Hines with the Paris & Mount Pleasant RR., the Cheat Haven & Spruceton RR., the Georgia & Northern Ry. and Little Rover RR. For standard form of contracts for short line railroads, see V. 108, p. 235.—V. 108, p. 379.

Philadelphia Baltimore & Wash. RR.—Income 1918.—

Income from lease of road	\$2,694,036
Interest, &c., charges (net)	1,106,431
Dividends (6%)	1,586,220
Profit and loss surplus	\$1,385

—V. 108, p. 1823.

Philadelphia Co.—Strike Settled Pending Arbitration.—

See Pittsburgh Rys. below.—V. 108, p. 1937, 1611.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—No Fare Application.

Officials of the company deny rumors that it intends shortly to apply for an increased rate but state that fares are to remain as at present, 5 cents a trip, with a 3-cent charge for transfers.

Frankford Line.—

See Frankf. Tacony & Holmesb. (Elec.) Ry. above.—V. 108, p. 1721, 1265.

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. L. Ry.—Bonds.—

This company has applied to the Ohio P. U. Commission for authority to issue \$20,000,000 of its 15-year 6% debenture gold bonds dated Jan. 2, 1918, due Jan. 1, 1934 (V. 107, p. 2377; V. 108, p. 580), proceeds to be used to pay for obligations incurred in making improvements.—V. 108, p. 967.

Pittsburgh Rys.—Strike Settled Pending Arbitration.—

On May 19 the 3,000 motormen and conductors on the company's lines, who had gone on strike on May 14 for an increase in wages of 12 cents an hour, returned to work as the result of an agreement under which their demands will be presented to the National War Labor Board for mediation. Both sides to the controversy reserve the right to reject the findings of the Board.

Coupon Payment.—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., on or about May 19 received sufficient funds to pay the April 1 coupons of the Pittsburgh Rys., General Mortgage 5% bonds.—V. 108, p. 1512, 870.

Railroad Rates.—Supreme Court Decision.—

The U. S. Supreme Court has handed down a decision sustaining a ruling by the U. S. District Court of Oregon, justifying the all-rail rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds on ship steel from Pittsburgh to Pacific Coast points. The opinion was written by Justice Brandeis and was in connection with an appeal taken by the Skinner & Eddy Corp. of Seattle, Wash.—V. 106, p. 715, 608.

Rhode Island Co.—Court Declares Leases Terminated.—

By the terms of a formal decree entered in the Superior Court at Providence on May 14, by Judge Tanner, the receivers are to retain possession of the lines of the lessor companies until May 28; the receivers are to pay \$50,000 on account of the rental due from the Rhode Island Co. (upward

of \$330,000 is now owed for rentals), and the leases dated June 24, 1902 from the Union RR., the Pawtucket Street Ry. and the Rhode Island Suburban Ry., respectively, to the Rhode Island Co., are declared to have terminated on April 21 for the default of the Rhode Island Co. In the petition the lessor companies requested that they may be allowed to take back their properties from the Rhode Island Co.'s possession. In order to do this, the question of ownership must first be determined in regard to much of the property. The matter of the appointment of a master to make an investigation and report to the court as to just what the lessor companies own was continued until May 28.—V. 108, p. 1938, 1611.

Rhode Island Suburban Ry.—Asks for Deposits of Bonds, &c.—

See Rhode Island Co. above, also United Traction & Electric Co. below.—V. 108, p. 1611, 1061.

Rochester & Syracuse (Elec.) RR.—Rates—Strike.—

The New York Public Service Commission for the Second District has approved proposed increased fares on the company's lines on a 3-cents-per-mile basis except in the city of Rochester. A five-cent fare is to be charged from Rockwood St. to the city terminal of the New York State Rys.

On May 12, 87 conductors and motormen employed by this company went on a strike, having refused to comply with the management's request that they join the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees. The strikers are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors.—V. 108, p. 1823.

St. Louis & Hannibal RR.—Seeks Permission to Junk.

The company on May 2 filed an application with the Missouri P. S. Commission to cease operation and junk its entire property and sell the equipment. The original cost of the property is given as \$1,118,894. It was sold at a trustee sale in 1917 (V. 106, p. 1901). The main line, single track, is about 86 miles in length, between Hannibal and Gilmore. There is also a branch line between New London and Perry, 18 miles.

From Jan. 1, 1918 to Mar. 31, 1919 the operation of the road resulted in a net loss of \$26,620.—V. 107, p. 1920.

San Joaquin Light & Power Corp.—Bond Application.

The company has applied to the Calif. RR. Commission for authority to issue \$1,000,000 6% 10-Year Debentures, proceeds to be used to reimburse the company for extensions, &c., made subsequent to Jan. 1, 1917.—V. 108, p. 1826, 880.

Southern New York Power & Ry. Corp.—Offering of First Mortgage 6% Bonds.—

P. W. Brooks & Co., New York, are offering at 96 and int. \$950,000 First Mortgage 10-year 6% gold bonds, dated April 1, 1918, due April 1, 1928.

Denom. \$100, \$500, \$1,000 c*. Int. payable A. & O. in N. Y. City. Callable on any interest day at 105. Trustee, Equitable Trust Co., N. Y. Tax-exempt in New York; tax refunded in Pennsylvania; normal Federal income tax of 4% will be paid by the company.

Supplies electric light and power without competition to over 25 communities in Southern New York, with a population of more than 50,000.

Owns and operates an electric interurban railroad between the cities of Oneonta and Mohawk, connecting with Cooperstown and passing through Richfield Springs; a total of over 68 miles, and has trackage rights to Utica and Herkimer. Current for the light, power and railway departments is generated in the company's own power stations, the total requirements for six to seven months of the year being generated in two water power plants.

Valuation.—The property, incl. the property of its subsidiary, Southern New York Power Co., has been valued by the P. S. Commission, Second District, after deducting \$1,000,000 depreciation, at \$2,430,000, which amount includes over \$200,000 cash spent on extensions and improvements in 1916 and 1917.

Capitalization is reported as follows:	Authorized.	Issued.
Common stock	\$774,900	\$774,900
Preferred 7% cumulative stock	1,000,000	500,000
First Mortgage 6% bonds	5,000,000	950,000

Earnings Calendar Years 1917 and 1918 and Year Feb. 28, 1919.

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Gross earnings	\$377,516	\$411,186	\$24,325
Operating expenses and taxes	273,246	316,651	314,860
Net, after taxes	104,270	94,535	110,075
Bond interest	57,000	57,000	57,000
Balance, surplus	47,270	37,535	53,075

—V. 108, p. 1612, 270.

Spokane, Portland & Seattle Ry.—Officer.—

Charles C. Rose has been elected corporate Treasurer to succeed Paul McKay, resigned.—V. 107, p. 2188.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—Branch Lines to Be Built to Oil Fields.

J. L. Lancaster, Regional Director of the Southwestern group of railroads, has announced that this company will construct several branch lines to gridiron the oil fields of Central West Texas. It also has under consideration the double-tracking of its main line between Fort Worth and Ranger, a distance of 105 miles.—V. 108, p. 1938, 1722.

United Light & Railways Co.—Bonds Offered—Earnings.

Bonbright & Co. are offering, at 90½, yielding over 6%, \$500,000 First & Ref. Mtge. 5% gold bonds of 1912, due June 1, 1932, but redeemable, all or in part, at 102½ and int. on any interest date upon 60 days' notice. Free from present Federal income tax, but not in excess of 2%.

Extracts from Letter by Pres. Frank T. Hulswit, May 1, 1919.

Combined Capitalization in Hands of Public (Following Present Financing)

Capital stock, Com., \$6,883,200; prof. (6% cum.), \$10,123,400	\$17,006,600
First & Ref. mtgs. 5% bonds, due June 1, 1932 (incl. this issue)	\$9,250,100
6% gold coupon notes, due Jan. 1, 1920	1,500,000
Bond debentures, "A" 6%, "B" 7%, \$1,500,000 each	3,000,000
Convertible 6% debentures, due Nov. 1, 1928	2,000,000
Divisional bonds and stocks on portions of the properties	16,612,499

* Does not include First & Ref. M. 5% bonds, pledged as collateral to secured and coupon notes.

Consolidated Earnings Statement (United Lt. & Rys. Co. and Sub. Cos.).

	1917.	1918.	1919.
Gross earnings	\$7,038,315	\$8,115,640	\$9,568,525
Net earnings (after taxes & maint.)	\$2,692,650	\$2,758,040	\$2,830,804
Total annual prior charges			\$868,483
Annual int. on \$9,250,100 First & Ref. M. 5% bonds (including this issue)			\$462,505
\$4,500,000 secured and coupon notes			285,000

Balance, surplus

\$1,214,816

The proceeds from these bonds will partially reimburse the company for extensions, additions and improvements made during 1918, including the installation of a 22,500 k. w. turbo-generator in the Moline power station, the operation of which is resulting in material economies. See description of bonds in V. 102, p. 1898.

The company operates 21 public utility properties which it owns and-or controls, supplying without competition of like service gas, electricity, street or interurban railway service in 53 communities, having a population estimated at 600,000.

These bonds are followed by \$2,000,000 convertible 6% debentures, \$10,123,400 pref. stock and \$6,883,200 com. stock, paying 6% and 4%, respectively, having a present aggregate market value of over \$12,250,000. For map, &c., of the system, see p. 51 & 52 of "Electric Railway Section."

Increased Fares for Subsidiary.—

It is expected that the increased fare bill passed by the Michigan Legislature, and which calls for an increase in steam and electric interurban passenger rates from 2 cents to 2½ cents and 3 cents a mile, will be favorably reflected in the earnings of the Grand Rapids, Grand Haven & Muskegon Ry., a subsidiary of this company. The new rates become effective in August next and the law remains in effect until repealed.

Due to the higher rates charged for service and also to the increasing number of consumers, the principal subsidiaries of the United Light & Rys. Co. are reporting substantial gains in gross revenues.—V. 108, p. 481.

United Traction & Electric Co., Providence.—Deposits.
 The three protective committees representing respectively the holders of the (a) United Traction & Electric Co. First Mtge. 5s of 1933—P. L. Spaulding is Chairman (V. 108, p. 975)—(b) the stock of said company (see below) and (c) the Rhode Island Suburban Ry. First Mtge. 4s of 1950, the Pawtucket Valley Electric Street Ry. First Mtge. 5s of 1933 and the Cumberland Street Ry. First Mtge. 6s (see below), in an endeavor to bring about a satisfactory reorganization announce that the Rhode Island Legislature has given its assistance by granting a special charter to the Governor, the Bank Commissioner and the Chairman of the Board of Tax Commissioners, creating a new corporation (the United Electric Rys. Co.—see Rhode Island Co., V. 108, p. 1938), authorized to acquire and operate the properties now owned and operated by the several companies. The depositaries already hold a majority of both the bonds and the stock of the several companies, but are urging all the holders of these securities to deposit them with their respective depositaries.
Protective Committee (United Traction & Electric Co. stock).—H. Martin Brown, Herbert J. Wells, Frederick S. Peck, Philip Stockton, Webster Knight, Andrew E. Jencks, Cornelius S. Sweetland, Sec., Providence, R. I. Depositary, Industrial Trust Co., Providence, R. I.
Protective Committee (Rhode Island Suburban Ry., Pawtucket Valley Electric St. Ry. and Cumberland St. Ry.).—Michael F. Dooley, Edward B. Aldrich, Benjamin A. Jackson, George L. Shepley, Frederick S. Peck, George C. Clark, Jr., O. H. W. Manderville, Sec., Providence, R. I. Depositaries, National Exchange Bank, Providence, R. I., or Bankers Trust Co., New York.
 As to termination of leases see Rhode Island Co., above.—V. 108, p. 2023, 1938.

Wabash Railway.—Director.
 W. F. Bender has been elected a director to succeed E. F. Kearney, deceased.—V. 108, p. 1929.

Washington Ry. & Electric Co.—No Common Dividend.
 The directors have decided to omit the quarterly dividend on the common stock usually paid June 1. In 1918 5% was paid, 1 1/4% quarterly.—V. 108, p. 1267.

West Side Belt RR.—Annual Report.
 See Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. Co. under "Financial Reports" above.—V. 108, p. 81.

Winston-Salem Southbound Ry.—Valuation.
 On May 15 the I.-S. C. Commission estimated the valuation of the property to be \$4,270,643 for the cost of reproducing now, \$3,974,343 as the cost of reproduction less depreciation. Tentative estimates submitted to the commission of the original cost of the railroad fixed the amount at \$5,153,996, this amount later being changed to \$5,598,999.—V. 108, p. 270.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Ajax Rubber Co., Inc.—Earnings.
 The following published statement is pronounced correct: The net earnings for the four months ended April 30 1919, before taxes, aggregated \$1,754,495, being equal to over \$10 50 a share on the stock. Current assets as of April 30 were approximately \$12,350,000 and current liabilities \$5,750,000, leaving net working balance of about \$6,600,000.—V. 108, p. 880, 782.

Altoona Coal & Coke Co.—Bonds Called.
 Fifteen (\$15,000) First Mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds, dated June 1 1916, have been called for payment on or after June 2 at 102 1/2% and int. at the Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia.—V. 103, p. 408.

American Bosch Magneto Corp.—Notes Called—Div.
 The directors have called for payment on July 15, six months in advance, \$600,000 notes due Jan. 15 1920.
 A quarterly dividend of \$1 50 has been declared, payable June 30 to holders of record June 16. An initial dividend of \$1 50 was paid in April last.—V. 108, p. 2019, 1938.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.—Plant at Erie, Pa., Taken Over by Government.
 Announcement was made on May 15 that the Government had taken over as an arsenal, the plant at Erie, Pa., which had been purchased to manufacture shells for the British Government and subsequently was enlarged to make howitzers for the United States. The price to be paid for the plant has not yet been settled.—V. 108, p. 1162.

American & British Manufacturing Co.—Annual Report—Plan of Reorganization.
 The annual report is cited on a preceding page.

Secretary Charles W. Waller announces that a special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office, Room 1505, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, N. Y., on May 29 to vote on the following plan, dated May 1, the management having in view (a) the liquidation of the 96%, or \$1,920,000, of accumulated dividends on the pref. stock; (b) the cancellation of the p. & l. deficit of \$7,581,866 occasioned by the overvaluation of plants at organization; (c) "regular dividends on the [new] pref. stock and probably upon the [new] common stock":

Present Stock Capitalization, Aggregating \$11,920,000.
 Preferred stock, par value \$100 per share.....\$2,000,000
 Accumulated preferred dividends at 6% per annum, from Aug. 1902, aggregating at least 96%, or.....1,920,000
 Common stock, par value \$100 per share, or.....8,000,000
 From the outset, the common stock represented a heavy over-capitalization, to meet which, in its balance sheet, the corporation was compelled to either carry the appraisal of the plants and equipment far in excess of their true value, as was done for many years, giving such plants and equipment a valuation of \$10,000,000, or as is now being done, carrying the value of the plants and equipment at a fair valuation, and meeting the deficit in the balance sheet thereby created, by a lump sum, classed as unamortized development charges. In the last balance sheet this amount was fixed at \$7,581,866.

Proposed New Company—American & British Mfg. Corporation.
 It is contemplated that a new company shall be organized under the laws of N. Y. State, to be known as American & British Mfg. Corporation, and shall acquire through a syndicate all of the property and assets, through purchase by conveyance from the old company, subject to the existing bond issue of \$500,000, which lien the new company will assume, and subject to all liabilities of every nature (except capital stock liabilities) which the new company will also assume and agree to pay as part consideration.

In addition thereto, the new company will pay to the old company, as further consideration therefor, the sum of \$1,000,000, upon condition that the old company shall accept, to apply upon the purchase price of \$1,000,000 and allow due credit thereon, such of its preferred stock as may be presented, duly transferred in blank, and "surrendered for cancellation" upon the basis of their distributive value, based upon such purchase price, to wit: \$50 per share, for each share of preferred stock so presented. The balance of such purchase price to be paid in cash.

Proposed Authorized Capital Stock of New Company.
 Preferred stock, 6% cumulative, preferred as to both assets and divs. Par \$100 per share. All issuable in reorganization.....\$3,000,000
 Common stock, without nominal or par value. All issuable in reorganization.....52,000 shares

Syndicate.—For the purpose of meeting the cash requirements of the plan, a syndicate has been formed by George C. Van Tuyl Jr., Frank H. Ray and John G. Gray, as syndicate managers.

Subject to the approval of two-thirds of the preferred stock and two-thirds of the common stock of the old company, to the sale of the assets as aforesaid, the syndicate will, at the purchase price of \$1,000,000, acquire all the assets, and in exchange for the same will accept the entire capital stock of the new company, both preferred and common, fully paid and non-assessable, which it will then offer to the present stockholders, upon the following terms, the old preferred stock accepted in exchange to be

credited upon the purchase price at \$50 a share and any balance of the purchase price to be paid through the syndicate by the new company to the old company in cash.

(1) Each holder of one share of preferred stock, of the par value of \$100, shall be entitled, at his option, to any one of the following results:
 (a) Upon transfer of his stock certificate in blank, with proper transfer stamps attached, to the syndicate, to receive, without payment therefor, 1 1/2 shares of preferred stock of the new company, of the total par value of \$150, and, in addition thereto, one share of the common stock of the new company. [If this option be accepted by all the preferred shareholders, they would receive all of the \$3,000,000 new pref. stock and 20,000 shares of the new common.—Ed.]
 (b) Upon like transfer of his certificate, as set forth in "(a)," instead of stock in the new company, the sum of \$50 in cash.
 (c) Upon final dissolution of the old company, such distributive share in the purchase price consideration of \$1,000,000, as 20,000 shares of preferred stock bears to the net remaining purchase price.
 (2) Each holder of one share of common stock, of the par value of \$100, shall be entitled at his option to either of the following results:
 (a) Upon transfer of his stock certificate in blank, with proper transfer stamps attached, to the syndicate, to receive, without payment therefor, one-third of a share of common stock of the new company, without nominal or par value. [If this option be accepted by all the common shareholders, they will receive in the aggregate 26,666 2/3 shares of new common.—Ed.]
 (b) Upon like transfer of his certificate, as set forth in "(a)," instead of stock in the new company, the sum of \$2 in cash.
 Upon completion of the reorganization, it is contemplated to dissolve the old co., under the statutes of the State of New York.—V. 108, p. 823.

American Gas & Electric Co.—To Increase Stock.
 The stockholders will vote June 9 on increasing the authorized capital stock from \$15,000,000, consisting of \$7,500,000 preferred and \$7,500,000 common (par \$50) to \$50,000,000 consisting of \$25,000,000 preferred and \$25,000,000 common (par \$50).—V. 107, p. 2291.

American International Corp.—Common Stock Listed.
 The Boston Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 490,000 shares of common stock, par \$100 (\$60 paid in now and balance called for payment)—V. 108, p. 1823.

American Malt & Grain Co.—Trustees Accept Purchase Offer.
 The trustees in liquidation of the company on May 17 accepted the offer of the American Malt & Grain Co. to purchase for \$995,000 the real estate plant, &c., subject to the approval of the Chancery Court of N. J. The matter will be submitted on May 26.
 Russell H. Landale, Chairman of the liquidating trustees, is quoted as saying that, "should the sale of the company's plants be approved by the Chancery Court of New Jersey, total assets of the company will not be sufficient to leave any equity for common stockholders."
 The amount of outstanding First Ref. 5s has been reduced to \$322,000.—V. 108, p. 1612, 1391.

American Manufacturing Co. of West Virginia.
 Holders of the certificates of interest issued by the St. Louis Union Trust Co. to the shareholders of this company, pursuant to agreement of Jan. 21 1911, are notified that a final distribution, equal to 10 cents per share of original stock represented by said certificates will be paid on May 25 to the registered holders at office of said trust company.—V. 108, p. 1128.

American Railway Express Co.—Monthly Deficit—Wells, Fargo & Co. Owns \$10,500,000 Stock.—No Guaranty.
 See Wells, Fargo & Co. under "Reports" above.
 For the eight months ended Feb. 28 1919 the Director-General reports the deficit shown by the American Railway Express Co. as about \$14,540,000 (see V. 108, p. 1891).

The operating deficit after taxes for the six months ended Dec. 31 1918 is reported as \$9,870,316, as follows:

1918	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Deficit	\$1,235,649	\$525,178	\$1,831,175	\$1,665,751	\$1,874,538	\$2,739,025

 The three old companies own all the stock of the American Railway Express, but are not liable for the aforesaid deficit, which must be met by the U. S. RR. Administration. On the other hand, they receive no guaranty of income from the Administration for the use of their properties.—V. 108, p. 271.

American Steel Foundries.—Quarterly Earnings, &c.
 Data reported to N. Y. Stock Exch. permit the following comparison:

1st Quarter	1919	1918	Dividends	1919	1918
Net earnings	\$1,827,967	\$2,059,850	(2%) \$343,680(1 1/2%) \$300,720		
Other income	50,830	41,170	Int., skg. fd., &c.	14,675	46,427
Total income	\$1,878,806	\$2,101,020	Balance, surplus	\$950,451	\$1,206,873
Federal taxes	\$570,000	\$548,000			

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Assets—	Mar. 31 '19	Dec. 31 '18	Liabilities—	Mar. 31 '19	Dec. 31 '18
Real estate, plant, equipment, good.	\$	\$	Capital stock	17,184,000	17,184,000
Other real estate	20,979,773	21,003,825	4% debentures	1,372,800	1,372,800
Miscell. securities	298,630	298,630	Accts. payable and pay-rolls acc'd	1,605,340	3,064,134
Inventories	4,799,841	6,379,047	Prov. for war, excess profits, income, &c., taxes	1,726,147	1,546,130
Accounts and bills receivable (less reserves)	7,130,377	6,845,970	Accrued interest on bonds and debts	9,182	22,880
Cash	1,163,957	382,535	Reserves	672,543	707,000
Deferred charges	107,360	53,571	Approp. surplus	65,294,403	5,313,403
			Profit and loss	65,052,297	7,182,816
Total	36,016,682	36,483,194	Total	36,016,682	36,483,194

a After deducting depreciation reserve, \$1,068,939. b Includes appropriated surplus for bond sinking fund reserve, \$3,249,403, and for debenture retirement reserve, \$2,145,000. c After adding discount on debentures retired, \$81,000. *This includes company's stock, \$33,798; debentures, \$90,200; miscell., \$11,383; Great Britain secured gold notes, \$467,500, and U. S. Liberty bonds, \$933,854.

Listed.
 The N. Y. Stock Exchange on May 5 authorized the listing of \$17,184,000 common stock, par value \$33 1/3 per share in exchange for present outstanding certificates, par value \$100 per share, with authority to substitute permanent engraved certificates of the par value of \$33 1/3 per share, on official notice of issuance, in exchange for temporary certificates of the par value of \$33 1/3 per share, or in exchange for present outstanding certificates of the par value of \$100 per share.—V. 108, p. 1722, 1612.

American Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Directors.
 S. Z. Mitchell, Edward P. Currier and James F. Shaw have been elected directors.—V. 108, p. 1938.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Return of Wires to Company.
 President Vail of the Bell system and President Robinson of the Independent Telephone Association on May 18 issued the following joint statement:

On midnight July 31 1918, under the authority of Congress for war purposes, the President took supervision, possession, control and operation of the telephone systems of the country and has since operated them. The war has practically ceased. The public press is strongly demanding and the general public and the owners of the telephone properties are urging that they be returned as speedily as possible, that former conditions may be restored and more satisfactory service be afforded.
 The President and the Postmaster-General have announced that this will be done as soon as adequate arrangements be provided for receiving and advantageously operating them. It remains only for Congress to enact such legislation as speedily as possible.
 The expenses of these systems have largely increased during the past year for wages alone at the rate of more than \$20,000,000 per annum. This was inevitable and necessary by reason of larger proportional increases by the railroads and the industries of the country. The revenues are inadequate to care for such increases and the deficit of the Government on that account to date is large and steadily increasing.

The Postmaster-General ordered that steps be taken to secure adequate revenues, but contentions with the regulatory authorities of the States not yet settled have prevented such adjustments.

If such conditions continue necessarily the credit of the operating companies will be impaired, proper expenses cannot be met, the past operating forces cannot be retained, needed extensions and satisfactory service cannot be provided. A deterioration will ensue which in some localities may threaten a recurrence to public ownership or operation in order to care even inadequately for public needs. By prompt action Congress can prevent this contingency.

(See also Mackay Companies below and President Wilson's message to Congress under "Current Events" on a preceding page.)—V. 108, p. 1513, 1276.

Baldwin Locomotive Works.—Recapitalization.—Officers.
The "Philadelphia News Bureau" on May 18 said: "Reports that a recapitalization is proposed continues to be heard in financial circles, one of these being to the effect that a new company will be formed to take over the present company. The plan, it is understood, is calculated to compensate the common stockholders for the loss of dividends for several years. While it was intimated that the whole plan would soon be outlined in a legal advertisement, it was rumored that the last word had not been said."

"If the plan of a new company is adopted, it is rumored that the new company will also take in the controlled Standard Steel Works and the Southwark Foundry & Machine Co. During the war hundreds of thousands of dollars were put into Baldwin and the facilities have been greatly augmented. Capitalization of these improvements can be done by forming a new company. An alternative proposition would be to increase the capital."

William de Krafft has been elected Vice-President and Treasurer and Arthur L. Church Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Arthur E. Newbold has been elected Chairman of the Board to succeed William L. Austin, resigned. Mr. Austin was made Vice-Chairman. Mr. Newbold also was made a director to succeed Samuel McRoberts, resigned.—V. 108, p. 1938.

Beacon Rubber Shoe Co.—Prof. Stock Reduced.
A certificate has been filed in Boston reducing the preferred stock from \$850,000 to \$810,000.—V. 101, p. 1808, 1191.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.—Increased Rates.
The Quebec Board of Railway Commissioners handed down on May 13 a decision granting the company a 10% increase in exchange rates. The company had applied for a 20% increase. The long-distance rates as filed were not objected to and were allowed. It is estimated that the new rates will be sufficient to provide \$1,100,000 additional revenue.—V. 107, p. 601.

Bethlehem Steel Corp.—Favorable Decision.
A Jury on May 16 awarded a verdict of \$900,000 in the company's suit to recover \$2,900,000 from the Lehigh Valley RR. for ammunition destroyed in the "Black Tom" explosion on July 30, 1916.—V. 108, p. 1722, 1391.

British-American Tobacco Co.—New Stock, &c.
It is reported that early in June the stockholders will be allowed to subscribe pro rata for an issue of new stock.

An interim dividend of 6% has been declared on the ordinary shares, free of British income tax.—V. 108, p. 2024.

Butte & Superior Mining Co.—Earnings.
Results for Quarters ending—
Mar. 31 '19. Dec. 31 '18.
Net value zinc concentrates at mill.....\$382,159 \$983,362
Net value lead concentrates at mill and residues.. 250,337 398,352
Miscellaneous..... 19,194 20,263
Operating costs, taxes, &c.....\$651,687 \$1,401,977
Profits..... 768,065 1,305,471

The above statement includes depreciation and expenses incurred during the strike in February, but no allowances have been made for depletion. The average price of spelter used for estimating the profits for the quarter was 6.189 cents. The cost of mining was reduced to \$6.40 per ton of ore, a decrease of about \$1.55 per ton from the previous quarter.—V. 108, p. 1938, 975.

California Electric Generating Co.—Control, &c.
See Great Western Power Co. below.—V. 106, p. 601.

Carson Hill Gold Mining Co.—Listed in Boston.
The Boston Stock Exchange on May 5 admitted to list 185,914 of the total authorized stock capitalization of 250,000 shares of \$1 par value (non-assessable), with agreement to list a further 14,096 shares when issued for additional Carson Hill Mines, Inc., stock.

(J.I.) Case Thresh. Mach. Co.—Bonds Called—Obituary.
The company has called for redemption all of its First Mtge. bonds which fall due Dec. 1, 1923, the same being all outstanding bonds bearing numbers from 8001 to 10,000, incl., of an aggregate face value of principal of \$791,000. These bonds will be redeemed at 103 and int. at the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or the First National Bank, N. Y. City, on June 1. Frederick Robinson, a director, died April 22.—V. 108, p. 1268.

Central Hudson Gas & Electric Co.—Sells Bonds.
The residents and consumers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., have subscribed to \$750,000 7% 10-Year Debenture bonds recently offered (V. 108, p. 1277). The consumers were given the privilege of buying the bonds on the installment plan.—V. 108, p. 1277, 1167.

Central Foundry Co., N. Y.—Proposed Amalgamation.
We have confirmed the report that leading interests in the company are preparing a plan for the exchange of the company's stock for stock of the Iron Products Corporation, a new company which has acquired the stock of the Essex Foundry Co. The new corporation, which will act as a holding company for the other properties mentioned, will have an authorized issue of \$3,000,000 8% cumulative preferred stock, convertible into common at \$60, and an authorized issue of 150,000 shares of common without par value, but no bond issue.

It is expected that other companies will be acquired later on to round out the organization as a complete unit. George A. Harder, President of Essex Foundry Co. and recently elected to that office in Central Foundry Co., is to be President of the new organization.

Mr. Harder's father some years ago sold the Monitor furnace to the Central Iron & Steel Co. (owned by the Central Foundry Co.). Subsequently this Essex Foundry was established and now that it is desired to expand and unite the enterprises, the son has been chosen as the proper man to head the combination. It is believed the company's pipe business is capable of much development.—V. 108, p. 2024, 1823.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.—Extra Dividend.
The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 and an extra of 50 cents, both payable June 19 to holders of record May 31. A like amount was paid in March last.—V. 108, p. 1939, 786.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Earnings 3 Mos. End. Mar. 31.
Manufacturing profits...\$1,140,635 Total income.....\$500,134
Expenses..... 642,399 Interest and taxes..... 159,176
Dep'n, renewals & sink. rd. 146,575
Balance..... \$498,236 Balance, surplus..... \$194,453
Other income..... 1,898
Comparison of Sundry Important Items of Bal. Sheet Mar. 31 '19 & Dec. 31 '18.
Mar. '19. Dec. '18.
Assets—
Cash..... 912,834 674,627
Accts. & notes rec'd. 3,256,879 2,799,373
Inventories..... 3,408,004 4,961,094
* Including Federal taxes.—V. 108, p. 1162.

Chile Copper Co.—Production (Pounds).
1919. 1918. 1917.
Month of April..... 5,024,000 7,770,000 8,028,000
Jan. 1 to April 30..... 21,624,611 32,646,512 30,554,000
—V. 108, p. 1939, 1612.

Chino Copper Co., New York.—Quarterly Report.

An official circular dated May 12 says in substance:

The gross production of copper contained in the concentrates from milling operations for the first quarter aggregated 11,512,123 lbs., compared with 20,121,391 lbs. for the fourth quarter of 1918, viz.:

First Quarter 1919—		Fourth Quarter 1918—	
	Pounds.		Pounds.
January.....	4,178,393	October.....	7,314,950
February.....	3,339,332	November.....	6,534,670
March.....	3,994,408	December.....	6,271,771

The cost per pound of net copper produced from milling operations for the first quarter, after allowing for smelter deductions and including depreciation (but without credits of about 0.41 cts. for gold and silver), was 15.03 cts., compared with 15.89 cts. for the fourth quarter of 1918. The cost figures here shown do not include any charge for Federal income or excess profits taxes because the financial outcome of operations for the first quarter does not justify estimates of reserves for such taxes.

Results for Quarters ending—

	Mar. 31 '19.	Dec. 31 '18.
Income from copper production.....	def. \$218,256	\$27,410
Misc. income, incl. payments for precious metals.....	44,813	39,391
Total.....	def. \$173,441	\$66,801
Distribution to stockholders.....	652,485	869,980

Deficit after disbursements to stockholders... def. \$825,927 \$803,179

The above figures are based on a carrying price for copper of 13.04 cts. per pound for the first quarter of 1919, calculated in the usual manner, by inventorying all unsold copper at 13 1/2 cts. per pound. The resulting figure is lower than current market quotations, due in part to small sales and in part to cancellations of sales that were carried in the previous quarter at higher figures. The figures for the fourth quarter of 1918 are based on a price for copper of 13.24 cts. per pound.

A capital distribution amounting to 75 cts. per share was declared and paid during the quarter.

It is hoped that operations can be continued at the present rate of about 50% capacity until a demand reappears for metal at prices that will afford a reasonable margin of profit.—V. 108, p. 2024, 1933.

Citizens Gas Co., Indianapolis.—Stock at Auction.
As authorized by the directors on March 27, the company will offer for sale at auction, at its office in Indianapolis, on May 29 next, 20,000 shares of its capital stock of a par value of \$25 per share.—V. 108, p. 1514.

City Electric Co. (San Francisco)—Merger—Bonds.
See Great Western Power Co. below.—V. 107, p. 184.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.—Earnings.
3 Months to March 31—
1919. 1918.
Gross receipts.....\$10,071,785 \$11,931,230
Net earnings..... 940,401 2,348,280
Other income..... 138,230 131,990

Gross income..... \$1,078,631 \$2,480,270
Interest, taxes, sinking fund, &c..... 677,247 756,220

Balance..... \$401,384 \$1,724,050
—V. 108, p. 1939, 1612.

Connecticut Mills Co.—Offering of Preferred Stock.
Blake Bros. & Co. and Imbrie & Co. are offering at 98 1/2% and accrued dividends, netting about 7.10%, \$500,000 7% cumulative first preferred stock. (See advertisement on another page.)

Authorized, \$1,500,000; outstanding, \$888,000; par, \$100. Divs. payable quarterly Feb. 1, &c. Callable as a whole, or in part, for the sinking fund at 115 and accrued divs. Preferred as to assets and dividends.

Company.—Incorp. in 1916 in Mass. as successor to a company founded in 1911. Manufactures standard cotton fabrics for automobile tires. Products are used in large quantities by the biggest tire manufacturers of the country. Property consists of a fully equipped modern factory located at Danielson, Conn. Owns all the stock of the Taunton Cotton Mills Co., a yarn mill at East Taunton, Mass.

Capitalization as Reported by Bankers—
First preferred cumulative 7% stock..... \$888,000 \$1,500,000
Second preferred 8% stock..... 500,000 500,000
Common stock..... 562,500

Earnings.—For the past 7 years annual net earnings have averaged over four times the amount of the dividends on the first pref. stock than outstanding, and for 1918 were at the rate of nearly six times the amount of the dividend on the first pref. stock then outstanding. The surplus has increased from \$177,429 in 1916 to \$1,027,809 on Jan. 11, 1919.

Financial Statement Jan. 11 1919, Before Giving Effect to New Issue of \$500,000 First Preferred Stock.

Assets—	Liabilities—
Plant & equip. (less reserve) \$690,132	First preferred stock..... *\$500,000
Investments..... 383,215	Second preferred stock..... 500,000
Treasury stock..... 112,000	Common stock..... 550,000
Prepaid int. & insurance..... 17,270	Notes payable..... 265,000
Good-will (less reserve)..... 400,000	Accounts payable..... 116
Cash..... 622,939	Accrued labor..... 17,081
Accounts receivable..... 316,286	Reserve for taxes..... 105,000
Inventories..... 453,166	Surplus..... 1,027,810
Liberty bonds..... 60,000	
	Total (assets & liab.)..... \$3,055,007

* Since the issuance of this statement \$112,000 first pref. stock has been retired by the sinking fund and canceled.—V. 102, p. 2256.

Consol. Arizona Smelting Co.—Copper Prod. (in Lbs.).
1919—April—1918. Decrease. 1919—April—1918. Decrease.
770,000. 2,000,000 1,230,000 3,560,000 7,870,000 4,310,000
—V. 108, p. 1823, 1167.

Consolidated Cigar Corporation.—Merger—Sale of Preferred Stock.
Tucker, Anthony & Co. and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler announce the sale of the entire issue of this new consolidated company's \$4,000,000 7% cumulative preferred stock. The offering price was 97, with bonus of 20% in common stock. An advertisement appears on another page as a matter of record.

Preferred as to dividends and assets. Par value of shares, \$100. Dividends payable Q-M. Annual cumulative sinking fund, 2% of the present outstanding pref. stock. Callable as a whole or in part for the sinking fund at 110. Transfer agent, Columbia Trust Co. Registrar, Mercantile Trust Co.

Capitalization—
7% cumulative preferred stock..... Authorized. \$5,000,000
Common stock (no par value)..... Shares 90,000 \$4,000,000

Data from Letter of President S. T. Gilbert.

This corporation has acquired the properties and 24 factories of six long established concerns, namely E. M. Schwarz & Co., Inc., New York; T. J. Dunn & Co., New York; Jose Lovera, Tampa, Fla.; Lilies Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich.; El Sidelco Cigar Co., Tampa, Fla.; Samuel I. Davis, Tampa, Fla. These concerns manufacture over 300,000,000 cigars per annum and among these are several of the most popular and widely sold brands in the United States, viz., "La Azora," "The Harvester," "Lovera," "El Sidelco," "Mozart," and the "New Batchelor." The company's 24 plants are located in Tampa, Key West, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Delaware, Cincinnati, Detroit, Poughkeepsie, Allentown, Copley, Harrisburg and other cities. The net quick assets of the company amount to approximately \$120 per share of the outstanding preferred stock.

For the last three years the combined earnings of the properties acquired (after allowing for interest and taxes based on the new capitalization, and for an estimated amount for management salaries), were more than 2 1/2 times the annual dividend requirements of the present issue of preferred stock. Estimated earnings for 1919 over \$800,000.

The property is free from bonded debt, and no mortgage or lien can be placed on the property without the written consent of at least two-thirds in amount of the preferred stock then outstanding. In case the company

falls to pay three successive quarterly dividends on the preferred stock, the preferred stockholders will have the right to elect a majority of the board of directors. A sinking fund of \$80,000 p. a. will provide for the retirement of preferred stock.

Directors and Officers of the Consolidated Company.—On May 22 the following directors were elected: W. B. Joyce, Duncan A. Holmes, C. R. Ford, Julius Lichtenstein, T. P. Werner, Samuel Gilbert, D. Emil Kline and W. A. Tucker. Officers: Samuel Gilbert, President; D. Emil Kline, Vice-Pres., and W. A. Tucker, Chairman of the Board. Application will be made at once to list both the preferred and common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

Consolidated Elec. Co. (San Fran.).—Merger—Bonds. See Great Western Power Co. below.—V. 101, p. 1976.

Consolidated Steel Corporation.—Directors and Officers. Officers.—President, E. A. S. Clarke; Vice-President, H. H. Barbour; Treasurer, Mark M. Michael; Sec. & Comptroller, L. W. Hesselman; Traffic Manager, William Heyman.

Directors.—E. G. Grace, W. A. Thomas, C. H. McCollough Jr., A. F. Huston, A. C. Dinkey, J. A. Topping, Severn T. Kerr, J. Warner, Alexander Glass, J. A. Cambell, E. A. S. Clarke.—V. 108, p. 174.

Crown Oil & Refining Co.—Offering of First Mortgage Serial Convertible 7% Gold Bonds.—Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Hemphill, Noyes & Co. are offering at 99½ for 1920, 99 for 1921 and 98½ for 1922 maturity, \$1,150,000 (closed) First Mortgage Serial Convertible 7% gold bonds. Dated May 1 1919. Due (Series A) \$250,000 July 1 1920; (Series B) \$300,000 July 1 1921; (Series C) \$600,000 July 1 1922.

Int. payable J. & J. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c*. Redeemable at any time upon 30 days' notice at 110 and accrued int. Convertible, Series A, until maturity; and Series B and C until May 1 1921, into common stock in the ratio of \$115 of bonds for \$100 of stock. The company agrees to pay any normal Federal income tax up to 4%. Mechanics' & Metals' National Bank of N. Y. City, trustee. A circular shows:

Company.—Incorporated Sept. 4 1917 in Texas. **Security.**—Secured by a first mortgage upon the tangible property. **Property.**—Includes leasehold interests in the Goose Creek, Texas, field, which net the company approximately 1,000 barrels per day of settled production, and interests in West Columbia, Texas, field, from which the company is producing between 4,000 and 5,000 bbls. per day. The refinery now under construction on the Houston Ship Channel will have a capacity of 5,000 bbls. of oil per day.

Earnings.—From Sept. 4 1917 to March 31 1919 oil to the value of \$893,219 was produced and sold. During this period, the holdings were developed and proven at a total cost of \$685,294, including ample reserves for depletion, depreciation and Federal taxes. Dividends of \$160,000, or 10% on the then outstanding capital stock, were paid during 1918.

Dividends and Sinking Fund.—While these bonds are outstanding no stock dividends in excess of cash dividends will be declared. Amounts equal to 25% of any cash dividends declared must be applied to the retirement of the bonds in addition to the fixed maturities.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to complete the refinery and for current working capital.

Detroit Seamless Steel Tubes Co.—Offering of Preferred Stock.—Bonbright & Co. and O'Hara, Ferriss & Co. are offering at 99½ the entire authorized issue of \$1,000,000 7% cumulative participating preferred stock, par \$100.

Preferred as to assets and dividends. Redeemable all or part on 30 days' notice at 115% and dividends. Divs. payable quarterly March 1, &c. After both the common and pref. stocks have received 7% in any one year, the pref. shares equally with the common in any further divs. declared, until the pref. shall have received 9%. Transfer agent, Union Trust Co. Registrar, Detroit Trust Co.

Data from Letter of President A. A. Templeton. An old and established business, manufacturing seamless steel tubes for mechanical uses in automobiles, &c., and marine, locomotive, threshing machine and steam shovel boilers. Upon completion of their new plant, will be one of the largest independent manufacturers of seamless steel tubes in the United States. Net earnings for 1918, after deducting full depreciation, but before dividends and Federal taxes, were \$388,000; 1917, \$923,000; 1916, \$555,000; 1915, \$132,000. Average for the four years \$375,398, or over eight times the annual dividend requirements. Free from all funded or floating debt, except current accounts payable. Common stock auth., \$1,000,000; outstanding, \$300,000; par \$10. The same efficient management will continue in office.

Dome Mines Co., Ltd., Toronto.—Earnings.

Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Other Inc.	Depre- ciation	War Tax	Divs. Paid	Balance Deficit
1918-19	—	\$237,279	16,196	234,373	—	—	455,156
1917-18	1,030,758	217,906	18,553	282,329	26,384	100,000	172,254
1916-17	2,171,785	929,922	22,526	221,369	—	800,000	68,921

Edmunds & Jones Corp.—Common Div. Resumed.—A dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. This is the first distribution on the common since April 1918, when 25 cents was paid.—V. 106, p. 2563.

Electric Bond & Share Co.—Earnings.

Calendar Year	1918	1917	1916	1915
Gross income	\$2,599,674	\$3,140,020	\$2,170,915	\$1,820,337
Net income	1,450,081	2,066,389	1,566,932	1,401,085
Preferred dividends	511,773	487,710	375,553	344,647
Common dividends	689,545	644,888	1,458,222	433,778

Balance, surplus, \$257,763; \$933,791 def \$266,348 \$622,660. The balance sheet of Dec. 31 last shows cash, \$1,940,392; accounts receivable, \$375,013; notes receivable, \$6,998,796; notes payable, \$1,900,000; accts. payable, \$8,643; profit & loss surp., \$4,651,428.—V. 108, p. 1613.

Erie Lighting Co.—Offering of Preferred Stock.—In connection with the recent offering of \$500,000 7% cumulative preferred stock (V. 108, p. 2025) by Paine, Webber & Co., at 92½, to yield about 7.57% (see advertisement, page xxi of last week's "Chronicle") we give the following information:

History.—Incorp. in Pennsylvania in April 1911, as a consolidation of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. and the Northeast Electric Light & Power Co. It conducts an electric light and power business in Erie, Pa., and in the Borough of Northeast and intervening territory and does the steam heating in Erie. Current is also supplied over its high-tension transmission lines, a distance of about 30 miles, to local lighting companies in Corry and Union City.

Capitalization.—On completion of present financing:

	Authorized	Outstand'g
First Mortgage 5s (V. 108, p. 484)	\$6,000,000	\$3,000,000
7% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Common stock	1,650,000	1,650,000

This Issue.—The \$500,000 7% cumulative pref. stock now issued makes the total outstanding \$1,000,000. The proceeds of this stock and of \$1,350,000 First Mgtg. bonds (V. 108, p. 484) will be applied to reimburse the company for the cost of construction of the 16,000 k.w. steam generating station recently completed and put in operation.

Earnings.—For statement of earnings, description of plant, &c., see V. 108, p. 484, also V. 104, p. 1043.

Provisions.—The preferred stock is (a) redeemable at 110 and accrued dividends, which are payable quarterly, Jan. 1, &c.; (b) entitled to cumulative divs. in preference and priority to any on the common stock; (c) no dividend shall be declared or paid in any year upon the common stock unless the dividend on the pref. stock for such year and all accumulated divs. shall first be paid or set apart; (d) is entitled, in case of liquidation, to distribu-

tion of assets to the par value thereof, and all accumulated divs. before the holders of common stock shall be entitled to any payment; (e) no additional mortgage shall be created a lien upon the property without first obtaining the consent of the holders of at least 51% of the pref. stock issued and outstanding; (f) additional pref. stock shall not be issued unless the earnings applicable to payment of divs. for 12 months immediately preceding such issue are twice the amount of divs. required on the pref. stock issued and to be issued.

Franchises are said to be perpetual and free from burdensome restrictions.—V. 108, p. 2025, 484.

Famous Players-Lasky Corp.—Application to List.—Application has been made to the N. Y. Stock Exchange to list 200,000 shares capital stock without par value.—V. 105, p. 1108.

(William) Farrell & Sons, Inc.—Offering of Preferred Stock.—Spencer Trask & Co. and Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., New York, offered at 95 flat, with a bonus of 15% in common stock, this company's 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100. Preferred both as to assets and divs. Entire issue has been sold. See advertisement on another page.

Dividends payable quarterly, Jan. 1, &c. Redeemable in whole or in part on any div. date at \$120 and accrued divs. Transfer agent, New York Trust Co., New York. Registrar, Mercantile Trust Co., New York.

Capitalization Authorized and to Be Presently Issued.

7% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100)	\$3,000,000
Common stock (no par value)	130,000 shares
Total	\$3,130,000

The company will have no funded debt and no debt to be issued (other than purchase-money obligations) without the consent of 75% of the outstanding preferred stock.

Valuation.—Estimated value of physical property and net current assets (no account being taken of the value of good-will, leases and contracts), approximately \$4,800,000, equal to 160% of the total par value of the pref. stock.

Company.—Incorp. Jan. 29 1919 (charter amended in May 1919) in New York to acquire the business, assets and good-will of representative coal dealers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, N. Y. City, including among others: William Farrell & Son (1852), Robt. Gordon & Son, Inc. (1877), Hencken & Willenborg Co. (1870), Theford-Eltz Coal Co. (1877), S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc. (1877), O. H. Perry & Son (1879), Pattison & Bowns (1892) and Seranton & Wyoming Coal Co. (1914), representing an annual tonnage of approximately 2,750,000.

Federal Rubber Co.—Offering of Preferred Stock.—Parkinson & Burr and Estabrook & Co. are offering at par and int. an additional issue of 15,000 shares (par \$100) 7% cumulative first pref. stock, preferred as to assets and divs.

Divs. payable quarterly Jan. 1, &c. Redeemable as a whole or in part at 115 and accrued divs. upon 60 days' notice. Sinking fund provides for the purchase of this stock at not exceeding 115 and accrued divs.

Capital (After Completion of Present Financing).

	Authorized	Outst'g
7% cumulative first preferred stock	\$2,301,500	\$2,901,500
7% cum. 2nd pref. stock (conv. into com. stock)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Common stock	5,000,000	4,482,300

* In addition there is authorized such an amount of com. stock as may be required for issue to the holders of the second pref. stock who exercise their right of conversion.

Company.—Incorp. in Mass. in April 1916, successor to Federal Rubber Mfg. Co. (V. 106, p. 820). Owns and operates a plant located at Cudahy, Wis. Manufactures pneumatic tires, tire sundries and mechanical rubber goods.

Management is under the direct supervision of the interests that control The Fisk Rubber Co.

Assets.—The net tangible assets as of Feb. 28 1919 aggregate 210% of the amount of the first pref. stock outstanding, incl. that now to be issued; net quick assets are 101% of amount of first pref. stock.

Earnings.—Net earnings applicable to divs. for the 5 years ended Dec. 31 1918 have averaged \$532,707, or over 2½ times the div. requirements for the first pref. stock outstanding, including that now to be issued; net earnings applicable for 1918 amounted to \$689,880 after tax deductions of \$343,709, or over 3 times the div. requirements.

Protective Provisions.—Non-payment of dividends totaling 7% on the first pref. stock will entitle holders thereof to exclusive voting power (except as below stated) as long as there shall be any arrears in such dividends. Without the consent of 75% of the outstanding first pref. and 2nd pref. stock (each voting separately) the company cannot (1) dispose of any important part of its plant; (2) create or guarantee any bonds and notes running more than one year; (3) create any stock having priority over the authorized first pref. stock or increase the authorized amount.

Sinking Fund, &c.—On Feb. 1 each year 5% of the aggregate amount of the first pref. stock at any time issued, or 10% of the annual net earnings for the year, whichever sum is the greater is set aside to retire the pref. shares. \$98,500 has been retired in this way.

General Asphalt Co.—Reduction in Bonds—New Stock—Outlook for Dividends—No Merger.

The amount of 6% 10-year sink. fund gold debentures due 1925 on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange has been reduced from \$1,690,000 to \$1,650,000, \$140,000 having been canceled by operation of sinking fund May 7.

At the annual meeting held May 13, President Sewell stated that within the past six weeks treasury stock was sold to finance the development and improvements of the company's business. The total sold, consisting of \$860,000 preferred stock at slightly over par and \$138,000 common stock at 72 and a fraction, realized \$950,000. A portion of this sum will be expended on the Madison, Ill., plant.

Speaking about the outlook for a dividend on the common stock, Mr. Sewell said: "While we desire to pay dividends on the common stock, we are still looking for the time when the business of the company will be expanded to a point where it can disburse dividends on the common shares."

Mr. Sewell denied that the Royal Dutch-Shell Co. had been negotiating to get control of the company, notwithstanding rumors to that effect.—V. 108, p. 1932, 1824.

General Electric Co.—Extra Dividend.—The directors have declared a dividend of 2% payable in stock at par along with the regular quarterly dividend of 32 per share in cash, payable July 15 1919 to stockholders of record June 7 1918. Stockholders will be paid the cash value of fractions of shares arising out of the stock dividend based on the market price June 7, except as to those who request scrip certificates for fractions. A stock dividend of 2% was paid with the regular quarterly in Jan. and July 1918 and Jan. 1919.—V. 108, p. 2025.

General Fire Extinguisher Co.—Obituary.—See Gorham Manufacturing Co. below.—V. 96, p. 1159.

Gorham Manufacturing Co.—Obituary.—Edward Holbrook, President and Treasurer of this company and President of the Silversmiths Co. and General Fire Extinguisher Co., also a director of several banks and trust companies, died at his home on May 19.—V. 108, p. 484.

Great Western Power Co. of California.—Bonds Offered. Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lee, Higginson & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons offered this week at 95 and int., to yield 6.38% on the investment, the initial block of \$3,000,000, of the new issue of First & Refunding Mortgage 6% sinking fund gold bonds, Series A, dated March 1 1919 and due March 1 1949. The entire amount has been sold, as stated in an advertisement on another page.

The company owns and operates an established and increasingly successful electric light and power business in Central California, and in the last seven years has increased

connected load from 110,000 to about 290,000 h.p. and the number of customers served from 4,000 to over 27,000.

These bonds are callable as a whole or in part on 60 days' notice on the first day of any month at the following prices and accrued interest: 103 to Feb. 28 1939, 102 thereafter to Feb. 28 1943, and par thereafter to maturity. Principal payable in New York or San Francisco. Interest payable M. & S. in N. Y., Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, without deduction of the normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 c. Bankers Trust Co., N. Y., trustee.

Digest of Advanced Proof of President's Letter, Dated at San Francisco, Calif., May 16 1919.

Organization.—Incorporated in 1915 in California, and will have acquired in fee, subject to existing liens, all the properties, rights and franchises formerly owned by the Great Western Power Co., the City Electric Co. and the Consolidated Electric Co.

All the common stock of the company is owned by the Western Power Corporation, which has outstanding with the public \$7,076,930 pref. stock, 6% cumulative, and 146,614 shares of common stock without par value.

Capitalization Held by Public as of May 1 1919, Including This Issue.
 Great Western Power Co. First Mortgage 5s (closed).....\$20,760,000
 City Electric Co. First Mortgage 5s.....1,618,000
 Consolidated Electric Co. Gen. M. 5s and divisional bonds.....1,755,200
 First & Refunding Mortgage 6s (this issue).....3,000,000
 Convertible 6% debentures.....4,183,000
 Pref. stock, 7% cum., \$1,500,000 additional underwritten.....191,579
 Common stock.....27,500,000

The company will own substantially all of the common stock, and leases and operates the properties of the California Electric Generating Co. which has outstanding with the public \$92,000 1st M. 5% sinking fund guaranteed bonds, due 1948 (closed except for pledge with the trustee as security for this mortgage), and \$2,500,000 guaranteed preferred stock, 6% cumulative, and also owns substantially all of the shares of the Western Canal Co. Under the terms of the new mortgage, no additional bonds of the City Electric Co., the Consolidated Electric Co. or the California Electric Generating Co. may be sold to the public.

Purpose of Issue.—The company is constructing a new hydro-electric generating plant of an initial capacity of 53,000 h.p., which will increase the installed hydro-electric generating capacity of the company to 140,000 h.p., and a new 100,000 volt steel-tower transmission line from this plant to Valona, the distributing centre for the San Francisco Bay district.

This construction program of the company is to be financed from the proceeds of these \$3,000,000 bonds and by the issuance from time to time of \$3,000,000 additional series "A" bonds and \$1,500,000 additional preferred stock, which have been authorized by the Railroad Commission of California, and have been responsibly underwritten. It is estimated that the transmission line will be completed early in 1920 and the new hydro-electric plant early in 1921. This increase in the generating and transmission capacity is urgently required by the increasing demand for electricity in the territory now served by the distributing system of the company.

First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds.—These bonds will be secured by this new mortgage, the only mortgage covering all property now owned or hereafter acquired. The bonds are issuable in series maturing at such dates, not later than March 1 1979, and bearing such rates of interest as may from time to time be determined by the board of directors. Provision is made for the issue of bonds to refund the bonds of the Great Western Power Co., the City Electric Co., the Consolidated Electric Co., or to acquire for pledge under this mortgage the bonds aforesaid and the bonds of the California Electric Generating Co.

The proceeds of the first \$6,000,000 bonds and \$1,000,000 cash additional having been expended on the properties, the remaining bonds may then only be issued for not exceeding in par value 80% of the cash cost of improvements, extensions, betterments, or acquisitions, provided the annual net earnings are not less than 1 1/4 times the annual interest on underlying bonds and bonds requested to be certified. Otherwise the authorized issue is not limited to amount.

Sinking Fund.—Annually commencing 1923, an amount in cash equal to 1 1/4% of the par value of all bonds outstanding under this mortgage. Not less than one-third of this must be applied to the acquisition of bonds by purchase or by call, bonds so acquired to be kept alive and interest added to the fund, and the remainder for improvements, extensions, etc.

The underlying mortgages also provide sinking funds equal in each case to 1% or more of the par value of all bonds outstanding thereunder and in the aggregate have already retired \$1,163,000 bonds.

Security.—(1) Will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by first mortgage on the new hydro-electric generating station of an initial capacity of 53,000 h.p. and an ultimate capacity of 160,000 h.p., which is in process of construction from the proceeds of current financing.

(2) Will also be secured by direct lien on all the properties, rights and franchises formerly owned by—

(a) *Great Western Power Co.*, subject only to \$24,330,000 1st M. 5% bonds, of which \$20,760,000 are outstanding with the public and \$2,700,000 (11% of the issue) will be pledged with the trustee as additional security for this mortgage and \$651,000 also will be pledged subject to the lien of the first mortgage of the California Electric Generating Co.

(b) *City Electric Co.*, subject only to \$4,179,000 1st M. 5% bonds, of which \$1,618,000 are outstanding with the public and \$2,561,000 (over 61% of the issue) will be pledged with the trustee as additional security for this issue.

(c) *Consolidated Electric Co.*, subject only to \$2,232,000 mortgage bonds, of which \$1,755,200 are outstanding with the public and \$476,800 (over 21% of the issue) will be in the treasury of this company.

(3) By lien, subject to the *Great Western Power Co.* 1st M. on the common stocks of *California Electric Generating Co.* and *Western Canal Co.*

(4) By lien on all property hereafter to be acquired.

The *First & Refunding Mgtg.* 6% bonds now offered are followed by \$4,318,000 convertible debentures and by capital stock of an aggregate present market value of more than \$11,400,000.

Re-Classified Earnings for 12 Months ended March 31.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
Gross earnings, incl. other income.....	\$1,006,655	\$4,130,597	\$1,898,181
Oper. exp., taxes, rentals, &c.....	1,064,320	8,814,475	2,086,430
Net income.....	\$2,402,325	\$2,318,122	\$2,811,751
Annual interest requirement on all outstanding mortgage bonds of the company, including this issue.....			1,387,510
Annual interest requirement on all outstanding debentures.....			289,080

Surplus over interest charges.....\$1,135,161
 Net earnings over twice annual interest on total mortgage debt, including this issue (without benefit from the proceeds of this financing).

Business.—The business field of the company, including the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Sacramento, Martinez, Richmond, Napa, Petaluma, Santa Rosa, and forty other municipalities, has an area of about 5,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 1,350,000, or nearly one-half the population of the State of California. This market is unusually diversified, and a recent report by a representative of the Power Division of the War Industries Board discloses a present excess of 30,000 h.p. of demand over supply, and a normal increase of over 25,000 h.p. yearly.

Properties.—The company will own in fee Lake Almanor, an artificial lake formerly known as Big Meadows, which, lying at an elevation of 4,472 feet in the Sierra Nevada Mtns., about 200 miles northeast of San Francisco, has a watershed of 500 square miles located in a forested area of assured rainfall. An earth-fill dam of about 80 feet high of the most substantial construction, impounds 300,000 acre feet of water, flooding about 10 square miles to an average depth of about 50 feet. By raising the elevation of this dam, it is possible to impound about 1,250,000 acre feet, in an area of about 20 square miles now owned. Lake Almanor is the principal source of the north fork of the Feather River, on which the company owns water rights, having an aggregate fall of over 4,000 feet, protected by owning all riparian lands where possible power developments could be made.

The company's present hydro-electric plant at Big Bend, about 50 miles down-stream from Lake Almanor, has an installed capacity of \$7,000 h.p., using the water at a head of 420 feet. The company is now constructing a second plant, to be known as the Caribou plant, at a point about 10 miles from Lake Almanor, which will use the water at a head of 1,075 feet, and will have an initial installed capacity of 53,000 h.p. The initial hydraulic development will permit increasing the capacity to 80,000 h.p. and duplicating the two miles or more of rock tunnel, &c., will eventually raise the capacity to its ultimate maximum of 160,000 h.p. at an estimated additional cost of about \$60 per horse-power. The total potential capacity of these hydro-electric powers is estimated to produce the enormous total of 640,000 h.p. Power is transmitted at 100,000 volts from the Big Bend station by steel tower transmission line 154 miles to Oakland and thence by cables to San Francisco. This high-tension line is now feeding over 1,834 miles of secondary distributing lines.

The company is constructing from the proceeds of current financing a new 100,000-volt steel-tower transmission line from the site of the Caribou station to Valona, the distributing centre for the San Francisco Bay district, a distance of 192 miles. This new transmission line should be in operation early in 1920, producing net earnings very substantially in excess of the annual interest on this issue.

The company owns auxiliary steam stations in San Francisco and Oakland, including the station of the California Electric Generating Co., with an aggregate installed capacity of about 50,000 h.p., and will own substantially all of the common stock and lease and operate the properties of the California Electric Generating Co., which owns a steam station in Oakland, with an installed capacity of about 14,000 h.p. It will also own substantially all of the shares of the Western Canal Co., which employs the waters of the Feather River for agricultural purposes after it has served its use for power purposes.

Rights and Franchises.—In the opinion of counsel, the rights to the use of the waters of Lake Almanor and the waters of the Feather River are vested in the company in perpetuity. The transmission lines and a large part of the distributing system are on private right-of-way, owned; the municipal franchises are of long duration and satisfactory terms; the rates of the company and the issuance of its securities are under the jurisdiction of the State Railroad Commission.—V. 108, p. 1940, 1824.

Greene-Cananea Copper Co.—Production.

	Copper (lbs.)	Silver (ozs.)	Gold (ozs.)
April 1919.....	3,000,000	131,433	730
April 1918.....	4,100,000	121,670	1,270
4 months 1919.....	12,200,000	466,353	2,850
4 months 1918.....	15,670,000	355,610	5,863

—V. 108, p. 1723, 1514.

Hartje Paper Manufacturing Co.—Offering of Serial Bonds.—P. W. Brooks & Co., New York, are offering at prices ranging from 99.30 to 94.61 and int., according to maturities, \$400,000 1st M. 6% serial gold bonds.

Dated May 1 1919, due serially each May 1 as follows: 1920, \$25,000; 1921, \$30,000; 1922, \$35,000; 1923, \$40,000; 1924-29, \$45,000. Denom. \$25 and \$1,000 in all maturities; also \$100 in 1924 and 1929 maturities only. Interest M. & S. in N. Y. City. Callable in whole or in part at 102 until May 1 1923, thereafter at 105, on 60 days' notice. Trustee, Equitable Trust Co., New York. Massachusetts income tax and Pennsylvania personal property tax refunded; will also pay 4% Fed. Income tax.

Earnings.—Net earnings for the last 18 years averaged \$92,000 annually (incl. earnings of its subsidiary, the Western Pennsylvania Paper Co.). Earnings for 1918 for the Hartje Paper Mfg. Co. and 5 months for its subsidiary are reported at \$114,272, incl. the full year for both companies, viz.:

	1917.	1918.
Gross sales.....	\$1,803,400	\$2,082,587
Net earnings (against present bond int. \$24,000).....	101,953	114,272

Hocking Valley Products Co.—Income Account.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross income.....	\$774,619	\$589,769	\$483,617
Operating expenses (including taxes).....	645,985	710,819	395,018
Net after taxes.....	\$128,634	\$178,950	\$88,599
Bond interest (2 3/4%).....	24,654	28,429	32,021
Sinking fund, depreciation, &c.....	55,946	74,528	61,846
Balance, surplus.....	\$48,024	\$75,993	\$4,732

Of the \$950,000 funded debt, \$42,000 is held by the co.—V. 108, p. 1514.

Haynes Automobile Co.—Offering of Notes.—In connection with the offering by Counselman & Co., Chicago, of \$1,600,000 7% Convertible Serial Gold Notes, dated Mar. 1 1919, due \$160,000 annually each May 1 1919-29 (V. 108, p. 2025), we give further information:

Data from Vice-Pres. A. G. Seiberling, Dated Kokomo, Ind., Apr. 15
Company.—Incorp. in Indiana in 1908. The original capitalization was \$25,000, which has been increased from time to time, largely through stock dividends representing earnings reinvested in the business.

Production.—For the four fiscal years ending June 30 1918, the average output was over 5,300 cars per year. The program for cal. year 1919 calls for a minimum of 6,000 cars. Additional facilities provided by the present financing will increase the capacity to at least 10,000 cars per year, at which rate the company expects to be operating by January, 1920.

Plant and Offices.—The manufacturing plant located in Kokomo, Ind., is situated on a tract of over 14 acres of land, owned in fee, and has direct shipping facilities. Maintains branch offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit and San Francisco, together with agencies in all of the leading cities, such as Philadelphia, Cleveland, Denver, &c.

Capitalization.

	Authorized.	Issued.
7% Serial gold notes.....	\$4,000,000	\$1,600,000
7% cumulative sinking fund preferred stock.....	2,100,000	500,000
Common stock.....	2,500,000	2,500,000

* Of which \$1,600,000 reserved for conversion of these notes.

This Issue.—None of the remaining \$1,400,000 notes can be issued unless (a) the net quick assets, after giving effect to the proposed sale of notes, are equal to at least 200%, and (b) the total net assets, after giving effect to the proposed sale of notes, are equal to at least 250%, of the total amount of notes outstanding, including notes then proposed; (c) the net earnings for the preceding 12 consecutive months applicable to the payment of interest upon the notes have been not less than 5 times the total annual interest charges on all notes outstanding, including the notes then proposed.

Conversion.—Convertible, par for par, at any time prior to maturity or redemption, into a like amount in par value of 7% cumulative pref. stock (accrued dividends and int. to be adjusted). The preferred stock is exempt from all personal property taxes in Indiana when held by residents.

Earnings.—For the four fiscal years ended June 30 1918, (the last year of which was almost entirely devoted to the manufacture of Government motors and transmissions at a small margin of profit, notwithstanding which the net earnings for that year were more than 3 times the maximum annual interest charges on this issue), net earnings have averaged \$1,001,887 per year, or more than 8 1/2 times the maximum annual interest charges on these notes.

Restrictions.—The trust indenture provides that so long as any of these notes are outstanding (a) no mortgage (except a purchase money mortgage of not to exceed 60% of the value of real estate hereafter purchased), or other indebtedness running more than one year, may be incurred without the assent of the holders of 75% of the notes outstanding; (b) the company shall maintain total net assets of not less than 250% and net quick assets of not less than 200% of the par value of the outstanding notes; (c) no cash dividend can be paid upon the common stock which will reduce total net assets or net quick assets below the above amounts which are required to be maintained; (d) the company shall not liquidate any of its common stock and shall not consolidate or merge or sell or lease substantially all of its fixed property without first calling for payment all of the outstanding notes, or obtaining the consent of the holders of 75% in amount of the notes then outstanding.

Security.—These notes are a direct and only obligation of the company. The total net assets, after applying the proceeds of the sale of these notes to the purposes contemplated, are \$5,634,208, or over 3 1/2 times, and the net quick assets are \$3,223,660, or more than 2 times, the par value of notes outstanding.

Purpose.—To provide funds to take care of the expanding business. Plans call for an expenditure of approximately \$600,000 for plant extension to further increase efficiency and production, to take care of the present increased demand for cars. The remaining proceeds will be used as additional working capital.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1918 (after Giving Effect to Present Financing).

Properties and plants.....	\$1,800,750	Accounts payable.....	\$303,042
New plant to be built.....	600,000	Customers' deposits.....	49,864
Branch houses.....	9,799	Accrued accounts.....	41,128
Acc'ts & notes receivable.....	478,901	7% preferred stock.....	500,000
Inventories.....	2,184,148	Common stock.....	2,500,000
Cash.....	843,358	7% serial gold notes.....	1,600,000
Liberty bonds.....	91,045	Surplus.....	1,034,297
Prepaid ins., int., &c.....	20,268		
Total (assets and liabilities).....			\$6,028,269

Directors (and Officers).—C. C. Cartwright (Vice-Pres.), Geo. W. Charles, W. M. Haynes, C. F. Headington, J. W. Johnson, Raymond Ruddell, A. G. Seiberling (Vice-Pres.), A. E. Starbuck (Sec. & Treas.), A. L. Thalman, Stephen Tudor, Elwood Haynes (Pres.).—V. 108, p. 2025.

Holland City Gas Co.—Property Sold.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Trust Co., trustee in bankruptcy, on May 6 sold the company's property to Charles F. McGuire for \$5,000, subject to an outstanding mortgage 5% bond of \$303,500, due Sept. 1 1925, freed from the franchise, and not including cash on hand.—V. 108, p. 883.

Hopkins Plaza Apartment Building, Baltimore, Md.—Offering of Bonds.—S. W. Straus & Co. are offering at par and int., to net 6%, \$600,000 (total issue) First Mortgage Serial 6% bonds dated April 25 1919, due semi-annually to April 25 1929. Int. A. & O. 25. Callable at 102 and int. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 in all maturities; \$100 in 1929 maturity only. (6*).

Houston Oil Co. of Texas.—\$5,000,000 New Stock—Option to Subscribe at Par—Issue Underwritten, Thus Providing for Timber Certificates and Additional Working Capital.—Treasurer L. S. Zimmerman in circular of May 19 says in substance:

The company, in order to retire its outstanding timber certificates, amounting to \$3,993,900, and to provide it with additional working capital for its operations, proposes to issue and dispose of 50,000 shares of its common stock.

Upon the authorization of an increase in the capital stock by its stockholders at a meeting called for May 31, the company proposes to increase its common stock from 200,000 shares to 250,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and to give to its stockholders of record May 28 1919 the privilege of subscribing to said stock in proportion to their record holdings being 17.3% (approx.) of the outstanding stock [250,000,000 common and \$3,947,600 preferred].

Each holder of stock, preferred or common, has the right to subscribe at the company's office in Houston, Tex., or at the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., in Baltimore, before June 4, as follows:

(a) To subscribe to his proportion (approx.) 17.3% of his holdings of record on said date, and at par, \$100 a share, payable as follows: 50% on June 4 1919, 50% on July 7 1919.

(b) In addition to such pro rata share, to subscribe (subject to allotment in case of over-subscription) to any of the shares not taken by the stockholders under said privilege, and at par, \$100 a share, payable as follows: 10% on or before June 4 1919; 40% within three days after notice of allotment; 50% on July 7 1919.

More than 90% of the now outstanding stock of both classes is deposited under voting trust agreement of Jan. 2 1912. At the option of the holder, the new stock may be deposited with Edwards Whitaker, Murray Carleton, Sydney H. March, Edwin G. Baetjer, Henry J. Bowdoin and Louis S. Zimmerman, of the trustees named in said agreement, for same term and with substantially the same provisions with respect to voting as are contained in said original agreement.

[Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. and Clark, Dodge & Co., as syndicate managers, have agreed to underwrite the new issue, subject to the approval of the shareholders.]—V. 108, p. 687, 384.

(John E.) Hurst & Co., Inc., Baltimore.—Offering of Preferred Stock.—Hambleton & Co. are offering at \$100 per share and int. with 10% of common stock, if, when and as issued, \$1,250,000 first pref. 7% cumulative stock (par \$100).

Preferred as to assets and dividends. Callable at 102½ and accrued divs. in whole or in part on 30 days' notice. Dividends payable P. & A. Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore, transfer agent and registrar.

Capitalization—

First preferred 7% cumulative stock	Auth. & Issued	\$1,250,000
Second preferred 7% cumulative stock		750,000
Common stock		1,250,000

Net Earnings Applicable to Dividends on This Stock Have Been as Follows:

1906	\$282,655	1909	\$271,715	1913	\$272,522	1917	\$447,100
1908	127,850	1911	247,997	1915	220,164	1918	493,946

Earnings for the present year so far have been very gratifying.

History.—Business established in 1831, has become one of the largest and best known wholesale dry goods and notion houses in the South.

Directors: Ira Manning Parsons, Summerfield Baldwin Jr., John E. Hurst of W., John P. Baer, A. Charles Wilson, D. Lee Maulsby, Blake Bourne.

Illinois Pipe Line Co.—Dividend Increased.—A semi-annual dividend of \$8 per share has been declared on the \$20,000,000 outstanding capital stock, payable June 30 to holders of record May 30. In Dec. 1918 a dividend of \$6 was paid and in June \$8.—V. 108, p. 883.

Indiana Power & Water Co.—Guaranteed Notes Offered.—Chandler, Wilbor & Co., Inc., Boston, are recommending for investment at 100 and int. this company's 2¼-year 7% Collateral Trust gold notes, dated Jan. 1 1918. Guaranteed, both principal and interest, by Utilities Development Corp. Convertible at par into the 1st M. 6% bonds at 97½ until July 1 1918, and at a price for the bonds increasing ¼ of 1% each six months thereafter. For complete description see V. 107, p. 2012.—V. 108, p. 1393.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.—Production (lbs.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Month of April	6,900,000	9,250,000	11,400,000
Jan. 1 to April 30	26,700,000	29,200,000	44,350,000

—V. 108, p. 1507, 1514.

International Light & Power Co., Ltd.—The London Stock Exchange on or about May 1 granted quotation to £396,200 1st Mtge. 5% debentures within Nos. 1 to 4,000.—V. 102, p. 71.

International Mercantile Marine Co.—Stockholders' Meeting to Be Held June 16 to Approve Plan for Sale of the Vessels and Other Assets of the British Subsidiaries to English Interests for Approximately £27,000,000.—President P. A. S. Franklin announced on May 21 that the board of directors had approved a proposition to sell the vessels and other assets of the British subsidiaries to an English syndicate for about £27,000,000 and that a special meeting of the stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Co. would be called for June 16 to ratify the plan.

The vessels included in the sale, it is stated, will number about eighty, representing approximately 750,000 tons, while there would be left in the company's possession eleven American and Belgian (Red Star) vessels, with a total of about 130,000 gross tons. Whether the company will continue to operate these latter vessels will, it is intimated, depend on the attitude the Federal Government may take regarding the regulation of such shipping.

Cash and cash assets, including securities in other concerns, war bonds, &c., involved in the transaction amount to about \$60,000,000, so that the price to be paid for the ships is in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000, or something less than \$100 a ton.—V. 108, p. 1613, 1393.

International Paper Co.—Not Required to Make Cash Distribution to Non-Assenting Preferred Stockholders.—

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court has handed down a decision sustaining the decision of the lower court in denying the plea of Arthur E. Hastings, acting for himself and other non-assenting pref. stockholders, for the full amount of accumulated dividends on their holdings in cash. Under a reorganization plan about two years ago, the accumulated dividends on the preferred stock, amounting to 34%, were settled by making a payment of 7% in cash and the remainder in preferred and com-

mon stock. Non-assenting stockholders representing 9% of the outstanding preferred stock did not enter into the plan and endeavored to obtain the full amount of the accumulations in cash. It is understood that a motion will be made to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.—V. 108, p. 1940, 1824.

International Petroleum Co.—Dividend.—A dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the stock, payable on or after June 2 to holders of record May 31. A like amount was paid in January and December 1918.—V. 108, p. 485, 85.

Kansas Natural Gas Co.—Adverse Decision.—The U. S. Supreme Court on March 13 reversed the decrees of the lower court prohibiting public commissions and officers of Kansas and Missouri municipalities and local gas distributing companies from interfering with the establishment and maintenance of selling rates for natural gas to consumers at rates sufficiently high to compensate the receivers of this company. The decision in effect holds that the movement of gas in interstate commerce by the producing company ends with delivery of the gas to the mains of the local distributing companies. The Kansas Natural Gas Co. has contracts with a number of local gas companies to supply them with natural gas, for the ultimate sale to customers of the local companies. The lower court held that any attempt by State commissions to regulate prices charged these local companies was an interference with interstate commerce, which decision has now been reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court. See also "Gas Age" of N. Y. for May 15.

Receiver Landon on April 14 filed a petition asking for a re-hearing in the Kansas gas cases on the ground that the Supreme Court's opinion was indefinite, leaving the lower court in doubt as to what future steps should be taken in order to conform to the judgment.—V. 108, p. 1168.

Keith Ry. Equipment Co.—Equipment Trusts Called.—This company has called for payment June 1 at 103 and div. of all of the Equipment Trust certificates dated March 1 1917. Payments will be made at the company's office, 112 West Adams St., Chicago.—V. 108, p. 977, 883.

Kennecott Copper Corporation.—Production (in Lbs.).

	1919—April—1918.	1919—4 Mos.—1918.
Kennecott	3,528,000	5,794,000
Braden		24,712,000
		23,424,000
		20,924,000

V. 108, p. 1930, 1514.

Kentucky Securities Corp.—To Vote on Sub. Co. Bonds.—The shareholders will vote May 24 on authorizing an open mortgage to be created by the Lexington Utilities Co., a subsidiary, all the stock of which is owned by this company. It is stated that the amount to be issued is \$750,000.

Dividends on the \$2,500,000 6% cum. pref. shares of the Securities Co. were recently suspended (the last payment, it is understood, was made in July 1918), owing to difficulty at that time in financing current requirements. Compare V. 107, p. 1479; V. 108, p. 579.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co.—Special Dividend.—A special dividend of 2¼% has been declared, payable in 4¼% Liberty bonds June 16 to holders of record May 27, in addition to the regular quarterly cash dividend of \$2, payable July 1 to holders of record May 27. In May 1918 an extra of approx. \$5 (10%) was paid in 4% Liberty bonds.—V. 108, p. 687.

Lexington Utilities Co.—Bond Issue.—See Kentucky Securities Co. above.

Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corp.—Bonds Authorized.—The California RR. Commission has authorized the company to issue, on or before Oct. 1 1919, \$250,000 First & Refunding 5% bonds, due Sept. 1 1939, proceeds to be used to reimburse the company's treasury for surplus earnings expended for permanent extensions, &c. Bonds are to be issued at not less than 90 and int.—V. 108, p. 2026.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co.—Violation of Franchises.—Judge Chas. T. Ray, at Louisville, Ky., on May 3 handed down a decision holding that the company had violated Section 6 of its franchise, which provided for furnishing the city of Louisville with an adequate supply of natural gas, and declaring that it was subject to a bond forfeiture of \$250,000.

The company claimed that its inability to live up to the terms of its franchise was due to the failure of the United Fuel Gas Co., the producing company, to carry out its contract with the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. to install additional compressors in the West Virginia fields. The court held that this was not a defense to the action; as the city was not a party to the contract between the Louisville Company and the United Fuel Gas Co. and is not concerned in questions which that contract involves. An amended answer was filed by the company, to which the city entered demurrers and these demurrers were sustained on May 17 by Judge Thos. R. Gordon, who held that the city could not be prevented from seeking the forfeiture of the bond by reason of acts of city officials at the time the franchise was awarded. It is expected that the company will take the case to the Court of Appeals.—V. 108, p. 273.

Mackay Companies.—Statement by President Mackay.—Wires to Be Returned to Their Owners.

President Clarence H. Mackay, commenting on the letter of Theodore N. Vail, President of American Tel. & Tel. Co. to members of Congress in regard to the return of the land wires and increase in telephone rates, on May 19 said:

"We have nothing to do with Mr. Vail's schemes for having Congress raise the telephone rates, but we object to any conditions being attached to the immediate return of the telegraph lines. The first thing is to get the telegraph lines back into the hands of the two companies and let them compete and give good public service and put the rates back where they were. We certainly do not ask Congress to raise the telegraph rates and we do not even ask Congress to approve the recent 20% raise in telegraph rates made by Mr. Burleson. We propose to knock out that 20% increase the first thing after the return of the lines.

"We do not ask any compensation at all from the Government for the use of our lines, but will be content to get exactly what we have earned."

See also President's Message to Congress on a preceding page.—V. 108, p. 1940, 1825.

Manhattan Shirt Co.—To Reduce Par to \$25.—The shareholders will vote May 26 on changing the par value of single shares of common stock from \$100 to \$25, each holder to receive four new shares in exchange for each share held by them. Press reports (unconfirmed) say that current earnings are on the basis of \$30 a share.—V. 108, p. 2026, 265.

Mason Tire & Rubber Co., Kent, O.—Earnings.—

Quarters ending April 30	1919.	1918.
Sales	\$896,912	\$501,000
Net, after depreciation	102,234	65,234
Preferred dividends	23,300	Not stated

(Reported by Treasurer D. M. Mason.)—V. 108, p. 1275.

Matagami Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.—Offering of Debenture Stock.—We give the following information in connection with the recent offering of this company's 7% convertible sinking fund debenture stock (V. 108, p. 2026):

Sinking Fund.—Trust deed provides an annual cumulative sinking fund commencing May 1 1924, amounting to 2% of the total deb. stock issued. This will retire total issue of debentures by maturity.

Data from Letter of Pres. Duncan Chisholm, Dated Toronto, April 24. Company—Incorp. in Ontario on Feb. 2 1916. Operates a modern plant at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., for the manufacture of high-grade sulphite pulp.

Capitalization—

Authorized	Outstanding	
Common shares	\$5,000,000	\$2,000,000
7% cumulative preferred shares*	2,000,000	1,500,000
6½% First (closed) Mtge. sinking fund bonds	2,000,000	1,923,500
7% Convertible Mortgage debenture stock	3,000,000	2,000,000

* Preferred shares are exchangeable into common shares at par for par at the option of the holder at any time up to May 1 1929.

Properties.—Has in operation at Smooth Rock Falls, on the Matagami River, connected by 3 miles of spur railway with the National Transcontinental Ry. at Smooth Rock Junction, a sulphite pulp mill of modern con-

crete construction, with a designed capacity of 45,000 tons per annum, easy bleaching sulphite pulp. Present production about 100 tons daily. Owns at Smooth Rock Falls, for benefit of employees, substantially built hotel property, school house, dwellings, also water, electric light and sewage systems; population approximately 800. Has developed at the mill site a water power under a head of 40 feet, with a maximum capacity of 9,000 h.p., minimum 4,000 h.p., at Yellow Falls, 8 miles above the mill, has an additional water power, capable of developing 4,000 h.p. to 9,000 h.p.

Owns in fee 125 square miles of freehold timber and pulpwood lands, including surface and mineral rights, and controls by lease from the Government of Ontario 840 square miles of Crown timber lands, situated adjacent and tributary to the watersheds of the Mattagami, Muskogee and Muskegon rivers, in the clay belt of Northern Ontario. The freehold timber lands were purchased as containing particularly thick growth of pulpwood—running 5 to 15 cords of spruce per acre—and are located in the rich clay belt of the Province. The timber holdings are conservatively estimated to contain 4,000,000 cords of spruce pulpwood—sufficient to supply the company for 50 years' operation at present capacity.

Leases.—The leasehold limits and water powers are held under license direct from the Province of Ontario. Leases run for 20 years with two 16-year renewal periods.

Security.—Secured by mortgage and charge upon all the present and future fixed assets and upon the present and future leasehold lands, timber areas, water power rights, &c., and by a floating charge upon all other assets, all of which mortgage and floating charge to be subject to the mortgage and floating charge to be subject to the mortgage securing the presently outstanding issue of \$1,933,000 of 6% First Mtge. bonds.

This Issue.—The remaining \$1,000,000 of convertible debenture stock can be issued to the extent of 75% of the cost or fair value, for additions, betterments, &c., provided the annual earnings are twice the int. charges on the First Mtge. bonds and the convertible debenture stock then outstanding and proposed.

Also has the right to issue an additional \$2,000,000 of debenture stock, ranking pari passu with the presently authorized issue of \$3,000,000, with or without the privilege of conversion into common stock, but only for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as the remaining \$1,000,000 of the convertible deb. stock above mentioned. Notwithstanding the above conditions, the remaining \$1,000,000 and the additional \$2,000,000 par value mortgage deb. stock may be issued subject to such terms and conditions as may be approved by Royal Securities Corp., Ltd.

Conversion.—Convertible into common stock, at par for par, at any time up to May 1 1929. If debenture stock is called (at 115 and accrued int.) prior to May 1 1929, the holders shall have 3 months' notice of the intention to redeem debenture stock, during which time they may convert. If called after May 1 1929, the stock shall be redeemed at 105 and accrued int.

Assets.—The assets, as at March 31 1919, comprising pulp mill, freehold lands and leasehold timber areas, mill properties, townsite property at Smooth Rock Falls, water powers, working capital, &c., show a value of at least \$8,000,000, as against a total funded debt of \$3,933,500, including this \$2,000,000 of debentures. Net current assets amount to over \$500,000.

Earnings.—Net earnings for six months ending Oct. 31 1918, available for int. and depreciation, amounted to \$302,306, as against int. charges on bonds and floating debt (paid off by this issue of \$07,000). Based on present costs and selling price, earnings for the next 12 months with increased capacity should amount to not less than \$750,000, as against interest on funded debt (including this issue) of \$256,010.

Directors.—Duncan Chisholm (President); Lieut.-Col. D. M. Robertson, W. D. Ross, Toronto, Ont.; Sherwood Aldrich, New York; E. P. Shove, Colorado Springs, Colo.; S. R. Armstrong, Caledonia, N. Y. V. 108, p. 2026, 1910.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co.—Official Statement.—A statement given out by the London office says in substance:

As already foreshadowed in the financial press, the Shell-Royal Dutch companies have acquired a large interest in and the control of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co., through the purchase of shares held by S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.

"This acquisition will increase the oil production controlled by the Shell combination by fully 50%, in addition to augmenting its supplies of all refined oil products.

"The continuous development of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co.'s production is assured, and its products will continue to be sold by the Anglo-Mexican Co. There will be a continuity of British control of the supply of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co., while its combination with the Shell group will insure a greater range of markets for its products.

"It is thus confidently believed that the arrangement will prove to the advantage of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co.'s shareholders, and it was largely this consideration that decided Lord Cowdray to sell a large part of his holdings."

[The Mexican Eagle Oil Co. ranks second as a producer in Mexico, its output in 1918 being 16,910,646 bbls. and its exports 12,670,000 bbls.—V. 108, p. 1613, 1393.

Midland Counties Coal Co.—Bonds Called.—Twenty-one (\$21,000) 1st Mtge. 6% serial gold bonds dated May 15 1917, have been called for payment June 1 at par with a premium of 2% and int. at the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.—V. 107, p. 1009.

Mohawk Mining Co.—Production (in Pounds).—

Month of April	1919.	1918.	1917.
Jan. 1 to April 30	1,191,225	944,302	1,075,977
	4,737,123	2,942,521	4,660,480

—V. 108, p. 1825, 1278.

Mount Royal Steamship Co., Ltd.—Offering of Guaranteed Bonds.—Imbrie & Co. are offering at par and int. for first two maturities and at 99½ and int. for other maturities, \$680,000 (entire issue) First Mortgage 7% Marine bonds dated May 15 1919, due \$150,000 Nov. 15 1919, \$125,000 May and Nov. 15 1920, \$100,000 May and Nov. 15 1921, and \$80,000 May 15 1922.

Int. payable M. & N. 15 in New York through Imbrie & Co., bankers. Callable at 101 and int. on any int. date on 60 days' notice, each series being callable as a whole or the total outstanding amount being subject to call. Montreal Trust Co., Montreal, trustee.

Security.—Direct obligation of the company, and secured by a first lien on two steel cargo steamships, the "War Hydra" and the "War Hamilton," of about 3,400 tons each, at the rate of \$100 per ton.

Guarantee.—Principal and int. guaranteed by Disizian Brothers, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

Tax Provisions.—Principal and int. payable without deduction for any tax or taxes in the United States and Canada except for United States income tax in excess of 4%. The company covenants to refund the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts taxes.

National Enameling & Stamping Co.—Acquisition—Offers Preferred Stock to Shareholders.—

In a letter to the stockholders dated May 19, President G. W. Niedringhaus said in substance:

The company has entered into a contract for the purchase of 12,500 shares of 8% cumulative pref. stock and 12,500 shares of the common stock of the St. Louis Coke & Chemical Co. for \$1,250,000, payable in cash. This company is to erect a 500-ton blast furnace and plant for the production of gas, tar and coke; the latter by means of certain patented processes, of which the St. Louis Coke & Chemical Co. is the licensee. In addition to the purchase of the shares, your company has secured from the St. Louis Coke & Chemical Co. valuable contract rights.

The stockholders of record (both pref. and common) May 26 have the privilege of subscribing at par up to June 16 (3. p. m.) for 14,534 shares (par \$100) of 7% cumulative pref. stock, being the unsold authorized balance, at the rate of 3-50 of a new share for each old share of pref. or common stock now outstanding. All stock not subscribed for by the stockholders has been sold to bankers. Definitive certificates for the amount of stock subscribed and paid for will be issued in exchange for subscription warrants or receipts after June 16 1919. The subscribed share will carry all dividends payable after July 1 1919.—V. 108, p. 1825.

National Transit Co.—Extra Dividend.—An extra dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the stock in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 50 cents, both payable June 16 to holders of record May 31. A like amount was paid in June and December 1918.—V. 108, p. 884.

Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., N. Y.—Earnings, &c.
President J. C. Jackling in circular of May 7 says in brief:
Production of copper for the quarter was 12,201,444 pounds, as compared with 19,020,773 pounds for the preceding quarterly period, viz.:

First Quarter 1919.		Fourth Quarter 1918.	
January	4,401,198 lbs.	October	6,727,544 lbs.
February	4,150,125 lbs.	November	6,492,493 lbs.
March	3,650,121 lbs.	December	5,800,536 lbs.

The cost of production per pound of copper for the quarter, including plant depreciation and all fixed and general charges, but excluding Federal taxes and without credit for "miscellaneous income," was 16.85 cents, compared with 19.01 cents for the preceding quarter and 17.93 cents for the year 1918. The charge for Federal income and profits taxes is excluded, as no fair basis for estimating it can be applied in 1919, with the actual production cost approximating so closely the current market selling price of copper. Miscellaneous earnings, including the value of gold and silver recovered, amounted for the quarter to 2.34 cents per pound of copper.

Earnings for Quarters ended—		Mar. 31 '19, Dec. 31 '18.	
Following the policy of curtailment previously inaugurated, the output for the quarter is only about 50% of normal.—V. 108, p. 2027, 1825.			
Net operating loss	\$192,614	\$336,879	
Earnings from investments and miscellaneous	\$1,455	346,879	
Total net profit or loss	loss \$111,159	Cr. \$10,190	
Distribution to stockholders	749,796	1,499,593	

Net deficit..... \$860,955 \$1,489,403
The operating income for the current quarter is computed on the basis of 13.6 cents per pound for copper. This low average price is due to the very small sales of metal made during the period and to the large increase of unsold surplus of copper carried in inventory at 13¼ cents per pound.

Regular quarterly distribution to stockholders at the rate of 37¼ cents per share was made from surplus on March 31 1919.

New Jersey Power & Light Co.—Offering of Bonds.—Halsey, Stuart & Co. recommend for investment at 99 and int., to net 6%, this company's First Mortgage 5% gold bonds of 1916, due Feb. 1 1936.

Int. F. & A. in New York. Callable as a whole or in part on any int. date at 105 and int. Denom. \$1,000 c*. R* \$1,000 and multiples. Outstanding in hands of public, \$953,000. Compare V. 102, p. 1440.

Earnings Years Ended March 31—	1917.	1918.	1919.
Gross revenue	\$201,218	\$239,130	\$327,220
Net after taxes and rentals	71,665	82,917	110,894
Annual interest on First Mortgage bonds			47,650

—V. 107, p. 909.

Newton & Watertown (Mass.) Gas Light Co.—Rate Increase Approved.—

The Massachusetts Board of Gas & Electric Light Commissioners has authorized the company to charge \$1 net per 1,000 cu. ft. for gas sold after May 1 1919. On May 24 1918 the company increased its rate from 80 to 85 cents per 1,000 cu. ft.—V. 104, p. 2645.

Northern States Power Co.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Gross earnings	\$8,392,664	\$7,154,599	\$6,087,153
Net after taxes	3,542,974	3,289,780	3,341,657
Interest	1,922,714	1,709,838	1,593,128
Depreciation	445,000	435,000	415,000
Preferred dividends	1,036,915	916,011	740,236
Common dividends		429,902	283,813
Debt discount amortization	138,345	140,000	130,000

Balance, surplus..... None def. \$240,971 \$179,480
—V. 108, p. 585.

Ohio Oil Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of \$1.75 has been declared on the \$15,000,000 stock, par \$25, along with the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, both payable June 30 to holders of record May 31. Like amounts have been paid quarterly since 1916.—V. 108, p. 884.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co., Tulsa, Okla., and Pittsburgh, Pa.—New Stock—30% Offering—10% Stock Dividend—Report.—

The stockholders will vote May 31 on increasing the capital stock from \$10,000,000 (all outstanding) to \$15,000,000.

Digest of Circular Signed by Pres. G. T. Braden, May 15 1919.
After the increase is made by the stockholders, the board expects to sell \$3,000,000 of the increase pro rata to the present stockholders to provide for the balance due on betterments and extensions made in the winter of 1918-1919, also additional extensions for supply contemplated for the coming winter, any balance to be used as working capital.

Your company is in a position at the present time to add to its supply of gas, which will be of great value to the company in the future.

After the sale of this \$3,000,000 of stock, it is proposed to issue a stock dividend of 10%. This is made possible by the increase in value of the properties and we are advised will not be subject to income taxes. The remaining \$700,000 stock will not be issued at this time.

(On Dec. 31 1918 there were outstanding \$1,651,000 bonds in four issues, \$1,374,522 notes payable and \$809,330 accounts payable. Compare V. 108, p. 1057.)

Income Account (as Shown by Annual Report.—Ed.)

Earnings—	Year ended—		Years ended Feb. 28	
	Dec. 31 '18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Cities and towns	\$842,347	\$711,617	\$690,198	\$690,198
Wholesale	562,417	139,335	201,906	201,906
Miscellaneous	141,376	60,647	30,612	30,612
Gross sales	\$4,490,407	\$1,546,140	\$911,599	\$922,718
Gas purchased	\$1,034,615	\$266,937	\$80,288	\$107,419
Oper. exps., taxes, &c.	1,517,372	459,380	302,991	245,512
Interest on funded debt	x124,371	55,250	60,000	45,000
Dividends	y795,782	(5)200,000	(5)200,000	(5)200,000
Depletion	1,015,169	113,399	92,478	124,664
P. & A adjustments	420			
Net to surplus	\$2,678	\$451,174	\$175,842	\$197,123

x Including \$2,374 for plant retirement. y Regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 8% per year have been paid each Jan., April, July and Oct. since and including Oct. 1917. In Dec. 1918 the company declared four quarterly dividends of ¼% each, payable out of gasoline and oil earnings, in conjunction with and in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 2% to be paid on the 29th days of Jan., April, July and Oct. 1919.—See V. 108, p. 1057, 1724.

Pabst Brewing Co.—

We learn officially that of the \$150,000 annual installment of the First Mtge. 4% bonds due on June 1, \$40,000 have been already redeemed and the balance of \$110,000 will be paid on June 1. This will leave approximately \$1,250,000 outstanding.—V. 108, p. 1941, 485.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of \$1 a share (20%) has been declared, in addition to the semi-annual dividend of 50c. (10%), both payable June 16 to holders of record June 2. A like amount was paid in June and Dec. 1918.—V. 108, p. 1170, 1057.

People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago.—City's Application for 70-Cent Gas Denied.—

The Illinois P. U. Commission on May 13 denied the motion of Donald R. Richberg on behalf of the City of Chicago to restore the old rate of 70 cents on June 1. The emergency order permitting the company to raise its rates to 88 cents lapses on Aug. 1, despite the Commission's ruling, unless renewed by special Act of the Commission.—V. 108, p. 1394, 1170.

People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.—City's Motion to Restore Old Rate Overruled.—The Illinois Public Utilities Commission on May 13 unanimously overruled the motion of special counsel for the city in the litigation to restore the old gas rate of 70 cents per 1,000 cu. ft., which was fixed by city ordinance and had been in effect until the previous year, when the State Commission granted the company a higher rate.—V. 108, p. 1394, 1170.

Producers' & Refiners' Corp.—Stock Listed.—The common and preferred stocks of this company have been listed on the Cleveland Stock Exchange. Common outstanding, \$10,000,000, and preferred \$3,000,000.—V. 106, p. 2234.

Punta Alegre Sugar Co.—Common Stock Increased.—The stockholders on May 20 increased the authorized common stock from 160,000 shares to 240,000 shares. It is said the company contemplates offering the common stockholders of record July 1 the right to subscribe at par (\$50) to one additional share of common for each three shares held on that date.—V. 108, p. 1941.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards Co.—Offering of Notes.—Merchants' Trust & Savings Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., and Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis, early this week offered at par and int. \$747,000 (entire issue) 6% Three-Year Secured gold notes, dated May 1 1919, due May 1 1922. Int. payable M. & N. at the Merchants' Trust & Savings Bank, St. Paul. Entire issue has been sold. An advertisement shows:

Redeemable on int. dates, prior to maturity upon 45 days' notice at 102 on Nov. 1 1919 and May 1 1920 and at 101 on Nov. 1 1920 and May 1 1921. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 e. The company agrees to pay normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Trustee, Merchants' Trust & Savings Bank, St. Paul.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Outstanding.
First Mortgage bonds (V. 104, p. 768)	\$2,500,000	\$1,500,000
Three-year Secured Gold notes (this issue)	747,000	747,000
Capital stock	2,500,000	2,500,000

* Of which \$66,000 have been retired by the sinking fund and the balance of \$934,000 will be deposited with the trustee on completion of the present financing as collateral security for this note issue, thus closing the 1st Mtge.

When the present financing is completed, the \$2,500,000 of First Mtge. bonds, part of which form the collateral security for these notes, will be secured by a closed first mortgage on the entire property. The value is estimated at more than twice the total amount of First Mtge. bonds.

Growth in volume of business of the Stock Yards company is shown by the total receipts in animals, which in 1909 were 1,724,266 and in 1918 4,128,542.

The company was organized 33 years ago. Net earnings in 1918, after reduction of all war excess profits and other taxes, were almost four times interest charges on the total bonds and notes now outstanding.—V. 104, p. 957.

Sapulpa Refining Co.—To Increase Stock.—The stockholders will vote on June 30 on increasing the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000.—V. 107, p. 611.

Seattle Lighting Co.—Increased Rates Held Legal.—The Washington Supreme Court on May 13 upheld the right of the State Public Service Commission to put into effect a schedule of rates. In some instances exceeding those contained in a tariff filed by a public utility company, if the commission is satisfied that such increases are necessary to enable the utility company to continue to serve the public. The decision sustained the action of Judge John M. Wilson in the Superior Court of Thurston County in dismissing a writ of review in the case of the city of Seattle, which contended that the commission had no power to raise rates above those provided in the tariff asked for by the company.—V. 100, p. 479.

Shaffer Oil & Refining Co.—Organization.—See Standard Gas & Electric Co. below.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Co.—Earnings.—Results of Operations for the First Quarter of 1919.
Copper ore and bullion, \$50,601; copper, gold and silver, \$50,105; lead settlements, \$83,880; interest, \$12,934. \$227,520
Copper operating expenses and development, and lead mill operating expense, \$380,924; less administrative exp., \$6,463. 387,387
Depreciation of mine and mill equipment. 4,121
Loss on operations, exclusive of depletion. \$163,988
—V. 108, p. 2027.

Shelton Electric Co., Chicago.—Suit Under Sherman Law.—See Victor Talking Machine Co. below.

Simmons Co., Kenosha, Wis.—Preferred Stock Offered.—Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at 97 flat \$7,000,000 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100.

Dividends quarterly (first quarterly div. Nov. 1 1919). Callable as a whole on any div. date upon 30 days' notice at 110 and accrued div. Preferred as to dividends and also in case of dissolution up to \$110 per share and accum. divs. Additional pref. stock may be issued only when net assets are twice the pref. stock outstanding, including that proposed, and only when annual net earnings are twice the annual div. requirements thereon.

Purpose of Issue.—Because of the rapid increase in business, additional capital is desired for a substantial increase in manufacturing capacity, additional local warehouses, and working capital. Besides retiring the present pref. stock, the proceeds of this issue will provide nearly \$4,000,000 new capital, which should add materially to the company's earning capacity.

Capitalization upon Completion of Present Financing.

Preferred stock, 7% cumulative.	Authorized.	Outstanding.
Common stock	\$20,000,000	\$7,000,000
	20,000,000	7,797,300

Company.—Established more than 37 years ago. Owns plants at Kenosha, Wis., San Francisco, Cal., and Newark, N. J., including its own steel rolling and tube mills, foundry, power plant and machine shops, and, through a subsidiary, controls several plants in Canada. Has branch offices or warehouses in 36 cities, including New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Paul, Detroit, &c.

Business.—Manufactures iron, steel and brass bedsteads, bed springs, couches and other metal work, with sales in 1918 of \$18,288,000. Its output of metal beds constitutes about one-third of the company's total production.

Assets.—Total net assets of \$16,646,000, including proceeds of this issue, but not any valuation for good-will, patents, trade-marks.

Restrictions.—The company has only \$488,000 bonds (assumed on San Francisco property) and no mortgage except in renewal of same may be created without the consent of 75% of the preferred stock; except that the company may acquire property subject to existing mortgages.

Sinking Fund.—First payment on or before May 1 1920; amount, 10% of annual net profits, after pref. divs., for retirement of pref. stock at not exceeding \$110 per share; but during the first 5 years this may be limited to 2 1/2% yearly.

Sales, Net Income (after Depr. and Taxes, Other Than Fed.) and Net Profits.	Cal. Year—	Gross Sales.	Net Income.	Fed. Taxes.	Net Profits.
1912		\$5,652,808	\$695,208		\$695,208
1913		6,305,208	463,726		463,726
1914		5,677,475	395,034		395,034
1915		6,637,712	745,402		745,402
1916		10,468,677	1,815,625		1,815,625
1917		14,848,998	3,264,812	\$881,965	2,382,847
1918		18,288,068	2,211,646	905,480	1,306,166

Dividends of 7% on \$7,000,000 pref. stock call yearly for \$490,000
Gross sales for the first four months of 1919 exceed those of the same period of 1918 and the outlook for net profits this year is very satisfactory.—V. 106, p. 1342.

Silversmiths Company.—Obituary.—See Gorham Manufacturing Co. above.—V. 104, p. 458.

Sinclair Gulf Corp.—Bond Payment.—The company gives notice that the holders of the 10-year convertible gold 6% dated March 1 1917 may redeem their bonds at any time at 115 and int. by presenting them to Bankers Trust Co., New York.—V. 108, p. 2027, 1394.

Solar Refining Co.—Annual Report.

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Profits or loss	\$2,694,119	\$1,142,319	\$1,104,601	\$353,907
Cash dividends	(15%) 300,000	(35) 700,000	(10) 200,000	(10) 200,000
Balance, surplus	\$2,394,119	\$442,319	\$904,601	\$153,907

Balance Sheet, December 31.		1918.		1917.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—					
Real estate	60,457	60,457			
Plant	1,619,486	1,622,086			
Inventories	1,239,682	1,282,364			
Insur. reserve	242,094	242,094			
Cash & invest.	2,677,882	1,940,874			
Accts. receivable	632,449	618,927			
Total	6,472,051	5,766,800			
A After deducting depreciation.—V. 108, p. 2027.					
Liabilities—					
Capital stock	2,000,000	2,000,000			
Accounts pay.			338,489	383,490	
Tax liability			771,563	689,191	
Profit and loss, surplus			3,361,999	2,694,119	
Total	6,472,051	5,766,800			

South Bend (Ind.) Watch Co.—Offering of Notes.—In connection with the offering of \$180,000 Three-Year 6% notes by John Burnham & Co., Chicago, in last week's "Chronicle," p. 2027, a circular shows:

Terms.—(1) A direct obligation of the company, and while any are outstanding no mortgage or lien can be put on any of the assets. (2) The company has agreed to maintain net quick assets of at least 150% and total assets of at least 200% of the notes. (3) At no time during the life of the notes can the total debt, exclusive of current accounts, exceed \$500,000.

Purpose.—Issued to take up loans to the company by interests no longer identified with its management.

Financial Condition as of March 31 1919.		1918.		1917.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—					
Plant (less depreciation)	3286,802				
Cash	49,077				
Acc'ts & notes rec. (less res.)	208,197				
Inventories	537,834				
Investments	1,527				
Deferred charges	14,062				
Total (assets and liabilities)					\$1,097,499
Earnings. —Net earnings available for depreciation, int. and Federal taxes: 1917, \$67,411; 1918, \$123,941. The net earnings for the first three months of 1919 available for depreciation, int. and Federal taxes, \$33,579.					
History. —The company has been established at South Bend, Ind., for 16 years and has built up a reputation which is now beginning to show very tangible results.					
Directors. —Clement Studebaker Jr., George M. Studebaker, F. H. Wellington, Scott Brown, Alexander Smith, John Burnham, Ralph Hubbard.—V. 108, p. 2027, 1170.					
Liabilities—					
Capital stock					\$189,935
Accounts payable					43,708
Notes pay. (incl. this issue)					424,552
Accrued interest					15,422
Notes & acceptances disc'd					30,526
Acc'd taxes, ins. & res'v'e.					17,014
Surplus					376,342

Earnings.—Net earnings available for depreciation, int. and Federal taxes: 1917, \$67,411; 1918, \$123,941. The net earnings for the first three months of 1919 available for depreciation, int. and Federal taxes, \$33,579.

History.—The company has been established at South Bend, Ind., for 16 years and has built up a reputation which is now beginning to show very tangible results.

Directors.—Clement Studebaker Jr., George M. Studebaker, F. H. Wellington, Scott Brown, Alexander Smith, John Burnham, Ralph Hubbard.—V. 108, p. 2027, 1170.

South Porto Rico Sugar Co.—Cash Dividend.—The regular quarterly dividend of 5% has been declared, payable in cash July 1 to holders of record June 16.

The dividend scrip certificates Series A and C issued July 1 1918 and Dec. 31 1918 have been called for payment on July 1 at par and accrued int., and on Oct. 1 Series B and D, issued Oct. 1 1918 and April 1 1919, are to be paid at par and accrued int. The payment is to be made from the treasury without any issue of new stock at this time.—V. 108, p. 885, 486.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.—Consolidation.—H. M. Bylesby & Co. announced on May 20 the completion of the consolidation with Standard Gas & Electric Co. of the oil and refining interests heretofore known under the name of the C. B. Shaffer Interests.

Standard Gas & Electric Co. in this transaction obtains a majority interest in a new company to be known as the Shaffer Oil & Refining Co., of which C. B. Shaffer will be President. Mr. Shaffer's entire staff will also remain with the new organization. H. M. Bylesby, President of the Standard Gas & Electric Co., becomes Chairman of the Board of the new company and Mr. Shaffer becomes a director of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. The Shaffer Interests have for years operated entirely independently and constitute the one remaining large independent complete oil property that has not heretofore been consolidated with other interests.

The new company starts with large cash resources, and will adopt an extremely progressive program.—V. 108, p. 1027, 1724.

Stanislaus County Dairy Farms Co.—Receiver.—A press dispatch from Modesto, Cal., states that Superior Judge J. C. Needham of California has appointed Walter T. Scoon of Modesto, Cal., receiver, following the filing of a foreclosure suit brought by Pacific Mortgage & Guaranty Co., San Francisco, against the company, and also against the First Federal Trust Co., the Title Insurance & Trust Co., Ray Knight and others for moneys advanced.

Swift & Co., Chicago.—New Stock Offered at Par to Shareholders and Employees.—A circular dated May 19 1919 offers the treasury stock at par, \$100 a share, to shareholders and employees as follows:

(1) To shareholders of record May 31 1919, one share of such stock to each five shares held. Subscription warrants will be issued on or about June 14 1919, and subscriptions with payment in full must be filed on or before July 26 1919 at office of the company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

(2) The remainder of the capital stock of the company in the treasury is offered to employees of the company at the rate of \$100 per share under a plan known as the "1919 Employees Stock Savings Plan." All employees who have been in the service of the company continuously for not less than six months will be allowed the privilege of purchasing the stock so offered. It is estimated that more than 10,000 employees will take advantage of this offer, which will expire July 26 1919.

Report of Allied Concern, Compania Intercontinental, Ltd., Co. See balance sheet above.—V. 108, p. 1516, 1420.

Swift International Co.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31, Auth. by Decree June 26 1918 (as Cabled from Buenos Aires).

	Argentine Gold.	Argentine Paper.
Assets—		
Stock investment (book value Dec. 31 1918)	\$51,386,478	
Sundry debtors	13,930,606	
Cash in bank		\$20,289
Conversion	8,927	
Total	\$65,326,011	\$20,289
Liabilities—		
Capital (1,500,000 shares \$15 gold each)	\$22,500,000	
Sundry creditors	21,837,781	
Surplus	20,988,230	
Conversion		20,289
Total	\$65,326,010	\$20,289

—V. 108, p. 2028.

Terre Haute Water Works Co.—To Pay Off Bonds.—We are informed that the company has made arrangements to pay off the First Mortgage 4 1/2% bonds due June 1, amounting to approximately \$1,042,000. The details have not been worked out, but in a short time the facts regarding the refinancing will probably be available.—V. 97, p. 292.

Tonopah Extension Mining Co.—Dividend.—Income.—
An extra dividend of 5% has been declared on the stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 5%, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 10.

Years end, Mar. 31—	1919.	1918.	1917.
Sales of bullion and concentrates	\$1,652,031	\$1,250,983	\$1,707,174
Less treatment and transport'n chgs.	27,268	18,860	32,451
Bullion in process inc. or dec.	Cr. 5,517	Deb. 2,979	Deb. 10,825
Operating exp., taxes & depreciation.	1,114,771	1,011,268	1,006,883
Other items	Cr. 21,591	Cr. 12,456	Cr. 16,359
Dividends paid	192,407	-----	702,492
Balance, surplus	\$344,693	\$230,331	def. \$29,098

—V. 106, p. 404.

Trumbull Steel Co., Warren, O.—New Stock—Subscriptions, &c.—The stockholders on May 7 authorized an increase in the preferred stock from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000, making the total authorized capital \$14,000,000 common and \$10,000,000 preferred, par \$100.

Preferred and common stockholders of record May 8 have the privilege of subscribing at par to \$2,700,000 preferred stock until May 24, in proportion of 20% of their holdings. The common stockholders of record of May 8 are also entitled to subscribe at par to \$2,000,000 common stock up to May 24 in proportion of 25% of their holdings, payment to both classes to be made in two installments of 50% each, payable Oct. 1 1919 and Jan. 1 1920, with the right to subscribe in full on July 1 or make the final installment on Oct. 1. The preferred stockholders will not be entitled to subscribe to common stock.

Digest of Statement by President Jonathan Warner, April 5.
The reasons for advising this increase in the preferred stock from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000 are briefly stated as follows:

(1) In the opinion of your directors it is important that the productive capacity of the steel plant be utilized to the utmost, for which reason they advise an increase in the finishing capacity of your company by the purchase of a controlling interest in the common stock of the Liberty Steel Co. This purchase will, assuming the entire issue of said common stock is acquired, necessitate the issuing of \$1,300,000 of our preferred stock, or at the rate of \$130 per share for the common stock of the Liberty Steel Co.

(2) Such increase in the finishing capacity will necessitate a considerable increase of working capital.

(3) We have contracted for the purchase of certain interests in iron ore mines located on the Mesaba Range, which we will own in conjunction with a large company that has been producing iron ore for many years. This purchase was made in anticipation of the eventual construction of blast furnaces by your company. This iron ore purchase will necessitate the payment of quite a large sum of money during 1919.

(4) Your company has purchased an interest in the Consolidated Steel Corp., a company formed by many leading steel producers of the country for the purpose of selling steel products in foreign countries. It has already paid for part of its holdings and is obligated for more.

(5) We feel that it is highly essential that your company construct a mill for producing highly finished sheets, to cost approximately \$1,500,000. We urge this because from our strip department we are now supplying manufacturers of automobiles with part of their requirements and we would have quite an advantage could we also sell them the highly finished sheets which they purchase in large quantities. The position of your company in the trade world thus be greatly strengthened.

As of May 8 President Warner adds in substance: The growth of this company has been rapid and its operations have been successful, but it is necessary to make the plant complete, from both an operating and sales standpoint, if the company is to receive ultimately the full benefit from the work thus far accomplished. Your directors feel that this will be the last offering of stock for a long time, as this additional capital will fully cover all plans with the possible exception of a further development in the manufacture of its raw materials, which it does not contemplate in the near future. The common stock is offered at par, whereas its market value will, in time, be considerably higher.

An illustrated article in "The Trade Review," Cleveland, March 6 1919, indicates that this company was incorporated in 1912 with a capital stock of \$1,250,000, and by July 31 1913 had built and placed in operation six sheet mills, six mills for rolling black plate for tinning and 13 cold mill. The capital stock was increased May 5 1914 to \$2,500,000 and soon after 8 sheet mills, 10 tin mills and 22 cold mills were added to the original plant. On Aug. 6 1915 the capital stock was again increased, this time to \$4,000,000, for the purpose of erecting both strip mills and a steel plant. On May 15 1917 the cold strip mills, which consist of four stands each of 8, 12 and 16-inch rolls, and on Dec. 7 1917 the 16 and 20-inch hot strip mills, were placed in operation. The first of the seven 100-ton stationary open-hearth furnaces was placed in service March 9 1918 and the last mill began work early in June 1918. [The hot strip mill is said to have a capacity of 7,500 tons a month, the cold mill department of 4,000 monthly. See "Iron Age" of N. Y. for Feb. 20.]

The following particulars have been officially revised for the "Chronicle," but the statement in a trade paper that the net profits in 1918 were \$3,126,453 is not confirmed.

Results for Calendar Years—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Finished material, shipped, tons	220,519	160,000	-----
Gross business (about)	\$27,000,000	\$26,240,000	\$9,200,000
Pay roll (about)	7,000,000	4,000,000	-----

The balance sheet of Dec. 31 1918 shows current assets and Government securities amounting to \$11,023,279, plant assets of \$15,930,366, and total assets \$26,974,113. During the last two years \$6,000,000 has been spent upon improvements and extensions. The dividends paid in 1918 aggregated \$1,360,000, including 7%, or \$280,000, on \$4,000,000 preferred stock and 18% (\$1,080,000) on \$6,000,000 common stock. Officers: President, Jonathan Warner; V.-Presidents, W. H. B. Ward, Philip Wick and A. N. Flora; Sec., William McFate, and Treas., Lloyd Booth.—V. 108, p. 1516.

Union Tank Car Co.—New Name.
See Union Tank Line Co. below.

Union Tank Line Co.—New Company—Increase in Authorized Capital Stock to \$25,000,000.—The stockholders will vote June 4 on:

- (1) Changing the name of the company to "Union Tank Car Co."
- (2) Increasing the capital stock as now (all outstanding) from \$12,000,000 to \$25,000,000, the par value to remain \$100 a share.—V. 108, p. 1516.

United Drug Co.—Earnings for Quarters ending Mar. 31.

3 Mos.—	1919.	1918.	3 Mos.—	1917.	1916.
Net sales	\$13,771,377	\$10,635,120	Total income	\$1,548,165	\$1,140,427
Net profit	\$1,548,165	\$1,131,720	Depr., tax, &c.	204,364	123,865
Other inc.	8,707	-----		-----	-----
Total inc.	\$1,548,165	\$1,140,427	Bal., surp.	\$1,343,801	\$1,016,562

—V. 108, p. 2028, 1941.

U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.—Earnings.

April 30 Years—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total income	\$3,774,010	\$2,417,173	\$2,432,343	\$2,600,838
Int., depreciation, &c.	1,697,424	1,045,252	1,342,451	1,403,489
Debiture interest	596,500	596,500	596,500	596,500
Balance, surplus	\$1,480,085	\$775,421	\$493,392	\$600,849

—V. 108, p. 886.

United States Rubber Co.—Company's Rubber Plantations in Sumatra—Official Statement.

The rubber plantations in Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, owned by the United States Rubber Co., are developing rapidly. They cover an area over six times as large as the island of Manhattan. A total of 93,759 acres is in the possession of the company, and, since July 1910, approximately 44,227 acres have been cleared and planted with over 5,000,000 rubber trees. Of these, 2,592,895 trees are now being tapped, and the number of producing trees is increasing from month to month. From land which, less than a decade ago, knew not a single rubber tree, we are now receiving every month hundreds of thousands of pounds of the best quality of plantation rubber, and this notwithstanding the fact that but a small percentage of the trees are being tapped. See U. S. Rubber Plantations, Inc., below.

United States Rubber Plantations, Inc.—Organization.

This company, organized in November 1917 and owning all the Sumatra rubber plantations of the United States Rubber Co. (see that company above), its authorized capital being \$40,000,000 preferred and \$60,000,000 common, of which \$10,000,000 preferred and \$20,000,000 common has been issued, and is substantially all owned by the U. S. Rubber Co., reports officers and directors as follows:

Directors.—H. Stuart Hotchkiss, Samuel P. Colt, Lester Leland, Charles B. Seger, Nicholas F. Brady, Edgar B. Davis, Ernest Hopkinson, W. J. Gallagher, Walter B. Mahony, Homer E. Sawyer, J. Newton Gunn, John W. Bicknell, L. D. Tompkins, W. H. Blackwell and W. F. Bass.

Executive Committee.—H. Stuart Hotchkiss, Samuel P. Colt, Lester Leland, Charles B. Seger, Walter B. Mahony, John W. Bicknell and L. D. Tompkins.

Officers.—Samuel P. Colt, Chairman; Lester Leland, Vice-Chairman; H. Stuart Hotchkiss, President; W. J. Gallagher, W. S. Gordon, John W. Bicknell and L. D. Tompkins, Vice-Presidents; John W. Bicknell, Treasurer; L. D. Tompkins, Secretary, and Walter B. Mahony, Counsel.

Extensions to the great estates are said to be contemplated in the near future. Compare V. 108, p. 1384; V. 106, p. 1033.

Victor Talking Machine Co.—Sued Under Sherman Law.

The Shelton Electric Co. of Chicago, on May 16, brought suit in the U. S. District Court at New York against this company for \$1,317,937 as triple damages claimed under the Sherman law. The plaintiff alleged that through a license clause required in contracts with dealers, forbidding the purchase of any machinery or part not made by the defendant company, its own business in the manufacture of phonograph motors was practically ruined. It is claimed that the requirement in question is in restraint of trade and legitimate competition and tends to create a monopoly.

Patent Agreements.
See Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., V. 108, p. 2024.—V. 108, p. 1935, 1827.

Vulcan Detinning Co., New York.—Earnings.

	Total Sales	Other Income	Deer's fees for Inc. in Ins. Tax (est.)	Cash & Gen. Exp.	Balance, Surp.
3 mos. to Mar. 19	\$402,158	\$5,731	\$27,588	\$15,000	\$461,627
3 mos. to Dec. 17	468,880	7,238	72,002	-----	\$48,858
3 mos. to Dec. 16	249,513	3,758	19,818	-----	\$7,858

—V. 108, p. 886.

Waldorf System, Inc.—Stock Sold.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston, who recently offered \$750,000 8% preferred stock (V. 108, p. 2028), announce that the entire issue has been sold.—V. 108, p. 2028.

Weber & Heilbronner.—Offering of Stock.—Pritchitt & Co. early this week offered and sold \$750,000 7% cum. pref. stock and 125,000 shares common stock without par value.

Transfer agent, Central Union Trust Co., New York. Registrar, Liberty National Bank. Preferred as to dividends and assets. Dividends payable quarterly, beginning June 1 1919.

Business.—Clothing, furnishes and hatters, started in 1897 with a cash capital of about \$1,200. Several years thereafter the co-partnership of Weber & Heilbronner was formed, with a joint capital of \$4,000, and in Sept. 1908 was incorporated in New York. In 1910 the W. & H. Clothing Co. was organized in New York, and additional cash capital of \$100,000 invested therein, and thereupon clothing departments were successively installed. In 1913 Weber & Heilbronner, by consolidation, absorbed the W. & H. Clothing Co. Company has a chain of 11 stores, all located in New York City.

Earnings.—During the past 3 years net earnings before Federal taxes have averaged in excess of \$250,000 per annum, and since Dec. 1918 have been running at the rate of approximately \$60,000 per month. Current sales are running at the rate of approximately \$4,000,000 per year, compared with about \$3,000,000 in 1897.

(M.) Welte & Sons, Inc., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The controlling stock of the above-mentioned company, with a large plant at Poughkeepsie for the manufacture of the Welte player mechanism and player rolls and ware rooms on 5th Ave. near 53d St., N. Y. City, was recently purchased from the Allen Property Custodian by Howard Ellery Mitchell of New York, representing a syndicate, who have now sold the same and reorganized the company.

The management as reorganized embraces (1) Officers: George W. Gittins (formerly with the Kohler industries), President and Gen. Mgr.; A. Dalrymple, Treas.; Myron Harris, Sec.; (2) directors: These officers and Hon. James M. Beck, Edward Heilbronner, President Gorham Co. and director of Hanover National Bank; Luther D. Lovelind, V.-Pres. American International Shipbuilding Corporation; Charles R. Du Bois, and Robert H. Gittins.—V. 105, p. 2462.

Western Power Corp.—Sub. Co. Bonds, &c.

See Great Western Power Co. above.—V. 108, p. 1941.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—Statement by C. H. Mackay—Return of Wires to Their Owners.

See Mackay Companies above. Also President's Message to Congress on a preceding page.—V. 108, p. 1947, 1827.

Western United Gas & Elec. Co., Aurora, Ill.—Earnings.

Year end—	Jan. 31 19.	Jan. 31 18.	Jan. 31 19.	Jan. 31 18.
Gross earnings	\$1,985,442	\$1,846,800	\$326,283	\$314,666
Less (after tax)	\$765,229	\$702,084	Balance, surp.	\$438,946
Net profit	-----	-----	-----	\$387,414

(Reported by W. W. Armstrong Co., Aurora, Ill.)—V. 108, p. 282.

Whalen Pulp & Paper Co.—New President.

Sir George Bury has been elected President.—V. 107, p. 1583.

Whitall Tatum Co.—Bonds Called.

All of the outstanding 1st Mtge. 5% gold bonds dated Jan. 2 1901 have been drawn for payment at 102 and interest on July 1 at the Burlington County Trust Co., Moorestown, N. J.—V. 91, p. 1636.

(J. G.) White Companies.—Earnings (3 Companies).

Calendar Years—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Net profit before Federal taxes	\$456,220	\$280,225	\$206,061
Preferred dividends (3 companies)	176,000	176,000	175,522
Balance, surplus	\$280,220	\$104,225	\$30,539

—V. 107, p. 2482.

Wolverine Copper Mining Co.—Production (in lbs.).

Month of	1919.	1918.	1917.
April	493,860	391,989	478,179
Jan. 1 to April 30	1,819,049	1,530,317	1,902,346

—V. 108, p. 1827, 1171.

(F. W.) Woolworth & Co.—Board Increased.

The stockholders approved an increase of the board of directors from 21 to 24, also to change the executive committee to consist of not less than five and not more than 7 members, in addition to the President.—V. 108, p. 1947.

CURRENT NOTICES

—Exempt from all Federal income taxes, Kaufman-Smith-Emert Co. and the Third National Bank, St. Louis, are offering by advertisement \$2,000,000 Johnson County, Texas, 5 1/4% direct obligation bonds. Price any maturity to yield 5%.

—Barr & Schmelzer have prepared a pamphlet on the Victory Liberty Loan which contains interest tables showing accrued interest from one day to six months. These tables cover the period to maturity.

—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed transfer agent of the stock of the Anglo American Commercial Corporation, Heyden Chemical Co. of America, Inc., and Phillips Petroleum Co.

Reports and Documents.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1918.

New York, April 10 1919.

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The Board of Directors submits the following report of the operations and affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the calendar year ended December 31 1918, including the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, whose entire Capital Stock is owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, whose entire Capital Stock is owned by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company. For convenience the three companies are designated by the term "Union Pacific System."

Pursuant to proclamation of the President of the United States issued December 26 1917, the Government took possession and assumed control of all the railroad properties of the System at 12 o'clock noon, December 28 1917, and the operations of all such properties have been conducted for account of the Government by the Director-General of Railroads since midnight of December 31 1917. All revenues from such operations accrued to, and the operating expenses, with certain exceptions, were borne by the Government during the period covered by this report; and in lieu of the income from such operations the railroad companies became entitled to the rental payable by the Government for the use of such properties. Provision for the compensation of the owners of the railroad properties taken under Federal control was made by the Act of Congress approved March 21 1918, commonly known as the "Federal Control Act." This Act authorized the President to enter into an agreement to pay, as just compensation for any such system of transportation, an annual sum, payable in reasonable installments, not exceeding the amount of the average annual railway operating income (called herein "standard return"), as certified by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, of such transportation system for the three years ended June 30 1917 (called herein "test period"), including in such computation the accounts known as "Equipment Rents" and "Joint Facility Rents." Further authority was given the President, in particular cases where the circumstances were so exceptional as to make the standard return plainly inequitable, to grant such compensation as he found to be just under the circumstances of the particular case. In the event of failure of the President and the carrier to agree as to the amount of compensation, provision was made for the submission of the question to a board of three referees to be appointed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, whose judgment the President was authorized but not required to accept as the basis of a compensation agreement. Failing agreement by this means, the question was to be remitted to the Court of Claims, and in that Court the report of the board of referees was made prima facie evidence. It was further provided that the compensation determined by any of the foregoing means should be increased by an amount reckoned at a reasonable rate per centum to be fixed by the President upon the cost of any additions and betterments less retirements and upon the cost of road extensions made with the approval or by order of the President. It was provided in the Federal Control Act, also, that Federal war taxes should be paid by the corporation, but that other taxes should be a charge against the revenues derived by the Government from its railway operations.

Negotiations extending over a period of several months between the United States Railroad Administration and a committee representing the railroad corporations generally, resulted in the formulation of a standard form of contract which, in the nearly unanimous opinion of the counsel and officials of the railroad corporations, concurred in by the Union Pacific, it was to the interest of the owning corporations to accept. It was believed that the Union Pacific System corporations, in addition to their standard return of the average of the railway operating income during the three years ended June 30 1917, were entitled to special compensation based upon their large expenditures for additions and betterments completed after the test period, or so late in the test period as not to be reflected in the earnings on which the standard return was computed. Claim was therefore presented to the Director-General for special compensation based upon selected items of such recently completed additions and betterments—largely second main track—deemed to constitute an unusually meritorious basis of claim by reason of their increase in the capacity of the railroads and their reduction in the expenses of operation. This claim was denied, however, because, in the opinion of the Railroad Administration, the standard return was not found to be "plainly inequitable," as required by the Federal Control Act, according to the Railroad Administration's construction of that Act. The Directors were therefore confronted with the alternative of accepting a contract on the basis of the standard return or of foregoing any agreement and resorting to the board of referees to be appointed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and thereafter to the Court of Claims, for the determination of the just compensation. The objections to the latter course were deemed conclusive. Among these objections were the uncertainties and delay inherent in such legal proceedings, the fact that pending such proceedings, however protracted, the Railroad Administration would be under no obligation to make fixed payments on account of compensation, and the embarrassment almost certain to result from the absence of contract provisions settling the numerous important incidents of Federal control during the indefinite period of the litigation. The standard return was the maximum compensation which the President was authorized to grant the Companies whose condition was not exceptional within the meaning of the Act, and it was considered that the certainty of securing this maximum compensation under a contract was clearly in the best interest of the Companies. And of course only temporary control of the properties under the contract was contemplated. Accordingly, the Board of Directors accepted the standard return and entered into the standard form of contract with the Director-General.

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS.

The results of transportation operations conducted by the United States Railroad Administration during the year 1918, as reported by the Federal Auditors, compared with the results of Corporate operations for the year 1917, were as follows:

	Calendar Year 1918.	Calendar Year 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
Average Miles of Road Operated.....	8,016.52	7,986.86	29.66	-----	.4
Operating Revenues—					
Freight revenue.....	\$116,316,989 26	\$93,472,761 36	\$22,844,227 90	-----	24.4
Passenger revenue.....	30,180,037 90	25,247,812 36	4,932,225 54	-----	19.5
Mail revenue.....	2,455,712 50	2,667,323 39	-----	\$211,610 89	7.9
Express revenue.....	3,643,474 88	3,265,245 85	378,229 03	-----	11.6
All other transportation revenue.....	1,647,948 97	1,578,024 34	69,924 63	-----	4.4
Incidental revenue.....	4,634,906 72	3,897,607 04	737,299 68	-----	18.9
Joint facility—Cr.....	67,210 44	66,050 96	1,159 48	-----	1.8
Joint facility—Dr.....	191,103 07	92,961 04	-----	8,144 03	8.8
Railway operating revenues.....	\$158,845,175 60	\$130,101,864 26	\$28,743,311 34	-----	22.1
Operating Expenses—					
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$19,526,524 02	\$15,348,222 37	\$4,178,301 65	-----	27.2
Maintenance of equipment.....	25,155,884 78	15,812,795 08	9,343,089 70	-----	59.1
Traffic.....	1,362,821 06	2,355,942 91	-----	\$993,121 85	42.2
Transportation.....	47,461,562 01	37,882,463 80	9,579,098 21	-----	25.3
Miscellaneous operations.....	3,128,377 86	2,511,801 26	616,576 60	-----	24.5
General.....	4,535,885 38	4,035,470 37	500,415 01	-----	13.4
Transportation for investment—Cr.....	*33,861 02	661,537 62	-----	685,398 54	105.2
Railway operating expenses.....	\$101,204,906 13	\$77,295,168 27	\$23,909,747 86	-----	30.9
Income Items—					
Net revenue from railway operations.....	\$57,640,269 47	\$52,806,705 99	\$4,833,563 48	-----	9.2
Railway tax accruals (less "war taxes").....	6,986,410 96	6,823,719 09	162,690 87	-----	2.4
Uncollectible railway revenues.....	10,347 01	12,580 74	-----	\$2,232 73	17.7
Railway operating income.....	\$50,643,511 50	\$45,970,406 16	\$4,673,105 34	-----	10.2
Equipment rents.....	*461,052 33	*414,303 40	46,748 93	-----	211.3
Joint facility rent.....	*292,463 82	*239,638 81	52,825 01	-----	17.9
Net income from operations.....	\$50,822,110 01	\$45,316,463 95	\$5,505,646 06	-----	12.1
Ratio of Operating Expenses to Operating Revenues.....	63.71	59.41	4.30	-----	

* Debt.

A comparison of operating results of the first year of the United States Railroad Administration with the average for the three years ended June 30 1917—which, under the Federal Control Act, constituted the basis for the standard return payable by the Government—may be of interest, and such comparison is given in the following table:

Operating Results of the United States Railroad Administration for the calendar year 1918, compared with the average for three years ended June 30 1917, upon which the rental to be paid by the Government was based:

	Calendar Year 1918.	Average for the Three Years ended June 30 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
Operating Revenues—					
Freight revenue.....	\$116,316,989 26	\$74,707,650 79	\$41,609,338 47	-----	55.7
Passenger revenue.....	30,180,037 90	20,214,022 67	9,966,015 23	-----	49.3
Mail revenue.....	2,455,712 50	3,635,139 43	-----	\$1,179,426 93	32.4
Express revenue.....	3,643,474 88	2,334,725 86	1,308,749 02	-----	56.1
All other transportation revenue.....	1,647,948 97	1,226,742 93	421,206 04	-----	34.3
Incidental revenue.....	4,634,906 72	2,604,034 14	2,030,872 58	-----	78.0
Joint facility—Cr.....	67,210 44	63,344 14	3,866 30	-----	6.1
Joint facility—Dr.....	101,105 07	78,620 05	-----	22,485 02	28.6
Railway operating revenues.....	\$158,845,175 60	\$104,707,039 91	\$54,138,135 69	-----	51.7
Operating Expenses—					
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$19,526,524 02	\$13,267,892 67	\$6,258,631 35	-----	47.2
Maintenance of equipment.....	25,155,884 78	12,872,389 50	12,283,495 28	-----	95.4
Traffic.....	1,362,821 06	2,219,940 87	-----	\$857,119 81	38.6
Transportation.....	47,461,552 01	27,528,300 82	19,933,251 19	-----	72.4
Miscellaneous operations.....	3,128,377 86	1,621,554 09	1,506,823 77	-----	92.9
General.....	4,535,885 38	3,144,675 50	1,391,209 88	-----	44.2
Transportation for investment—Cr.....	*33,861 02	238,361 29	-----	272,212 31	114.2
Railway operating expenses.....	\$101,204,906 13	\$60,416,402 16	\$40,788,503 97	-----	67.5
Income Items—					
Net revenues from railway operations.....	\$57,640,269 47	\$44,290,637 75	\$13,349,631 72	-----	30.1
Railway tax accruals (less "war taxes").....	6,986,410 96	5,653,328 42	1,333,082 54	-----	23.6
Uncollectible railway revenues.....	10,347 01	12,745 01	-----	\$2,398 00	18.8
Railway operating income.....	\$50,643,511 50	\$38,624,564 32	\$12,018,947 18	-----	31.1
Equipment rents.....	461,052 33	27,687 99	433,364 34	-----	19.6
Joint facility rent.....	*282,463 82	*236,141 62	-----	\$46,312 30	19.6
Net Income from operations.....	\$50,822,110 01	\$38,416,110 79	\$12,405,999 22	-----	32.3

* Debit.

It will be observed that the gross operating revenues during the calendar year 1918 amounted to \$158,845,175 60, which was much the largest in the history of the Companies, being \$28,743,311 34 over the calendar year 1917—the largest of any year period prior to 1918—and an increase of \$5,505,646 06 in net; while compared with the test period, there was an increase of \$54,138,135 69 in gross, and an increase of \$12,405,999 22 in net. The increase in freight and passenger rates made effective by the Director-General about the middle of the year contributed substantially to this increased revenue. But it was due in large measure to the great increase in the volume of traffic between Central California and the East that, in time of war and congested facilities generally, moved over the Union Pacific, which, with its connections, constitutes the shortest and most direct route, and with its easy grades, double track and excellent physical condition, is the "line of least resistance" for such traffic. The completion of the double track between Pine Bluffs and Archer, 33.35 miles, between Buford and Sherman tunnel, 9.86 miles, and between Wamsutter and Point of Rocks, 51.90 miles, all of which was put into operation between May 31 and Nov. 23 1917, thus completing a continuous double track from the Missouri River to Granger, Wyoming, and the completion of the double track, with reduction of grade and curvature, through the Echo Canyon from Wahsatch to Emory, Utah, 15.82 miles, which was put into operation Aug. 22 1917, made it possible for this large traffic to be handled without congestion or delay. In addition to this, the line between Manhattan and Junction City, Kansas, 20.50 miles, was double-tracked and put into operation Dec. 27 1917. The Government enjoyed during the entire year the benefit of these improvements, through the increased capacity of the road to handle the traffic and the saving in overtime, fuel, &c., of expenses that otherwise would have resulted from congestion. But, as stated before, the rental includes no allowance for any of the large amounts of capital invested in these added facilities, because the standard return alone, based wholly upon the operations during the three years ended June 30 1917—prior to the completion of these improvements—was not, in the opinion of the Railroad Administration, "plainly inequitable" as compensation for the use of the properties.

MILEAGE.

	Miles of Road.	Miles of Second Main Track.	Miles of Yard Tracks & Sidings.
Total Mileage operated as of December 31 1918.....	8,032.03	1,271.30	2,804.16
Total Mileage operated as of December 31 1917.....	8,002.65	1,265.96	2,724.63
Increase in Mileage operated during the year.....	29.38	5.34	79.53
Average Mileage operated during calendar year 1918.....	8,016.52	1,267.59	2,775.88
Mileage maintained as of December 31 1918.....	7,764.40	1,122.01	2,606.73
Average mileage maintained during calendar year 1918.....	7,764.00	1,118.00	2,601.00

The Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company operates "Water Lines" over a distance of 205 miles.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

(Excluding all offsetting accounts between the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., and Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.)

	Calendar Year 1918.	Calendar Year 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
INCOME FROM RAILROAD PROPERTIES.				
Rental from United States Railroad Administration.....	\$38,416,110 79	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses, corporate, not assumed by the United States Railroad Administration.....	424,958 41	-----	-----	-----
*Railway operating income.....	\$37,991,152 38	\$45,329,044 69	-----	\$7,337,892 31
Federal war income and excess profits taxes.....	2,795,633 33	1,627,972 36	\$1,167,660 97	-----
Railway Operating Income over Taxes.....	\$35,195,519 05	\$43,701,072 33	-----	\$8,505,553 28
OTHER INCOME.				
<i>(Excluding Income from Investments and Other Corporate Income.)</i>				
Rents from use of road.....	\$74,114 59	\$75,014 36	-----	\$899 77
Miscellaneous rents.....	76,562 61	68,502 24	\$8,060 37	-----
Miscellaneous income.....	155,432 55	139,691 94	15,740 61	-----
Total.....	\$306,109 75	\$283,208 54	\$22,901 21	-----
Total Income from Railroad Properties.....	\$35,501,628 80	\$43,984,280 87	-----	\$8,482,652 07
DEDUCTIONS.				
<i>(Excluding Interest on Funded Debt, and Miscellaneous Corporate Charges.)</i>				
Miscellaneous rents.....	\$35,980 71	\$115,390 96	-----	\$79,410 19
Miscellaneous charges.....	108,857 30	131,122 43	-----	22,265 13
Total.....	\$144,838 01	\$246,513 33	-----	\$101,675 32
Net Income from Railroad Properties.....	\$35,356,790 79	\$43,737,767 54	-----	\$8,380,976 75
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND OTHER CORPORATE INCOME.				
Dividends on stocks owned.....	\$4,354,773 57	\$4,362,242 40	-----	\$7,468 83
Interest on bonds, notes, and equipment trust certificates owned.....	7,314,723 39	6,751,289 05	\$563,434 34	-----
Interest on loans and open accounts—balance.....	8,964 30	619,560 49	-----	610,596 19
Miscellaneous income.....	68,850 11	68,374 85	475 26	-----
Total.....	\$11,747,311 37	\$11,791,366 79	-----	\$44,055 42
Total Income.....	\$47,104,102 15	\$55,529,134 33	-----	\$8,425,032 17

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS AND OTHER CORPORATE INCOME (Concluded)—	Calendar Year 1918.	Calendar Year 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Interest on Funded Debt.....	\$14,396,337 35	\$13,842,729 68	\$553,607 67	
Miscellaneous Corporate Charges.....	105,560 52	149,904 66		844,344 14
Total.....	\$14,501,897 87	\$13,992,634 34	\$509,263 53	
Net Income from all sources.....	\$32,602,204 29	\$41,536,499 99		\$8,934,295 70
DISPOSITION OF NET INCOME.				
Dividends on Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Co.:				
Preferred stock:				
2 per cent paid Apr. 1 1918.....	\$1,990,870 00			
2 per cent paid Oct. 1 1918.....	1,990,870 00	\$3,981,740 00	\$3,981,740 00	
Common stock:				
2½ per cent paid Apr. 1 1918.....	\$5,557,290 00			
2½ per cent paid July 1 1918.....	5,557,290 00			
2½ per cent paid Oct. 1 1918.....	5,557,290 00			
2½ per cent payable Jan. 2 1919.....	5,557,290 00			
Total Dividends.....	\$26,210,900 00	\$26,210,900 00		
Appropriated for Additions and Betterments.....	6,379,834 77	15,313,973 32		\$8,934,138 55
Sinking Fund Requirements.....	11,469 52	11,626 67		157 15
Total Appropriations of Income.....	\$32,602,204 29	\$41,536,499 99		\$8,934,295 70

* As defined in Federal Control Act dated March 21 1918. For purpose of comparison, the Income Account for the Calendar Year 1917 has been restated to conform thereto.

† Does not include interest on cost of equipment, other additions and betterments, and extensions or branches, acquired or completed during the year.

The standard return of the Union Pacific System, as certified by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was \$38,416,-110 79, being the average of the railway operating income during the three years ended June 30 1917, which after deducting corporate operating expenses—\$424,958 41—results in a reduction in railway operating income of \$7,337,892 31 compared with the calendar year 1917.

The test period, upon which the standard return was based, included not only the prosperous years ended June 30 1916 and 1917, when the "railway operating income" was \$40,783,305 and \$44,384,828, respectively, but also the exceptionally lean year ended June 30 1915, when the "railway operating income" was only \$30,080,199—the lowest since 1905— which of course reduced the average.

The additional return of interest on expenditures chargeable to capital account during 1918 for additions, betterments and road extensions and for terminals, motive power, cars and other equipment, as provided in the Federal Control Act and the contract, has not been included in the income account for the year, for the reason that the amount thereof has not yet been determined by the Director-General.

The deduction of \$424,958 41 as "operating expenses, corporate, not assumed by United States Railroad Administration," appearing in the income account, represents the salaries and expenses (including rents for offices) subsequent to April 1 1918, of the regular executive and administrative officers of the Companies and the clerks and other employees necessary to carry on the corporate affairs, administer the investments and miscellaneous properties of the corporations not taken under Federal control, keep the corporate accounts, transfer stocks and bonds, pay coupons, dividends, &c., supervise and check expenditures of the Railroad Administration for additions and betterments and up-keep of the properties under Federal control, and generally to protect the interests of the corporations during Federal control and operation of their properties. Expenditures of this character are chargeable to railway operating expenses under the classification of accounts prescribed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and were so charged during the test period of three years ended June 30 1917, but the Director-General of Railroads gave notice that after March 31 1918 he would not assume the payment of such expenses; and moreover the Director-General about the same time required all officers and employees connected with the Federal operation of the railroads to relinquish their employment by the railroad companies, which made it necessary to create a distinct organization on the line representative solely of the corporations.

The "Net Income from all Sources" for the calendar year 1918, less sinking fund requirements and dividend on the preferred stock, amounted to \$28,608,995 and is equivalent to 12.87 per cent on the \$222,291,600 common stock outstanding, as compared with 16.89 per cent for the calendar year 1917, or a decrease of 4.02 per cent. The decrease is accounted for as follows:

	Amount.	Per Cent.
Amount by which the rental to be paid by the Railroad Administration for the control and use of the railroad properties, after deducting "Operating Expenses, Corporate, not assumed by the Railroad Administration," is less than was the income from the operations of the properties by the Corporations during the year 1917.....	\$7,337,892	3.30
Increase in Federal War Taxes, due to increase in rate of taxation under the Act of February 24 1919—all taxes except "war taxes" are included in the item "Railway Operating Income".....	1,167,661	.52
Decrease in Income from Investments, &c.....	44,055	.02
Increase in Interest on Funded Debt and Miscellaneous Corporate Charges, due principally to that portion accrued during the year, of the annual interest of \$1,200,000 on \$20,000,000 face value Ten-Year Six Per Cent Secured Gold Bonds dated July 1 1918.....	\$509,263	
Less decrease in Sinking Fund Requirements.....	157	.23
Total.....	\$9,058,714	4.07
Increase in Miscellaneous Income from Railroad Properties:		
Decrease in Charges.....	\$101,675	
Increase in Receipts.....	22,901	.05
Net decrease.....	\$8,934,138	4.02

The entire amount of the year's surplus income after payment of dividends was appropriated for additions and betterments, as in the previous year.

The average annual net income available for dividends on common stock for the "test period" of three years ended June 30 1917 was 14.60 per cent, being 1.73 per cent more than the net income available for the calendar year 1918. As the rental paid by the Government for the control and use of the properties during the calendar year 1918 is the equivalent of the average annual railway operating income for the "test period," question may arise as to the cause of this decrease in the return applicable to the common stock. It is substantially accounted for by charges to income during the year 1918 in addition to or in excess of charges during the "test period" as follows:

Operating Expenses, Corporate, not assumed by the Railroad Administration.....	\$424,958
Federal War Taxes.....	2,795,633
Increase in Interest on Funded Debt.....	578,759
Miscellaneous.....	53,681
Total.....	\$3,853,031 1.73

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(Excluding all offsetting accounts between the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., and Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.)

CREDIT.			
Balance, Dec. 31 1917, as shown by Annual Report for year ended Dec. 31 1917.....			\$124,354,104 48
Proceeds from sale of bonds of Union Pacific Coal Co. to its sinking fund.....	\$230,000 00		
Difference between proceeds from sale of property and book cost thereof.....	13,477 19		
Liabilities written off, being unclaimed.....	72,569 43		
Miscellaneous credits.....	87,354 93		
Total.....		\$403,401 55	
DEBIT.			
Discounts, commissions, and expenses on bonds sold.....	\$930,896 54		
Adjustments of railway operating revenue and expense accounts applicable to the period prior to Jan. 1 1918, the date the properties were taken over by the United States Government.....	103,007 56		
Difference between cost of property retired and not to be replaced and net value of salvage recovered.....	194,439 48		
Investment in and advances to Leavenworth & Topeka Ry. Co. written off.....	217,481 47		
Miscellaneous debits.....	35,508 79		
Total.....		1,481,333 94	
Net debit during the year.....			1,077,932 39
Profit and Loss—Credit Balance, Dec. 31 1918.....			\$123,276,172 09

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—ASSETS.

(Excluding all offsetting securities and accounts between the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., and Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.)

	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Investments:</i>				
Road and Equipment.....	\$649,889,647 62	\$632,813,456 83	\$17,076,191 09	
<i>Less:</i>				
Receipts from improvement and equipment fund.....	\$23,286,091 13	\$23,111,091 13	\$175,000 00	
Appropriations from income and surplus prior to July 1 1907, credited to this account.....	13,310,236 52	13,310,236 52		
Total.....	\$36,596,327 65	\$36,421,327 65	\$175,000 00	
Investment in road and equipment.....	\$613,293,319 97	\$596,392,128 88	\$16,901,191 09	
Improvements on leased railway property.....	\$7,696 42	\$7,696 42		
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold.....	68,181 95	105,671 03		\$37,489 08
Miscellaneous physical property.....	1,141,993 40	1,111,201 10	\$30,792 30	
Total.....	\$1,217,871 77	\$1,224,568 55		\$6,696 78
<i>Investments in affiliated companies:</i>				
Stocks.....	\$12,971,608 19	\$13,221,685 47		\$250,077 28
Bonds and notes.....	37,386,805 68	37,861,586 55		474,780 87
Advances.....	12,605,336 42	13,072,894 31		467,557 89
Total.....	\$62,963,750 29	\$64,156,166 33		\$1,192,416 04
<i>Investments in other companies:</i>				
Stocks.....	\$90,445,272 23	\$90,447,274 90		\$2,002 67
Bonds, notes and equipment trust certificates.....	112,032,337 45	114,130,544 61		2,098,267 16
Total.....	\$202,477,609 68	\$204,577,819 51		\$2,100,209 83
United States Liberty Loan Bonds.....	*\$16,534,100 00	186,245,300 00	\$10,288,800 00	
Sinking funds.....	\$410,996 48	\$384,075 81	\$26,920 67	
Total Investments.....	\$896,397,648 19	\$872,980,059 08	\$23,917,589 11	
<i>Current Assets:</i>				
Cash.....	\$10,498,719 46	\$6,741,726 58	\$3,756,992 88	
Special deposits.....	370,826 93	250,668 10	120,158 83	
Loans and bills receivable.....		127,382 58		\$127,382 58
Traffic and car service balances receivable.....		1,898,335 39		1,898,335 39
Net balance receivable from agents and conductors.....		1,779,355 47		1,779,355 47
Miscellaneous accounts receivable.....	626,033 68	5,467,006 05		4,840,972 37
Material and supplies.....		121,839,254 67		21,839,254 67
Interest and dividends receivable.....	2,629,033 56	2,340,507 29	189,126 27	
Rents receivable.....	8,108 49	81,181 32		72,982 83
Other current assets:				
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. capital stock applicable to payment of extra dividend.....	360,962 20	429,078 20		68,116 00
Miscellaneous items.....	61,197 23	50,530 43	10,666 80	
United States Railroad Administration:				
Material and supplies, December 31 1917.....	21,839,254 67		21,839,254 67	
Standard return rental.....	\$38,552,928 79			
Less: Amount received on account.....	13,500,000 00			
Balance.....	\$25,052,928 79			
Cash December 31 1917.....	1,679,541 32			
Agents and conductors balances, December 31 1917.....	1,045,077 88			
Collections for the Corporations.....	13,974,608 41			
Equipment and other property retired.....	394,725 29			
Total Current Assets.....	\$78,441,707 91	\$41,005,026 08	\$37,436,681 83	
<i>Deferred Assets:</i>				
Working fund advances.....	\$2,152 69	\$30,734 39		\$28,581 70
Other deferred assets:				
Land contracts, as per contra.....	511,835 94	543,006 49		31,170 55
Miscellaneous items.....	\$4,202,422 75	4,900,327 16		697,904 41
United States Liberty Loan Bonds—Subscriptions for employees.....	244,778 30	1,233,563 15		1,008,784 85
Total Deferred Assets.....	\$4,961,189 68	\$6,727,631 19		\$1,766,441 51
<i>Unadjusted Debts:</i>				
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance.....	\$1,380 29	\$1,587 95		\$207 66
Other unadjusted debts.....	461,462 19	960,087 33		498,625 14
Total unadjusted debts.....	\$462,842 48	\$961,675 28		\$498,832 80
Grand Total.....	\$980,763,388 26	\$921,674,391 63	\$59,088,996 63	

* Includes \$7,550,000 face value Fourth Liberty Loan 4½% Bonds subscribed for through and pledged with banks, in part payment for which \$6,795,000 notes have been given and which are included in account, Loans and Bills Payable. † Classified in 1917 Report under Current Assets. ‡ Restated to include inventory adjustments as of December 31 1917, not included in 1917 Annual Report. § Includes \$1,262,550 interest on The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company General Mortgage 6% Bonds. The amount was not included in Income Account, and, pending collection, is carried in Account, "Contingent Interest."

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—LIABILITIES.

(Excluding all offsetting securities and accounts between the Union Pacific Railroad Co., Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., and Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.)

	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Capital Stock—</i>				
Common stock.....	\$222,293,100 00	\$222,293,100 00		
Preferred Stock.....	99,543,500 00	99,543,500 00		
Total Capital Stock.....	\$321,836,600 00	\$321,836,600 00		
Funded Debt.....	\$355,115,205 00	\$355,099,365 00	\$20,015,840 00	
Total.....	\$676,951,805 00	\$676,935,965 00	\$20,015,840 00	
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>				
Loans and bills payable.....	*\$6,795,000 00		\$6,795,000 00	
Traffic and car-service balances payable.....		\$1,137,430 21		\$1,137,430 21
Audited accounts and wages payable.....	49,067 14	10,872,678 57		10,823,611 43
Miscellaneous accounts payable:				
Due to affiliated companies.....	8,296,039 36	6,444,352 15	1,851,687 21	
Other accounts payable.....	7,437 25	814,191 95		806,754 70
Interest matured unpaid:				
Coupons matured, but not presented.....	1,044,849 55	547,844 05	497,005 50	
Coupons, and interest on registered bonds, due first proximo.....	4,385,361 10	3,785,106 40	600,254 70	
Dividends matured unpaid:				
Dividends due but uncalled for.....	142,638 30	153,266 00		10,627 50
Extra dividend on common stock declared Jan. 8 1914, payable to stockholders of record March 2 1914, unpaid.....	390,566 43	467,824 18		77,257 75
Dividend on common stock payable first proximo.....	5,557,290 00	5,557,290 00		
Funded debt matured unpaid.....	3,000 00	3,000 00		
Unmatured interest accrued.....	1,536,823 03	1,482,976 03	53,847 00	
Unmatured rents accrued.....	42,955 62	246,351 40		203,395 78
Other current liabilities.....	222,111 04	1,034,909 85		812,798 81
United States Railroad Administration:				
Payments for the Corporations.....	\$23,994,015 28			
Additions and betterments.....	16,983,034 08			
Hospital department.....	159,528 66			
Total Current Liabilities.....	\$69,009,717 04	\$32,547,220 79	\$37,062,496 25	
<i>Deferred Liabilities:</i>				
Other deferred liabilities:				
Principal of deferred payments on land contracts, as per contra.....	\$511,835 94	\$543,006 49		\$31,170 55
Contracts for purchase of real estate.....	1,660,000 00	1,660,000 00		
Miscellaneous items.....	125,148 97	636,568 44		511,419 47
Tax liability.....	3,533,757 00	4,826,779 86		1,393,022 86
Total Deferred Liabilities.....	\$5,830,741 91	\$7,766,354 79		\$1,935,612 88

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—LIABILITIES—(Concluded.)	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Unadjusted Credits:</i>				
Insurance reserve:				
Reserve for fire insurance.....	\$798,493 75	\$809,617 64		\$11,123 89
Reserve for depreciation.....	22,424,537 17	22,671,108 07		246,570 90
Other unadjusted credits:				
Contingent interest.....	2,340,651 98	1,174,264 38	\$1,166,387 60	
Miscellaneous items.....	1,868,488 98	1,162,460 85		2,293,980 87
Total Unadjusted Credits.....	\$27,432,171 88	\$28,817,459 94		\$1,385,288 06
Total Liabilities.....	\$779,824,435 83	\$726,067,000 52	\$53,757,435 31	
<i>Corporate Surplus:</i>				
Appropriated for additions and betterments.....	\$27,144,342 12	\$20,764,507 35	\$6,379,834 77	
Reserved for depreciation of securities.....	50,000,000 00	50,000,000 00		
Funded debt retired through income and surplus.....	94,195 56	91,300 14	2,895 42	
Sinking fund reserves.....	424,242 66	397,479 14	26,763 52	
Total Appropriated Surplus.....	\$77,562,780 34	\$71,253,286 63	\$6,409,493 71	
Profit and Loss—Credit Balance.....	123,276,172 09	124,354,104 48		\$1,077,932 39
Total Corporate Surplus.....	\$200,938,952 43	\$195,607,391 11	\$5,331,561 32	
Grand Total.....	\$980,763,388 26	\$921,674,391 63	\$59,088,996 63	

* See explanation in footnote under assets.

† Restated to include inventory adjustments as of Dec. 31 1917 not included in the 1917 Annual Report.

Important changes occurred in the Assets and Liabilities subsequently to December 31 1917, due to the possession and operation of the properties having been taken over by the United States as of midnight December 28 1917. The Railroad Administration took over certain operating assets, viz.: Cash on hand in operating offices, "Net Balance Receivable from Agents and Conductors," and "Material and Supplies," and assumed the collection and payment, for account of the Corporations, of other operating assets and liabilities; such as "Traffic and Car-Service Balances Receivable," "Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable," "Traffic and Car-Service Balances Payable," and "Audited Accounts and Wages Payable," &c. The accounts taken over and the collections and payments as made on other accounts were credited or charged to the Corporations on the Federal books and concurrently charged or credited to the United States Railroad Administration on the Corporation's books. There were no accruals of operating assets and liabilities during the year because the Government was operating the properties; hence the large decreases in the balances in the accounts mentioned above. The charges and credits to the Railroad Administration for the assets taken over or collected and the liabilities paid, also for rental due from and expenditures for Additions and Betterments made by the Railroad Administration, are stated under accounts entitled "United States Railroad Administration."

The increase in "Investment in Road and Equipment" is made up as follows:

Extensions and Branches.....	\$1,087,682 87
Additions and Betterments, excluding Equipment.....	5,994,115 73
Equipment.....	10,852,239 96
Total Increase.....	\$17,934,038 56

From which there was deducted:

Cost of property retired from service and not to be replaced, charged (less salvage) to Profit and Loss, in conformity with regulations of Interstate Commerce Commission.....	\$356,752 85
Cost of real estate sold.....	17,148 44
Cost of equipment retired from service.....	483,946 18
Amount received from the Trustee of the Union Pacific Railroad Co., First Railroad and Land Grant Four Per Cent Mortgage in payment for expenditures for additions, betterments and equipment.....	175,000 00
Total Deductions.....	\$1,032,847 47
Net increase in "Investment in Road and Equipment".....	\$16,901,191 09

GENERAL.

The properties of the Union Pacific Water Company (excepting the plant at Cumberland, Wyoming), the Green River Water Works Company, and the Rattlesnake Creek Water Company, whose entire capital stock is owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, were also taken over by the Director-General of Railroads as appurtenances to the Railroad Company, and compensation for these companies was fixed by agreement at \$136,818 per annum, being the equivalent of the average annual net income of these companies for the three-year period ended June 30 1917. The compensation is not included in the System income but is included in the income of the Water Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT S. LOVETT, President.

An issue of \$20,000,000 face value "Ten-Year Six Per Cent Secured Gold Bonds" was made by Union Pacific Railroad Company, dated July 1 1918 and sold during that month. This financing was necessary for the reimbursement of the treasury, chiefly because of expenditures for additions, betterments and equipment made during 1917, and to provide for the large amount of new equipment ordered in 1917 and then being delivered. The financial and security market conditions during 1918 and for a considerable time previously were prohibitive of any new railroad financing in the usual form of long-term, low-interest-bearing bonds and unfavorable for the realization upon short-term investments held in the treasury. This borrowing was therefore essentially emergency financing under war conditions. This was the first sale of any bonds or other securities of any System company made since January 23 1912.

CURRENT NOTICES

—Gold-Stabeck Company of Minneapolis announces the removal of its offices to 827 Second Avenue South, at Seventh Street, ground floor, Elks Building, May 1 1919. The firm recently opened up branch offices at Great Falls, Mont., and Cheyenne, Wyo., to take care of the municipal bond and farm land and mortgage business in that section. R. L. Mitchell has been added to the force as counsel, and will have his headquarters at Great Falls, Mont. He will be assisted by H. J. Reesburg as field manager. The Montana office will be in charge of C. C. Culver. The Cheyenne, Wyo., office is in charge of Spencer Ericson, who until his removal to Cheyenne was Assistant Secretary of the company for a number of years. The house of Gold-Stabeck was established a little more than 25 years ago. The firm specializes in Government, high-grade municipal, railroad, industrial and public utility bonds, farm land bonds and mortgages and has a capital and surplus of \$750,000. The company also maintains branch offices at Scranton, Pa., and Janesville, Wisc. The officers of the company are H. N. Stabeck, President; C. O. R. Stabeck, and W. O. Newhouse, Vice-Presidents; F. O. Orth, Secretary; Ralph E. Cole, Assistant Secretary, and R. F. Gold, Treasurer. Wm. E. Mohr is Manager of the bond department.

—According to Imbrie & Co., Bankers, Rio De Janeiro, is now ranked among the greatest of the world's capitals which is evidence by the fact that, except Washington, it is the only capital in the Western Hemisphere, whose nation is represented on the Executive Council of the League of Nations. Rio's population is exceeded in the United States only by New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Her per capita debt is one-quarter that of New York. Foreign trade through Rio de Janeiro, exceeds \$150,000,000 annually. In nearly 300 years of corporate existence the city has never defaulted on any of its obligations.

—For record purposes only, all the bonds having been sold, Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lee, Higginson & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons are jointly advertising elsewhere in the "Chronicle" a new issue of \$3,000,000 Great Western Power Co. of California first and refunding mortgage 6% sinking fund bonds, due March 1 1949. Price 95 and int., to yield 6.38%. Legal investment for New Hampshire and Vermont savings banks.

—With the issuance of Victory Liberty Loan Notes, there are outstanding ten separate and distinct Liberty Loan issues. Each is equal in security to the other, but each differs in some special detail or feature. Spencer Trask & Co., New York, have prepared a unique pamphlet describing all of the ten issues and setting forth clearly the tax-exemption features of each. Copies of this pamphlet will be furnished gratuitously to holders of any of the Liberty Loan issues.

—By the purchase of a Stock Exchange seat by Hollyday S. Meeds Jr., the son-in-law of Gen. T. Coleman duPont, of Wilmington, Del., and New York, the investment firm of Gillespie, Meeds & Co. becomes a New York Stock Exchange firm with branch office in Wilmington, Del. This firm, of which Lawrence L. Gillespie is a partner, has been attracting attention lately by its growth in the field of distribution of high-grade securities.

—W. C. Hardy of A. E. Pitkin & Co., who has just returned from an extended visit to the great oil districts of Mexico, expresses in glowing terms the impression gained by him regarding the amount of oil available for development in Mexico, particularly in the Panuco fields and its importance for use as fuel in oil burning engines the world over.

—Sutro Bros. & Co., 120 Broadway, this city and 57 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, are advertising for investment a new issue of Government of Newfoundland 20-year 5½% bonds, due July 1 1939, which the firm owns and offers at 100 and int., yielding 5½%. Circulars on request.

—Pritchitt & Co., 60 Broadway, this city, are advertising on another page as a matter of record, all the stock having been sold, \$750,000 Weber & Heilbronner 7% cumulative preferred stock. Price 100 and acc. div., yielding 7% and callable at 115 and accumulated dividends.

—Announcing the sale of the William Farrell & Son, Inc., 7% cumulative preferred stock, Spencer Trask & Co., jointly with Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., are advertising the details of their recent offering as a permanent matter of record among our advertisements to-day.

—All the bonds having been sold, the National City Co. of this city are inserting as a matter of record only an advertisement of \$4,500,000 Michigan RR. Co. first mortgage 6% five-year bonds, due May 1 1924.

THE ATCHISON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1918.

Office of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

April 15 1919.

To the Stockholders:

Your Directors submit the following report for the fiscal year January 1 1918 to December 31 1918, inclusive.

The Lines comprising the Atchison System which were taken over under the President's proclamation of December 26 1917, and which have been operated throughout the year by the United States Railroad Administration, are as follows:

	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway	8,624.67 miles	8,629.59 miles
Grand Canyon Railway	64.09 "	64.11 "
Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Railway	1,917.95 "	1,937.25 "
Kansas Southwestern Railway	61.51 "	61.51 "
Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway	767.63 "	703.77 "
Rio Grande El Paso & Santa Fe Railroad	20.22 "	20.22 "
	11,456.07 "	11,416.45* "

* The mileage for the fiscal year ending December 31 1917, used for comparative purposes, is not the same as shown in the last annual report, but is revised to cover lines included in the compensation contract with the Director-General of Railroads.

Increase during the year 39.62 miles.

The average mileage operated during the fiscal year ending December 31 1918 was 11,458.74 miles, being an increase of 49.61 miles as compared with the average mileage operated during the preceding fiscal year.

In addition to lines covered by this report there were completed on December 31 1918, 61.08 miles of additional line which will be ready for operation in the near future.

The Company is also interested, jointly with other companies through ownership of stocks and bonds, in other lines aggregating 556.92 miles.

For detailed statement of present mileage and for changes in mileage during the year see pages 29 to 33 [of pamphlet report].

INCOME STATEMENT.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the System for the year ended December 31 1918:

Compensation under Federal Control contract—Accrued	\$42,885,310 80
Other Income	4,310,951 70
Gross Corporate Income	\$47,196,262 50
Taxes	*3,095,398 38
Rentals and Other Charges (exclusive of Equipment and Joint Facility Rentals)	4,056,239 44
	\$40,044,624 68
Interest on Bonds, including accrued interest on Adjustment Bonds	11,696,191 79
Net Corporate Income (representing amount available for dividends and surplus)	\$28,348,432 89
From the net corporate income for the year the following sums have been deducted:	
Dividends on Preferred Stock—	
No. 40 (2½%) paid Aug. 1 1918	\$3,104,342 50
No. 41 (2½%) paid Feb. 1 1919	3,104,342 50
	\$6,208,685 00
Dividends on Common Stock—	
No. 52 (1½%) paid June 1 1918	\$3,313,342 50
No. 53 (1½%) paid Sept. 3 1918	3,323,707 50
No. 54 (1½%) paid Dec. 2 1918	3,325,762 50
No. 55 (1½%) paid March 1 1919	3,326,782 50
	13,289,595 00
Appropriation for Fuel Reserve Fund	59,910 13
California-Arizona Lines Bonds Sinking Fund	19,628 03
S. F. & S. J. V. Railway Bonds Sinking Fund	10,032 22
	\$19,587,850 38
Surplus carried to Profit and Loss	\$8,760,582 51
Surplus to credit of Profit and Loss, December 31 1917	33,230,068 11
	\$41,990,650 62
Surplus appropriated for Investment in Physical Property	\$110,587 05
Sundry Adjustments	82,428 38
	193,015 43
Surplus to credit of Profit and Loss, December 31 1918	\$41,797,635 19

* The items of "Other Income" and "Rentals and Other Charges," for the year 1918 include lap-over revenues and expenses and adjustments of prior years' revenues and expenses resulting in a net debit to the Company's income of \$2,620,493 25.

Income from sources other than earnings from operation consisted of interest on cash in banks and sums collected as interest and dividends upon bonds and stocks of companies, the operation of which are not included in the System accounts.

During the year the sum of \$700,000 in cash was received as the net proceeds of sale of land embraced in the Santa Fe Pacific Land Grant, but this was directly written off the book value of Railroads, Franchises and Other Property and the transaction does not appear in the Income Account.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND REDUCTION OF BOOK VALUES.

The total charges to Capital Account, as shown by the General Balance Sheet page 20, [pamphlet report], at December 31 1918, aggregated \$782,829,303 18 as compared with \$757,360,443 71 at December 31 1917, an increase during the year of \$25,468,859 47, which analyzes as follows:

Construction and acquisition of new mileage, including the acquisition of bonds and stocks of other railway and terminal companies:		
Barton County & Santa Fe Ry	\$231,408 45	
Eastern Ry. of New Mexico	7,676 32	
Grand Canyon Ry	2,000 00	
Gulf & Interstate Ry. of Texas	659 08	
Kansas City Term. Ry. Co.—Capital Stock	83,333 33	
Minkler Southern Railway	52,299 56	
North Texas & Santa Fe Ry	210,290 21	
Oil City Branch, California	114,251 43	
Oklahoma Central RR	2,082 00	
Osage County & Santa Fe Ry	629,827 55	
St. Joseph Terminal RR	175,000 00	
South Plains & Santa Fe Ry	97,907 06	
Tulsa & Santa Fe Ry	574,487 00	
Verde Valley Railway	345,000 00	
	\$2,526,251 99	
Additions and Betterments—System Lines:		
Fixed Property	\$9,383,632 78	
Equipment	11,753,229 92	
Betterments to Equipment	19,570 95	21,156,433 65
Fuel Lands and Other Properties:		
Ice and Power Plant, Winslow	\$97,462 93	
Real Estate held for future use	149,941 99	
Tie and Timber Lands	106,673 88	
Santa Fe Tie & Lumber Preserving Plant	28,598 29	
Miscellaneous Items	*95,757 65	
	286,919 44	
Other Investments, including Sinking Fund	2,234,666 20	
Total Charges	\$26,204,171 28	
Reduction of Book Values:		
Sunset Railway	\$8,000 00	
Santa Fe Pacific RR.—Land Sales	700,000 00	
Ice Plant, Belen	4,564 37	
Ice Plant, San Bernardino	22,747 44	
	735,311 81	
Net Increase in Capital Account during the year	\$25,468,859 47	

* Credits.

The item of \$11,753,229 92 for "Equipment" analyzes as follows:

62 Locomotives	\$3,984,929 47
2,844 Freight-Train Cars	7,728,786 77
17 Passenger-Train Cars	311,041 18
128 Miscellaneous Work Cars	274,642 74
1 5-ton Automobile Truck	5,207 50
	\$12,304,607 66
Less—Value of Equipment retired during the year as follows:	
9 Locomotives	\$50,694 49
664 Freight-Train Cars	408,015 35
21 Passenger-Train Cars	62,366 10
61 Miscellaneous Work Cars	30,301 80
	551,377 74
	\$11,753,229 92

The 664 freight-train cars reported as retired and the 128 miscellaneous work cars added, include 103 cars, which, being permanently assigned to work service, were relettered in work service equipment series during the year and transferred from freight equipment to work service equipment at their depreciated value at time of relettering.

CAPITAL STOCK AND FUNDED DEBT.

The outstanding Capital Stock (deducting stock in treasury) on December 31 1917 consisted of:

Common	\$220,455,500 00
Preferred	124,173,700 00
	\$344,629,200 00
Issued during the year:	
Common Stock issued in exchange for Convertible Bonds retired	1,330,000 00
Capital Stock outstanding December 31 1918:	
Common	\$221,785,500 00
Preferred	124,173,700 00
	\$345,959,200 00

The number of holders of the Company's capital stock on December 31 1918 and the changes in number for the year were as follows:

	Number of Stockholders.	Increase for the Year.
Preferred.....	18,749	1,147
Common.....	30,892	2,223
The outstanding Funded Debt of the System (deducting bonds in the treasury) amounted on December 31 1917 to \$287,969,989 20		
The following changes in the Funded Debt occurred during the year:		
Obligations Retired:		
Convertible 4% Bonds.....		1,330,000 00
Total System Funded Debt outstanding Dec. 31 1918.....		\$286,639,989 20

Interest charges for year ending December 31 1919 will be approximately \$11,676,000, or an average monthly charge of about \$973,000.

TREASURY.

Neither this Company nor any of its auxiliaries has any notes or bills outstanding except \$9,500,000 of notes given in connection with purchase of \$10,000,000 of Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds.

The Company held in its treasury on December 31 1918 \$5,599,773 41 cash, of which amount \$2,345,215 54 was held as banker for its affiliated companies. In addition, the Company and its affiliated railway companies own \$4,436,250 of short-term notes, and \$17,491,450 of Liberty Loan Bonds, including the \$10,000,000 referred to above.

FUEL RESERVE FUND.

The fund has been increased during the year by appropriations of income, as follows:

Amount to credit of Fund December 31 1917.....	\$1,973,774 12
Added during the year.....	59,910 13
In Fund December 31 1918.....	\$2,033,684 25

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES.

The completion of the several new lines mentioned in the last Annual Report has been retarded and in some cases postponed by order of the Railroad Administration. The present status of these lines is briefly outlined in the following:

BARTON COUNTY & SANTA FE RAILWAY.

The construction of this line extending from Holyrod to Galatia, Kansas, a distance of 31.20 miles, has now been substantially completed and will soon be turned over for operation.

MINKLER SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The extension from Porterville to Ducor, about 13 miles in length, was ordered deferred by the Railroad Administration early in the year 1918, hence the progress made during the year was negligible.

NORTH TEXAS & SANTA FE RAILWAY.

This line which is projected westerly from Shattuck, Ellis County, Oklahoma, to terminus at Spearman, Hansford County, Texas, a distance of about 85 miles, has been constructed for a distance of 29.59 miles to the station of Darrouzett. West of that point work has ceased by order of the Railroad Administration.

OIL CITY BRANCH.

In the last annual report, reference was made to negotiations with the Southern Pacific Company looking to the purchase of an undivided one-half interest in this line, extending from Oil Junction to Ainrof, Kern County, California, a distance of 6.07 miles, with a branch of 2.40 miles in length, extending from said line at Treadwell Junction to Porque, Kern County. This purchase was completed during the year and transfer of the half interest duly accomplished.

OSAGE COUNTY & SANTA FE RAILWAY.

No important progress has been made during the year in the construction of this line from Owen, Washington County, Oklahoma, to a connection with the Eastern Oklahoma Division of your main line between Remington and Fairfax, Oklahoma, a distance of about 62 miles.

SOUTH PLAINS & SANTA FE RAILWAY.

The extension of this line from Lubbock southwesterly to a terminus at Seagraves, Gaines County, Texas, a distance of about 64 miles, was completed and the line turned over for operation on July 1 1918.

ADDITIONAL MAIN TRACK MILEAGE.

The mileage of second tracks in operation as of December 31 1918 was 1,086.60 miles, with additional tracks under construction as follows:

At Camden Junction, Missouri.....	.89 miles
Eldorado to Augusta, Kansas.....	9.90 "
Winfield Junction, Kansas, to Newkirk, Oklahoma.....	24.98 "
At Bagdad, California.....	.63 "
	<u>36.40 "</u>

It is expected that this second track work now in progress will be completed during the year, increasing the mileage of second track in operation to 1,123.00 miles.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

After extended negotiations a contract between the Director-General of Railroads, on behalf of the United States Government, and this Company with other companies comprised in the System, was executed under date of November 22 1918. The contract fixes the annual compensation from January 1 1918 for the property taken over at noon December 28 1917, at \$42,885,310 80, and allows the Company a reasonable rate of interest, to be fixed by the Director-General from time to time, upon the cost of additions and betterments, less retirements in connection therewith, and upon the cost of road extensions, for work done during Federal control.

So far no settlement has been effected under the contract and at December 31 1918 no payment on account of compensation had been received by the Company. The status at that date of accounts subject to quarterly settlement was as follows:

Due from the United States Government:	
Annual Compensation.....	\$42,885,310 80
Cash transferred December 31 1917.....	7,948,850 95
Agents' and Conductors' Balances December 31 1917.....	2,288,919 82
Assets December 31 1917, collected.....	12,052,685 39
Revenue prior to January 1 1918.....	692,526 86
	<u>\$65,868,293 82</u>
Due to the United States Government:	
Liabilities December 31 1917, paid.....	\$25,344,806 57
Payments for Corporate Transactions.....	1,050,201 18
Expense prior to January 1 1918, paid.....	1,777,998 95
Expended for:	
Additions and Betterments.....	9,936,000 21
Equipment.....	12,201,327 00
Road Extensions.....	1,791,606 80
	<u>\$52,131,940 71</u>
Balance due from the United States Government.....	<u>\$13,736,353 11</u>

Until an agreed basis of settlement is reached no satisfactory computation of interest accrued on overdue balances or expenditures for additions and betterments and road extensions can be made, and therefore no interest is considered in the above items.

The above statement does not include amount due from the Government for revenue earned on through traffic in transit at December 31 1917, where the System Companies, part of the service had been performed, nor on carload lots destined to points on System lines which had reached destination prior to midnight of December 31 1917, but the accounting for which had not been accomplished at the time the accounts were closed for the year. The compilation of this data is not yet completed, but is under way, and when determined will be settled for as of the close of the quarter in which the collection of the revenue took place.

Other accounts with the Government as of December 31 1917, but not subject to quarterly settlement, were as follows:

Due from the United States Government:	
Accrued Depreciation—Equipment.....	\$5,341,533 22
Equipment Retired.....	294,080 47
Road Property retired and not replaced.....	286,821 18
Accrued Depreciation—Miscellaneous Physical Property.....	77,847 23
	<u>\$6,000,282 10</u>

In addition to the above, material and supplies on hand at December 31 1917, valued at \$23,557,613 63, were transferred as of that date, for which, material and supplies, equal in quantity, quality and relative usefulness are to be returned at the end of Federal control, any differences in quantities to be accounted for at prices then prevailing. At December 31 1918 the Government was carrying a charge against the Company for expenditures for additions and betterments not approved by it and not reflected above, but the amount is comparatively small, being but \$49,153 79.

The retired property (Road and Equipment) and accrued depreciation accounts are tentative as of December 31 1918, and are subject to adjustment to conform to the construction that shall be finally placed upon the "upkeep" section of the contract. Minor adjustments may also be required in the accounts subject to quarterly settlement.

These various accounts are grouped in the general balance sheet below, as United States Government accounts under current and deferred assets, deferred liabilities and unadjusted debit and credit accounts.

Since the close of the year the Company has received from the Government on account of compensation the aggregate sum of \$8,500,000.

GENERAL.

As is well known to all of you, the railway operations of your Company were conducted, during the calendar year 1918, by the United States Railroad Administration, and in a certain sense the net results were a matter of indifference, since the compensation received by you was not affected thereby.

But it is a matter of satisfaction that yours is one of the few properties whose net earnings showed a profit for the Administration, over and above the compensation it agreed to pay. A summary of the operating results for 1918 is as follows:

Operating Revenues.....	\$187,658,222 95
Operating Expenses.....	135,793,059 42
Net Operating Revenues.....	\$51,865,163 53
Taxes, less War Taxes.....	7,812,629 78
Uncollectible Railway Revenues.....	27,605 68
Railway Operating Income.....	\$44,024,928 07
Equipment and Joint Facility Rents.....	181,410 55
Railway Operating Income as defined in Federal Control Act.....	\$44,206,338 62

The major part of the year was occupied by negotiations as to the forming of a contract which was signed after being first formally approved by you.

The "negotiations" above mentioned, and which preceded the signing of the contract, were more or less one-sided because the Administration insisted on certain conditions which seemed not wholly fair to your officers; but in view of all the circumstances it was considered best to execute the document, though there may be later differences of opinion and possible litigation as to some of its provisions.

Your Directors call attention to these possible differences of opinion which may result in future contention and litigation.

Among these is the allocation to this Company over its protest of a number of cars which we have objected to receiving or to paying for out of our corporate funds.

And the question of maintenance: The contract provides that the property shall be returned in substantially as good condition as when taken over, and it is not impossible that this stipulation may be fulfilled, but during the first year of Federal control it was not possible for the Government to furnish the amount of either labor or material used in previous years. Thanks to the excellent condition of your

property when taken over, such deterioration as has occurred is not yet serious, but will become increasingly so as time goes on unless checked by large expenditure.

It will be the duty of your corporate officers to watch the physical condition of your property, and also to work for adequate protection of its interests hereafter. There seems little doubt that the public is dissatisfied with Government control and opposed to Government ownership, but as it seems to be universally conceded that return of your property without protection from pre-war laws would not be feasible, it is fair to assume that Congress will formulate some legislation which will not be confiscatory in its results, and which you may conscientiously support.

EDWARD P. RIPLEY,
President.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT C.
INVESTMENTS—NEW ACQUISITIONS.

Expenditures to December 31 1917.....	\$13,098,120 98
Transferred to Exhibit A:	
Grand Canyon Ry.....	\$1,023,869 45
Kansas Southwestern Ry.....	199,863 55
	1,223,733 00
Expenditures during the Year ending Dec. 31 1918:	\$11,874,387 98
Tie and Timber Lands.....	\$106,673 88
Real Estate held for future use.....	149,941 99
Ice and Power Plant, Winslow.....	87,452 93
Santa Fe Tie and Lumber Preserving Co.....	28,598 29
	\$382,677 09
Deductions:	
Ice Plant, Belen.....	\$4,564 37
Ice Plant, San Bernardino.....	22,747 44
Rails and Fastenings leased to various parties.....	29,515 03
Sunset Railway.....	8,000 00
	64,826 84
	317,850 25
	\$12,192,238 23

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT D.
CAPITAL STOCK; DECEMBER 31 1918.

	Issued.*	In Treasury.	Outstanding.
Common.....	\$221,830,000 00	\$44,500 00	\$221,785,500 00
Preferred.....	124,199,500 00	25,800 00	124,173,700 00
	\$346,029,500 00	\$70,300 00	\$345,959,200 00

* Not including \$4,800,000 Preferred Stock placed in special trust for certain purposes by the Reorganization Committee and not yet used, nor \$2,486,500 Preferred Stock in custody of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, but held subject to the Company's order.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT B.—EXPENDITURES FOR ADDITIONS AND BETTERMENTS, CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER CAPITAL PURPOSES DURING YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1918.

NAME OF ROAD.	Additions and Betterments.	Construction.	Other Expenditures.	Total.
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.....	\$4,399,275 68		*\$66,242 62	\$4,333,033 06
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. (Coast Lines).....	2,357,837 83	\$114,251 43		2,472,089 26
Barton County & Santa Fe Ry.....		231,408 45		231,408 45
California Arizona & Santa Fe Ry.....	1,255,348 24			1,255,348 24
Cane Belt RR.....	21,730 97			21,730 97
Concho San Saba & Llano Valley RR.....	*2,976 07			*2,976 07
Dodge City & Cimarron Valley Ry.....	3,945 71	7,676 32		3,945 71
Eastern Ry. of New Mexico System.....	172,047 72			179,724 04
Garden City Gulf & Northern RR.....	11,340 90			11,340 90
Grand Canyon Ry.....	20,233 36		2,000 00	22,233 36
Gulf & Interstate Ry. of Texas.....	3,523 03		689 08	4,212 11
Gulf & Interstate Ry. of Texas—Santa Fe Dock & Channel Co.....	2,768 16			2,768 16
Gulf Beaumont & Great Northern Ry.....	43,673 06			43,673 06
Gulf Beaumont & Kansas City Ry.....	32,541 96			32,541 96
Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry.....	728,599 43			728,599 43
Jasper & Eastern Ry.....	24,886 75			24,886 75
Kansas City Terminal Ry. Co.—Stock.....	*12,447 92		83,333 33	*12,447 92
Kansas Southwestern Ry.....	164 55			164 55
Laton & Western RR.....	8,313 14	52,299 56		60,612 70
Minkler Southern Ry.....		210,290 21		210,290 21
North Texas & Santa Fe Ry.....	39,094 56		2,082 00	39,094 56
Oil Fields & Santa Fe Ry.....		629,827 55		629,827 55
Oklahoma Central RR.....	106,553 00			106,553 00
Osage County & Santa Fe Ry.....	16,458 08			16,458 08
Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry.....	5,839 86			5,839 86
Rio Grande El Paso & Santa Fe RR.....			175,000 00	175,000 00
Rocky Mountain & Santa Fe Ry.....	11,871,332 01			11,871,332 01
St. Joseph Terminal RR.....	2,365 61	97,907 06		100,272 67
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.....	10,486 83			10,486 83
South Plains & Santa Fe Ry.....		574,487 00		574,487 00
Texas & Gulf Ry.....	32,550 72		345,000 00	377,550 72
Tulsa & Santa Fe Ry.....	946 48			946 48
Verde Valley Ry.....				
Western Arizona Ry.....				
	\$21,156,433 65	\$1,918,147 58	\$541,861 79	\$23,616,443 02
Deductions:				
Land Sales.....				700,000 00
				\$22,916,443 02

* Credits.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—EXHIBIT E.—FUNDED DEBT, DECEMBER 31 1918.

CLASS OF BONDS.	Rate of Interest.	Issued.	In Treasury.	Outstanding.
General Mortgage—Due October 1 1995.....	4%	\$152,562,500 00	\$1,928,000 00	\$150,634,500 00
Adjustment Mortgage—Due July 1 1995.....	4%	51,728,000 00	382,000 00	51,346,000 00
Convertible—Due June 1 1955.....	4%	7,975,000 00		7,975,000 00
Convertible—Due June 1 1960.....	4%	11,159,000 00		11,159,000 00
Transcontinental Short Line—Due July 1 1958.....	4%	22,545,000 00		22,545,000 00
Eastern Oklahoma Division—Due March 1962.....	4 1/4%	18,524,268 70	14,599 50	18,509,669 20
Rocky Mountain Division—Due March 1 1928.....	4%	9,603,000 00		9,603,000 00
San Francisco & San Joaquin Valley Ry.—Due January 1 1965.....	4%	3,000,000 00		3,000,000 00
Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix Ry.—Due September 1 1942.....	5%	5,976,000 00	27,000 00	5,949,000 00
Chicago Santa Fe & California Ry.—Due January 1 1937.....	5%	4,940,000 00		4,940,000 00
Hutchinson & Southern Ry.—Due January 1 1928.....	5%	560,000 00		560,000 00
Prescott & Eastern RR.—Due April 1 1928.....	5%	192,000 00		192,000 00
Miscellaneous Bonds.....	5%	224,000 00		224,000 00
		2,820 00		2,820 00
		\$288,991,588 70	\$2,351,599 50	\$286,639,989 20

For Comparative Income Account, Balance Sheet, &c., See Company's Statement under "Annual Reports" on a previous page.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1918.

Richmond, Va., May 20 1919.

To the Stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company:
The Board of Directors of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company respectfully submits the following report for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 1918:

Miles owned Dec. 31 1917.....	4,693.05
Miles not owned but operated under lease and trackage contracts.....	106.14
Miles owned but not operated by this Company.....	4,799.19
	12.45
Miles operated Dec. 31 1917.....	4,786.74
Miles added during the year:	
Extension of Haines City Branch from Sebring to Harrisburg.....	44.06
Moorehaven Branch, Harrisburg to Moorehaven.....	15.64
	59.70
Less:	
Line at Sebring abandoned.....	0.70
Spurs to mills and factories, &c., taken up.....	5.98
	6.68
	53.02
Total miles operated Dec. 31 1918.....	4,839.76
Average mileage operated during year.....	4,820.05
Mileage owned Dec. 31 1918.....	4,746.07
Double-track mileage Dec. 31 1918.....	338.63

CORPORATE INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1918.
Standard Return for Use of Road.....	\$10,180,915 15
Other Income.....	3,888,228 89
Gross Corporate Income.....	\$14,069,144 04
Corporate Expenses and Taxes.....	470,607 89
	\$13,598,536 15
Interest, Rentals and Other Deductions.....	6,313,704 09
Net Corporation Income.....	\$7,284,832 06

CORPORATE INTEREST AND RENTALS.

	1918.	1917.
Interest on funded debt.....	\$6,050,980 56	\$6,050,656 73
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	5,446 00	5,446 00
Interest on equipment trust bonds of Mar. 1 1907.....		1,486 67
Interest on equipment trust bonds of Dec. 1 1911.....	41,250 00	52,500 00
Interest on Brunswick & Western income bonds.....	750 00	750 00
Rentals.....	44,476 00	43,476 00
	\$6,142,902 56	\$6,164,315 40

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends were declared as follows during the year:

To Preferred Stockholders, 5% =	\$9,835 00
To Common Stockholders, 7% =	\$4,799,158 00

PROPERTY INVESTMENT AND RATE OF RETURN.

The following statement shows, for each year, the amount of investment, the amount of net income applicable to bond interest, dividends, improvement of property and strengthening of credit, and the rate of return which such net income represents on the amount of investment.

Period.	Book Value of Property Investment.*	Income Applicable to Bond Interest, Dividends, Improvement of Property and Strengthening of Credit.	Per Cent. of Income on Property Investment.
Year ended June 30 1910.....	\$196,632,216 45	\$12,934,306 80	6.58
" " " " 1911.....	201,239,305 66	13,061,766 59	6.49
" " " " 1912.....	205,319,988 67	12,785,780 55	6.23
" " " " 1913.....	217,284,946 62	13,757,970 85	6.33
" " " " 1914.....	222,149,101 91	13,105,934 81	5.90
" " " " 1915.....	223,054,678 32	10,333,861 37	4.63
" " " " 1916.....	223,598,709 32	13,812,079 94	6.18
" " Dec. 31 1916.....	224,903,273 71	15,973,105 02	7.10
" " " " 1917.....	229,296,365 74	17,192,960 09	7.50
" " " " 1918.....	232,996,828 09	13,598,536 15	5.83
Annual Average.....	\$217,647,501 45	\$13,655,630 22	6.27

* Does not include either Cash or Material and Supplies.
a For the purpose of comparison, "Property Investment" figures for 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 are revised to conform to the Classification of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in effect from 1910 to 1914, and, therefore, are not the same as shown in the "General Balance Sheet" on page 36 [of pamphlet report].

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

There were no changes during the year in the amount of stock outstanding.

On July 1 1918 there matured and were paid \$492,000 Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad Co. First Mortgage 4% Land Grant and Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

UNIFIED MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT BONDS.

Outstanding Dec. 31 1917.....	\$16,000 00
Purchased between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31 1918 and retired by issuance of like amount of General Unified Series "A" 4½% Bonds.....	1,000 00
Outstanding Dec. 31 1918.....	\$15,000 00

GENERAL UNIFIED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Outstanding Dec. 31 1917 Series "A" 4½%.....	\$41,126,826 80
Issued between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31 1918 to retire like amount of Unified 4% Bonds.....	1,000 00
Issued between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31 1918 for Additions and Betterments—Road and Equipment.....	5,503,847 55
Outstanding Dec. 31 1918.....	\$46,631,674 35
Outstanding Dec. 31 1918 Series "B" 4%.....	100,000 00
Total outstanding General Unified Bonds, Dec. 31 1918.....	\$46,731,674 35

EQUIPMENT TRUST OBLIGATIONS.

There were paid during the year \$250,000 Equipment Trust 4½% Bonds, Series "B," leaving \$750,000 outstanding December 31 1918.

There were no other changes in the Company's securities held by the public.

CHANGES IN HOLDINGS OF COMPANY'S OWN SECURITIES IN ITS TREASURY.

In Company's Treasury, Unpledged, Dec. 31 1917:	
General Unified Series "A" 4½% Bonds.....	\$18,277,826 80
First Consolidated 4% Bonds.....	388,750 00
	\$18,666,576 80
General Unified Series "A" 4½% Bonds issued by Corporate Trustee:	
To retire like amount of Unified 4% Bonds purchased.....	1,000 00
To reimburse this Company for expenditures for Additions and Betterments—Road and Equipment.....	5,503,847 55
	\$24,171,424 35
In Company's Treasury, Unpledged, Dec. 31 1918:	
General Unified Series "A" 4½% Bonds.....	\$23,782,674 35
First Consolidated 4% Bonds.....	388,750 00
	\$24,171,424 35

EQUIPMENT REPLACEMENT ACCOUNTS.

Credits During the Year:	
From Railroad Administration Operating Expenses:	
Depreciation:	
For locomotives.....	\$330,772 61
For passenger train cars.....	115,037 93
For freight train cars.....	755,193 06
For work equipment.....	24,156 13
For floating equipment.....	3,778 44
	\$1,258,938 17
Retirements, equipment destroyed or sold:	
For 1 locomotive.....	\$3,742 84
For 3 passenger train cars.....	2,837 75
For 456 freight train cars.....	18,339 16
For 23 work equipment cars.....	3,391 42
	\$21,311 17
	\$1,280,313 66

a This amount decreased by \$5,968 42 for depreciation accrued by Railroad Administration to date of retirement on equipment retired during year.
b Included below in item "From Railroad Administration, \$202,452 72."

Charges During the Year:	
For cost value of equipment retired by destruction, sale or transfer to other classes.....	\$418,519 00
Cared for as follows:	
From Railroad Administration.....	\$202,452 72
From accrued depreciation prior to January 1 1918.....	216,066 28
	\$418,519 00
Value at which equipment was transferred to other classes.....	\$48,788 79
Cost of transferring equipment to other classes.....	17,109 11
	\$65,897 90

The following table shows the equipment owned, or leased under car trusts, on hand at the close of each year:

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1916.*	1917.*	1918.*
Locomotives.....	663	686	719	777	814	811	820	832	807	837
Pass. train cars.....	605	603	646	671	679	674	678	678	668	721
Fr't train cars.....	24,881	25,472	27,510	29,210	29,833	28,927	28,615	28,994	30,377	30,206
Work equip'm't.....	773	847	946	975	1,070	1,169	1,172	1,227	1,422	1,491
Floating equip'.....	17	17	19	20	20	21	21	21	23	23

* On hand at close of year ended December 31; the other years in table are for period ended June 30.

GENERAL REMARKS.

For the entire year 1918 your railroad, under the President's Proclamation and the Act of Congress (printed in the Eighty-fourth Annual Report), has been operated by the United States Railroad Administration. On June 26 1918 Mr. Lyman Delano was appointed by the Railroad Administration as Federal Manager in charge of your Company's lines. Agreement between the Director-General of Railroads and the Company was executed January 8 1919, and is printed in full at the end of this [pamphlet] report. The "Standard Return," or rental, to be paid to the company by the United States during each year of Federal control aggregates \$10,180,915 15.

The Director-General excluded from his expenses after April 1 1918 all expenditures incurred by the Corporation in maintaining its corporate organization, although such expenditures during the test period were deducted in computing the "Standard Return." Your Company's corporate organization is necessary and essential to maintain and preserve its corporate life, property, franchises and credit, to negotiate and fulfill contracts, to supervise and co-operate in carrying out the terms of the agreement covering Federal control and to protect the rights assured thereunder to the Company. Practically all of your Company's operating, traffic and accounting officers and employees were taken into the employ of the United States Railroad Administration, so that at the present time, your Company's administrative roll is materially changed and reduced.

The Company's statement of income for the year consists of its "Standard Return," interest and dividends received, and other miscellaneous revenues, less expenses and taxes payable by the Company. The "Standard Return" and other income is sufficient to enable the Company to pay its fixed charges, rentals, taxes and expenses, dividends of 5 per cent on the Preferred Stock and 7 per cent on its Common and Class "A" Stocks, and leave a reasonable balance to be applied to corporate requirements.

The Director-General has agreed to pay to the Company the accruals from current equipment depreciation and retirements, as well as the value of the salvage from retired equipment, to an aggregate amount not exceeding the cost of equipment acquired during each current year, provided the Company will apply these amounts to repay the Director-General for expenditures made by him for equipment purchased by or for the Company or to pay maturing obligations of equipment trusts, and will also agree that these amounts received from the Director-General will be deducted from the amount expended for new equipment, upon which interest return is to be allowed during Federal control.

The Income Statement and the Profit and Loss Statement are conservative approximations, as it has been impossible, in the time at their disposal, for the accounting officers to check accurately the separation of all the interrelated items, including interest allowances between the Corporation and the Federal books. Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants, of New York City, are assisting in this complicated work.

The extension of the Haines City Branch in Florida from Sebring to Immokalee, approximately 81 miles, was continued during the year for account of the Company by the Federal management. It was completed to Harrisburg, 44.06 miles, together with the branch from Harrisburg to Moorehaven, on Lake Okeechobee, 15.64 miles, and this 59.7 miles was placed in operation April 29 1918. Owing to the necessity for retrenchment in capital expenditures, it was decided to complete this extension, 10.85 miles, to Goodno, just beyond the South bank of the Caloosahatchie River, and to temporarily suspend its completion to Immokalee.

Expenditures for certain equipment ordered prior to Federal control and equipment allotted to your Company by the Railroad Administration necessitate the issuance in the near future of \$3,923,000 Equipment Trust Notes, Series "C," bearing six per cent interest per annum, maturing in semi-annual installments, the last of which will be due fifteen years from date of notes. These notes will be secured by a lien on the following equipment:

20 U. S. Standard Light Pacific Locomotives,
10 Mikado locomotives,
5 U. S. Standard switch locomotives,
950 U. S. Standard Box cars,
300 U. S. Standard Gondola cars.

The aggregate cost of said equipment is estimated at \$5,231,635.

On Dec. 31 1918 all Equipment Trust Bonds heretofore issued had been retired except \$750,000 of Series "B."

New passenger station and terminals of the Richmond Terminal Railway Company on Broad Street, in Richmond, Virginia, referred to in the Eighty-third Annual Report, were completed and placed in operation Jan. 6 1919, and are now being used by trains operated over the Atlantic Coast Line and Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroads. A shuttle train service is operated over the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad between Byrd Street Station in Richmond, Virginia, and Falling Creek, Virginia, at which latter point connection is made with main line trains.

The most serious problem which has been forced upon the Railroads during Federal control has been the enormous increase in the cost of living and in wages caused by the requirement of urgent and unlimited production of war necessities and by the elimination at the same time from industry and food production of not less than five million young and vigorous men called into active service in our own and foreign armies.

If these increases are to be permanent, railroad freight and passenger rates must again be raised to yield a fair net return upon capital invested and to furnish a basis for necessary railroad credit to make possible improved facilities and extensions required in Atlantic Coast Line developing territory.

The comparison for the years 1917 and 1918 of the total number of employees in the service of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and of their compensation, eliminating from 1917 all officers and employees eliminated by the Federal Administration in 1918, shows as follows:

1918—20,135 employees. \$26,428,006 payrolls.
1917—18,674 employees. \$16,019,027 payrolls.

An increase in number of employees of 7.82 per cent, in payrolls of 64.98 per cent, and in tons moved of 7.61 per cent, with an actual decrease in total train miles.

The "Railway Age" compares the increased payrolls of all Class I roads under Federal control for the month of January 1919 with the rolls of December 1917, the last month of private operation, and gives the following figures:

January, 1919—1,848,774 employees. \$230,800,580 payrolls.
December, 1917—1,703,748 employees. \$153,039,988 payrolls.

Increase — 145,026 ————— \$77,760,601

An increase in number of employees of 8.51 per cent and in payrolls of 50.81 per cent.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has practically completed all the field work in the valuation of your Company's railroad property. The tabulating and accounting is yet to be completed.

Attention is called to the following statements submitted as a part of this report:

Roadway Operations—United States Railroad Administration.

Additions and Betterments Charged to Cost of Road.

Additions and Betterments Charged to Cost of Equipment.
Increase in Cost of Road and Equipment.
Corporate Accounting Department Statistics.
The Board of Directors acknowledges the fidelity and efficiency with which the officers and employees of the Company have served its interests.

J. R. KENLY, *President.*

H. WALTERS, *Chairman.*

COMPARATIVE GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.		
	Dec. 31 1917.	Dec. 31 1918.
Investments—		
Investment in Road and Equipment	\$184,890,430 81	\$189,127,244 60
Improvements on Leased Railway Property	54,191 89	54,469 65
Deposits in lieu of Mortgaged Property		
Sold	96,938 95	96,938 95
Miscellaneous Physical Property	1,071,515 69	1,055,219 92
Investments in Affiliated Companies:		
Stocks	\$56,825,307 91	\$57,273,873 91
Bonds	3,307,605 76	4,873,605 76
Notes	2,433,143 10	3,888,110 04
Advances	414,778 92	364,327 90
	\$63,480,835 69	\$65,999,917 61
Other Investments:		
Stocks	\$249,340 50	\$248,340 50
Bonds	2,903,500 00	3,610,500 00
Notes	297,387 08	298,118 45
Advances	\$42,341 81	\$42,341 81
	\$4,292,569 39	\$4,999,300 79
Total	\$253,886,452 42	\$261,333,091 52
Current Assets—		
Cash	\$14,672,692 97	\$1,190,047 16
Demand Loans and Deposits	456,174 44	
Special Deposits:		
Cash for Dividends, Interest and Debts	\$567,531 67	\$1,358,656 67
Bonds to Secure Leases	590,225 00	590,225 00
Less: This Company's Own Issues	575,000 00	575,000 00
	\$15,225 00	\$15,225 00
Loans and Bills Receivable	10,775 34	27,726 89
Traffic and Car Service Balances Receivable		
Total	1,525,161 82	297,611 24
Net Balance Receivable from Agents and Conductors	1,099,981 51	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	1,912,753 35	676,121 40
Materials and Supplies	5,532,628 59	
Interest and Dividends Receivable	1,529,668 99	1,379,149 73
Other Current Assets	321,075 60	
Net Balance Due from United States Govt.		8,381,915 30
	\$27,644,569 28	\$13,826,453 39
Deferred Assets—		
Working Fund Advances	\$6,000 35	\$7,134 73
Insurance and Other Funds:		
Total Book Assets	\$445,753 52	\$478,576 28
Less: This Company's Own Issue	150,000 00	150,000 00
	\$295,753 52	\$328,576 28
United States Government, Materials and Supplies		5,366,545 66
	\$302,353 87	\$5,702,266 67
Unadjusted Debts—		
Other Unadjusted Debts	\$1,112,499 93	\$846,053 80
Securities Issued or Assumed:		
Par value of holdings:		
1918	\$24,171,424 35	
1917	18,666,576 80	
	\$282,945,905 50	\$281,707,857 38
LIABILITIES.		
Stock—		
Common Stock	\$67,559,400 00	\$67,559,400 00
Class "A" Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Co. Stock	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
Preferred Stock	196,700 00	196,700 00
	\$68,756,100 00	\$68,756,100 00
Premiums realized on Capital Stock	4,820,062 50	4,820,062 50
	\$73,576,162 50	\$73,576,162 50
Long Term Debt—		
Equipment Trust Obligations	\$1,000,000 00	\$750,000 00
Mortgage Bonds:		
Book Liability	\$126,965,424 35	
Held by or for Company	24,896,424 35	
	\$102,069,000 00	\$102,069,000 00
Collateral Trust Bonds	35,000,000 00	35,000,000 00
Income Bonds	15,000 00	15,000 00
Miscellaneous	4,616,745 00	4,616,745 00
	\$143,193,745 00	\$142,450,745 00
Current Liabilities—		
Traffic and Car Service Balances Payable	\$1,000,272 14	\$94,447 13
Audited Accounts and Wages Payable	2,669,885 37	48,314 26
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	617,200 59	23,895 59
Interest Matured Unpaid	546,938 34	1,319,063 34
Dividends Matured Unpaid	5,850 75	5,850 75
Funded Debt Matured Unpaid	3,000 00	22,000 00
Unmatured Dividends Declared	2,399,579 00	2,399,579 00
Unmatured Interest Accrued	1,178,927 91	1,251,116 05
Unmatured Rents Accrued	1,356 25	
	\$8,423,416 35	\$5,133,266 12
Deferred Liabilities—		
Other Deferred Liabilities	\$131,229 09	\$1,921 14
Unadjusted Credits—		
Tax Liability	\$621,865 34	\$481,130 43
Insurance and Casualty Reserves	443,815 23	476,937 99
Operating Reserves	583,204 72	422,997 04
Accrued Depreciation—Road	1,665,670 31	1,066,851 27
Accrued Depreciation—Equipment	11,630,131 71	12,667,850 18
Other Unadjusted Credits	640,272 42	1,732,121 73
	\$15,584,959 73	\$17,687,588 64
Corporate Surplus—		
Additions to Property through Income and Surplus	\$444,707 56	\$585,352 12
Profit and Loss, Credit Balance	41,591,685 27	42,272,821 86
	\$42,036,392 83	\$42,858,173 98
Grand Total	\$282,945,905 50	\$281,707,857 38

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1918.

San Francisco, Cal., April 1 1919.

To the Stockholders:

Your Board of Directors submits herewith a statement of the affairs of the Company for the year 1918.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross Operating Revenue.....	\$22,595,516	\$19,813,381	\$2,782,135
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Operating & Administrative Expenses	9,740,549	8,904,330	836,219
Taxes	1,782,939	1,253,239	529,700
Maintenance and Reserve for Depreciation	2,870,841	2,457,121	413,720
Uncollectible Accounts and Casualties Reserves	336,000	240,000	96,000
Total Deductions.....	\$14,730,329	\$12,854,690	\$1,875,639
Net Earnings from Operation.....	\$7,865,187	\$6,958,691	\$906,496
Add—Miscellaneous Income.....	510,201	508,347	1,854
Total.....	\$8,375,388	\$7,467,038	\$908,350
Bond and Other Interest.....	4,117,066	4,100,907	16,159
Balance.....	\$4,258,322	\$3,366,131	\$892,191
Bond Discount and Expense.....	187,019	185,051	1,968
Balance.....	\$4,071,303	\$3,181,080	\$890,223
Additional Reserve for Depreciation per RR. Commission Order No. 3484.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
Surplus.....	\$3,071,303	\$2,181,080	\$890,223
Dividends Paid on Preferred Stock.....	1,490,463	1,471,105	19,358
Balance.....	\$1,580,840	\$709,975	\$870,865

(Income and Surplus Accounts certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. appear elsewhere in this report.)

CUSTOMERS.

The total number of customers at the close of 1918 was 477,012, a net gain during the year of 26,355, and during the past eleven years of 294,397, or 161%.

	No. of Customers at Dec. 31.			Net Gain.	
	1907.	1917.	1918.	In 1918.	In 11 Yrs.
Gas Customers.....	122,304	243,182	254,432	11,250	132,128
Electric Customers.....	54,772	194,374	209,412	15,038	154,640
Water Customers.....	5,539	12,655	12,705	50	7,166
Steam Customers.....	—	446	463	17	463
Total Customers.....	182,615	450,657	477,012	26,355	294,397

NOTES ON INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNTS.

GROSS EARNINGS.

Details of gross operating revenues and comparisons with the preceding year are embodied in the following table, which also reflects the diversified character of the Company's business:

Department—	1918.	1917.	+ Increase.
<i>Electric Department—</i>			
Commercial and Residential Business.....	5,099,287	4,485,697	+523,590
State, County and Municipal Business.....	896,824	867,708	+29,116
Sales of Power—			
Agricultural Industry.....	836,759	661,117	+175,642
Mining Industry.....	851,466	849,775	+1,691
Transportation Industry.....	922,361	867,891	+54,470
Manufacturing Industry.....	2,521,140	2,152,836	+368,304
Other Light and Power Corporations.....	370,358	330,135	+40,223
Commercial and Miscellaneous.....	974,752	642,575	+332,177
Temporary Lighting and Power.....	1,582	2,051	-469
Total Electric Sales.....	12,384,499	10,859,785	+1,524,714
<i>Gas Department—</i>			
State, County and Municipal Business.....	296,592	297,443	-851
Commercial and Residential Business.....	8,580,806	7,442,200	+1,138,606
Sales to Other Gas Companies.....	46,086	31,415	+14,671
Total Gas Sales.....	8,923,484	7,771,058	+1,152,426

YEAR.	Sources of Gross Operating Revenue.						Increase Each Year.
	Electricity.	Gas.	Street Railway.	Water.	Steam.	Total.	
1913.....	\$8,230,782	\$6,547,595	\$572,913	\$385,958	\$131,758	\$15,869,006	
1914.....	8,759,449	7,015,408	556,908	409,422	171,501	16,912,688	1,043,682
1915.....	9,924,482	7,560,185	425,338	420,217	200,079	18,530,301	1,617,613
1916.....	10,100,033	7,438,255	442,303	427,516	207,391	18,615,498	*85,197
1917.....	10,859,785	7,771,058	491,021	475,333	216,184	19,813,381	1,197,883
1918.....	12,384,499	8,923,484	534,068	509,273	244,193	22,595,517	2,782,136
Gain in 5 years.....	\$4,153,717	\$2,375,889	†\$38,845	\$123,315	\$112,435	\$6,726,511	\$6,726,511

* Post Exposition Year. † Decrease.

OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES.

The influence of war conditions on operating costs was felt in a cumulative degree in 1918, the wages of labor and prices of materials and supplies of all kinds rising to unprecedented levels. This condition was at its maximum at the close of the year, with no tangible indication of any abatement in the near future that would reduce costs in any substantial measure. The situation was rendered still more acute by an abnormal and State-wide shortage of water, necessitating the production of a large amount of electric energy at steam stations which, under normal conditions, would have been produced at smaller cost at hydro-electric plants. Coupled with extremely high prices for the oil used in these steam plants, this condition added substantially to operating expenses.

Taking all the circumstances into account, it is not surprising that the extraordinary increase in costs of more than \$2,000,000 in 1917 was followed by an additional increase of \$1,875,639 in 1918. The increased costs in these two

	1918.	1917.	+ Increase.
<i>Water Department—</i>			
Municipal Business.....	20,680	24,330	-3,650
Commercial and Domestic Business.....	274,017	251,239	+22,778
Irrigation.....	153,362	139,144	+14,218
For Power.....	61,214	60,620	+594
Total Water Sales.....	509,273	475,333	+33,940
<i>Street Railway Department—</i>			
Transportation.....	531,401	488,521	+42,880
Advertising.....	2,667	2,500	+167
Total.....	534,068	491,021	+43,047
<i>Steam Sales Department—</i>			
Steam Heating.....	241,530	214,239	+27,291
Hot Water Sales.....	2,220	1,945	+275
Power.....	442	—	+442
Total.....	244,192	216,184	+28,008
Total All Departments.....	22,595,516	19,813,381	+2,782,135

As shown in the preceding table, gross operating revenues were \$22,595,516, an increase compared with 1917 of \$2,782,135, or 14%. The most important corresponding physical factors, reflecting the normal growth of business, were as follows:

	1918.	1917.	Increase.	Per Cent.
Number of Customers Connected Dec. 31.....	477,012	450,657	26,355	5.85
Sales of Electricity in K. W. H.....	628,922,910	587,144,061	41,778,849	7.12
Sales of Gas in Cubic Feet.....	9,255,960,600	8,537,925,100	718,035,500	8.41

Owing to war conditions which imposed upon the Company the duty of conserving materials and labor and limiting its capital outlays, and of observing restrictions imposed by the United States Fuel Administration and by the State Power Administrator, it was necessary during the year not only to decline considerable new business but to curtail sales of electric energy for non-essential purposes. These restrictions, and the daylight saving law, resulted in approximately the following curtailments of electric sales:

Daylight Saving Law.....	5,825,000	K. W. H.
Reduction of City Street Lighting.....	1,800,000	K. W. H.
Sign Lighting, Breweries and Other Industries.....	10,195,000	K. W. H.
Total.....	17,820,000	K. W. H.

Substantially all of the gas sold by the Company being for essential purposes, no curtailment of output other than that imposed by the limitation of capital expenditures was necessary in this department. This fact, coupled with the very satisfactory results that have attended the promotion of the utilization of gas for industrial purposes, enabled the Gas Department to show a relatively larger increase in sales and resultant gross operating revenue. Indicative of the increased use of gas for industrial purposes may be mentioned the fact that sales for these purposes in the San Francisco district alone were approximately 950,000 cubic feet in 1918.

Contributing also to the year's increased gross revenue was the authorization given by the Railroad Commission to increase selling prices with respect to gas as of June 10 1918, and with respect to electricity as of July 10 1918.

Fifty-five per cent of the year's operating gross was derived from sales of electricity, 40% from sales of gas, 2% from street railway operation, 2% from sales of water for irrigation and domestic purposes, and 1% from sales of steam. Similar data with respect to the five-year period 1913-1918 are given in the following statement:

years actually amounted to \$3,921,448, and absorbed practically every dollar of additional revenue derived from the greater volume of business in these two years and from the increased gas and electric rates in effect during the latter half of the year 1918. In the meantime, \$6,390,889 99 of additional capital was invested in the business.

Excluding reserves for uncollectible accounts, casualties and depreciation, the cost of conducting the business in 1918 may be segregated as follows:

(1) Oil used in gas manufacture and production of electricity by steam.....	\$4,362,627	or 35% of total
(2) Labor.....	4,241,512	or 33% of total
(3) Taxes.....	1,782,939	or 14% of total
(4) Current purchased.....	902,697	or 7% of total
(5) Other Expenses—chiefly materials and supplies other than oil.....	1,404,554	or 11% of total
Total.....	\$12,694,329	or 100%

The following table presents in condensed form the trend of oil, labor and material costs representing substantially

79% of operating and maintenance expenses, as shown in the above table, from July 1914, the month immediately preceding the outbreak of the European war, to December, 1918, the month following the signing of the armistice.

During this interval oil prices increased 129%, wages 32%, taxes 140% and materials and supplies 89%. The prices in December 1918 clearly indicate that the era of high costs did not cease with the armistice.

	Oil.		Operating Labor.		Materials and Supplies.	
	Price per Bbl. Purchased (System Avar.)	Cumulative Increase %	Average Wages Per Employee per Month.	Cumulative Increase %	Index of Cost. (*)	Cumulative Increase %
July, 1914	\$.70	----	\$90.16	1%	\$45,414	----
July, 1915	.70	----	90.67	2%	49,176	8%
July, 1916	.78	11%	91.76	2%	64,862	43%
July, 1917	1.14	63%	96.96	8%	78,981	74%
July, 1918	1.58	126%	112.07	24%	85,828	89%
December, 1918	1.60	129%	119.07	32%	85,862	89%

* The figures in this column show that certain materials and supplies costing \$45,414 in July 1914 cost for like quantities of the same materials in July 1916, \$64,862, in July 1917, \$78,981, and so on until the maximum of \$85,862 was reached in December 1918. These are the costs of the Company's average monthly quantity requirements of thirty-one kinds of materials most largely used in its business (excluding oil), as determined by actual purchases during three and one-half years.

The rapid upward trend of taxes, comprising 14% of expenses included in the foregoing table, and the constantly growing proportion of gross operating revenue and net operating income absorbed by taxes, may be seen from the following table:

YEAR.	Amount of Taxes.	Required to Pay Taxes.	
		Percentage of Gross Operating Income.	Percentage of Net Operating Income (Before Deducting Taxes).
1914	\$743,047 25	4.39%	9.60%
1915	849,444 53	4.58%	9.66%
1916	972,565 17	5.22%	11.08%
1917	1,253,239 40	6.33%	15.26%
1918	1,782,939 31	7.89%	18.48%
Increase 5 years	\$1,039,892 06 or 140%		

It will be observed that almost one-fifth of net operating income was required for taxes in 1918, or about double the proportion of net operating income absorbed by taxes in 1914. Increased taxation is too universal to require particular emphasis. It may be pointed out, however, that your Company is required to sell its products at regulated rates and is permitted to earn upon the fair value of its property a maximum rate of return only sufficient to attract the new capital required in the enlargement of facilities necessary to fulfill its duty of serving the public. While directly taxed for war purposes and also having shifted to it in the form of higher prices a proportion of the war taxes of other industries undoubtedly exceeding its direct taxes, it is not in the class of businesses that have profited from war activities, but quite the contrary.

MAINTENANCE AND DEPRECIATION.

There was charged to maintenance during the year \$1,170,841. This is \$36,280 less than in 1917. Because of war conditions considerable repair work was deferred and will have to be made up in 1919, so that this account may be expected to show an appreciable increase in the ensuing year. There was set up from profits \$2,700,000 as a reserve for depreciation, making the total upkeep provision \$3,870,841. The foregoing amount was disposed of as follows:

Expended for maintenance	\$1,170,841 35
Paid out of income, through the medium of depreciation reserve, for (a) replacements and renewals, and (b) additions, betterments and improvements in substitution for plant abandoned and not replaced or renewed	863,958 57
Added to depreciation reserve	1,836,041 43
Total	\$3,870,841 35

In the thirteen years since the organization of the Company the following amounts have been expended for maintenance or set aside for depreciation and rehabilitation:

Maintenance expenditures	\$14,457,844 27
Appropriated for depreciation	20,007,509 24
Total	\$34,465,353 51
Average per year	2,651,181 04

NET EARNINGS FROM OPERATION.

Reference was made in last year's report to the serious situation which, towards the close of that year, confronted not only your Company but practically all public utilities throughout the country, due to vastly increased and constantly mounting costs of production and distribution, coupled with the comparative inflexibility of publicly regulated rates. The opinion that the California Commission would take cognizance of this situation with respect to the utilities of this State was expressed at that time in the following paragraph:

"The Public Utilities Act of California provides that under no circumstances whatsoever may a public utility increase its rates except upon a showing before the Commission and a finding by that body that such increase is justified. The burden of proof in such cases is upon the utility, and it has been our experience that no applications for increased rates are allowed to go uncontested by the public or its representatives. As soon as your management felt certain that conditions warranted higher rates, it applied to the Railroad Commission of this State for permission to advance rates in both its gas and electric departments. These cases, after public hearings and the presentation of evidence of the most conclusive character, were finally submitted and are now before the Commission for decision. The rates under review in these cases have been in effect for a number of years, were substantially all established by the Commission or other regulatory agencies on the basis of pre-war conditions, and, even under such pre-war conditions, yielded no more than a moderate return on the fair value of the property. We believe, therefore, that relief will be granted."

The relief for which the necessity was so obvious was granted to the Company through orders of the Railroad

Commission permitting the addition of surcharges to existing gas and electric schedules, effective June 10 and July 10 1918, respectively. The approximate extent of this relief is indicated by the fact that the average selling price per unit of gas during the year, contrasted with the preceding year, increased 5.9% and of electricity 6.5%; or, taking only the portion of the year in which the increased rates were in effect, the advance in the average selling price of gas was 10.3% and of electricity 14.8%. These are extremely moderate increases in comparison with the enhanced cost of practically every other commodity or service entering into daily living expenses. They constitute the first general advance in rates in the Company's history and were necessitated, as already pointed out, by advances of 129% in the cost of oil, 32% in the cost of labor, 140% in taxes and 89% in cost of materials and supplies.

These rate increases, the rigid economies introduced wherever possible, the improvement of gas processes and the absorption of reserve electrical capacity represented by the investment of prior years, enabled the Company to make a showing of net for the year which, under all the circumstances, may be regarded as satisfactory, although the amount carried to surplus after providing for additional carrying charges and reserves was still \$542,000 less than in 1916, before the extreme advance in costs which marked our 1917 and 1918 operations had made itself felt.

BOND AND OTHER INTEREST.

This account shows but little change from the preceding year, the Company having carried its construction account for practically two years by means of its working capital without the issuance of bonds or temporary borrowing.

Items—	1918.	1917.	+ Increase. — Decrease.
Interest on Bonds Outstanding	\$3,958,436	\$3,987,889	—\$29,453
Interest on Bonds in Sinking Funds	235,524	202,738	+32,786
Interest on First Preferred Stock Installments	847	2,835	—1,988
Total	\$4,194,807	\$4,193,462	+\$1,345
Less, Interest charged to Construction	77,741	92,555	—14,814
Balance (Interest charged to Operating Account)	\$4,117,066	\$4,100,907	+\$16,159

CONSERVATION OF ASSETS.

As shown in the first of the two following tables, net earnings, after bond interest, have aggregated \$47,945,850 in the thirteen years since this Company's organization. It will be noted from the second table, giving the approximate disposition of these earnings, that less than 30% of the total amount was paid out in cash dividends, the remainder being retained in the business.

Year.	Gross Revenues Including Miscellaneous Income.	Maintenance, Operating Expenses and Reserves.	Taxes.	Net Earnings Before Depreciation.	Interest.	Balance.
1906	\$8,947,162	\$4,139,233	\$283,886	\$4,524,043	\$2,784,908	\$1,739,135
1907	11,342,140	5,978,987	247,263	5,115,911	2,854,264	2,261,647
1908	12,057,305	6,517,930	274,789	5,264,586	3,021,722	2,242,864
1909	13,481,288	7,211,517	320,059	5,950,712	2,988,521	2,971,191
1910	14,044,609	7,538,461	352,580	6,153,568	3,006,256	3,116,999
1911	14,094,609	7,097,370	516,702	6,390,537	3,254,133	3,130,404
1912	14,744,651	7,805,582	622,069	6,313,000	3,285,043	2,744,147
1913	16,202,837	8,655,044	676,163	6,871,130	3,902,045	2,960,085
1914	17,220,603	8,170,874	743,047	8,306,682	4,191,401	4,115,181
1915	18,944,180	8,356,148	849,445	9,738,587	3,986,410	5,753,177
1916	19,125,384	8,586,318	972,565	9,566,501	3,844,033	5,721,568
1917	20,321,728	10,351,452	1,263,239	8,717,037	4,100,907	4,616,130
1918	23,105,718	11,247,391	1,782,939	10,075,388	4,117,066	5,958,322
Total	\$204,751,601	\$102,259,297	\$8,925,945	\$93,586,359	\$45,620,509	\$47,945,850

To retire bonds	\$9,698,000
Reinvested in Property	12,410,000
For Replacements and Rehabilitation	11,242,000
Cash Dividends	13,566,000
Other Purposes	1,029,000
Total	\$47,945,000

RESERVES.

Reserves at December 31 1918, after charging off realized losses, stood as follows, compared with December 31 1917:

Description of Reserves—	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase.
For Depreciation	\$6,790,260 77	\$4,954,219 84	\$1,836,041 43
Insurance and Casualty Funds	150,639 46	106,526 82	44,112 64
Uncollectible Accounts Reserve	130,538 90	155,164 79	*24,625 89
Reserve for Earnings in Litigation	1,849,321 50	1,849,321 50	-----
Totals	\$8,020,760 63	\$7,065,232 45	\$1,855,528 18

* Decrease.

ACCOUNTANTS' CERTIFICATES.

Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., certified public accountants, have made the usual audit of the Company's books and their certified statements covering Income Account, Surplus Account, and Balance Sheet at Dec. 31 1918 follow:

INCOME ACCOUNT—YEAR ENDING DEC. 31 1918.	
Gross Revenue.....	\$22,595,516 69
<i>Deduct:</i>	
Maintenance.....	\$1,170,841 35
Operating, Distribution and Administration Expenses.....	11,859,488 65
Depreciation.....	2,700,000 00
	15,730,330 00
	\$6,865,186 69
<i>Add:</i>	
Miscellaneous Income.....	510,201 36
	\$7,375,388 05
<i>Deduct:</i>	
Interest on Bonds Outstanding.....	\$3,958,436 19
Interest on Bonds in Sinking Fund.....	235,523 66
Interest on Installments 1st Preferred Stock.....	847 49
	\$4,194,807 34
Less—Interest charged to Construction.....	77,741 23
	\$4,117,066 11
Proportion for year 1918 of Discount and Expenses on General and Refunding Bonds.....	187,018 55
	4,304,084 66
Net Income carried down.....	\$3,071,303 39

SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Balance Jan. 1 1918.....	\$5,151,691 19
Less—Amount transferred to Depreciation Reserve.....	1,800,000 00
	\$4,351,691 19
Net Income from above.....	\$3,071,303 39
Less—Miscellaneous Adjustments.....	194,309 60
	2,876,993 79
	\$7,228,684 98
<i>Deduct—Dividends:</i>	
On Preferred Stocks (6%).....	\$1,490,463 23
Balance to Balance Sheet.....	\$5,738,221 75
<i>Represented by:</i>	
Amount invested in Sinking Funds.....	\$1,077,914 26
Balance Unappropriated.....	4,660,307 49
	\$5,738,221 75

We have audited the books of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the year ending December 31 1918, and certify that in our opinion the above Income Account and Surplus Account are fair and correct statements of the operations of the Company for the year.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

San Francisco, Cal., April 7 1919.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31 1918.

ASSETS.	
Capital Assets:	
Plants and Properties.....	\$139,315,995 88
Discount and Expenses on Capital Stock Issued.....	4,032,756 72
Investments.....	590,369 99
Trustees of Sinking Funds:	
Liberty Loan Bonds.....	\$76,000 00
Cash.....	63,867 17
Interest Accrued on Bonds held in Sinking Funds.....	67,679 15
	207,546 32
Current Assets:	
Materials and Supplies on hand and in transit.....	\$2,178,889 12
Installments receivable from Subscribers to First Preferred Stock.....	27,313 50
Bills Receivable.....	\$164,594 59
Accounts Receivable.....	2,423,627 56
	\$2,588,212 15
Less—Reserve for Bad Debts.....	130,538 90
	2,457,673 25
Cash.....	\$4,950,141 31
Liberty Loan Bonds.....	392,450 00
Balance on Employees' Liberty Loan Subscriptions.....	170,269 16
Interest Accrued on Investments.....	18,132 93
	10,194,860 27
Deferred Charges:	
Discount and Expenses on General and Refunding Bonds.....	\$4,782,538 76
Unexpired Taxes and Undistributed Suspense Items.....	69,466 37
	4,852,005 13
Treasury Bonds, subject to sale, not included in Assets or Liabilities:	
General and Refunding Bonds.....	*\$1,000,000 00
Bonds of Subsidiary Companies.....	150,000 00
	\$1,150,000 00
	\$159,183,543 31

* \$875,000 General and Refunding Bonds pledged in San Francisco Rate Cases.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock of Pacific Gas & Electric Company:	
Common:	
Issued.....	\$65,700,924 66
Less—Owned by Subsidiary Companies.....	31,696,866 66
	\$34,004,058 00
First Preferred.....	24,927,805 00
Original Preferred.....	75,800 00
	\$59,007,663 00
Capital Stock of Subsidiary Companies not held by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and Unpaid Dividends thereon.....	12,599 38
Funded Debt:	
Pacific Gas & Electric Company—General and Refunding 5% Bonds.....	\$36,542,000 00
Bonds of Subsidiary Companies.....	45,333,300 00
	\$81,875,300 00
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable and Unaudited Bills.....	\$823,481 21
Drafts Outstanding.....	288,484 07
Meter and Line Deposits.....	432,853 46
Unpaid Coupons and Dividends.....	123,376 64
Interest Accrued but not due.....	1,444,103 75
Taxes Accrued but not due.....	647,238 32
	3,759,537 45

Reserves:	
Depreciation.....	\$15,163,471 84
<i>Deduct—Replacements and Loss on Property Sold or Abandoned:</i>	
At Jan. 1 1918.....	\$7,509,252 50
Charged during year.....	863,958 57
	8,373,211 07
	\$6,790,260 77
Insurance and Casualty Funds.....	150,639 46
Reserve for amounts charged during 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 to Consumers in excess of Rates allowed by City Ordinances.....	\$1,849,321 50
	\$8,790,221 73
Surplus:	
Invested in Sinking Funds.....	\$1,077,914 26
Balance Unappropriated.....	4,660,307 49
	5,738,221 75
	\$159,183,543 31

We have audited the books of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company for the year ending December 31 1918, and certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at December 31 1918.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

San Francisco, Cal., April 7 1919.

NOTES ON BALANCE SHEET.

PLANTS AND PROPERTIES.

New construction during 1918 was confined to things clearly recognized by the National Government as being of an essential character, and in this respect also the Company co-operated to the utmost in furthering the nation's war aims by conserving labor and materials and limiting its new capital requirements to a minimum through the deferment of all construction that could be postponed. While this policy is reflected in the smallest construction account in any year in the Company's history, it has resulted, as already indicated elsewhere, in the absorption of reserve facilities. These deferred capital outlays will undoubtedly have to be made up later, and future requirements for additional capital will doubtless also be increased by the higher level of costs for labor and materials entering into new construction.

The Plants and Properties Account, at close of the previous fiscal year, stood at.....	\$137,518,697 47
Gross Expenditures for additions, betterments and improvements during the year 1918 amounted to.....	\$2,661,256 98
Of which there was charged to Operating Expenses through the Medium of Depreciation Reserve.....	863,958 57
Leaving balance carried to Plants and Properties Account.....	1,797,298 41
The Total of which at Dec. 31 1918 stood at.....	\$139,315,995 88

The Company's expenditures for the construction and acquisition of additional property during the thirteen years since its incorporation have aggregated \$66,536,162 16. The following table accounts for these expenditures by years:

Year—	Construction, Acquired.	Other Properties Acquired.	Total.
1906.....	\$3,860,243 84	\$13,820,125 00	\$17,680,368 84
1907.....	3,674,474 69	47,861 17	3,722,335 86
1908.....	2,090,996 91	—	2,090,996 91
1909.....	1,746,705 04	90,632 46	1,837,338 10
1910.....	2,879,158 45	593,766 29	3,472,924 74
1911.....	2,248,521 31	4,768,949 31	7,017,470 62
1912.....	7,495,763 69	404,285 15	7,900,048 84
1913.....	7,406,415 80	389,208 36	7,795,624 16
1914.....	2,733,949 35	4,181 50	2,738,130 85
1915.....	2,089,447 17	120,478 44	2,209,925 61
1916.....	3,658,426 33	12,681 31	3,671,107 64
1917.....	2,778,535 82	1,800,055 76	4,578,591 58
1918.....	1,555,578 93	250,719 48	*1,812,298 41
Total.....	\$44,227,217 93	\$22,308,944 23	\$66,536,162 16

* Charged to "Plants and Properties," \$1,797,298 41 (as shown above), and to "Investment in System Corporations," \$15,000.

FUNDED DEBT.

In January 1917 the Company sold \$3,060,000 of its General and Refunding 5% bonds on a basis, including amortization of discount, slightly better than 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %. In the following two years, coinciding substantially with the war period, more than \$6,390,000 was expended for new construction. Notwithstanding this, the Company was able to carry itself throughout this period without borrowing of any kind or the sale of any additional securities (excepting a relatively small amount of First Preferred Stock sold directly to customers and other local investors in response to unsolicited demands), until December 1918, when advantage was taken of the favorable conditions in the money market to sell an additional \$3,500,000 of General and Refunding bonds on approximately a 6.2% basis, thus restoring the Company's cash position to the satisfactory basis disclosed by the within balance sheet. This, briefly, is the history of the Company's financing during the war, and we believe stockholders will derive satisfaction from the knowledge that throughout this trying period all new money was obtained at normal rates, that no floating debt was incurred, and that the Company is not now faced with the necessity of clearing up any short-term or temporary financing.

As indicated by the following table, showing changes in bonds outstanding in the hands of the public, there was an increase during the year of \$3,500,000, in the amount of General and Refunding 5% bonds outstanding, a decrease of \$1,028,500 in outstanding underlying issues, and a net increase of \$2,471,500 in the total outstanding funded debt.

BOND ISSUES.	Rate.	Due Date.	Outstanding Dec. 31 1918.	Outstanding Dec. 31 1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
P. G. & E. Co. General and Refunding	5%	Jan. 1 1942	\$36,542,000	\$33,042,000	\$3,500,000	
C. G. & E. Corp. Unifying and Refunding	5%	Nov. 1 1937	19,130,000	19,505,000		\$375,000
C. G. & E. Corp. General Mortgage and Collateral Trust	5%	Mar. 1 1933	4,407,000	4,507,000		100,000
Bay Counties Power Co. First Consolidated Mortgage	5%	Sept. 1 1930	1,076,000	1,216,000		140,000
Bay Counties Power Co. Second Mortgage	6%	April 1 1931	533,000	533,000		
Nevada County Electric Power Co.	6%	Oct. 1 1928	166,000	171,000		5,000
Yuba Electric Power Co.	6%	June 1 1929	179,000	179,000		
Valley Counties Power Co. First Mortgage	5%	May 1 1930	1,806,000	1,869,000		63,000
California Central Gas & Electric Co.	5%	Aug. 1 1931	659,000	675,000		16,000
Sacramento Electric, Gas & Railway Co.	5%	Nov. 1 1927	2,047,000	2,117,000		70,000
Central Electric Railway Co.	6%	Serially 1908-1922	86,500	114,000		27,500
Blue Lakes Water Co.	6%	Mar. 15 1938	713,000	713,000		
United Gas & Electric Co.	5%	July 1 1932	1,430,000	1,460,000		30,000
South Yuba Water Co. Consolidated Mortgage	6%	July 1 1923	1,465,000	1,488,000		33,000
Standard Electric Co. of California	5%	Sept. 1 1939	2,112,300	2,122,300		10,000
Suburban Light & Power Co.	6%	Aug. 1 1938	222,000	222,000		
Livermore Water & Power Co.	6%	Sept. 1 1922	20,500	20,500		
San Francisco Gas & Electric Co.	4 1/4%	Nov. 1 1933	6,839,000	6,941,000		102,000
Pacific Gas Improvement Co.	4%	Sept. 1 1930	499,000	499,000		
Edison Light & Power Co.	6%	Nov. 3 1921	623,000	623,000		
Mutual Electric Light Co.	5%	June 1 1924	178,000	183,000		5,000
Metropolitan Gas Corporation	5%	Dec. 1 1941	1,148,500	1,171,000		22,500
Oroville Light & Power Co.	6%	Feb. 1 1927	3,500	33,000		29,500
Total Bonds			\$81,875,300	\$79,403,800	\$2,471,500	

The following table shows that the amount of bonds outstanding in the hands of the public increased in the five years to December 31 1918 by \$6,389,500. During these five years the value of the properties securing these bonds was increased by \$15,010,053 through the construction of plant additions and the acquisition of other properties,

this amount representing the net cash cost after charging all replacements and the value of obsolete and abandoned plant items to operating expenses through the medium of depreciation reserve. In the same period net working assets also increased by more than \$12,700,000.

Year.	Bonds Outstanding December 31.	Cost of Plant Additions.	Gross Earnings all Sources.	Net Earnings before Depreciation.	Annual Interest on all Bonds Outstanding December 31.	Per Cent of Gross Required for Bond Interest.	Per Cent of Net Required for Bond Interest.
1913	\$75,485,800		\$16,202,337	\$6,871,130	\$3,776,315	23.4%	55.0%
1914	75,056,300	\$2,738,150	17,230,503	8,308,582	3,754,900	21.8%	45.2%
1915	76,172,800	2,209,925	18,944,180	9,738,587	3,810,930	20.1%	39.1%
1916	77,196,800	3,671,108	19,125,384	9,568,501	3,862,135	20.1%	40.3%
1917	79,403,800	4,578,192	20,321,728	8,717,037	3,971,460	19.5%	45.5%
1918	81,875,300	1,812,298	23,105,718	10,075,388	4,004,595	17.7%	40.8%
Increase	\$6,389,500	\$15,010,053	\$6,903,381	\$3,204,258	\$318,280		

CAPITAL STOCK.

The number of stockholders of record at December 31 1918, eliminating duplications due to the ownership by single stockholders of more than one class of stock, was 8,242, of whom 2,288 were women and 5,130 residents of California. Changes during the year in stock outstanding in the hands of the public were as follows:

	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Capital Stock—			
First Preferred Stock—6% Cumulative	\$24,927,805	\$24,771,292	+\$156,513
Original Preferred Stock—6% Cumulative	75,800	76,300	-500
Common Stock	34,004,058	34,004,058	
	\$59,007,663	\$58,851,650	+\$156,013

* Includes stock subscribed for but not fully paid.

The amount of first preferred stock outstanding increased \$156,513, of which \$513 represents the conversion of \$500 of original preferred stock, and \$156,000 sales to customers and others living within the territory served by the Company. The par value of original preferred stock still subject to exchange for first preferred stock up to July 1 1919 had been reduced to \$75,800 at the close of 1918. Sales of first preferred stock to employees, customers and other residents in the Company's territory have been as follows since this policy of local ownership was adopted in June 1914:

Year—	Number of Sales	Par Value of Stock Sold.
1914 (June to December)	3,684	\$2,405,200
1915	1,712	3,785,100
1916	617	1,123,100
1917	650	890,000
1918	192	156,000
Total	6,855	\$8,359,400
Average par value per purchaser		1,219

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Throughout the year the Company has been free from floating debt and has conducted its business on a cash basis. At the close of the year there were no unpaid obligations except current accounts and a cash balance of \$4,950,141 was carried forward into 1919.

Net working assets at December 31 1918 amounted to \$9,557,677, computed on the basis indicated by the following table. Against these assets there was a contingent liability of \$1,849,321 representing revenues involved in rate litigation which has been pending in the Federal Court for some years.

Items—	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Current Assets—			
Materials and Supplies	\$2,178,830	\$2,094,097	+\$84,732
Bills and Accounts Receivable (Less Reserve for Uncollectable Accounts)	2,457,673	2,065,320	+392,353
Due on First Preferred Stock Subscriptions	27,314	14,266	+13,048
Underlying Bonds Bought in Advance for Sinking Funds	150,000	24,500	+125,500
General and Refunding 5% Bonds Issued against Construction	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Cash	4,950,141	1,700,680	+3,249,461
Advances to Construction Account, Less Construction Funds on hand	1,381,975	2,860,135	-1,478,160
Due on Employees' Liberty Loan Subscriptions	170,269	99,231	+71,038
Interest Accrued on Investments	18,133	17,564	+569
Liberty Loan Bonds	392,450	182,900	+209,550
Other Investments	590,370	669,760	-79,390
Total Assets	\$13,317,214	\$10,728,453	+\$2,588,761

	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Current Liabilities—			
Accounts Payable	\$23,481	\$1,134,223	-\$1,110,742
Drafts Outstanding	288,484	355,572	-67,088
Meter and Line Deposits	432,853	354,933	+77,920
Unpaid Coupons and Dividends	123,377	72,797	+50,580
Interest Accrued but not due	1,444,104	1,361,166	+82,938
Taxes Accrued but not due	647,238		+647,238
Total Liabilities	\$3,759,537	\$3,462,592	+\$296,945
Net Working Assets	\$9,557,677	\$7,265,861	+\$2,291,816

MEANS OF FUTURE FINANCING.

The large expansion in volume of the Company's business in 1918, resulting in a cumulative increase of \$6,726,511 in gross operating revenues in the past five years, and the satisfactory manner in which the Company has been able to finance the capital requirements resulting from this growth throughout the war period, again emphasizes the value of its broadly founded financial plan which, it is believed, will serve equally as well in meeting the needs arising from anticipated future growth for a number of years to come. The status at December 31 1918 of the Company's three open securities issues is shown below, all future issues, whether of bonds or stock, being subject to the authority of the Railroad Commission of the State of California in conformity with the Public Utilities Act:

	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
General and Refunding 5% Bonds—			
Reserved for retirement, dollar for dollar, of all underlying bond issues		\$45,329,800	
Reserved for additions, betterments and improvements at 90% of cost		66,313,200	
In Treasury, available for general corporate purposes		1,000,000	
Outstanding in hands of public			\$112,643,000
Canceled through operation of Sinking Funds			515,000
Total authorized issue			\$150,000,000
First Preferred 6% Stock—			
Reserved for exchange for original preferred stock		\$77,695	
Reserved for additions, betterments, improvements, &c.		24,994,500	
Outstanding in hands of public			\$25,072,195
			24,927,805
Total authorized issue			\$50,000,000
Common Stock—			
Available for future corporate purposes (including stock owned by subsidiary companies)			\$65,995,942
Outstanding in hands of public			34,004,058
Total authorized issue			\$100,000,000

SINKING FUNDS.

The condition of Sinking Funds is summarized in the following table:

Character of Sinking Fund Assets—	Dec. 31 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.	Additions During 1918.
Bonds of Company—at par	\$11,493,190 00	\$10,587,190 00	\$906,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds—at par	76,000 00		76,000 00
Cash and Accrued Interest— not yet invested	78,017 79	69,714 21	8,303 58
Total Assets	\$11,647,207 79	\$10,656,904 21	\$990,303 58
Net Annual Interest Saving	\$562,319 50	\$514,109 50	\$48,210 00
The \$11,569,190 par value of bonds held in Sinking Funds at the close of 1918 were acquired by the following means:			
From Profits			\$10,034,990
In exchange for other bonds			493,000
From proceeds of sale of Common Stock			1,041,200
Total			\$11,569,190

All Sinking Fund payments in 1918 were credited to Depreciation Reserve created under Railroad Commission Order No. 3484.

OPERATING DEPARTMENTS.

Matters relating to the Operating Departments are more fully dealt with in the following report presented at the annual meeting of stockholders by Mr. Britton, Vice-President and General Manager:

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

The year 1918 was one of momentous importance to the nation, signalized by the close of hostilities against the Central Powers on November 11. It was also one of anxiety to all public utility corporations, including the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, due to many causes, among them in our case being the withdrawal of many employees who entered the service of our country, thereby rendering it necessary in all departments to depend upon more or less inexperienced help. The latter part of the year was marked by a serious epidemic of influenza, lessening our forces, congesting work and making efficiency impossible. In the operating end the shortage of water in the summer months added to costs in steam production of energy. Oil increased in price, labor soared to hitherto unknown heights, and by its inexperience further added to costs, and materials reached and stayed at maximum prices. The curtailment, by orders of the Government, of certain industries, the daylight saving act, and natural economies of our consumers tended also to reduce profits.

Partially to offset the foregoing conditions, rigid economies were instituted in all departments, in maintenance, operating and construction, which economies are reflected in the year's results. Practically no new construction was authorized except to meet war emergencies, the amounts spent for additions and betterments during the year being less than for many years past. The economies in operation would have been more apparent had not labor costs constantly and persistently increased, due largely to incentives held out by large wages offered in shipyards and other industries, requiring a sympathetic advance on our part to hold our forces.

As illustrating the handicaps in all departments by men entering the service our service flag shows 607 silver stars and nine gold stars, certainly a splendid record of patriotic service. One hundred and thirty-five of the 598 have been restored to our ranks. The remainder will be cared for in due time.

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT.

The gross sales of electric energy amounted to 628,922,910 K. W. H., an increase over 1917 of 41,778,849 K. W. H., or 7.12 per cent.

The average rate per K. W. H. obtained in 1918 shows an increase of about 6 per cent compared with 1917, which is an extremely small advance contrasted with the increased prices of food, clothing and all other articles of every-day use. The sales per consumer were \$61.32, as against \$58.28 in 1917.

Production of Electric Energy in K. W. H.

	K. W. H.
1917	854,099,030
1918	922,037,604
Increase	67,938,574

System load factor, 63.1. System peak occurred November 26 at 5:30 p. m. and amounted to 223,465 H. P. Average daily load, 141,094 H. P.

Connected Load.

	H. P.
Commercial and Residence Lighting	281,986
Street Lighting	5,136
Industrial	239,877
Railway	57,909
Agricultural	78,491
Total	663,399
In 1917	636,855
Increase	26,544
Per cent increase	4.17

It was determined by a survey made a representative of the War Industries Board that of the power load connected to the system of the company, aggregating 310,133 H. P., 90.5 per cent was a war or public necessity.

The capacity of the plants of the company generating electric energy is as follows, expressed in horsepower:

Hydro-Electric Plants.

Alta, Placer County	2,681
Centerville, Butte County	8,579
Coal Canyon, Butte County	1,340
Colgate, Yuba County	19,035
De Sabla, Butte County	17,426
Deer Creek, Nevada County	7,373
Drum, Placer County	33,512
Electra, Amador County	26,810
Folsom, Sacramento County	5,027
Halsey, Placer County	16,756
Lime Saddle, Butte County	2,681
Spaulding, Nevada County	5,027
Wise, Placer County	16,756
Total	163,003

Steam Electric Plants.

San Francisco	65,684
Oakland	28,150
Sacramento	6,702
Total	100,536
Total	263,539
Being erected in San Francisco, steam turbine	20,107
Available for 1919	283,646

The following is a brief description of the distribution facilities for supplying the 209,412 electric consumers connected to the system:

Miles of 110,000-volt line	120.43
Miles of 60,000-volt line	1,432.4
Miles of 24,000-volt line	97.6
Miles of 17,000-volt line	92.9

Total high tension lines	1,743.33
Miles of overhead distribution lines (less than 17 K. V.)	4,592.50
Miles of underground distribution	113.3
Total	6,449.13

Number of transformers of all voltages connected to distribution systems, 21,967, having a capacity of 256,041 K. W. It will be noted that the ratio of installed capacity to transformer capacity is approximately 2½ to 1 for the entire system.

The number of substations on the system is 156, with a total installed capacity of 321,020 K. W. in transformers.

The building of a 60,000-volt line from Colusa Corners to the Drum Line, a distance of forty-two miles, marked the connection of our system with the Oregon-California system. The line was put into operation January 8 1919, and we have been buying power since that date. The approximate cost of this line was \$150,000.

The extension of the Wise Power Line from its junction with the Electra Line east of Stockton to Mission San Jose, a distance of 57.5 miles, is practically completed. Approximate cost, \$525,000.

The 15,000 K. W. steam turbine for Station "A," and additional boilers for that station and Station "C" in Oakland, have been under way and will be completed by June 1 1919, at a cost of approximately \$850,000.

The output of Spaulding, Alta, Drum, Halsey and Wise, the chain of power houses on the South Yuba System, was 210,283,474 K. W. H., an increase of 50,422,851 over 1917. This output for 1918 evidences a saving of 1,050,000 barrels of oil.

The development of the use of electric ranges and water heaters on the system is interesting, there being now installed 585 ranges and 346 water heaters.

Owing to the short water season, together with the unprecedented demand for power brought about by the war, directly and indirectly, a Power Committee, consisting of representatives of the large operating companies, at the suggestion of the Railroad Commission, agreed to interconnect their systems. This interconnection resulted in the appointment of a State Power Administrator. Durnig the early part of the year the work of the Power Administrator resulted in a considerable interchange of power between the companies and the reinforcement of existing tie-in connections for the purpose of conserving fuel oil. During this period our company acted more or less as a standby for the other companies. Later in the year, when the power demand began to exceed the available supply, considerable load of more or less non-essential nature was taken off, and, as the shortage became more acute, the restrictions were made more drastic until the early fall rains eased the situation gradually, and the signing of the armistice on November 11 enabled all restrictions to be removed. Throughout the year the draft on storage was controlled entirely by the Power Administrator. Very good results were obtained by requiring large consumers to operate on off-peak hours. There is no doubt but that the work of the Power Administrator resulted in satisfactorily taking care of a situation that could not have been cared for so well by the interested companies acting independently.

GAS DEPARTMENT.

The average revenue per gas consumer in 1918 was \$35.89 against \$32.76 in 1917. In operation, 18 plants, as follows:

	Sales in Cu. Ft.
San Francisco, three plants, supplying eight cities and suburban territory	5,178,406,100
Oakland, supplying eight cities and suburban territory	2,760,176,200
San Jose	294,047,500
Fresno	283,050,000
San Rafael, supplying four cities and suburban territory	77,314,200
Santa Rosa, supplying Petaluma, Sebastopol	76,081,500
Napa	30,414,900
Vallejo	93,993,200
Woodland	23,866,700
Chico, supplying two cities	29,653,200
Grass Valley, supplying Nevada City and suburban territory	15,957,600
Sacramento	321,091,500
Marysville, supplying Yuba City and suburban territory	33,956,000
Colusa	13,505,500
Oroville	13,736,300
Los Gatos	9,810,200
Total sales in cubic feet for 1918	9,255,960,600

The supply this amount of gas required 2,903.37 miles of gas mains of various sizes from 30-inch to 2-inch, both high and low pressure, operated at pressures from seventy pounds to one-seventh of a pound.

There was used in the manufacture of gas 1,921,752 barrels of oil, an increase over 1917 of 126,759 barrels.

The increase in sales over 1917 was 718,035,500 cubic feet—8.41 per cent.

Distinctive and effective economies in the Gas Department were made during the year.

The increased sales of gas in 1918 over 1917 were largely due to the efforts brought about by our sales force to promote the use of gas for industrial purposes. In San Francisco alone the sales for the year 1918 for industrial purposes were 950,000,000 cubic feet.

In San Francisco the peak day output occurred December 14 1918 and was 21,888,000 cubic feet.

The abandoned water gas sets at the Potrero were utilized by the United States Government in the manufacture of charcoal from fruit pits and coconut fibre, for use in its gas defense service. The average daily make of charcoal was eighteen tons, and it is attested by the army officers in charge that the use of the property of the company effected a saving to the Government during the time it was occupied of upwards of \$105,000. This was only one of the many contributions made to the winning of the war by the company.

STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Miles of track, 43.90.

Passengers carried, 11,331,864; gain over 1917, 714,911.

The peak year in the operation of the railway system occurred in 1913. Jitney competition, commencing in 1914, resulted in diminished revenues; this form of competition having spent itself by reason of local enactments, the coming year should indicate further gains.

Number of employees, street car system, 225.

Average number of cars in daily use, 54.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

This department operates five pumping stations, three in the city of Stockton, one in Livermore, Alameda County, and one in Dixon, Solano County. It irrigates, in addition, by a system of reservoirs and ditches, over 20,000 acres of land in Placer, Nevada and Butte counties, besides supplying water in those counties in a minor way for power, this latter use, however, being rapidly displaced by electric energy.

Gallons of water pumped, 2,001,005,118; daily average, 5,482,205.

Gallons of water from gravity system estimated at a daily average in irrigation season of 53,000,000 gallons.

Miles of mains used in pumping system, 123.95.

Miles of ditches and flumes in transmission system, 676.34.

STEAM SALES DEPARTMENT.

Number of stations operated, 5.

Miles of steam mains in use, 10.48.

This is a non-profitable part of our activities when taken alone, but is a feeder to our electric revenues and considered in relation thereto may be regarded as a justifiable expense.

CLAIMS DEPARTMENT.

The Claims Department paid out in 1918 for injury and damages to persons and property, both public and employees, and exclusive of Safety First Expenses, \$97,559 58. Casualty and Compensation Insurance, without provision for damages to property, or injuries on the Street Railway System, which the above amount takes care of, would have cost the company in excess of \$225,000, a saving by carrying our own insurance of \$127,500 per annum. There was a total of 1,712 accidents reported for the year as against 1,908 for the previous year. A large part of this decrease in accidents is directly due to the efforts of the Safety First Department of the company in accident prevention. There were only five actions for damages filed in court during the year against the company. The percentage of costs in this department since 1912, when it was instituted, to the gross operating revenues shows a decrease, 1912 being .461 and 1918, .436. The amount expended in Safety First work by the Central Safety Committee, which is composed of the employees of the company, was \$1,902.75, as against \$8,002.62 in 1917, showing that the work is practically completed in Safety First appliances and devices. There were 515 workmen injured while working on their jobs during the year. This was a reduction of 158 injuries over 1917. The total cost for injuries to workmen during the year was \$34,672 68, a decrease over the previous year of \$7,879. The average cost per employee was \$8 57, against the cost in the first year of our accident prevention of \$11 74.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

In the Law Department there are thirty-eight cases pending, five of these being contested gas rate cases before the Federal Court and two being electric cases; these being litigation against municipalities that sought, before their rights were turned over to the Commission, to force lower rates than the Company believed were justified. The others are minor cases involving rights of way and other litigation of no particular moment.

GENERAL.

The total number of employees during the year decreased 942—from 4,988 in 1917 to 4,046 in 1918; the payrolls from \$5,747,176 77—an average of \$96 per person per month—to \$5,311,813 62—an average of \$109 40 per person per month.

The total oil used in all departments in 1918 was 3,245,934 barrels, an increase over 1917 of 322,002 barrels, or 10 per cent. The increased cost of oil in 1918 represents \$44,692 96 of the increased operating expenses and the rise in price since 1915 increased operating costs by \$2,934,000.

Lunch and rest rooms for the women employees were instituted during the past year, both in the San Francisco office and Oakland main offices, and they have proven a very satisfactory adjunct at a minimum cost.

The fire losses during the year on insurable property aggregated the sum of \$103, due to the watchfulness exercised by the Property Agent in fire protection.

The total insurance premium paid by the Company for the year aggregated \$4,427 77, a decrease over 1917 of \$3,355 81. This premium is largely for the insurance of boilers. The total insurance carried aggregated \$4,142,908.

Certain parcels of non-operative property of the Company are rented for the total sum of \$30,074 10 per annum, this yield being on the assessed valuation of \$399,126 on the same property.

Before the Railroad Commission there were tried and submitted thirty-seven cases involving the question of rates, removal of discriminations, valuations of property, stock and bond issues, &c., the most important being the application to increase rates in the gas and electric divisions of the Company, and Case No. 1176, which became historical, with reference to the interconnection of all of the power companies in the State.

There were 161 informal complaints lodged against the Company through the Commission by consumers during the year, as against 148 in 1917 and 202 in 1916.

Twenty-three new schedules of electric and gas rates were filed.

The increased snowfall for 1918 and 1919 over the two previous years permits additional kilowatt hours from the several power plants, and, in the case of the plants dependent upon storage, a lengthened time in which to draw from storage. As to just how much the snowfall will prolong the time of draft on storage is problematic, depending upon unforeseeable climatic conditions. Basing the problem, however, upon previous years, it is safe to say that not more than a difference of twenty-five days will result, which, after all, in the total of our demands is a more or less negligible quantity.

I cannot close without expressing my appreciation of the splendid work accomplished during the year by the several departments. In times of stress and times requiring action under serious difficulties, as before recited, I have found each and every department responsive, and whatever measure of success has been accomplished by the Company during the past year in its economical administration is due entirely to that spirit of loyalty to the Company, which has at all times actuated the several departments, from the heads to the most subordinate of all.

This report would also be incomplete without special reference to the activities of the employees of the Company.

As an evidence of their patriotism during the war, and outside of the primary evidence shown in the enlistment of men heretofore mentioned, the employees voluntarily contributed toward the several Red Cross, United War Fund and other drives the total sum of \$34,000. They also subscribed through the Company and in addition to direct subscriptions the following amounts to the Liberty Loan Bond issues:

First	.....	\$136,200
Second	.....	161,900
Third	.....	115,600
Fourth	.....	222,950
A total of	.....	\$636,650

The Employees' Association is a distinctive feature of the Company, and is and has been eminently successful. It has a membership at the present time of 900. It is a self-governing body, supported partly by contributions from the Company and partly by dues collected from members. It is both educational and social in character. Meetings are held during the year at different points on the system. Educational courses in all the phases of the Company's activities are given by the heads of departments best qualified. Around the bay regions meetings are held semi-monthly, and the employees are addressed by men of repute on local and national subjects. The organization has within itself a well-organized orchestra, chorus and dramatic personnel. Headquarters have recently been established for the organization of the Company's building on Sutter Street, fitted up for social intercourse, and connected therewith are the well-stocked library of the Pacific Coast Gas Association, largely technical in character, and the James Hugh Wise Library, the latter being the donation of James Hugh Wise's mother at the time of his death. These libraries are being added to constantly and are well patronized. Such an organization tends to keep together in a spirit of co-operation and perhaps of self-interest, those employees who are ambitious and desirous of bettering themselves, and every opportunity is being offered by the Company for this purpose.

The Board of Directors desires once again to express its appreciation of the loyal and efficient manner in which officers and employees in all departments have discharged their duties during the past year.

For the Board of Directors,

F. G. DRUM,

President.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, May 23 1919.

At the big centres business has been better. But jobbing and retail trade in some sections has suffered from bad weather. It has been too cool and wet. Here in New York it has been a week of steady rain and rather low temperatures. Naturally this has militated somewhat against retail business. At the West the rains have put the roads in bad condition and have retarded the growth of crops somewhat. That is also true in the Cotton Belt, where there are complaints of grassy fields. But there is a big business being done at the South in the actual cotton largely for ultimate export. In the big centres there is a large demand for textiles, jewelry and shoes. The iron and steel trade is more cheerful as business has increased somewhat. Building shows a tendency to increase despite some advance in the prices of building materials. Luxuries are in brisk demand. This is partly associated with the demobilization of the army, which has also increased the sales of clothing and household goods. The export business is on an enormous scale. But as imports are far behind the exports French and Italian exchange has broken badly and sterling rates have also fallen. An enormous business is being done in cotton goods and the sales of woolen and silk fabrics are also notable. The exports of wheat are still on a very large scale and American supplies are rapidly being depleted. Some 150,000 cotton and wool mill workers have had their wages advanced. The buying power of the working population is greater probably than ever before. And this element is buying luxuries to a degree that might cause more or less surprise. The jewelry trade has been booming for weeks past. The sales are large of everything from cheap articles up to diamonds. In fact, it is said that the sales of diamonds are the largest on record and at high prices. In some quarters it is maintained that the buying power of the American people is about as large now-a-days as that of the rest of the world put together. Higher prices prevail for textiles. Those for leather are strong, due to a foreign and domestic buying. There is a brisk trade at the Northwest. That is also the case on the Pacific coast and lumber prices are moving upward. Of course the question of European credits to facilitate American exports of commodities is of the first importance. Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., it is understood, will shortly lay before bankers plans for an international program of reconstruction financing. Local bankers understand that the plan will consider Europe's needs as a whole and credits apportioned will be allotted to different countries to eliminate unnecessary competition. The United States will furnish the bulk of the credit and countrywide financial organization is expected to work with foreign banking groups.

In a comparison of war conditions, the Department of Labor states that prices during the Civil War ran up to a higher level than during the recent war. At the beginning of 1865, the end of the Civil War, wholesale prices broke 27% during the first six months. During the latter half of the year they recovered somewhat and in January 1866 stood just 16% below the level of January 1865. From then on a gradual reduction took place and in 1878 they reached the pre-war level. Business men here agree to provide \$5,000,000 to erect apartment houses for 4,500 families. Four-room apartments will rent at from \$32 to \$35 a month, and the investment will net 6% on the capital, in spite of the present high cost of buliding. The University of Texas leased part of its holdings of 2,000,000 acres of land to oil companies for drilling. There is an oil fever in Texas somewhat similar to the gold excitement in California in 1849. Marvelous tales are told of sudden wealth.

The United States Food Administration predicts an increased European demand for sugar and warns housewives to lay in supplies, as the requirements of the canning season for sugar together with increased exports may render it impossible for refiners to take care of all the orders.

Congress will be asked to appropriate \$500,000,000 to reclaim possible farm lands in the swamp regions of the South and arid sections of the Southwest for settlement by soldiers, who will be employed in reclamation work. The brewers scored a victory in the decision rendered by Judge Hand in the Federal Court wherein he denied a motion of the United States Attorney for an injunction against making 2.75% beer. And now President Wilson urges that the ban on beer and wines be lifted—that is, he recommends a repeal of the war-time prohibition law so far as it relates to these beverages. This would defer prohibition until Jan. 1 1920. It is stated that, owing to the efforts of Bernard M. Baruch, head of the American Economic Section of the Peace Mission, France has withdrawn all restrictions imposed during the war on the importation of American war materials. The weather in much of the Middle West has been rather too rainy for the best results and various crops are somewhat late. But winter wheat is doing well and the outlook is good for spring wheat; also for small grain generally. Latterly the weather has improved. One American seaplane reached the Azores and one was wrecked, and another eventually reached the Azores, but can go no further. To-morrow the N-C 4, the successful plane, is expected to start for Lisbon, 800 miles. The British aviator Hawker seems to have been

lost in an attempt to fly direct from Newfoundland to Ireland. The Atlantic seaplane flight represents, it is said, a cost to the United States of more than \$1,000,000, figuring the value of the planes, instruments, time of men and vessels and research work.

LARD weaker; prime Western here nominally 34.50c; refined, Continent, 36c.; South America, 36.25c; Brazil in kegs, 37.25c. Futures declined but later for a time became steadier on a good demand from packers and shorts. The rise in corn also helped. Earlier in the week liquidation had a depressing effect, and even the advance in hogs was partly ignored. The cash demand was disappointing. It is announced too that the Government is to re-sell a large quantity of lard and bacon. Meanwhile export business is checked by the scarcity of ocean freight room. It looks like more or less of a waiting market for the time being. To-day prices declined with hogs down 10c. to 25c. Futures are lower for the week. It is said that the U. S. Government has cancelled orders for lard substitutes of 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 pounds. Other large cancellations of lard and meats, it is asserted, are about to be made.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery.....cts	33.45	33.75	34.00	33.95	33.90	33.05
July delivery.....	31.10	31.25	31.62	31.50	31.12	30.80
September delivery.....	30.80	30.95	31.32	31.20	30.82	30.30

PORK firm; mess, \$57@58; nominal; clear, \$54@56. Beef quiet unchanged; mess, \$35@36; packet, \$38@39; extra India mess, \$65@67; No. 1 canned roast beef, \$4 50; No. 2, \$8 75. Cut meats firm; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 33 1/2@33 3/4c.; pickled bellies, 33@34c. To-day July pork closed at 49.10c., a decline for the week of 50c. Butter, creamery extras, 60 1/2@61c. Cheese, flats, 30@32 1/2c. Eggs, fresh gathered extras, 49 1/2@50c.; firsts to extra firsts, storage, 47@49c.

COFFEE on the spot has been in fair demand and higher; No. 7 Rio 19 1/4@19 1/2c.; No. 4 Santos 24@24 1/2c.; fair to good Ceuca 23 3/4@24c. Futures advanced to new high records on this move, owing to firm Brazilian cables, covering of shorts and a broadening of the speculation. Wall Street has been buying. In fact this buying has not a little to do with the rise. The labor strike at Rio and Santos has cut down the clearances for the United States and Europe very noticeably. People believe, too, that coffee has a big future. Prohibition is expected to greatly increase its consumption. The stock of Brazilian coffee in New York is only 590,061 bags, against 1,036,723 a year ago; in the United States 790,152 bags, against 1,144,324 a year ago; total in sight for United States, 1,080,152 bags, against 1,781,324 at this time last year. To-day prices closed unchanged to 20 points lower. July ends 60 points higher for the week. Closing prices were as follows:

May.....	18.95@19.00	September.....	18.65@18.70	January.....	18.10@18.12
July.....	18.95@19.00	October.....	18.52@18.55	March.....	18.00@18.01
		December.....	18.20@18.23		

SUGAR is still 7.28c. for centrifugal, 96 degrees test; Cuban and Porto Rican; granulated 9c. Cuban stocks are now larger than those of the last two years at this time. In fact they are 1,126,867 tons, which is 44,648 tons larger than last year. Last week's exports from Cuba were large. They reached 112,883 tons, of which 66,953 tons went to North Atlantic ports and 35,199 tons to Europe. It is possible that Cuban planters may, as a result of a movement now on foot, put the sale of their sugar in the hands of a committee. That would make one seller for the whole Cuban crop after this year. It remains to be seen whether this project will actually be carried out. It is easy to see that it may be fraught with interesting possibilities as to future prices. Refined has been latterly in good demand. Detroit advices say that the entire Eastern beet production has been sold.

PETROLEUM in brisk demand and steady; refined in barrels, cargo, \$17 25@18 25; bulk, New York, \$9 25@10 25; cases, New York, \$20 25@21 25. Gasoline remains in good demand and steady at 24 1/2c. for motor gasoline in steel barrels, to garages, and 26 1/2c. to consumers. Gas machine 41 1/2c. Germany, it is estimated, needs 500,000 tons of lubricating oils, 3,000 tons of paraffine wax and 600,000 tons of other petroleum products. Valuable oil deposits are reported to have been discovered in western Mexico. In northern Texas the production is increasing, most from drills within proven pools. In general the oil field news is very cheerful. Crude petroleum has declined, however, at some of the wells. The total production from the principal fields of Texas last week was 73,275 barrels. Companies are organizing for drilling in California. In the Eastern fields a good many new incorporations are reported, but latterly there have not been many completions of drills.

Pennsylvania dark \$4.00	South Lima.....	\$2.38	Illinois, above 30	
Cabell.....	Indiana.....	2.23	degrees.....	\$2.42
Crichon.....	Princeton.....	2.42	Kansas and Okla-	
Coring.....	Somerseset, 32 deg.....	2.60	homa.....	2.25
Woster.....	Ragland.....	1.25	Caddo, La., light.....	2.25
Thrall.....	Electra.....	2.25	Caddo, La., heavy.....	75
Strawn.....	Moran.....	2.25	Canada.....	2.75
De Soto.....	Plymouth.....	2.33	Headton.....	1.20
North Lima.....	Corsticava, heavy.....	1.05	Honietsa.....	2.25

OILS.—Linseed steady; city raw, car lots, \$1 58; small lots, May, \$1 61. Lard, prime edible, steady at 2.70c. Coconut oil, Ceylon, barrels, firmer at 16 1/4@16 1/2c. Corn oil, crude refined unchanged at 19 1/2@20c. Cod, domestic, \$5@90c.; Newfoundland, 90@95c. Spirits of turpentine, 83 1/2c. Common to good strained rosin, \$12.

RUBBER has been more or less unsettled. At one time the demand for plantation rubber was reported better. But later on interest seemed to die out. Distant deliveries have been the best sustained. June-July arrival is quoted on the basis of 45 1/2c. for ribbed smoked sheets on the spot; 45 1/2@46c. for July-Dec. arrival; 46 3/4c. for Sept.-Dec. shipment from the Far East, 47 1/2c. for Jan.-June 1920 arrival and 48c. for Jan.-Dec. First latex pale crepe in each of these positions is held at a premium of one cent higher than the ribbed smoked sheet. Clean thin brown crepe has been offered on the spot at 40 cents and for July-Dec. arrival at 40 1/2c. First latex pale crepe on the spot has been quoted at 46@46 1/2c. Para is firm but quiet; up river fine 56 1/2c.; coarse 34 1/2@34 3/4c.; Island fine 47@47 1/2c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS meet with a sharp demand for shipments to all parts of the globe. Not a little business is being done with the Far East; also more or less with Buenos Aires. Enormous quantities of freight are going to South America. Of course the bulk of the business is with Europe. Big shipments of grain are under way. Large quantities of butter, cheese, condensed milk and other dairy products are being shipped to French ports at 50c. per cubic foot, or \$1 per 100 pounds. Pacific coast trading is more active. There is a large lumber traffic. Sailing vessels as well as steamers are in good demand for the trans-Atlantic grain-carrying business. It would seem that almost anything that is seaworthy and will carry a sizeable cargo is wanted. Sailors are taking cargoes of 124,000 bushels of barley to Denmark and various food products to France. Rates are very generally firm. Charters include merchandise from New York to Antwerp at 33 shillings net form and from New Orleans to Antwerp at 25 shillings net form, June; grain from the St. Lawrence River to picked ports in the United Kingdom, 10s.; option of flour at 57s. 6d., June-July; coal from Virginia to Montevideo at \$19 50 prompt, and from Philadelphia to Brazil also at \$19 50; linseed or corn from the River Plate to north of Cape Hatteras at \$31 50.

TOBACCO.—A good demand has prevailed for Ohio. Some 62 1/2% of Wisconsin crop is said to have been sold to stemmers. The rest is said to be controlled by one packer. Most of the Pennsylvania crop is believed to have been sold on the recent spurt of buying. A cable dispatch from the American Relief Administration states that arrangements have been made for boats returning to the United States from Turkey to bring tobacco in addition to other native products.

COPPER in fair demand and firmer at 16 1/2@16 3/4c. for electrolytic. Tin quiet and steady at 72 1/2c. Lead in better demand and higher at 5.25@5.35c. Spelter also in larger demand and higher at 6.60c.

PIG IRON is in increasing demand and the tone is better, although the actual increase in business is not as yet very great. But the waiting policy is gradually being dropped. Sales are larger both for immediate and future shipments. Coke prices are still firm.

STEEL trade prospects seem better. There is here and there some shading of prices. But business is larger. Steel is helped by the better tone in the pig iron trade. Apparently buyers are coming to the view that no very great decline in prices is probable under existing conditions. They show more confidence in making contracts for future delivery. This business is not now confined chiefly to automobile industry and its accessories. Plates, shapes and bars are being taken rather more freely. Some have an idea that rails will rule at \$45@\$47 for Bessemer and open hearth respectively. These prices have been offered to the Railroad Administration by a leading producer, on bids for 400,000 tons. Plates for locomotives for shipment to Italy have been cut, it seems, to 2.50c. Pittsburgh, or \$3 per ton below the domestic level. Plates for China are said to be obtainable at 2.45c. Ten thousand tons of rails for the Far East are said to have been sold at a concession from the recent scale of \$55@57.

COTTON

Friday Night, May 23 1919.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 104,387 bales, against 90,194 bales last week and 104,230 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1918 4,769,565 bales, against 5,376,614 bales for the same period of 1917-18 showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1918 of 607,049 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	2,064	4,871	4,808	8,658	3,771	4,360	28,538
Texas City	2,067	892			2,807		5,766
Pt. Arthur, &c.							
New Orleans	6,223	7,571	9,742	6,593	6,528	7,277	43,934
Mobile	353	75	147	210	87	87	959
Pensacola							
Jacksonville					62		62
Savannah	1,416	819	2,879	2,966	1,312	2,052	11,444
Brunswick							
Charleston	904	554	1,012		721	695	4,150
Wilmington	532	512	1,002	101	570	794	3,332
Norfolk	368	1,338	308	696	1,132	794	4,636
Newp't News, &c.						48	48
New York			289				289
Boston					1	100	101
Baltimore						1,028	1,028
Philadelphia			75	25			100
Totals this week	13,927	16,632	20,262	19,513	16,929	17,124	104,387

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1918 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to May 23.	1918-19.		1917-18.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1918.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1917.	1919.	1918.
Galveston	28,538	1,602,345	9,756	1,533,351	229,440	254,272
Texas City	5,766	75,533		66,948	21,739	41,842
Port Arthur				8,102		
Aransas Pass, &c.		53,527		876	34,596	
New Orleans	43,934	1,324,691	17,045	1,486,407	430,613	393,486
Mobile	959	133,964	2,001	94,709	15,985	13,142
Pensacola		9,312		33,792		13,600
Jacksonville		21,117		300	40,886	11,328
Savannah	11,444	872,518	8,632	1,060,112	183,475	197,225
Brunswick		73,680	4,000	128,500	6,000	19,535
Charleston	4,150	164,990	608	200,597	57,339	41,760
Wilmington	3,332	102,015	1,384	94,634	63,789	35,566
Norfolk	4,636	279,842	895	287,754	119,829	77,965
N'port News, &c.	48	3,120		5,420		
New York	289	7,865	973	116,868	102,487	158,449
Boston	101	25,097	1,376	101,626	12,400	17,361
Baltimore	1,028	19,194	598	77,682	7,007	28,327
Philadelphia	100	255	412	4,630	3,576	11,368
Totals	104,387	4,769,565	48,856	5,376,614	1,265,007	1,303,888

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Galveston	28,538	9,756	15,995	26,916	26,592	15,649
Texas City, &c.	5,766	876		1,753	5,997	189
New Orleans	43,934	17,045	8,756	20,201	12,520	16,767
Mobile	959	2,001	444	5,318	493	6,509
Savannah	11,444	8,632	3,156	10,060	6,327	12,806
Brunswick		4,000	1,500	5,000	500	
Charleston, &c.	4,150	608	706	1,956	1,094	1,552
Wilmington	3,332	1,384	230	3,359	1,411	1,119
Norfolk	4,636	895	8,970	8,288	3,221	2,323
N'port N., &c.	48			267	4,714	1,003
All others	1,580	3,659	1,195	2,222	10,405	3,750
Total this wk.	104,387	48,856	40,952	85,340	73,245	61,037
Since Aug. 1.	4,769,565	5,376,614	6,350,376	6,605,237	10,071,945	10,235,810

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 102,316 bales, of which 70,046 were to Great Britain, 2,000 to France and 30,370 to other destinations. Exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1918 are as follows:

Exports from—	Week ending May 23 1919. Exported to—				From Aug. 1 1918 to May 23 1919. Exported to—			
	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.
Galveston	8,967			8,967	663,679	149,919	374,347	1,178,945
Texas City							15,800	15,800
Pt. Nogales							430	430
New Orleans	22,866		50	22,916	502,966	249,354	224,817	963,137
Mobile					82,647			82,647
Pensacola					9,923			9,923
Savannah	37,026			37,026	213,690	182,466	151,503	547,659
Brunswick					62,297			62,297
Charleston					182	1,000	923	2,105
Wilmington							22,405	22,405
Norfolk					33,926		31	33,957
New York	1,157	2,000	13,934	17,121	298,018	62,750	253,964	604,732
Boston					27,459	5,576	675	33,710
Baltimore					13,055			13,055
Philadelphia					19,126			19,126
Washington							2,400	2,400
San Fran.							519,934	519,934
Total	70,046	2,000	30,270	102,316	1,925,937	623,098	1,688,779	4,237,812
Tot. '17-'18*	21,798	24,692	34,909	81,397	2,000,321	541,157	1,173,734	3,715,212
Tot. '16-'17.	28,003	9,606	130	38,339	2,410,372	807,363	1,613,938	4,891,973

* Figures adjusted to make comparison with this season approximately correct.

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.

May 23 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Cont.	Coast-wise.	
Galveston	34,719			4,660	300	39,579
New Orleans	30,001			18,620	758	49,379
Savannah					4,000	4,000
Charleston					500	500
Mobile	1,987					1,987
Norfolk					800	800
New York	2,000			5,000		7,000
Other ports *	5,000	1,000		3,000		9,000
Total 1919	73,707	1,000		31,280	6,158	112,145
Total 1918	25,052	5,000		18,962	7,800	56,814
Total 1917	34,115	4,870		36,177	8,428	83,590

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has latterly been more active at rapidly rising prices. On Thursday they ran up 100 to 130 points on big buying for home and foreign account. Moreover, operators who had sold out in expectation of a sharp reaction, re-entered the market and bought heavily, believing that prices are destined to reach much higher levels. And on that day Liverpool furnished a surprise. It was certainly very agreeable one to the advocates of higher prices. Not only did futures there advance 37 to 58 English points, but spot sales for the first time probably in four years rose to 15,000 bales. Of course this would look large at any time. It was doubly welcome after a prolonged period during the war of daily sales of only 2,000 to 3,000 bales. The total sales there on the 21st and 22d instants were 25,000 bales. Lancashire is evidently keen for further supplies of cotton. And apparently well it may be. For it is doing a good business in yarns at strong prices, and cloths are also active and rising. Meanwhile, of course, English stocks are small. Liverpool is said to be buying the actual

cotton freely at the South. Some decline in sterling exchange evidently had no effect. And there is a big domestic demand at the South. The latest report of the Census Bureau stated the stocks in consuming establishments in this country at 1,378,226 bales, against 1,807,788 at the same time last year. Cotton goods are in active demand at steadily rising prices. Some mills are withdrawing their goods from the market. Others are quoting only at "value." Altogether the tone is strong and confident. Everybody looks for a big increase in the domestic consumption and sooner or later a distinct expansion in the exports of raw cotton. Exports of colored cotton goods seem to be increasing materially, especially to South America. The activity in Southern spot markets is shown clearly enough by the fact that the daily sales of late have been some 20,000 to 22,000 bales. On Thursday Augusta sold 5,000 bales in one block at a rise of 25 points and could have doubled this business at the same price, but holders did not care to accept it, for any further quantities. To-day it sold over 9,000 bales at a rise of another 25 points. New Orleans has reported a big demand from all sections. Texas points, like Galveston and Houston, also note a keen inquiry and large sales. Long staple cotton has recently advanced some 5 cents per pound, i. e., on 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch. The demand comes from mills which are going in for the finer qualities of cotton goods after having been restricted in many cases during the war period very largely to coarser counts to meet the demand for the army and navy. The buying power of the people is so great that the finest qualities of cotton goods are now being bought freely. And the French commission has been a large buyer here of July cotton in removing hedges and the actual cotton has been sold. Large spot houses have been good buyers. Mills have been "calling" cotton on a large scale. And this active business with its attendant sharp advance in prices is traceable in part at least to fears for the next crop. The weather has been considered too cool and wet. Over much of the belt such minimum temperatures have been noticed of late as 43 to 47 degrees. That at least seems to mean cold nights. It is certainly considered unfavorable to growth. Also the rains have raised fears of the fields becoming grassy. In fact, some private reports have asserted that in many parts of the eastern belt, and also to some extent in Texas, grass is complained of at a time when labor is so scarce that if the fields do get badly into the grass it may be no easy matter to reclaim them. Also the cool, wet weather retards germination and growth. Already a good many assume that the condition report on June 2 by the Government cannot be anything like as favorable as it was on June 4 last year when it was 82.3, the best for half a dozen years previous. And the real date of the June report, May 25, has now been practically reached. What the trade fears is a fifth consecutive semi-failure of the crop. Admittedly it is too early as yet to assume even for a moment that that is going to be the case this year. But the fact remains that to all appearance the acreage has been reduced 10% or more, that some reports put the decrease at much more than this, that the season is late and that on the whole the weather this month has been too suggestive of the dreaded wet May to be agreeable to those who believe that the best interests of the trade would be subserved by raising a large crop this year. The general idea is that the world will take during the season which will open on Aug. 1 a very large quantity of American cotton. Possibly the world's consumption of it next season, it is suggested, may reach the largest total ever known. Certainly Europe is bare of cotton. For the most part the world is believed to be bare of goods. In filling these big gaps America, which raises something like 60% of the world's yield, must, it is assumed, stand in the breach. It is believed too that the hesitation of Germany to sign the treaty will not be of long duration and that that country will take large quantities of low grades now accumulated at the South. For that matter, however, it is understood that a considerable percentage of the cotton held at the South has already been sold for export and only awaits a larger supply of ocean tonnage to transport it overseas. The rise in the stock market and also in coffee meanwhile has had more or less effect upon speculative sentiment in cotton. The outside public's participation in the cotton speculation has been broadening. The restriction on grain trading on the Chicago Board of Trade has conceivably had some effect in shifting more or less Chicago business to cotton as well as stocks. French and Italian exchange have broken badly. The price of cotton has already had a great advance. Some begin to look askance at it on that account. They do not forget the sudden and violent downward lurches of the price at times in the last two years. Southern stocks are certainly large. If peace negotiations drag along for a month or two as some believe it possible, it will naturally postpone important business with Germany. That would mean that a big stock of low grades may be carried over into the next season. Latterly too the weather has been clearing in the cotton belt. There are some indications of approaching warmer weather. In the nature of things that cannot be far off. And if cotton continues to advance it is conceivable that the acreage decrease may on the average prove to be comparatively small. Cotton can be planted in June. Latterly, moreover, the demand for July cotton has fallen off and its premium over October has been noticeably reduced. To-day prices were irregular, falling some 40 to 50 points at one time, owing to better weather, a reaction in

Liverpool and heavy liquidation, but rallying later and closing at a slight net advance over the last prices of Thursday, owing to great activity in Southern spot markets, particularly at Georgia and Texas points, a scarcity of contracts and trade and Liverpool buying as well as covering. The National Ginners' Association stated the condition at 77.8%, against 82.3 in the June report of the Government last year (real date May 25). Prices end decidedly higher for the week. Spot cotton closed at 31.55c. for middling upland, a rise of 150 points for the week.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

May 17 to May 23—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	30.50	30.90	31.75	31.25	31.55	31.55

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

1919. c.	31.55	1911. c.	16.10	1903. c.	12.00	1895. c.	7.31
1918.	26.45	1910.	15.40	1902.	9.50	1894.	7.19
1917.	21.55	1909.	11.65	1901.	8.12	1893.	7.75
1916.	15.00	1908.	11.20	1900.	9.56	1892.	7.38
1915.	9.30	1907.	12.35	1899.	6.25	1891.	8.94
1914.	13.70	1906.	11.90	1898.	6.44	1890.	12.38
1913.	12.10	1905.	8.55	1897.	7.75	1889.	11.12
1912.	11.50	1904.	13.35	1896.	8.12	1888.	10.00

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, May 17.	Monday, May 19.	Tuesday, May 20.	Wed. day, May 21.	Thurs. day, May 22.	Friday, May 23.	Week.
May—							
Range	29.45-74	30.00-40	29.75-00	30.50-75	30.50-00	29.60-50	29.45-700
Closing	29.75-80	30.15-18	31.00	30.46-55	30.50	—	—
July—							
Range	28.01-41	28.50-00	28.54-75	29.24-00	29.50-37	29.62-15	28.01-437
Closing	28.38-41	28.79-81	29.68-70	29.36-40	30.01-07	30.02-10	—
August—							
Range	27.65	28.00	27.95	28.85	29.00-78	29.45-95	27.65-195
Closing	27.65	28.04	28.95	28.65	29.35	29.45	—
September—							
Range	—	27.75-95	—	28.38	29.15	29.64	27.75-764
Closing	27.25	27.54	28.43	28.19	29.30	29.44	—
October—							
Range	26.45-89	26.94-46	26.96-72	27.66-10	27.95-10	28.60-16	26.45-116
Closing	26.85-89	27.14-16	28.03-08	27.79-84	28.89-94	29.04-10	—
November—							
Range	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing	26.48	26.80	27.68	27.40	28.55	28.64	—
December—							
Range	26.08-43	26.59-98	26.50-64	27.18-60	27.50-70	28.20-65	26.08-765
Closing	26.38-42	26.70-72	27.58-63	27.30-32	28.45-48	28.54-62	—
January—							
Range	25.87-25	26.35-76	26.33-44	26.90-33	27.20-35	28.00-50	25.87-50
Closing	26.22-25	26.49-50	27.40-44	27.10-18	28.30-35	28.40-50	—
February—							
Range	—	—	26.75-25	—	27.28-00	28.15-25	26.75-725
Closing	26.08	26.37	27.30	27.02	28.20	28.30	—
March—							
Range	25.60-00	26.15-57	26.15-28	26.80-12	27.20-15	27.75-32	25.60-732
Closing	25.93-00	26.27-30	27.20	26.92-97	28.15	28.20-23	—

J31c. f30c. l29c. f28c. f27c.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

May 23—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Stock at Liverpool	516,000	303,000	541,000	701,000
Stock at London	12,000	22,000	24,000	40,000
Stock at Manchester	74,000	51,000	51,000	64,000
Total Great Britain	602,000	376,000	616,000	805,000
Stock at Hamburg	—	—	*1,000	*1,000
Stock at Bremen	—	—	*1,000	*1,000
Stock at Havre	170,000	142,000	220,000	290,000
Stock at Marseilles	4,000	1,000	4,000	16,000
Stock at Barcelona	83,000	8,000	85,000	95,000
Stock at Genoa	78,000	—	3,000	118,000
Stock at Trieste	—	—	*1,000	*1,000
Total Continental stocks	315,000	154,000	342,000	522,000
Total European stocks	917,000	530,000	958,000	1,327,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	26,000	29,000	73,000	54,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	261,462	136,000	185,000	328,356
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Eur.	40,000	79,000	30,000	24,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	327,000	296,000	123,000	69,000
Stock in Bombay, India	1,049,000	660,000	886,000	993,000
Stock in U. S. ports	1,265,007	1,303,888	902,285	1,126,122
Stock in U. S. interior towns	1,318,265	984,341	801,750	692,609
U. S. exports to-day	25,069	43,338	882	13,780
Total visible supply	5,228,803	4,061,567	3,959,917	4,627,867

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Liverpool stock	325,000	141,000	415,000	558,000
Manchester stock	48,000	14,000	38,000	52,000
Continental stock	287,000	*141,000	*285,000	*416,000
American afloat for Europe	261,462	136,000	185,000	328,356
U. S. port stocks	1,265,007	1,303,888	902,285	1,126,122
U. S. interior stocks	1,318,265	984,341	801,750	692,609
U. S. exports to-day	25,069	43,338	882	13,780
Total American	3,529,803	2,763,567	2,627,917	3,186,867
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	191,000	162,000	128,000	143,000
London stock	4,000	22,000	24,000	40,000
Manchester stock	24,000	37,000	13,000	12,000
Continental stock	28,000	*12,000	*57,000	*106,000
India afloat for Europe	26,000	29,000	73,000	54,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	4,000	79,000	30,000	24,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	327,000	296,000	123,000	69,000
Stock in Bombay, India	1,049,000	660,000	886,000	993,000
Total East Indis, &c.	1,699,000	1,298,000	1,332,000	1,441,000
Total American	3,529,803	2,763,567	2,627,917	3,186,867
Total visible supply	5,228,803	4,061,567	3,959,917	4,627,867
Middling upland, Liverpool	19.38d.	20.88d.	13.90d.	8.47d.
Middling upland, New York	31.55c.	37.30c.	21.95c.	12.00c.
Egypt, good sack, Liverpool	30.05d.	31.40d.	30.15d.	16.03d.
Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool	30.08d.	39.00d.	22.50d.	13.50d.
Braoch, fine, Liverpool	17.25d.	20.15d.	13.50d.	8.20d.
Tinnevely, good, Liverpool	17.50d.	20.40d.	13.68d.	8.22d.

* Estimated. Continental imports for past week have been 38,000 bales. The above figures for 1919 show a decrease from last week of 58,310 bales, a gain of 1,167,236 bales over 1918, an excess of 1,268,886 bales over 1917 and a gain of 600,936 bales over 1916.

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 May 23 1919.			Movement to May 24 1918.		
	Receipts.		Ships- ments May 23.	Receipts.		Ships- ments May 24.
	Week.	Season.		Week.	Season.	
Als., Eufaula.....	10	4,530	176	3,231	4,461	2,807
Montgomery.....	244	61,870	554	23,982	21	48,401
Selma.....	242	59,383	957	16,898	3	33,990
Ark., Helena.....	200	37,496	491	4,000	52	41,428
Little Rock.....	2,849	160,712	3,591	42,868	466	238,624
Pine Bluff.....	1,000	128,779	2,051	45,000	502	143,205
Ga., Albany.....	30	10,600	250	3,859	12,345	1,979
Athens.....	3,040	128,225	3,268	40,495	400	121,098
Atlanta.....	6,997	205,507	4,472	29,639	1,652	320,904
Augusta.....	7,051	408,545	27,004	158,863	839	432,428
Columbus.....	440	51,755	30	9,025	100	37,364
Macon.....	5,437	198,828	5,242	40,642	611	165,207
Rome.....	500	47,409	1,329	13,500	179	54,329
La., Shreveport.....	963	120,350	3,040	47,923	624	195,833
Miss., Columbus.....	100	19,454	240	3,100	100	10,096
Clarksdale.....	2,329	134,026	4,752	31,633	150	104,840
Greenwood.....	1,200	132,267	5,200	25,000	326	129,302
Meridian.....	468	39,635	907	14,528	172	34,981
Natchez.....	692	42,976	792	12,123	12	51,297
Vicksburg.....	440	34,367	733	7,103	12	30,313
Yazoo City.....	100	39,691	357	9,421	145	35,299
Mo., St. Louis.....	9,003	505,797	10,197	20,511	22,154	1,132,823
N. C., Gr'nshoro.....	1,500	46,000	1,900	10,500	1,000	58,178
Raleigh.....	626	8,860	700	305	10,533	237
O., Cincinnati.....	1,500	128,775	1,000	26,000	2,419	128,938
Okl., Ardmore.....	200	44,567	400	4,800	418	63,785
Chickasha.....	77	27,222	140	585	509	35,100
Hugo.....	---	34,468	---	5,700	150	44,529
Oklahoma.....	2,000	37,584	2,260	25,500	2,061	134,390
S. C., Greenville.....	124	13,893	269	9,421	13,591	254
Greenwood.....	11,459	841,250	20,181	320,231	25,970	1,311,016
Tenn., Memphis.....	---	1,268	---	1,193	44	1,867
Nashville.....	---	7,233	---	638	---	26,992
Tex., Abilene.....	---	17,463	---	5,400	7	21,174
Brenham.....	1,240	47,280	1,129	6,216	---	53,378
Clarksville.....	1,325	85,533	655	12,176	538	128,669
Dallas.....	818	29,986	1,689	2,350	---	62,070
Honey Grove.....	28,864	1,099,187	29,037	249,887	2,739	1,867,530
Houston.....	3,666	122,719	4,639	12,016	7,000	104,109
Paris.....	62	39,465	538	1,224	---	30,411
San Antonio.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, 41 towns.....	90,355	5,854,652	141,231	1,318,265	64,515	7,482,312
108,094,984,341	---	---	---	---	---	---

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 44,876 bales and are to-night 333,924 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 31,537 bales more than the same week last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

May 23— Shipped—	—1918-19—		—1917-18—	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis.....	10,197	497,981	23,452	1,123,951
Via Mounds, &c.....	14,279	444,705	13,552	433,101
Via Rock Island.....	283	23,965	7,676	21,652
Via Louisville.....	1,153	99,032	2,226	86,912
Via Cincinnati.....	1,150	59,554	385	38,691
Via Virginia points.....	7,233	1,129	1,984	194,723
Via other routes, &c.....	15,108	740,552	12,586	629,061
Total gross overland.....	43,299	1,963,522	61,861	2,528,091
Deduct Shipments—	---	---	---	---
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.....	1,518	52,411	3,350	300,806
Between interior towns.....	25	46,201	3,416	98,845
Inland, &c., from South.....	7,322	226,411	68,383	622,992
Total to be deducted.....	8,865	325,023	15,158	1,022,643
Leaving total net overland*.....	34,434	1,638,499	46,703	1,505,448

*Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.
The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 34,434 bales, against 46,703 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 133,051 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	—1918-19—		—1917-18—	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to May 23.....	104,387	4,769,565	48,856	5,376,614
Net overland to May 23.....	34,434	1,638,499	46,703	1,505,448
Southern consumption to May 23a.....	56,000	2,917,000	85,000	3,501,000
Total marketed.....	194,821	9,325,064	180,559	10,383,062
Interior stocks in excess.....	44,876	621,649	43,876	629,849
Came into sight during week.....	149,945	---	136,683	---
Total in sight May 23.....	---	9,945,713	---	11,012,911
North, spinners' takings to May 23.....	24,078	1,755,303	66,381	2,394,190

*Decrease during week. a These figures are consumption; takings not available.

Movement into sight in previous years:			
Week—	Bales.	Since Aug. 1—	Bales.
1917—May 25.....	109,030	1918-17—May 25.....	11,875,379
1916—May 26.....	146,960	1915-16—May 26.....	11,416,657
1915—May 28.....	137,311	1914-15—May 28.....	14,483,356

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph from the South this evening from the greater part of the Cotton Belt indicate that the weather has been favorable during the week. Texas reports, however, the rainfall of the week unfavorable for cotton, the soil being too wet to permit cultivation of the fields. Early planted in fair condition but has made little progress.

Galveston, Tex.—Rainfall occurring during the week was again unfavorable for cotton, the soil being too wet for cultivation and fields are becoming grassy. The early planted made little progress, but the stand is in fair condition. It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching

fifty-eight hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 64, highest 80, average 72.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching sixty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 71, the highest being 92 and the lowest 50.

Brenham, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been fifty-one hundredths of an inch on two days. The thermometer has averaged 76, ranging from 66 to 86.

Brownsville, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 56 to 94, averaging 75.

Cuero, Tex.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 72, highest 90, lowest 54.

Dallas, Tex.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and ninety-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 86 and the lowest 54.

Henrietta, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching fifty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 69, ranging from 52 to 86.

Huntsville, Tex.—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of one inch and forty hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 55 to 89, averaging 72.

Lampasas, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching thirty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 87 and the lowest 51.

Longview, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 72, ranging from 51 to 93.

Luling, Tex.—It has rained on four days during the week, to the extent of one inch and two hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 55 to 90, averaging 73.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—Rain on two days of the week. The rainfall has been fifteen hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 68, highest 89, lowest 46.

Palestine, Tex.—It has rained on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching forty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 86 and the lowest 54.

Paris, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall being seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 71, ranging from 50 to 91.

San Antonio, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 88, averaging 73.

Taylor, Tex.—Rain on three days of the week. The rainfall has been twenty-four hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 56.

Weathersford, Tex.—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of one inch and forty-one hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 86 and the lowest 51.

Ardmore, Okla.—We have had rain on two days during the past week, to the extent of sixty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer averaged 70, ranging from 50 to 90.

Muskogee, Okla.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of forty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 45 to 81, averaging 63.

Eldorado, Ark.—Rain on three days of the week. The rainfall has been one inch and ten hundredths. Average thermometer 68, highest 87, lowest 49.

Little Rock, Ark.—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of seventy-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 67, the highest being 83 and the lowest 50.

Alexandria, La.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and forty hundredths on one day. The thermometer has averaged 67, ranging from 43 to 91.

New Orleans, La.—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of sixty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 73.

Shreveport, La.—Rain on one day of the week. The rainfall has been six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 70, highest 86, lowest 53.

Columbus, Miss.—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of fifty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 87 and the lowest 50.

Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching forty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 67, ranging from 52 to 85.

Mobile, Ala.—Dry weather aids in overcoming grass. The condition of the crop is satisfactory. It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of thirty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 56 to 82, averaging 71.

Montgomery, Ala.—Rain on one day of the week. The rainfall has been twenty-six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 69, highest 87, lowest 51.

Selma, Ala.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching fifteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 68, the highest being 89 and the lowest 48.

Madison, Fla.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 73, ranging from 55 to 91.

Tallahassee, Fla.—There has been rain on three days during the week, to the extent of seventy hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 54 to 88, averaging 71.

Atlanta, Ga.—It has rained on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 47, highest 83, average 65.

Augusta, Ga.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching eighty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 87 and the lowest 53.

Savannah, Ga.—Rain on one day of the week, with rainfall of thirty-two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 73, highest 87, lowest 58.

Charleston, S. C.—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of twenty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 84, averaging 72.

Greenwood, S. C.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being twenty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 45 to 83, averaging 64.

Spartanburg, S. C.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and twenty-four hundredths. Lowest thermometer 47, highest 85, average 66.

Charlotte, N. C.—There has been rain on two days of the week, to the extent of thirty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 66, the highest being 82 and the lowest 50.

Weldon, N. C.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching eighty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 68, ranging from 49 to 86.

Memphis, Tenn.—Rain has fallen on three days during the week, to the extent of forty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer ranged from 52 to 80, averaging 66.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—We have had a rainfall of one inch and sixty hundredths during the week, on three days. Mean thermometer 64, highest 80, lowest 48.

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.	1918-19.		1917-18.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply May 16.....	5,287,113	15,837,163	4,118,325	15,400,687
Visible supply Aug. 1.....	3,027,450	15,837,163	2,814,776	15,400,687
American in sight to May 23.....	149,945	9,945,713	136,683	11,012,911
Bombay receipts to May 23.....	650,000	2,010,000	49,000	1,542,000
Other India shipm'ts to May 23.....	—	—	2,000	75,000
Alexandria receipts to May 21.....	51,000	829,000	9,000	773,000
Other supply to May 21*.....	61,000	182,000	6,000	183,000
Total supply.....	5,489,058	15,837,163	4,321,008	15,400,687
Deduct—				
Visible supply May 23.....	5,228,803	5,228,803	4,061,567	4,061,567
Total takings to May 23.....	260,255	10,608,360	259,441	12,339,120
Of which American.....	217,255	8,366,360	175,441	9,769,120
Of which other.....	43,000	2,242,000	84,000	2,570,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.
 † This total embraces the estimated consumption by Southern mills, 2,917,000 bales in 1918-19 and 3,501,000 in 1917-18—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 7,691,360 bales in 1918-19 and 8,838,120 bales in 1917-18, of which 5,449,360 bales and 6,268,120 bales American. ‡ Estimated.

OUR COTTON ACREAGE REPORT.—Our cotton acreage report will probably be ready about the 20th of June. Parties desiring the circular in quantities, with their business cards printed thereon, should send in their orders as soon as possible, to ensure early delivery.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contract.	Total.
Saturday.....	Steady, 45 pts. adv.	Strong.....	—	—	—
Monday.....	Steady, 40 pts. adv.	Steady.....	—	1,200	1,200
Tuesday.....	Steady, 85 pts. adv.	Very steady.....	—	—	—
Wednesday.....	Quiet, 50 pts. dec.	Steady.....	—	500	500
Thursday.....	Steady, 30 pts. adv.	Very steady.....	—	1,700	1,700
Friday.....	Quiet, unch.	Steady.....	—	—	—
Total.....				3,400	3,400

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 May 23.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thursd'y.	Friday.
Galveston.....	30.50	30.75	31.25	31.25	31.75	31.75
New Orleans.....	28.88	29.25	29.63	29.88	30.38	30.38
Mobile.....	27.75	28.00	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.25
Savannah.....	28.50	29.00	29.25	29.50	30.25	30.25
Charleston.....	28.25	28.50	29.00	29.00	29.50	29.50
Wilmington.....	27.25	27.25	27.75	—	—	28.50
Norfolk.....	28.00	28.25	28.25	28.50	29.13	29.13
Baltimore.....	29.00	29.00	29.50	29.50	29.50	30.50
Philadelphia.....	30.75	31.15	32.00	31.50	31.80	31.80
Augusta.....	28.25	28.75	29.25	92.25	29.50	29.75
Memphis.....	28.50	28.75	29.00	29.00	30.00	30.00
Dallas.....	—	30.30	31.00	30.60	31.15	31.15
Houston.....	30.40	30.75	31.25	30.95	31.50	31.40
Little Rock.....	28.00	28.25	28.75	28.75	29.25	29.25

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton markets for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, May 17.	Monday, May 19.	Tuesday, May 20.	Wed. day, May 21.	Thursd'y, May 22.	Friday, May 23.
May.....	29.75-85	29.98-00	30.30-50	29.95-18	30.90	30.80
July.....	28.36-40	28.74-80	29.40-47	29.05-08	29.90-93	29.80-85
October.....	26.10-13	26.44-49	27.30-32	27.02-06	28.11-13	28.22-26
December.....	25.73-75	26.08	26.92-98	26.62-63	27.72-75	27.90-93
January.....	25.50	25.90	26.70-73	26.40-42	27.55	27.67-69
March.....	25.30-35	25.63-64	26.50-52	26.19-21	27.25	27.42-47
Tone—						
Spot.....	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Options.....	Firm	Steady	Steady	Ba'ly s'y	Very st'y	Steady

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, COTTON AND PETROLEUM.—The exports of these articles during the month of March and the nine months for the past three years have been as follows:

Exports from U. S.	1918-19.		1917-18.		1916-17.	
	March.	9 Months.	March.	9 Months.	March.	9 Months.
Quantities.						
Wheat, bu.....	10,208,355	130,826,444	1,687,538	32,274,852	7,884,906	108,435,092
Flour, bbls.....	2,245,791	14,775,436	2,337,623	14,589,222	1,011,981	8,678,862
Wheat * bu.....	20,314,414	197,314,906	12,206,841	97,926,351	12,438,820	147,489,971
Corn... bu.....	683,064	14,201,657	7,658,106	26,281,153	10,833,771	49,700,158
Total bush.....	20,997,478	211,516,563	19,865,007	123,207,504	23,272,591	197,190,129
Values.						
Breadstuffs.....	\$ 68,112,208	\$ 645,962,493	\$ 65,255,128	\$ 447,415,917	\$ 43,987,216	\$ 384,886,359
Provisions.....	124,398,844	753,594,433	111,856,813	386,737,857	43,824,312	273,113,083
Cotton.....	78,813,010	632,610,853	50,280,134	539,275,399	81,988,326	454,790,955
Cotton, &c.....	20,850,911	257,262,373	29,099,844	213,033,337	10,739,617	161,955,605
Cot's d' oil.....	3,882,383	24,259,001	1,934,190	8,632,242	1,919,017	11,999,481
Total val.	296,057,356	2313608	153,258,426	1095124752	138,458,488	1286715483

* Including flour reduced to bushels.

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		
	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Apr. 4.....	78,025	74,881	75,572	1,506,474	1,270,758	1,061,258	63,356	61,843	71,829
11.....	66,548	71,337	64,264	1,496,418	1,338,522	1,026,113	56,492	39,101	29,119
18.....	69,131	53,313	71,799	1,469,042	1,197,106	995,594	41,755	11,807	41,100
25.....	90,323	62,068	66,817	1,447,440	1,154,032	957,090	68,721	19,044	28,403
May 2.....	99,063	65,373	60,243	1,417,004	1,098,016	922,841	68,627	9,307	25,994
9.....	104,230	56,713	70,719	1,397,201	1,065,189	877,337	84,427	23,886	25,415
16.....	90,194	48,490	60,119	1,363,141	1,028,217	838,634	56,134	11,518	31,213
23.....	104,387	48,856	40,882	1,318,205	984,341	801,750	59,511	4,980	4,068

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1918 are 5,391,214 bales; in 1917-18 were 6,006,463 bales, and in 1916-17 were 6,798,392 bales. 2. That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 104,387 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 59,511 bales, the balance being taken from stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 4,980 bales and for 1917 they were 4,068 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON MOVEMENT.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay for the week ending May 1 and for the season from Aug. 1 for three years have been as follows:

May 1. Receipts at—	1918-19.		1917-18.		1916-17.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay.....	51,000	1,844,000	67,000	1,430,000	100,000	2,201,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—The following are the receipts and shipments for the week ending April 30 and for the corresponding week of the two previous years:

	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Alexandria, Egypt, April 30.			
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week.....	8,591	78,531	67,956
Since Aug. 1.....	4,661,696	5,635,573	4,962,514

Export (bales)—	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool.....	7,986	191,214	1,524	157,279	1,769	191,477
To Manchester, &c.....	98,145	4,084	224,045	—	—	123,320
To Continent and India.....	742	119,004	—	—	3,000	112,782
To America.....	2,310	50,210	—	56,763	—	105,215
Total exports.....	11,037	450,473	6,508	592,502	5,069	532,794

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs.
 † This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending April 30 were 8,591 cantars and the foreign shipments 11,037 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is strong and active. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1919.						1918.						
	32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to finest.		Cot'n Midd. Upl's		32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shrt-ings, Common to finest.		Cot'n Midd. Upl's		
Mar 29	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	
24 1/4	@	20 1/2	16 0	@	23 0	15.78	41 1/4	@	44 1/4	18 4 1/2	@	20 9	
Apr 1	25	@	27	16 0	@	23 0	15.24	42 1/4	@	45 1/4	19 10 1/4	@	28 1 1/4
11	20 1/4	@	28 1/4	17 0	@	23 3	16.88	44 1/4	@	48 1/4	20 0	@	28 6
13	20 1/4	@	28 1/4	17 0	@	23 3	18.20	43 1/4	@	46 1/4	21 8	@	28 6
25	27 1/4	@	29 1/4	18 0	@	23 9	18.53	44 1/4	@	46 1/4	22 0	@	29 0
May 2	27 1/4	@	29 1/4	18 4	@	24 0	17.29	44 1/4	@	46 1/4	22 0	@	29 0
9	23 1/4	@	30 1/4	18 6	@	24 3	17.19	43 1/4	@	46 1/4	22 0	@	29 0
16	29 1/4	@	32 1/4	19 6	@	24 0	17.75	44 1/4	@	46 1/4	22 0	@	28 6
23	31 1/4	@	34 1/4	20 0	@	24 6	19.38	44 1/4	@	46 1/4	22 1 1/4	@	28 9

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 102,316 bales. The shipments in detail as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

Destination	Ship	Date	Tonnage
NEW YORK	To Falmouth	May 22	West Errol, 1,187
	To Havre	May 16	Pennorrah, 2,000
	To Rotterdam	May 16	Poeddyk, 13,934
GALVESTON	To Manchester	May 17	Gloria de Larrinaga, 4,788
	May 21	Ventura de Larrinaga, 4,179	
NEW ORLEANS	To Liverpool	May 19	Bintenzorg, 22,866
	To Port Barrios	May 16	Ellis, 25
	To Havana	May 22	Saramacca, 25
SAVANNAH	To Liverpool	May 17	Concordia, 11,005; Helrodale, 6,318
	May 22	West Cobalt, 19,703	
SAN FRANCISCO	To Japan	May 16	Pennis Maru, 1,650
SEATTLE	To Japan	May 3	Nippon Maru, 1,196
	May 7	Haraisan Maru, 10,849	
TACOMA	To Japan	May 1	Canada Maru, 961
Total			102,316

The particulars of the foregoing shipments for the week, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Great Britain, France, and	Holland	Guatemala	Cuba	Japan	Total
New York	1,187	2,000	13,934			17,121
Galveston	8,967					8,967
New Orleans	22,866		25	25		22,916
Savannah	37,026					37,026
Seattle					13,675	13,675
Tacoma					961	961
San Francisco					1,650	1,650
Total	70,046	2,000	13,934	25	25	16,286

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23
Sales of the week	31,000	34,000	42,000	61,000
Of which speculators took				
Of which exporters took				
Sales, American	20,000	29,000	28,000	41,000
Actual export	2,000	6,000	1,000	8,000
Forwarded	53,000	68,000	58,000	71,000
Total stock	599,000	553,000	533,000	516,000
Of which American	399,000	355,000	344,000	325,000
Total imports of the week	91,000	27,000	39,000	51,000
Of which American	71,000	5,000	35,000	34,000
Amount afloat	124,000	189,000	174,000	174,000
Of which American	86,000	150,000	122,000	122,000

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.		Good inquiry.	Fair business doing.	Good demand.	Good inquiry.	Large business doing.
Mid. Upl's		18.22	18.20	18.44	18.55	19.38
Sales	HOLIDAY.	10,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	10,000
Futures, Market opened		Steady, 36@43 pts. advance.	Steady, 1@9 pts. advance.	Barely st'y, 30@40 pts. decline.	Steady, 10@14 pts. advance.	Very st'dy, 9@29 pts. advances.
Market, 4 P. M.		Firm, 43@64 pts. advance.	Barely st'y, 15@26 pts. decline.	Barely st'y, 31@39 pts. advance.	Strong, 38@58 pts. advance.	Irregular, unch'd to 25 pts. adv.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May 17 to May 23	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.
May	18.12	18.21	18.10	17.90	18.34	18.31
June	17.86	17.98	17.89	17.72	18.09	18.11
July	17.65	17.76	17.69	17.54	17.92	17.88
August	17.29	17.44	17.33	17.18	17.57	17.47
September	16.79	16.95	16.87	16.73	17.03	17.03
October	16.36	16.53	16.46	16.30	16.62	16.69
November	16.13	16.31	16.26	16.12	16.44	16.43
December	15.96	16.11	16.08	15.93	16.28	16.27
January	15.78	15.91	15.88	15.76	16.10	16.08
February	15.64	15.79	15.76	15.63	16.00	15.96
March	15.52	15.67	15.64	15.51	15.89	15.84
April	15.38	15.51	15.49	15.36	15.74	15.69

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, May 23 1919.

Flour has been quiet, pending further developments. There is an idea that the Government will sell wheat. Buyers are waiting for prices based on such offerings. Meanwhile mills are evidently more inclined to sell. Some which recently held out firmly against anything like a reduction in quotations have now, it is said, lowered their prices 50 cents or more. And the New York trade is pretty well supplied. The idea is emphasized that mills will reduce prices on flour made from Government wheat. Also there is considerable resale flour offered at lower prices. Yet it is significant that even sharp reductions do not stimulate trade. Considerable flour is arriving here on old orders, a fact which makes not a few believe that the trade is supplied

for some little time ahead. Rye flour has been quiet though the rise in rye grain has naturally had more or less of a steady effect on prices at least for the time being.

Wheat stocks, as for so many weeks past, have been rapidly declining. The falling off in the visible supply last week was 8,482,000 bushels, against a decrease in the same week last year of only 306,000 bushels. The total is now 33,786,000 bushels, against 1,566,000 bushels a year ago. Reports in regard to the winter wheat crop are still in the main favorable. Nothing has happened to change the general opinion that it will be the largest on record. The outlook for spring wheat is also reported good. To-day prices were strong with light receipts and big shipments and every likelihood of another sharp decrease in the visible supply for the week. In the United Kingdom the weather has been favorable and sowings are about completed. With the continuance of good weather from now on an average yield of winter wheat will be realized. Sowings were greatly retarded by the inclement weather and also by the scarcity of labor, and thus it is expected that there will be some reduction in spring crops. In France good weather has helped winter wheat. On the whole, the crop outlook is reported favorable. In Italy there have been further complaints of unfavorable weather and reports of damage to the crop. However, it is estimated that the outturn of wheat will equal that of 1918, which was a full crop. In Spain the outlook is considered good, but better weather is wanted to maintain the rather favorable condition of wheat. In North Africa the weather has been good and prospects are regarded as satisfactory. In Australia the weather has been favorable and seeding prospects are fairly satisfactory. Exports have been large there but a large supply still remains on hand. In India the crop outlook is said to be unsatisfactory. The "Modern Miller" says that few unfavorable reports were received this week from the entire American winter wheat belt. Ideal conditions exist save in a few scattered districts where Hessian fly and chinch bugs are reported. Harvesting of wheat in the Southern tier of States is close at hand. Wheat is headed in some districts and is heading in others. An early movement is assured with favorable weather. A crop of over nine hundred million bushels of winter wheat is promised. According to a statement given out at the local offices of the American Relief Administration, on Saturday, Mr. Hoover will close his Paris office about July 1, but relief shipments will continue until about Aug. 1, when the European harvest is over.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

No.	1st red	2nd red	3rd red	4th red	5th red	6th red
No. 1 spring	240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2

Indian corn, though lower early in the week, advanced later on, owing largely to wet weather, higher prices for hogs, a decrease in the visible supply and last, but far from least, President Wilson's request in his message for a repeal of the war-time prohibition. That would defer prohibition until Jan. 1 1920. This put up corn, barley and rye. Brewers may want to purchase corn grits. On the 20th inst. prices advanced 3 to 3 1/2 cents on corn and 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents on barley, while rye rose 5 1/2 cents. Light receipts also contributed to the advance. In fact, they were very small at times. Country offerings were noticeably light. Much of the buying was predicated on the idea that, judged solely from the viewpoint of supply and demand, corn should advance. The visible supply fell off 642,000 bushels. That was double the decrease of the same week last year. The total is now 3,560,000 bushels, against 15,118,000 a year ago. The visible stock of barley, it is true, is 10,977,000 bushels, against 3,528,000 a year ago, and of rye 13,797,000 bushels, against 993,000 at this time last year. But holders of barley look for a good brewing demand. A good deal of business can be done in six months. It is believed by many that the President's recommendation as to deferring prohibition, or in other words, lifting the ban on beers and wines, will be adopted by Congress. Meanwhile, there is delay in planting, owing to recent wet weather. Farmers are now too busy with field work to market much corn at the present. Early in the week exporters took not very far from 300,000 bushels of rye, it is said. And it is believed that Europe will make further purchases of that grain.

On the other hand, big speculation in corn is discouraged by the Government. Holdings must be sharply curtailed between now and June 7th. Planting is progressing in most sections, although late in parts of Nebraska and Iowa, and it is asserted that there will be some reduction in acreage in parts of the belt. It seems rather too early, however, to discuss this question. The Douglas Cornstarch plant at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, it is stated, was destroyed on the night of May 22nd by explosion and fire. It had been grinding, it is said, about 20,000 bushels per day. The weather of late has been generally favorable. The Chicago Board of Trade is to revise the rule limiting trades in corn for any one interest or individual to 200,000 bushels, in conformity with wishes of Julius Barnes, Federal Wheat Director, who has intimated that if this is done he will cable Herbert C. Hoover that further regulation is unnecessary. By order of the President the Food Administration's grain corporation will change its name on July 1, to the United States Grain Corporation and will increase its capital from \$150,000,000 to \$500,000,000, all of which will be held by the President of the United States. To-day prices declined and then rallied. July rye fell 5 3/4c. and July barley

3½¢. July rye ended at 148, and July barley at 1.14½, after touching 1.11½ earlier. Argentine corn to arrive is said to have sold at \$1.58 nearby; June-July nominally \$1.50 c. i. f. American corn July delivery is 3 cents higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 3 yellow	190¼	190¼	192¼	194	195¼	195

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	171¼	174	176¼	178¼	179	179¼
July delivery in elevator	153¼	161¼	161¼	165¼	165¼	165¼
September delivery in elevator	153¼	155¼	158¼	158¼	158¼	158

Oats declined slightly and then turned upward with corn. Early in the week exporters bought, it is said, some 200,000 to 250,000 bushels. And stocks are decreasing at a time when the European demand seems likely to increase. Also in the Middle West it has been rainy. This fact has been emphasized. And the visible supply last week decreased 1,497,000 bushels against a decrease in the same week last year of 882,000 bushels. That makes the total now 19,126,000 bushels, against 20,514,000 a year ago. The technical position at Chicago is considered rather bullish. Too many have been selling short, owing to bright crop prospects, and the nearness of the new harvest. The firmness of corn, rye and barley much of the time has also been encouraging to holders of oats. Also an excellent cash demand has at times been reported at Chicago from the seaboard. To-day 180,000 bushels were reported sold for export. On the other hand, as already intimated, the crop outlook is very favorable. Harvesting is so near at hand that it has tended to check the rise. Later in the week the offerings by the country increased. To-day prices declined, but recovered some of the loss before the close with reports of export business. The ending is at a rise on July for the week of 1½¢.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Standards	77¼	78¼	79	80¼	81	80
No. 2 white	78	79	81	81	81	80¼

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery in elevator	67	67¼	70¼	69¼	70¼	69¼
May delivery in elevator	65¼	66¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
September delivery in elevator	62¼	63¼	65¼	64¼	64¼	64¼

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR

Spring patents	\$12 25@12 75	Barley goods—Portage barley:	
Winter straights	11 25@11 75	No. 1	\$6 00
Kansas straights	12 25@12 75	Nos. 2, 3 and 4, pearl	5 25
Rye flour	8 50@9 25	Nos. 2-0 and 3-0	6 00@6 15
Corn goods, 100 lbs.—		Nos. 4-0 and 5-0	6 25
White gran.	\$4 25	Oats goods—Carload, spot de-	
Yellow gran.	4 27½	livery	8 05
Corn flour	4 35@4 75		

GRAIN

Wheat—		Oats—	
No. 2 red	\$2 37½	Standard	80
No. 1 spring	2 40½	No. 2 white	80¼
Corn—		No. 3 white	79¼
No. 2 yellow	1 97	No. 4 white	79@79¼
No. 3 yellow	1 95	Barley—	
Rye—		Feeding	121
No. 2	1 65½	Malting	129

For other tables usually given here, see page 2098.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20.—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influences of the weather for the week ending May 20, is as follows:

COTTON.—Moderate temperature and mostly light to moderate rainfall made conditions favorable for cotton in most central and eastern portions of the belt except for a continual week of too wet weather in Tennessee, Arkansas and portions of Mississippi. Frequent rains and wet soil, however, caused a continuation of unsatisfactory conditions in the western portion of the belt. Cotton is up to a good stand in the Carolinas and is in good condition, but soil is too wet in the Piedmont counties of South Carolina. The crop made satisfactory progress in Georgia and its condition is reported from good to excellent in that State, while planting is practically finished and a satisfactory stand has been secured in Alabama, although there is some complaint of grassy fields. Frequent rains and wet soil, however, caused a continuation of unsatisfactory conditions in the western portion of the belt. The rains and cool weather were unfavorable in Tennessee and much of Mississippi, germination has been poor in Western Tennessee, and the crop made slow growth in Mississippi, where there is also considerable complaint of grassy fields.

WINTER WHEAT, & C.—The cool weather that has persisted for several weeks in the principal winter-wheat States continued during the week just closed, and rainfall was moderate to fairly heavy in most districts. While warmer weather, more sunshine and less rainfall would be beneficial generally for winter-wheat, the crop, nevertheless, made satisfactory development during the week, and it continues in good to excellent condition generally, especially in the principal producing areas. The continued wet weather has caused rank growth in many localities, particularly in the Central plains, lower Missouri Valley, and in portions of the Ohio Valley; and there is considerable complaint of lodging in the eastern half of Kansas; in Missouri and at places in Ohio, but this has not reached serious proportions as yet. Harvest is progressing in Southern districts, although this work was delayed by rain and wet soil in Texas, and there was some damage in that State by hail and heavy rains. The weather continued favorable for winter rye and barley, and these crops made satisfactory advancement.

SPRING GRAINS.—Continued rain and wet soil have further delayed the sowing of spring grains in the late northeastern districts, particularly in New York, where it is now planned to substitute considerable barley and buckwheat where oats were originally intended. Seeding made good progress, however, in the North-Central districts and Rocky Mountain region, and this work was well advanced in those sections. Spring-wheat is up to a good stand and has a good color in Minnesota, and the crop is growing splendidly in Nebraska. It made good to excellent progress in the Dakotas and is generally in excellent condition, although somewhat backward. The week was favorable for oats in most sections, and that crop made satisfactory progress, particularly in the Great Plains district and the Mississippi Valley.

CORN.—The temperature continued below the normal in the principal corn-growing States and the rainfall was rather heavy over Eastern Kansas, Missouri and the Lower Lake region. The fall was comparatively light from this region northward, and was less in some South-Central and Eastern districts than during the preceding week. The temperature was not far from normal in the extreme South, and early corn made good growth. Cultivation progressed fairly well in the South, except where the work was interrupted by local rains.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, May 23 1919.

Trade in markets for dry goods continues to expand, and under the stimulation of increased buying prices are moving upward. Many interests who hesitated about making purchases several months ago when values were at much lower levels are now anxious to place orders for either nearby or deferred delivery. To place orders is becoming more difficult each day as mills are not pressing sales and there is every indication that a scarcity will exist later in the season. The opinion is expressed in some quarters that the mills will not be able to meet the increasing demand for fabrics. Merchants are desirous of having the Government release its holdings of various fabrics in order to help relieve the situation. Only a few months ago it was feared that if the Government should liquidate its surplus supply of goods it would have a tendency to undermine the stability of the market, but the situation is quite the reverse now. Manufacturers in a number of instances are endeavoring to check the rapid rise of prices. Speculation is said to be entering the market, an unfavorable factor, as it generally leads to an unhealthy condition. The labor situation at mill centres has improved as the wage increases have been readily granted. Still there is considerable difficulty in keeping up production. The advances in prices and possibilities of further upward revisions have brought retailers into the market on a large scale, while jobbers are also liberal buyers. The markets for raw material have scored sharp advances during the week, owing to less favorable reports regarding the new crop and further talk of reduced acreage. An active demand for goods for export account has been noted with still further improvement looked for. It is generally believed that foreign spinners, particularly those on the Continent, will be unable to supply the home demand for goods, and that buyers as a result will have to turn to this market for supplies. Prices paid for goods for export in some cases are higher than those obtained for domestic account. Not only is there a good demand for cottons, but there is said to be an active inquiry developing for American silk fabrics.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Staple cottons have ruled firm and active with indications of a steadily expanding inquiry and further advances in prices. Buying appears to increase as prices move upward, whereas a few months ago, when values were lower, mills had difficulty in inducing buyers to place orders. Many lines of goods are being withdrawn from the markets owing to the sold-up condition of mills, but despite this fact, buyers are clamoring for supplies. Mills are watching financial conditions closely, and many of them are endeavoring to keep their business as near a cash basis as possible. Both jobbers and retailers are taking goods on a liberal scale, while demand for export account is increasing. Sheetings have sold freely at advancing prices, and it is reported that some manufacturers have accepted contracts calling for delivery as far ahead as the end of the current year. Demand for print cloths has been active with indications of speculative buying going on in this class of fabrics. Gingham and colored goods continue very firm with mills so well booked that they are not in a position to accept additional large orders. Gray goods, 38½-inch standard, are quoted at 14¼¢.

WOOLEN GOODS.—The situation in the markets for woollens and worsteds is reported to be very strong with goods becoming more difficult to obtain. Mills are said to have booked a large amount of business for fall with some obliged to scale down orders. In the men's wear division, buyers are still pressing for openings of next spring fabrics. So far the dress goods trade has not been affected by the strike in the cloak and suit industry. Buying continues quite active and buyers are readily taking fabrics as shipments come due. Cutters are said to be confident that higher prices are inevitable and are anxious to accumulate as much goods as possible. Demand for raw material has been less active, but prices remain firm.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Demand for linens has been less active during the week. Some business is coming to hand from retailers, but is confined to small lots. Advices from abroad claim that mills are very disappointed over the failure of a larger American business to develop as supplies are accumulating. Importers, however, are more hopeful of an improved inquiry. The recent sharp advance in prices for cotton fabrics has brought them nearer a level with linens, and it is expected that consumers will be more willing to pay slightly higher prices in order to secure pure linens. Reports from Belfast state that at the present rate of consumption there will be sufficient flax for their requirements, and that a shortage will only exist in fine quality flax. Supplies of raw material nevertheless are far below normal and should the consuming demand increase it will result in considerable uncertainty as regards future supplies. Although demand for burlaps has not been so active during the week as recently, there is still a good inquiry with prices firmly maintained. Light weights are quoted at 10¢, and heavy weights at 11.50¢ to 11.75¢.

State and City Department

NEWS ITEMS

Maine (State of).—Savings Banks Permitted to Invest in Bankers' Acceptances and Bills of Exchange.—See text of new law in our "Current News Department" this week, permitting savings banks and institutions for savings to invest 10% of their assets in bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange.

New York State.—Bill to Increase Salaries of Borough Presidents Vetoed.—Governor Smith vetoed on May 15 the Carroll bill to authorize an increase from \$7,500 to \$10,000 the salaries of the President of the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn, and from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the salaries of the Presidents of Queens and Richmond Boroughs.

Texas.—Special Session of Legislature Adjourns.—The Legislature of Texas which convened in special session on May 5 to enact a law to enfranchise honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to vote at an election to-day (May 24), adjourned at noon May 9.

United States.—National Suffrage Amendment Passed by House.—Reference to this is made in our editorial columns this week.

BOND CALLS AND REDEMPTIONS

Antonito, Colo.—Bond Call.—See official bond call in the advertising columns of this department.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

this week have been as follows:

ABBEVILLE, Abbeville County, So. Car.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held May 13 an issue of street-improvement bonds carried by a vote of 146 to 0.
ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Natchez), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on June 2 of the \$200,000 road bonds at not exceeding 5½% interest (V. 108, p. 2052). These bonds, which are described below, will be sold at public auction 1 p. m. on that day by H. B. Vaughan, President of the Board of Supervisors. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer or at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y., at option of purchaser. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$5,000 1920 to 1923 incl., and \$10,000 1924 to 1941 incl. Cert. check or bank exchange for \$5,000, payable to the County Treas., required. The bonds will be delivered and paid for at the office of the County Treas. and will be approved by John C. Thomson at the expense of the county.

ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. June 3 by W. C. Sweat, County Attorney, for \$22,500 6% Corinth-Iuka Road District bonds. Int. semi-annual.

ALSDORF SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alsdorf), Ellis County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—This district voted \$8,000 school bonds at the election held May 10—V. 108, p. 1742.

AMBRIDGE, Beaver County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on June 2 of the \$70,000 4½% tax-free coupon paying bonds (V. 108, p. 2052). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 7:30 p. m. on that date by R. H. Hunter, Borough Manager. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 5 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the Ambridge Savings & Trust Co. of Ambridge. Due on May 5 as follows: \$10,000 1924, \$20,000 1929, 1934 and 1939. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to J. C. Puffer, Borough Treasurer, required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue) \$345,000. Assessed valuation, 1919, \$7,844,094. State and County tax rate (per \$1,000), \$6 00. Borough tax rate, \$12 00.

ANDERSON COUNTY LEVEE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 2, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—We are advised that on May 14 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$200,000 6% impt. bonds of this district.

ANDREWS, Huntington County, Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of the \$5,000 8-12-year serial coupon water-works bonds offered on May 15—V. 108, p. 1956. The bonds will probably be re-offered in June.

ARDMORE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 31 (P. O. Ardmore), Carter County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—Recently the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago was awarded \$15,000 6% improvement bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 3 1919. Prin. and ann. int. (Oct. 1) payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Due \$1,000 Oct. 1 1920, \$1,500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1921 to 1928, incl., and \$2,000 May 3 1929.

Financial Statement.	
The value of all property, estimated.....	\$7,500,000
Assessed valuation for taxation.....	5,764,711
Total bonded debt.....	689,600
Population, 15,000.....	

ARMSTRONG COUNTY (P. O. Kittanning), Pa.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held May 20 the proposition to issue the \$1,000,000 road bonds, mentioned in V. 108, p. 1742, carried by a large majority, it is reported.

ASHE COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—It is stated that S. G. Parsons, Chairman Board of Road Commissioners, will receive bids until 12 m. June 17 for \$200,000 5½% 15-30-year (opt.) road bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2½% required.

ASHLAND, Ashland County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—E. R. Ballut, Director of Finance, will receive bids until 12 m. July 1 for the \$150,000 6% coupon water-works impt. bonds recently authorized (V. 108, p. 1956). Auth. Sec. 3942 to 3948 Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 15 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the Director of Finance. Due \$5,000 yearly from 1923 to 1952 incl. Certified check for \$5,000 required. Bonded debt May 21 1919 (excluding this issue), \$174,490. Assessed valuation 1918, \$13,505,450. Total tax rate (per \$1,000), \$15.20.

ATTALA COUNTY (P. O. Kosciusko), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—According to newspaper reports E. W. Jordan, Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors, will receive bids until June 3 for \$160,000 road bonds.

ATTLEBORO, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—It is stated that a temporary loan of \$50,000, dated May 23 and maturing Nov. 24 1919, has been awarded to S. N. Bond & Co. of Boston, on a 4.28% discount basis, plus a premium of .50.

AUGUST SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stockton), San Joaquin County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—Newspapers state the \$12,000 5½% school bonds recently voted—V. 108, p. 1742—were awarded to the Citizens National Bank of Los Angeles.

BAKER COUNTY (P. O. Baker), Ore.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 3 a proposition providing for the issuance of \$500,000 10-20-year (opt.) road bonds at not exceeding 5% interest will be submitted to the voters. Due in 20 years, optional after 10 years or any interest-paying period thereafter. A. B. Combs Jr. is County Clerk.

BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 9 by H. B. Frase, City Auditor

for the \$12,420 5% refunding bonds recently authorized. V. 108, p. 1634. Auth. 3931, Gen. Code. Denom. 20 for \$500 and 1 for \$2,420. Int. semi-ann. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$2,000 1920 to 1933 incl. and \$2,420 1934. Cert. check on a solvent bank for 1% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

BATTLE CREEK, Calhoun County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—On May 13 the 3 issues of 1-25-year serial bonds aggregating \$200,000—V. 108, p. 1742—were awarded to The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, at 100.58 for 4½s. There were 24 other bids submitted.

BEAUREGARD PARISH ROAD DISTRICT NO. 4, La.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on June 4 of the \$80,000 5% 20-year road bonds (V. 108, p. 1956). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by J. H. Derkes, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors (care of the First National Bank, Longville). Date May 1 1919. Int. annually. Cert. check for 2½% of bid, payable to B. H. Smith, Treasurer of the Board of Supervisors, required.

BEAVER DANN DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Hart County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—Recently an issue of \$35,000 6% drainage bonds was sold to the Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago. Denom. \$500 and \$250. Date April 15 1919. Prin. and ann. interest (April 15) payable at the First National Bank, Chicago. Due \$3,500 yearly on April 15 from 1922 to 1931, incl.

BEAVER ISLAND TOWNSHIP (P. O. Danbury), Stokes County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo were awarded at 103.428 the \$25,000 6% 30-year road bonds offered on May 17. V. 108, p. 1634. Denom. \$500. Date June 2 1919. Int. J. & D.

BEE COUNTY (P. O. Beeville), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$200,000 5½% 1-30-year road bonds offered May 12 (V. 108, p. 1956) have been awarded to Bolger, Mosser & Willaman of Chicago at 102.808 and int. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 10 1919. Int. A. & O.

BELLWOOD, Blair County, Pa.—BONDS VOTED.—The voters 71 "for" to 13 "against" on May 15 favored the issuance of the \$20,000 school bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 1847.

BELOIT, Rock County, Wis.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that \$80,000 bridge bonds were voted at a recent election.

BEMIDJI, Beltrami County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—The Duluth "Herald" of May 15 states that the city will sell on June 2 an issue of \$50,000 water bonds.

BEND, Deschutes County, Ore.—BOND ELECTION.—The voters will decide whether or not they favor the issuance of \$18,000 refunding bonds at an election to be held May 27, it is stated.

BERKELEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Alameda County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 2 by George E. Gross, County Clerk, and ex-officio Clerk Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Oakland) for \$500,000 5% gold school bonds, being part of an authorized issue of \$1,429,000. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1919. Int. M. & N. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$36,000 1920 to 1922 incl., \$10,000 1923 to 1948 incl., and \$12,000 1949 to 1959 incl. Cert. check or cash for 2% of the amount of bid, payable to the Chairman Board of County Supervisors, required.

BERKELEY HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Alameda County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 2 by Geo. E. Gross, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Oakland) for \$400,000 5% gold school bonds, being part of an authorized issue of \$892,000. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1919. Int. M. & N. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$23,000 1920 to 1922 incl., \$9,000 1923 to 1958 incl., and \$7,000 1959. Cert. check for 2% of bid, payable to the Chairman Board of County Supervisors, required.

BERRIEN COUNTY (P. O. Nashville), Ga.—BONDS VOTED.—On May 14 the voters authorized the issuance of \$500,000 5% road bonds by a vote of 1,272 to 44.—V. 108, p. 1847.

BOONVILLE, Oneida County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—J. A. Bateman, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 17 p. m. June 2 for \$18,000 registered tax-free paying (assessment) bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date day of sale. Prin. and int. payable at the First National Bank of Boonville. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1921 to 1938, incl. Bonded debt Mar. 1 1919 (incl. this issue) \$85,000. Water debt (incl.) \$22,000. Assessed valuation of real estate, 1918, \$715,000. Village tax rate (per \$1,000) \$12 00.

BOWIE COUNTY PRECINCT DISTRICT (P. O. Texarkana), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—An issue of \$60,000 road bonds was authorized by a vote of 348 to 17 at a recent election.

BOXHOLM SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Boxholm), Boone County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$19,000 school bonds recently voted has been awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport.

BRIGHTON, Washington County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$26,000 water-works bonds recently voted has been sold.

BROCKTON, Plymouth County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—It is reported that a temporary loan of \$100,000 issued in anticipation of revenue, dated May 22 and maturing Nov. 28 1919, was awarded on May 20 to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of New York, on a 4.28% discount basis.

BRONXVILLE, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Wm. H. Thompson, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p. m. June 2 for the following 4½% bonds, aggregating \$25,000: \$15,000 public square bonds, dated June 1 1919. Due \$1,000 yearly on June 1 from 1924 to 1938, incl.

\$,000 park bonds, dated June 1 1919. Due \$1,000 yearly on June 1 from 1924 to 1931, incl.	
1,000 refunding sewer bonds, dated July 15 1919.	Due July 15 1949.
400 refunding sewer bonds, dated Aug. 1 1919.	Due Aug. 1 1949.
1,000 refunding sewer bonds, dated Dec. 1 1919.	Due Dec. 1 1949.
500 refunding sewer bonds, dated Dec. 1 1919.	Due Dec. 1 1949.

Int. semi-ann. Cert. check on a responsible bank or trust company, for 1%, payable to the Village Treasurer, required.

BROOKVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brookville), Jefferson County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the District Treasurer, at the National Bank of Brookville, until 3 p. m. June 5 for \$45,000 tax-free school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 15 1919. Int. J. & D. Due \$3,000 yearly on July 15 from 1924 to 1938, incl. Certified check for 2% of amount of bid, payable to the Treasurer, required. Bidders are requested to bid on bonds bearing 4½%, 4¾% and 5% interest.

BROOKFIELD TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sharon, Pa., R. F. D. No. 67), Ohio.—BIDS REJECTED.—All bids received for the \$11,250 5% Masonry school-building bonds offered on May 10—V. 108, p. 1847—were rejected.

BUFFALO, Wright County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—On May 6 the voters authorized the issuance to the State of Minnesota of \$25,000 4% water-works bonds. The vote was 153 to 90.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On May 19 the following 19 issues of 4½% tax-free registered bonds, aggregating \$4,771,500, offered on that date—V. 108, p. 2052—were awarded to the Equitable Trust Co. of New York at 101.3872:

\$150,000 water bonds.	Due June 2 1939.
125,000 water bonds.	Due June 2 1939.
265,000 public-trunk-sewer bonds.	Due \$5,300 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1939, incl.
225,000 Buffalo River improvement bonds.	Due \$7,500 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1949, incl.
150,000 Scatquada Creek improvement bonds.	Due \$5,000 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1949, incl.
60,000 Bird Island Pier improvement bonds.	Due \$2,400 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1944, incl.
100,000 Turning Basin bonds.	Due \$4,000 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1944, incl.
40,000 bridge-construction bonds.	Due \$2,000 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1944, incl.
600,000 public general hospital bonds.	Due \$30,000 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1939, incl.
67,500 police and fire-department bonds.	Due \$3,375 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1939, incl.

\$200,000 reconstructing grade crossing structure bonds. Due \$10,000 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1939, incl.
 1,800,000 school bonds. Due \$90,000 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1939, incl.
 484,000 park bonds. Due \$24,000 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1939, incl.
 75,000 street cleaning equipment bonds. Due \$7,500 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1929, incl.
 148,000 police and fire-department bonds. Due \$14,800 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1929, incl.
 35,000 river channel improvement bonds. Due \$3,500 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1929, incl.
 25,000 grade crossing bonds. Due \$2,500 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1929, incl.
 197,000 park bonds. Due \$19,700 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1929, incl.
 15,000 playground bonds. Due \$1,500 yearly on June 2 from 1920 to 1929, incl.

Denoms. \$1,000 and multiples thereof. Date June 2 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. interest (J. & D.) payable at the office of the Commissioner of Finance and Accounts, or at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
 Other bidders for the entire lot were:

	Premium.	Rate.
Guaranty Trust Co., New York	\$41,464 34	100.869
National City Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. and Estabrook & Co., New York	32,589 35	100.683
Fidelity Trust Co., and the Manufacturers & Traders' National Bank		100.3803
O'Brian, Potter & Co. and Marine Trust Co., Buffalo; White, Weld & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Willam R. Compton & Co., and Stacy & Braun, New York	13,121 63	100.275
The Citizens' Commercial Trust Co. of Buffalo bid 101.32 for the \$150,000 and \$135,000 water bonds, and par for the \$265,000 public-trunk-sewer and \$235,000 Buffalo River improvement bonds. The Bank of Buffalo bid 100.73 for the \$150,000 and \$135,000 water and \$265,000 public-trunk-sewer bonds. Percy M. Stewart of New York bid 100.79 for the \$600,000 public-general-hospital bonds.		

BURKBURNETT, Wichita County, Tex.—WARRANT SALE.—An issue of \$150,000 6% 1-10-year serial water-works and sewer-system warrants was recently awarded to J. L. Arlitt of Austin. Date Feb. 17 1919. Population (est.) \$15,000.

CALEXICO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Imperial County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. June 2 by M. S. Cook, Clerk of Board of County Supervisors (P. O. El Centro) for \$30,000 6% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 6 1919. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due \$2,000 yearly from 1923 to 1937, incl. Certified or cashier's check for 5% of the amount of bid, payable to the Chairman of Board of County Supervisors, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonded debt, \$61,000. Assessed value 1918-1919, \$2,444,384.

CALLA SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Joaquin County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—According to reports, proposals will be received until June 2 by the Clerk Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Stockton) for \$12,750 school bonds.

CARROLL COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 3, Ark.—BOND SALE.—Mark C. Steinberg & Co. of St. Louis have purchased \$125,000 5 1/2% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis. Due yearly as follows: \$2,000 1921, \$2,000 1922 to 1924 incl., \$3,000 1925 to 1927 incl., \$3,500 1928 to 1930 incl., \$4,000 1931 and 1932, \$4,500 1933 and 1934, \$5,000 1935 and 1936, \$5,500 1937 and 1938, \$6,000 1939 and 1940, \$6,500 1941, \$7,000 1942, \$7,500 1943, \$8,000 1944 and 1945, \$9,000 1946.

Financial Statement.	
Real value (estimated)	\$3,000,000
Total debt (this issue only)	125,000
Population	8,500

CARROLL COUNTY (P. O. Delphi), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2:30 p. m. June 5 by D. L. Musselman, County Treasurer, for \$12,000 and \$19,200 4 1/2% highway impt. bonds. Int. M. & N. Due each six months beginning May 15 1920.

CASS COUNTY (P. O. Logansport), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—U. S. Hoffman, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. May 26 for the following 4 1/2% highway bonds: \$23,700 Tipton Twp. bonds. Denom. \$1,185. Due \$1,185 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929 incl. 5,800 Clinton Twp. bonds. Denom. \$290. Due \$290 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929 incl. Date May 15 1919. Int. M. & N.

CHARLTON COUNTY (P. O. Folkston), Ga.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election, it is reported, the voters of this county voted by an overwhelming majority \$50,000 road bonds.

CINNABAR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Petaluma), Sonoma County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—A bond election for the purpose of voting on a proposition to issue \$1,066 66 school bonds was held and the proposition carried with a unanimous vote it is stated.

CLARKSDALE, Coahoma County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8:30 p. m. May 27 by R. E. Stratton Jr., City Clerk, it is reported, for \$300,000 improvement bonds at not exceeding 8% interest. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$15,000 required.

CLIFTON, Passaic County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—On May 19 the two issues of 5% serial bonds—V. 108, p. 1957—were awarded to Geo. Gibbons & Co. of New York as follows: \$95,000 school bonds for \$98,507 50, equal to 103.692. Date Jan. 1 1919. Interest J. & J. 27,000 sewer bonds for \$27,861 30, equal to 103.692. Date Feb. 1 1919. Interest F. & A. Denom. \$1,000.

COLLEGE VIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. College View), Lancaster County, Neb.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. June 2 (not June 1 as reported in V. 108, p. 1847) for \$60,000 5% school bonds. Date July 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the State Treas. Due on July 1 as follows: \$10,000 1924 and 1929, \$12,500 1934 and 1939, and \$15,000 1944. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to the Board of Education, required.

COLQUITT COUNTY (P. O. Moultrie), Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on June 10 of the \$500,000 5% road and bridge bonds—V. 108, p. 2053—Proposals for these bonds will be received until 10 a. m. on that day by A. Huber, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenue. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable in New York. Due yearly on Jan. 1 as follows: \$12,000, 1921 to 1925, incl.; \$14,000, 1926 to 1935, incl.; \$20,000, 1936 to 1945, incl.; and \$25,000, 1946 to 1949, incl. Cert. check for \$5,000 required. Official circular states that there is no litigation or controversy pending or threatened, concerning the validity of these bonds, the boundaries of the municipality, or the titles of the officials to their respective offices. Bonds were validated May 3 1919. Assessed valuation as equalized for State and county taxes for 1918, \$8,093,138. Actual value (est.) \$24,279,414. Population 1910 (Census) 19,789; 1919 (est.) 26,380.

COTTONWOOD HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Cottonwood), Idaho County, Idaho.—BONDS VOTED.—The election held in this district to vote on a proposition to issue \$90,000 bonds carried, according to reports, with 314 votes "for" to 61 "against."

COVINA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. June 2 by H. J. Lelande, County Clerk and ex-official Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Los Angeles), for \$150,000 5 1/2% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due \$5,000 yearly on June 1 from 1920 to 1949, incl. Certified or cashier's check for 5% of the amount of bonds, payable to the Chairman of Board of County Supervisors, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Assessed value of the taxable property for 1918, \$4,096,260.

CRAIG COUNTY (P. O. Vinita), Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that at a recent election \$150,000 court-house bonds passed by a large majority.

CRANSTON (P. O. Providence), Providence County, R. I.—NOTE SALE.—R. W. Pressprich & Co. of New York have been awarded \$38,000 notes, dated May 27 and maturing Nov. 27 1919, on a 4.49% discount basis, plus a premium of \$5, it is stated.

CROOK COUNTY (P. O. Prineville), Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until May 29 by the County Clerk, it is stated, for \$95,000 6% 20-year highway bonds.

CROWLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Crowley), Acadia Parish, La.—BONDS VOTED.—On May 13 the voters authorized the issuance of \$60,000 5% school bonds. The vote was 50 "for" to 3 "against."

CUYAHOGA FALLS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cuyahoga Falls), Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$22,000 5% school bonds offered on May 19—V. 108, p. 1957—were awarded on that date to A. E. Hub & Co. of Cincinnati, for \$22,130 (100.590) and accrued interest. Other bidders were: Prudden & Co., Toledo, \$22,088 00 (Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. \$22,067 00 E. H. Rollins & Sons, Bost. 22,068 20 W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol. 22,015 40

DAWSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Glendive), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. June 2 by Fred. J. Goulding, District Clerk, for \$14,000 5 1/2% tax-free coupon school building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & D.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer, or at the Wells-Dickey Trust Co., Minneapolis, at option of holder. Due June 1 1939, subject to call June 1 1934, or on any interest-paying date thereafter, upon the giving of 30 days' written notice. Cert. check for \$2,000, payable to Henry Dion, Chairman Board of School Trustees, required. The above bonds will be printed by the above school district and will be ready for delivery at the time of sale and will be accompanied by the approving opinion of R. G. Andrews of Minneapolis, and must be fully paid for on the day of sale by the purchaser thereof. Bonded debt (excluding this issue), \$63,000. Sinking fund, \$5,560. Assess. value 1918, \$2,550,000.

DEERLODGE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. (May 24) by J. A. Peterson, District Clerk (P. O. Anaconda R. F. D. No. 1), for \$1,500 6% school bldg. and furnishing bonds, it is stated.

DELTA COUNTY (P. O. Escanaba), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand in connection with the offering on May 31 of the \$50,000 5% road bonds—V. 108, p. 2053. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 10 a. m. on that date by Albert J. Pepin, County Clerk. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Int. M. & S.

DELTA FARMS RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 3030, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On April 24 Torrance, Marshall & Co. of Los Angeles were awarded at 103.12 and interest \$20,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 2 1918. Int. J. & J.

DENTON CITY, Denton County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On May 14 two issues of 5% 10-40-year bonds, aggregating \$110,000 were registered with the State Comptroller.

DE WITT COUNTY (P. O. Cuero), Tex.—BIDS REJECTED.—All bids received for the \$40,000 5% 20-30 year (opt.) Road District No. 4 bonds offered on May 13 (V. 108, p. 1635) were rejected.

DICKINSON, Stark County, No. Dak.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The issuance of \$50,000 auditorium bonds was defeated at an election held May 13.

DOYLESTOWN, Wayne County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Joseph Merkt, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. May 31 for the following 6% street-improvement bonds: \$23,200 village's portion bonds. Denom. \$580. Due \$2,320 yearly on May 1 from 1920 to 1929 inclusive. 11 000 (assess.) bonds. Denom. \$550. Due \$1 100 yearly on May 1 from 1920 to 1929 inclusive. Date May 1 1919. Inc. semi-ann. Certified check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

DURHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Durham), Butte County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 5% school bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 1194, have been awarded, it is stated, on a 4.89% basis.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Madison County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—F. M. Stuckley, Clerk Board of Education, will receive bids until 1 p. m. May 31 for \$3,000 6% coupon school-building-completion bonds. Auth. Sec. 7629 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date, day of sale. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the District Treasurer's office. Due \$1,500 Sept. 1 1929 and 1930. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for required.

FARRELL, Mercer County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—John J. Nolan, Borough Secretary, will receive bids until 8 p. m. June 9 for the \$212,000 street and sewer bonds recently authorized—V. 108, p. 1957. Date May 1 1919. Due on May 1 as follows: \$25,000 1929, \$50,000 1934 and 1939, \$37,000 1944 and \$50,000 1948. Certified check for \$2,500 required. Bidders are requested to bid for bonds bearing 4 1/2%, 4 3/4% and 5% int. The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

FISHER COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3, Tex.—BOND SALE.—During January 1919 W. E. Myrick was awarded at 96 the \$60,000 5 1/2% road bonds mentioned in V. 107, p. 2205. Denom. \$500. Int. A. & O.

FOLEY, Benton County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that an issue of \$22,000 4% water works bonds was recently placed with the State of Minnesota.

FORSYTH COUNTY (P. O. Winston-Salem), No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On May 15 the \$100,000 5% road bonds—V. 108, p. 1635—were awarded to the Merchants Loan & Trust Co. of Chicago at 100.538 and interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1919. Int. J. & J. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1924; \$20,000, 1926; and 1928; and \$50,000, 1930.

Financial Statement.	
Actual valuation of property (estimated)	\$100,000,000
Assessed valuation for the year 1918:	
Real property	\$11,854,664
Personal property	14,930,136
Corporations, &c.	10,319,109

Bonded debt (including this issue) 37,103,909
 Floating debt, nominal—to be paid out of current taxes. 311,000
 Population, 1910, 47,311; 1919 (est.) 65,000.

FORT WORTH, Tarrant County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Attention is called to the advertisement appearing on a subsequent page of this Department of the offering on June 17 of the \$1,890,000 5% city bonds—V. 108, p. 1957. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 9 a. m. on that day by James Listen Jr., City Secretary. Date June 1 1919. Cert. check for 2% of bid, required. Bonds to be delivered \$1,165,000 July 1 1919 and \$725,000 Jan. 1 1920.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Brookville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. June 2, it is stated, by Chas. E. Winscott, County Treasurer, for \$20,704 and \$26,751 4 1/2% 10-year highway impt. bonds.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 6 by W. J. Herman, Clerk of County Commissioners, for \$7,500 5% infirmity bonds. Auth. Secs. 2433 and 2434, Gen. Code. Denom. 1 for \$1,500 and 6 for \$1,000. Date June 2 1919. Int. J. & D. Due yearly on June 2 as follows: \$1,500 1920 and \$1,000 1921 to 1926, incl. Certified check (or cash) on a solvent national bank or trust company for 1% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Frankfort), Miss.—BOND SALE.—On May 7 the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis and the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans were awarded, jointly, the \$400,000 5 1/2% 25-year serial road bonds—V. 108, p. 1743—for \$402,355 (100.588) and interest. Denoms. \$500 and \$1,000. Date June 1 1919. Int. J. & D.

FREDERICK, Tillman County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—BOND ELECTION.—On May 13 C. E. Honnald of Oklahoma City was awarded at 103.22 the \$150,000 6% 25-year sewer bonds—V. 108, p. 1957—Int. semi-

ann. We are advised that the above bonds were sold subject to an election.

FRESNO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fresno), Fresno County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—An election is to be held June 12 when, it is stated, the people will pass on a proposition to issue \$2,000,000 5% high school bonds.

GALLATIN COUNTY (P. O. Bozeman), Mont.—BOND SALE.—The \$125,000 5 1/2% 10-20-year (opt.) coupon road bonds dated Jan. 1 1919 offered on May 14—V. 108, p. 1743—were awarded on that day to the Commercial National Bank of Bozeman for \$129,462, equal to 103.569. Other bidders were:

Wells-Dick'y Co., Gt. Falls \$129,455 00	Kauffman-Smith-Emert-Invest Co., St. Louis \$127,140 00
Cont. & Comm. Trust & Savs. Bank, Chicago 129,000 00	National City Co., Chic. 127,043 75
Lumberm'n Tr. Co., Portl. 128,150 00	Tillotson-Walc. Co., Clev. 126,700 00
Hornbl'r & Weeks, N. Y. 128,000 00	Glad-Staback Co., Minn. 126,250 00
Bozeman Mill'g Co., Boz'n 128,000 00	The North'n Tr. Co., Chic. 126,100 00
Minn. L. & Tr. Co., Minn. 127,988 00	W.L. Slayton & Co., Tol. 125,862 50
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. 127,580 00	The Provident Savs. Bk. & Trust Co., Cin. 125,625 00
Ferris & Hardgrove, Spok. 127,412 50	

GARDNER, Worcester County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—It is reported that the Town Treasurer will receive bids until 9 a. m. May 27 for a temporary loan of \$50,000 issued in anticipation of taxes, and maturing \$25,000 Dec. 11 and \$25,000 Dec. 18 1919.

GARY, Lake County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—John A. Breunan, City Comptroller, will receive bids until 12 m. May 17 for the \$140,000 8% park bonds, the sale of which was recently postponed—V. 108, p. 2053. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 17 1919. Int. M. & N. Due \$35,000 on May 17 in each of the following years: 1924, 1929, 1934 and 1939. Certified check for \$500 required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Financial Statement.

True value of real estate and personal property.....	\$125,000,000
Assessed value (real estate, personal and other taxable prop.).....	29,964,480
Total bonded debt, including present issue.....	408,500
Total indebtedness of every character.....	408,500
Cash value of sinking fund on hand.....	77,561
Present population (estimated).....	80,000
Predominant nativity, American.....	

GIRARD, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by W. C. Boyd, Village Clerk, until 12 m. June 23 for \$7,650 5% cemetery bonds. Auth. Secs. 4183 to 4201 incl. and 3939 Gen. Code. Denom. 1 for \$650 and 14 for \$500. Date June 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the First National Bank, Girard. Due \$650 April 1 1922 and \$1,000 each six months from Oct. 1 1922 to Oct. 1 1925. Cert. check for \$200, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Georgetown), Vermilion County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—On April 19 the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago was awarded \$30,000 5% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1919. Int. M. & N. Due \$3,000 yearly on May 1 from 1920 to 1929, incl.

GLOUCESTER, Essex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—A temporary loan of \$50,000, dated May 27 1919 and maturing May 3 1920, was recently awarded, it is stated, to the Gloucester Safe Deposit & Trust Co. on a 4.40% discount basis, plus a premium of \$3 50.

GLYNN COUNTY (P. O. Brunswick), Ga.—BONDS VOTED.—The people on May 14 voted the issuance of \$350,000 5% road bonds by a vote of 445 to 9—V. 108, p. 1635. Due \$13,500 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1923 to 1947 incl., and \$12,500 Jan. 1 1948.

GOLDSBORO TOWNSHIP, Wayne County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. June 16 by Geo. C. Kornegay, Chairman of Finance Committee (P. O. Goldsboro), for \$75,000 5% gold graded school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919 Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at some bank to be designated in New York City. Due July 1 1939. Certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of Trustees, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

GRADY COUNTY (P. O. Cairo), Ga.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—It is stated that an election will be held in the near future to vote on the question of issuing about \$275,000 bonds.

GRANGEVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Grangeville), Kings County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—The question of issuing \$35,000 school bonds, it is stated, will be voted upon shortly.

GRANVILLE COUNTY (P. O. Oxford), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on June 2 of the \$80,000 5% coupon road-improvement bonds—V. 108, p. 2053. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by J. B. Powell, Register of Deeds. Denom. \$500 to \$1,000. Date June 2 1919. Int. semi-ann. payable at New York. Due 1939. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to "Granville County," required. Bonded debt (excluding this issue), \$160,000. Assessed value 1918, \$11,000,000.

GRADY COUNTY (P. O. Chickasha), Okla.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$250,000 road bonds was defeated at the election held May 7—V. 108, p. 1635. The vote was 1024 "for" to 2450 "against."

GRAYSON COUNTY (P. O. Sherman), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—On May 10, it is stated, the issuance of \$150,000 Howe Road District bonds carried by a vote of 169 to 44.

GREEN BAY, Brown County, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. June 12 by W. L. Kerr, City Clerk, for the \$30,000 5% coupon Norwood school bonds recently authorized (V. 108, p. 1958). Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1919. Prin. and semi-annual interest payable at such bank as Council shall designate. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$2,000 1920, \$1,000 1921, \$2,000 1922, \$1,000 1923, \$2,000 1924, \$1,000 1925, \$2,000 1926, \$1,000 1927, \$2,000 1928, \$1,000 1929, \$2,000 1930, \$1,000 1931, \$2,000 1932, \$1,000 1933, \$2,000 1934, \$1,000 1935, \$2,000 1936, \$1,000 1937, \$2,000 1938, and \$1,000 1939. Certified check for \$1,000 required. Official circular states that no default has ever been made in payment of any obligation, and that there has been no litigation and none now pending or threatened in any manner affecting this issue of bonds. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds. Total bonded debt (including this issue), \$895,250. Assessed valuation 1918, \$33,789,705. Population 1910, 25,236.

GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that Levi J. Bauer, County Treasurer, will receive bids until June 3 for \$9,000 4 1/2% Fairplay Township road bonds.

GREENFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Monterey County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that the Clerk of Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Salinas) will receive bids until June 3 for the \$20,000 school bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 1635.

GREENVILLE, Darke County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On April 28 an ordinance was passed by the City Council authorizing the issuance of \$24,193 50 5% Special Assessment Storm Water Sewer District No. 1 Main Sewer No. 1 bonds. Denom. 10 for \$419 35 and 40 for \$500. Date Mar. 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. Due \$2,419 35 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1920 to 1929 incl.

HAGERSTOWN, Washington County, Md.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that William Logan, Tax Collector, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. May 29 for \$200,000 4 1/2% 17-26-year serial sewer bonds. Int. semi-ann. Certified check for 2% required.

HALLETTVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hallettsville), Lavaca County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election \$65,000 school bonds were authorized by a vote of 263 "for" to 55 "against."

HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Ernst E. Erb, City Auditor, will receive proposals until 12 m. June 11 for \$50,000 5% coupon general street impt. bonds. Date April 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Due \$8,000 yearly on April 1 from 1920 to 1929 incl. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bid, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered

and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

HAMILTON CITY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hamilton City), Glenn County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that at the election held May 10—V. 108, p. 1743—the voters authorized the issuance of \$10,000 school bonds by a vote of 88 to 2.

HARDIN COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—Recently \$200,000 5 1/2% road bonds were registered with the State Comptroller.

HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Corydon), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. June 3 by T. W. Knight, County Treasurer, for \$5,000 4 1/2% Blue River Twp. highway bonds. Denom. \$200. Date May 7 1919. Int. M. & N. Payable serially on May 15 and Nov. 15. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

HARRISON COUNTY (P. O. Marshall), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—According to reports W. H. Strengh, County Judge, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 2 for \$1,450,000 5 1/4% 10-year serial road bonds. Int. semi-annual. Certified check for \$15,000 required.

HARTWICK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hartwick), Poweshiek County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$7,000 school bonds recently voted has been disposed of.

HENRIETTA TOWNSHIP, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. to-day (May 24) by the Board of Township Trustees, for \$7,250 5% Milan-Glyria Road Impt. bonds. Auth. Secs. 1223 & 3298-15E. Gen. Code. Denom. 14 for \$500 and 1 for \$250. Date May 15 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the State Savings Bank of Oberlin. Due \$1,000 yearly on May 15 from 1925 to 1930, incl., and \$1,250 May 15 1931. Cert. check on some bank, other than bidder for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to A. E. Schneider, Clerk, required.

HERSEY, Nobles County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. June 7 by L. R. Tow, Town Clerk (P. O. Brewster), for \$20,000 5 1/2% road and bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1919. Prin. and semi-annual interest payable at the office of the Minneapolis Trust Co. Due \$1,000 yearly on June 1 from 1929 to 1938, inclusive, and \$10,000 June 1 1939. Certified check for \$5,000, payable unconditionally to the Town Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered day of sale. The legal opinion of A. B. Miller, Esq., of Minneapolis, will be furnished without charge. A copy of the proceedings can be seen at the office of the Town Clerk. Purchaser will be required to take and pay for the bonds on his bid as soon as the same are awarded him.

HIGHLAND PARK (P. O. Dallas), Dallas County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held to-day (May 24), when a proposition to issue \$110,000 street-improvement bonds at not exceeding 5 1/2% interest will be voted upon.

HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Highland Park), Wayne County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Caleb S. Eldin, Secretary of Board of Education, will receive bids until 8 p. m. May 26 for \$160,000 school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. Due June 1 1934. Certified check for \$2,000 required. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds. Bidders are requested to bid on bonds bearing 4 1/2%, 5% and 5 1/2% interest.

HOUSTON, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—Through special official sources we are advised that on May 9 \$100,000 5% water-works bonds were registered with the State Comptroller. Due \$2,500 yearly.

IDAHO FALLS, Bonneville County, Ida.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 97 to 3 \$35,000 city-water and light-plant-improvement bonds have been voted. Using newspaper reports, we stated in V. 108, p. 1431, that these bonds would be submitted to a vote on June 10.

IRON COUNTY (P. O. Chrystal Falls), Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—PROPOSED.—On May 2 the Board of County Commissioners voted to ask the electors of the county to approve the issuance of \$250,000 road bonds, it is stated.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ga.—BONDS VOTED.—As an election held May 10, the voters decided to issue \$400,000 5% road bonds by a vote of 1,387 to 24.

JACKSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2, Ark.—BOND SALE.—On April 1 the William R. Compton Co. St. Louis was awarded \$270,000 5 1/2% road bonds. Denoms. \$500 and \$1,000. Int. A. & O. Due yearly from 1925 to 1939 incl.

JACKSON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Camden), Carroll County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Joseph O. Sink, Township Trustee, will receive proposals, it is stated, until 2 p. m. to-day (May 24) for \$28,000 5% 10-year school bonds.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jefferson), Greene County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The \$35,000 5% 10-year school building bonds authorized by a vote of 460 to 24 at the election held May 16 (not May 15 as reported in V. 108, p. 1958) have been sold.

JEROME, Yavapai County, Ariz.—BOND SALE.—The \$30,000 jail and protection, \$20,000 street improvement and \$50,000 water main 6% bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 2054, have been sold.

JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Cleburne), Tex.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—On a preceding page of this issue the Kaufman-Smith-Emert Investment Co. of St. Louis and the Third National Bank of St. Louis are offering to investors at a price to yield 5% interest \$2,000,000 5 1/2% bonds.

JOHNSON COUNTY (P. O. Franklin), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—F. G. Bremer, County Treasurer, will receive proposals until 10 a. m. May 30 for \$14,100 4 1/2% Nineveh Twp. highway bonds. Denom. \$705. Date May 15 1919. Int. M. & N. Due \$705 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929 inclusive.

JUNCTION CITY, Geary County, Kan.—BOND ELECTION.—On May 15 John T. Miller, Mayor, issued a call for an election to be held June 10, it is reported, for the purpose of voting \$40,000 high school bonds.

KALAMAZOO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kalamazoo), Kalamazoo County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.—It is reported that at the election held May 6 the proposition to issue the \$610,000 (not \$635,000 as at first reported in V. 108, p. 1743) school bonds was approved.

KARNES COUNTY (P. O. Karnes City), Tex.—BOND ELECTION POSTPONED.—The election which was to have taken place on May 3 to vote on a proposition to issue \$1,000,000 5 1/4% road impt. bonds—V. 108, p. 1431—has been postponed indefinitely.

KAUFMAN COUNTY (P. O. Kaufman), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$750,000 5% Commissioners Precinct No. 1 bonds recently voted—V. 108, p. 1958—have been awarded to the Security National Bank of Dallas at par and interest.

KAUFMAN COUNTY LINE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The State Comptroller has registered \$15,000 6% school bonds, we are advised. Due \$500 yearly.

KENMORE, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by W. W. Shank, Village Clerk, until 12 m. June 6 for the following 5 1/2% bonds: \$7,750 street impt. bonds. Due May 1 1926. 1,850 sanitary sewer bonds. Due May 1 1922.

Date May 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Village Treasurer's office. Cert. check on some solvent Ohio bank other than the one making the bid for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

KINDE, Huron County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago has purchased and is now offering to investors the \$10,000 5 1/2% tax-free electric-light bonds, offered on Feb. 10 (V. 108, p. 252). Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. interest (F. & A.) payable at the Peoples State Bank, Detroit. Due \$500 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1919 to 1938, incl.

KING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 130, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On May 12 the \$4,000 coupon school bonds (V. 108, p. 1848) were awarded to the State of Washington at par for 5 1/4%. Due in 20 years, subject to call in 1 year or any interest paying date thereafter.

CLICKITAT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10, Wash.—BOND SALE.—The \$30,000 1-20-year school bonds offered on May 10 (V. 108, p. 1958) have been awarded to the State of Washington at par for \$s. Denom. \$1,000.

KNOX COUNTY (P. O. Vincennes), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—James M. Adams, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 2 p. m. May 27 for \$15,760 4 1/2% Palmyra Twp. gravel-road bonds. Denom. \$785. Date May 6 1919. Int. M. & N. Due \$785 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, inclusive. Certified check on some bank in Indiana, for \$500, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, required.

KOUNTZE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kountze), Hardin County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The State Comptroller on May 15 registered, we are advised, \$5,000 5% 10-40-year school bonds.

LAFAYETTE PARISH (P. O. La Fayette), La.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 11 by George Crouchet, Secretary of Police Jury, for \$125,000 5% 1-25 year road bonds, it is reported.

LAKE CHARLES, Calcasieu Parish, La.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on May 29 of the \$200,000 6% public school building bonds (V. 108, p. 2054). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by M. D. Wentz, Commissioner of Finance. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1919. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Merchants & Metals National Bank, New York. Due yearly on Feb. 1 as follows: \$5,000 1920 and 1921; \$6,000 1922 and 1923; \$7,000 1924 and 1925; \$8,000 1926, \$9,000 1927; \$10,000 1928 to 1930 inclusive; \$11,000 1931; \$12,000 1932 and 1933; \$13,000 1934 to 1936 inclusive; \$14,000 1937 and 1938 and \$15,000 1939. Certified check for \$4,000 required. Official circular states that no previous issues of bonds have ever been contested and the principal and interest on all previous issues have been promptly paid and that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatened affecting the corporate existence of the said city, the title of present officials to their respective offices, or the validity of the above bonds.

Debt Statement. Estimated actual value of all taxable property for the year 1918—\$12,227,370. Assessed valuation for the year 1918—12,227,370. Total bonded debt, including this issue—628,500. Certificates of indebtedness—57,000. Floating debt—4,200.

LAKE WORTH, Palm Beach County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—The following two issues of 6% water-works and improvements bonds, aggregating \$35,000, have been purchased by the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago: \$24,000 general improvement bonds. Due yearly on Mar. 1 as follows: \$1,000 1929 to 1934 incl., \$2,000 1935 to 1943 incl. 11,000 water-works and light bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1928 to 1938 incl. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.

Financial Statement. Total value of all property, estimated—\$3,000,000. Assessed valuation for taxation—1,522,502. Total bonded debt—\$125,000. Less water works bonds—35,000.

Net bonded debt—90,000. Population—2,000.

LAMB COUNTY (P. O. Littlefield), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. May 31 by C. D. Heusley, County Judge, it is stated, for \$50,000 5 1/2% 10-30-year (opt.) road bonds. Interest annual. Certified check for \$250 required.

LANCASTER COUNTY (P. O. Lincoln), Neb.—BOND SALE.—On May 19 the \$80,831.50 (not \$80,834 as reported in V. 108, p. 1734) 5 1/2% paving bonds were awarded to A. E. Aub & Co., Cincinnati, for \$81,563.83 (100.905) and interest. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1919. Int. annual.

LANSING, Mich.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—The hospital committee of the Board of Health plans to have a proposition to issue \$100,000 detention-hospital bonds placed before the voters in the near future, according to reports.

LATAH COUNTY HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Moscow), Ida.—BOND OFFERING.—Scott Ogden, Secretary of the Board of Highway Commissioners, will receive bids until 10 a. m. May 31 for \$100,000 8% highway bonds, it is stated. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 10% required.

LAWDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. June 2 by H. J. Lelande, County Clerk, and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Los Angeles) for \$5,000 5 1/2% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due \$500 yearly on June 1 from 1920 to 1929 incl. Cert. or cashier's check for 5% of the amount of bid, payable to the Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Assess. value 1918, \$667,240.

LEFLORE COUNTY (P. O. Greenwood), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—According to newspaper reports, proposals will be received until June 3 by A. R. Bew, Clerk Board of County Supervisors, for \$100,000 5% 6-25-year serial road bonds. Interest semi-annual.

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that sealed bids will be received until June 7 by Mary Chrickston, County Superintendent of Schools (P. O. Helena), for \$4,250 school bonds.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Girard), Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Wm. T. Phillips, Township Trustee, will receive bids until 12 m. June 23 for \$7,350 5% cemetery bonds. Auth. Secs. 4183 to 4201 incl., 3295 and 3309, Gen. Code. Denom. 1 for \$350 and 14 for \$500. Date June 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the First National Bank, Girard. Due \$350 April 1 1922 and \$1,000 each six months from Oct. 1 1922 to Oct. 1 1925 incl. Cert. check for \$200, payable to the Township Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

LIMESTONE COUNTY (P. O. Groesbeck), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held April 19 the following two issues of 5 1/2% 30-year road bonds, aggregating \$95,000, were voted: \$65,000 Road District No. 10 bonds. 30,000 Road District No. 13 bonds.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 127, Wash.—BOND SALE.—The \$3,500 11-20-year (opt.) school bonds offered on May 10 (V. 108, p. 1958) were awarded on that day to State of Washington at par for \$3,488. Denom. \$500. Date May 10 1919. Int. annually.

LISCOMB SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Liscomb), Marshall County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—The Des Moines "Register" of May 5 states that the voters authorized \$35,000 bonds for a new school. The vote was 148 to 8.

LONG BEACH, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—We are advised that the city is contemplating the calling of an election to vote on the issuance of \$1,500,000 bonds.

LORAIN, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held June 10 to vote on the matter of issuing \$300,000 hospital bonds.

LORAIN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lorain), Lorain County, Ohio.—BIDS REJECTED.—The following two bids submitted for the \$500,000 4 1/2% coupon school bonds offered on May 19 (V. 108, p. 1849) were rejected, owing to the fact that they were below par: R. L. Day & Co.—\$475,200; Merrill, Oldham & Co.—\$474,050.

We are advised that a resolution has been passed raising the interest rate on the above bonds to 5%.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 3, Calif.—BOND SALE.—Recently Stephens & Co. of San Francisco purchased \$157,000 6% tax-free impt. bonds. Date Jan. 13 1919. Int. J. & J. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due yearly on Jan. 13 from 1920 to 1934 incl.

LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Gabe Cooper, County Auditor, will receive proposals until 10:30 a. m. June 13 for the following 3 issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$184,380: \$53,340 Water Supply Line No. 7 bonds. Auth. Sec. 6602-20, Gen. Code. Denom. 1 for \$340 and 53 for \$1,000. Due yearly on June 27 as follows: \$6,340 1921; \$6,000 1922 and 1923, and \$5,000 1924 to 1930 incl.

59,640 Water Supply Line No. 8 bonds. Auth. Sec. 6602-20, Gen. Code. Denom. 1 for \$640 and 53 for \$1,000. Due yearly on June 27 as follows: \$6,640 1921; \$6,000 1922 to 1929 incl., and \$5,000 1930.

71,400 Local Sanitary Sewer No. 54 bonds. Auth. Sec. 6602-4, Gen. Code. Denom. 1 for \$400 and 71 for \$1,000. Due yearly on June 27 as follows: \$8,400 1921; \$7,000 1922 to 1930 incl.

Date June 27 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Cert. check on a Toledo Bank for \$500 must accompany the bid for each separate issue. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at the Court House in Toledo on June 27.

McCOMB CITY, Pike County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until June 3 by B. E. Butler, City Clerk, for an issue of 5% water and sewer bonds, not less than \$35,000 and not more than \$50,000. Denoms. \$500 and \$100. Int. semi-ann. (J. & D.), payable at McComb City, Miss. Certified check for \$500, payable to W. T. Denman, Mayor, required.

McKEESPORT, Allegheny County, Pa.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$55,000 4 1/2% fire department bonds recently awarded to the National City Co. of New York (V. 108, p. 2054), are in the denom. of \$1,000, dated April 1 1919 and mature April 1 1939. Int. A. & O.

MADISON, Lake County, So. Dak.—BONDS VOTED.—By a majority of 468 the people favored the issuance of \$100,000 improvement bonds, it is reported, at an election held May 4.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the 6 issues of 4 1/2% grand road bonds, aggregating \$95,400, offered on May 15.—V. 108, p. 1744.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Miss.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 5 1/2% road bonds offered May 6—V. 108, p. 1744—have been awarded to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago. Denom. \$500. Date May 6 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due yearly on May 6 as follows: \$1,000 1920, \$2,000 1921, \$3,000 1922, \$4,000 1923 to 1927, incl., \$5,000 1928 to 1930, incl., \$6,000 1931 to 1934, incl., \$7,000 1935 to 1939, incl.

Financial Statement. Total value of all property, estimated—\$16,000,000. Assessed valuation for taxation—9,199,369. Total bonded debt—162,000. Population, 43,500.

MANSFIELD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mansfield), Richland County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by John H. Bristol, Clerk of Board of Education, until 12 m. June 3 for \$20,000 6% "Series X" school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date day of sale, Int. M. & S. Due \$1,000 each six months from Mar. 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, incl. Certified check on a local bank for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the above Clerk, required. All bids must be on blanks furnished by the said Clerk, and must be in duplicate.

MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Shoals), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Henry O. McCord, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 3 p. m. June 7 for \$1,000 4 1/2% road bonds. Denom. \$50. Int. M. & N. Due \$50 each six months beginning May 15 1920.

MARTINS FERRY, W. Va.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Aug. 12 to vote on a proposition to issue \$450,000 municipal light plant and water-works bonds.

MERCHANTVILLE, Camden County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—On May 16 an issue of 5% sewer bonds was awarded to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York for \$25,069.03 (101.203) and int. for \$24,750 bonds. Date July 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

MECHANICSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mechanicsville), Saratoga County, N. Y.—BOND ELECTION.—On May 27 the voters will be given an opportunity to decide whether or not they favor the issuance of \$120,000 school building bonds.

MESA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mesa), Maricopa County, Ariz.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 5 1/2% high-school-building bonds authorized by a vote of 185 to 141 at the election held May 10—V. 108, p. 1958—have been sold.

MIAMI COUNTY (P. O. Troy), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 2 by Hiram Brown, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, for the following coupon bonds, aggregating \$75,600:

- \$10,200 5% "Series A" (county's portion) Piqua-Urbana Road bonds. Auth. Sec. 1178 to 1231, Gen. Code. Denom. 20 for \$500 and 1 for \$200. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$1,000 1920 to 1928, incl., and \$1,200 1929. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 5 days after notice of award. 2,400 5% "Series B" (township's portion) Piqua-Urbana Road bonds. Auth. Secs. 1178 to 1231, Gen. Code. Denom. 4 for \$500 and 1 for \$400. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$500 1920 to 1923, incl., and \$400 1924. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 5 days after notice of award. 10,000 6% infirmary bonds. Auth. Secs. 2134 and 5656, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 each six months from Nov. 15 1919 to May 15 1929, incl. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days after notice of award. 27,700 5% "Series A" (county's portion) Dayton-Covington Road bonds. Auth. Secs. 1178 to 1231, Gen. Code. Denom. 55 for \$500 and 1 for \$200. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$3,000 1920 to 1928, incl., and \$700 1929. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 5 days after notice of award. 15,200 5% "Series B" (township's portion) Dayton-Covington Road bonds. Denom. 30 for \$500 and 1 for \$200. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$1,500 1920 to 1928, incl., and \$1,700 1928. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 5 days after notice of award. 10,100 5% "Series C" (assessment) bonds. Denom. 20 for \$500 and 1 for \$100. Due \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1920 to 1928, incl., and \$1,100 May 1 1929. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 5 days after notice of award.

Date May 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. Payable at maturity at the County Treasury. Certified check for 5% of amount of bid, payable to the County Commissioners, required. Bonds deliverable at the County Treasury. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

MIDDLE RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Franklin, Banks and Stephens Counties, Ga.—BOND SALE.—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago has purchased and is now offering to investors at a price to yield 5 1/2% interest, \$175,000 6% tax-free bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Date April 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the First National Bank, Chicago. Due \$17,500 yearly on April 1 from 1922 to 1931, inclusive.

MILFORD, Worcester County, Mass.—BIDS.—The \$25,000 5% coupon sewerage bonds recently disposed of—V. 108, p. 2054—were bid upon by the following brokers:

Table with 2 columns: Broker Name and Bid Amount. Includes Hayden, Stone & Co. (102.15), Curtis & Sanger (102.092), Edmunds Bros. (102.09), Merrill, Oldham & Co. (102.071), F. S. Moseley & Co. (102.064), Harris, Forbes & Co. (102.06), National City Co. (102.021), Estabrook & Co. (101.93), R. L. Day & Co. (101.88), Kimball, Russell & Co. (101.848), Blodgett & Co. (101.76), Arthur Perry & Co. (101.70), E. C. Potter & Co. (101.67), Old Colony Trust Co. (101.28).

All the above bids, except that of the Old Colony Trust Co., include accrued interest.

MILLARD COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 4, Utah.—BOND SALE.—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago has been awarded an issue of \$310,000 6% drainage bonds. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date June 1 1919. Principal and semi-ann. int. (J. & D.) payable at the First National Bank, Chicago, Ill. Due \$31,000 yearly on June 1 from 1929 to 1938, incl.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY (P. O. Osceola), Ark.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$80,000 6% road bonds offered on April 24 was awarded on that day to Roy W. Gould of Little Rock. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1919. Int. F. & A.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 32, Mo.—BOND SALE.—On May 14 the \$100,000 6% 3-20-year serial coupon drainage bonds, dated May 15 1919 (V. 108, p. 1458), were awarded to the Mortgage Trust Co. of St. Louis at 107.22 and interest. Other bidders were:

G. H. Walker & Co., St. L.	107.21	L. E. Anderson & Co., St. L.	105.65
Scott Alexander	107.14	Wm. R. Compton Co., St. L.	105.30
E. J. Deal	107.06	L. W. Thomson & Co.	105.10
Theis & Drestelkamp and Stix & Co.	107.05	Smith, Moore & Co., St. L.	104.60
		Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago	103.10

MONTAGUE COUNTY (P. O. Montague), Tex.—BOND SALE.—Recently the following two issues of road bonds aggregating \$325,000 were disposed of:
 \$200,000 Road District No. 3 bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 398.
 125,000 Road District No. 4 bonds.

MONTCLAIR, Essex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on May 29 of the \$301,000 5% 5-year coupon gold temporary improvement bonds—V. 108, p. 2054. Proposals for these bonds, not to exceed the amounts mentioned below, will be received until 4 p. m. on that day by Harry Trippett, Town Clerk:

Denom. \$1,000.	Date June 1 1919.	Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & D.) payable at the Bank of Montclair or at the Town Treasurer's office, at the option of the holder.	Due June 1 1924.	Certified check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the "Town of Montclair," required.
<i>Financial Statement, May 13 1919.</i>				
Total bonded debt (this issue included)			\$3,193,000 00	
Assessment debt (incl.)			51,000 00	
Sinking fund			351,614 69	
Assessed valuation			51,317,953 00	
Tax rate (per \$1,000)			\$26 50	
Population 1916 (Census),			26,318.	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—It is reported that the State Industrial Commission of Ohio has purchased \$30,000 road bonds.

MORROW COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Gilead), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 16 the 2 issues of 5% coupon Oxford joint county road improvement bonds, amounting to \$5,625 30—V. 108, p. 1849—were awarded to the Mt. Gilead National Bank at par and accrued interest. There were no other bidders.

MOUNT SELMAN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mount Selman), Cherokee County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—We are advised through official communication that on May 9 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$12,000 5% 10-40-year school bonds.

MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, Muskegon County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$52,000 cemetery bonds offered on May 19—V. 108, p. 2054—were awarded on that date to Keane, Higbie & Co. of Detroit for \$52,525, equal to 101,009, for 6s. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1919. Int. J. & J. Due Jan. 1 1935.

NAPA COUNTY (P. O. Napa), Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—On May 28 the voters will have submitted to them a proposition to issue the \$500,000 5% gold road bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 1538. Denom. \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. James A. Daly is County Clerk.

NEWARK, Licking County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 17 the Ohio National Bank of Columbus was awarded the \$28,500 5% fire department bonds offered on that date (V. 108, p. 1744) for \$28,612 50 (100.394) and interest. Due yearly on April 1 as follows: \$4,500 1920, \$4,000 1921 and \$5,000 1922 to 1925, inclusive. Other bidders were: W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol. \$28,571 25; Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati \$28,500 Fifth Third N. Bk., Cinc. 28,518 00.

NEW BLOOMFIELD ROAD DISTRICT, Mo.—BONDS VOTED.—On May 3 the voters of this district passed a \$58,000 bond issue, it is reported, almost unanimously.

NEW BOSTON (P. O. Portsmouth), Scioto County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—M. H. Bridwell, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. June 4 for \$3,000 6% coupon street-lmpt. (village's share) bonds. Auth. Sec. 3821 and 3929. Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1919. Int. J. & D. Due \$1,500 June 1 and Dec. 1 1928, at the Portsmouth Banking Co. of Portsmouth. Certified check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid or within 10 days from date of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—According to reports, Frank A. Connel, Director of Revenue, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 3 for \$50,000 2 1/4% year (aver.) high school and \$50,000 11 1/2% year (aver.) school 3 1/4% bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2% required.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—L. Chaney, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. June 7 for \$15,000 6% coupon street lmpt. (village's portion) bonds. Auth. Sec. 3938. Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1919. Int. A. & O. Due \$500 each six months beginning April 1 1920. Cert. check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

NEW LONDON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New London), Henry County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 248 to 215 a proposition to issue \$12,000 school-house bonds carried at an election held May 3. Due \$1,500 yearly beginning 1921. Date of sale not yet determined.

NEW MEXICO (State of).—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 24 by Charles U. Strong, State Treasurer (P. O. Santa Fe) for \$500,000 6% 2-year highway bonds, it is stated. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2% required.

NEWPORT, Newport County, R. I.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—It is reported that a temporary loan of \$75,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, and dated May 23 1919, has been awarded to S. N. Bond & Co. of Boston, on a 4.30% discount basis, plus \$1 00 premium.

NORTH ADAMS, Berkshire County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—It is stated that the City Treasurer will receive proposals until 11 a. m. May 27 for a temporary loan of \$50,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated May 27 and maturing Nov. 5 1919.

BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The issuance of \$25,000 bridge bonds has been authorized.

NORWOOD, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on June 2 of the \$38,000 "Series M" and "44,000 "Series N" 6% coupon city's portion street-improvement bonds (V. 108, p. 2055). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that date by W. R. Locke, City Auditor. The bonds are described as follows:

\$38,000 "Series M" bonds.	Due \$2,000 yearly on April 1 from 1920 to 1938, inclusive.
44,000 "Series N" bonds.	Due \$2,000 yearly on April 1 from 1920 to 1941, inclusive.

Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1919. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Norwood National Bank, Norwood. Certified check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

OBERLIN, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—E. G. Dick, Village Clerk, advises us that no election was held on May 8, as reported in V. 108, p. 1850, but that on May 27 the people will vote on the question of issuing \$50,000 electric-light-plant bonds.

OHIOWA, Fillmore County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election the voters of this village authorized by a vote of 250 to 71 the issuance of \$15,000 water and \$10,000 electric-light 5 1/4% bonds.

OKANOGAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 39, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On May 13 the State of Washington was awarded at par the \$5,500 5 1/4% 1-10-year (opt.) school-building bonds (V. 108, p. 1850). Denom. \$500. Interest annual.

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY (P. O. Okeechobee), Fla.—WARRANT SALE.—On May 6 the Bank of Fort Pierce was awarded at 95.625 and interest the \$40,000 6% jail time warrants (V. 108, p. 1637). A bid of 95.50 was also received from the Bank of Okeechobee.

OKMULGEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Okmulgee), Okmulgee County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 26 by A. F. Boone, Clerk Board of Education, for \$215,000 5% public-building bonds. Date April 9 1919. Int. semi-ann. Due \$40,000 April 19 1924 and \$35,000 yearly on April 19 from 1925 to 1929,

incl. Cert. check for 1% of the amount bid, payable to the Treasurer Board of Education, required.

ORANGEVILLE, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—A proposition to issue \$10,000 5 1/2% street-improvement bonds was passed by a vote of 35 "for" to 1 "against" at an election held May 6.

OREGON (State of).—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. June 10 by Roy A. Klein, Secretary of the State Highway Commission (P. O. 1301 Yeon Building, Portland) for \$1,000,000 4% State highway bonds. Auth., Chap. 423, Laws 1917. Denoms. \$1,000 each, except that six bonds of each maturity will be issued in denom. of \$500 each. Date June 1 1919. Principal and interest payable at the office of the State Treasurer, Salem, or at the office of the fiscal agent of the State of Oregon in New York City. Due \$25,000 Oct. 1 1924, and a like amount each April 1 and Oct. 1 thereafter, until the full amount is paid. Certified check for 5% of amount of bid, payable to the State Highway Commission, required. The legality of this issue of bonds has been passed upon by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, of Boston, and an approving opinion will be furnished to the successful bidder. Assessed valuation 1918, \$987,533.896.

OROVILLE, Butte County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$11,000 5% 1-11-year serial municipal building bonds offered on May 5 (V. 108, p. 1744) were awarded on May 12 to the Fidelity-Smith National Bank of Oroville at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Int. J. & J. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1920 to 1930, inclusive.

PENNINGTON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 102 (P. O. St. Hilaire), Minn.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$50,000 6% school-building bonds offered on May 14 was awarded on that day to the Northwestern Trust Co., of St. Paul, at par and int. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1919. Int. M. & N. Due May 1 1934.

PERRY COUNTY (P. O. New Lexington), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 2 by the County Auditor for \$85,000 5% coupon road bonds. Auth., Sec. 1223, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and semi-annual interest (J. & D.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due yearly on June 2 as follows: \$20,000 1926 to 1928 inclusive, and \$25,000 1929. Certified check for 5%, payable to the County Treasurer, required. Bonded debt (excluding this issue) May 1 1919, \$438,000. Floating debt, \$9,000. Sinking fund, \$51,432 98. Assessed valuation, \$36,036,265. State and county tax rate, per \$1,000, \$5 45.

PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 69, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On May 17 the State of Washington was awarded at par for 5 1/4% the \$1,600 1-20-year (opt.) school bonds (V. 108, p. 1959). Denom. \$200. Interest annually.

PIKE COUNTY (P. O. Peterburg), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—R. E. Gladish, County Treasurer, will receive proposals until 2 p. m. May 31 for \$14,400 4 1/2% Jefferson Twp. rock road-improvement bonds. Denom. \$300. Date May 15 1919. Due \$360 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1939, inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

PINE COUNTY (P. O. Pine City), Minn.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that the County Board unanimously passed a resolution to issue \$100,000 bonds for road purposes under the provisions of Chapter 362 of the laws of the last Legislature.

PITTSFIELD, Berkshire County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—It is reported that the City Treasurer will receive bids until 11 a. m. May 27 for a temporary loan of \$200,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated May 28 and maturing Nov. 26 1919.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Polytechnic), Tarrant County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 26 by the Clerk Board of Education, for the \$20,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) school bonds, authorized by a vote of 57 to 7 at an election held April 25.

PONTIAC SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Pontiac), Oakland County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.—A proposition to issue \$1,000,000 school bonds carried by a vote of 790 to 211 at a recent election, it is stated.

PORTERVILLE, Tulare County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—At an election to be held in the near future the question of issuing \$100,000 municipal bonds will be voted upon, it is stated.

POSEY SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Staunton), Clay County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 5% 1-20-year coupon school building bonds, offered on May 19 (V. 108, p. 1850) were awarded on that date to the Brazil Trust Co. at 100.005.

POST INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Post), Garza County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—An issue of \$7,000 5% 20-40-year school bonds was registered on May 13 with the State Comptroller.

PRESHO, Lyman County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. June 2 by R. B. Wilcox, City Auditor, for \$12,000 5% water-works extension bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Int. J. & J. Due July 1 1939. Cert. check for \$1,200 required.

PURCELL, McClain, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held May 12 the voters authorized the issuance of the \$5,000 water and \$3,000 5% bonds, mentioned in V. 108, p. 1850. Due 1936.

QUINCY, Gadsden County, Fla.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election a proposition to issue \$50,000 additional street-paving bonds carried, according to reports, by a majority of 5 to 1.

READING, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Carl M. Bemmes, Village Clerk, will receive proposals until 12 m. June 18 for \$3,000 6% water-works and electric light plant lmpt. bonds. Auth. Secs. 3939 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. Due June 1 1929. Cert. check for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

REE HEIGHTS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election held in this district a large majority of the voters authorized the issuance of \$35,000 school bonds, it is stated.

REVERE, Suffolk County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—C. D. Parker & Co. have been awarded \$31,420 5% 1-10-year municipal bonds, it is stated, for \$31,688 75, equal to 100.855.

RITTMAN, Wayne County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 12 m. May 31 by Vance Hiekin, Village Clerk, for \$5,000 5 1/4% street-improvement (village's portion) bonds. Auth., Sec. 3939, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date June 2 1919. Interest semi-annual. Due \$1,000 yearly on March 15 from 1930 to 1934, inclusive. Certified check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

RUSSELLVILLE, Franklin County, Ala.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—J. B. Carmichael of Jackson is offering to investors at 105 and interest \$40,000 8% street-paving bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1919. Due April 1 1929, optional on any interest date. Assessed value for taxes, \$500,000. Real value of taxable property, \$1,250,000. Population, 2,800.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 10 the city will vote on the matter of issuing \$65,000 water-works bonds, it is reported.

ST. LOUIS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Louis City), Mo.—BOND SALE.—The Hammelman-Spackler Real Estate Co. of St. Louis was awarded at par and interest, the \$90,000 4% 20-year school bonds, dated July 1 1919 offered on May 14 (V. 108, p. 1314). Other bidders were:

Mortgage Trust Co., St. L.	94.5175	Miss. Valley Tr. Co., St. L.	92.345
Stifel-Nicolaus Invest. Co., St. L.	94.3870	Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co., St. L.	92.32
Whitaker & Co., St. L.	93.7310	Mercantile Trust Co., St. L.	92.27
Wm. R. Compton Investment Co., St. L.	93.03	G. H. Walker & Co., St. L.	92.26
M. C. Steinhilber & Co., St. L.	93.025	G. W. Whittis	91.33
Harris Tr. & Sav. Bank, Chi.	92.72	Halsey, Stuart & Co.	91.26
Stix & Co., St. L.	92.67	Hornblower & Weeks	91.15
Paine, Webber & Co.	92.537	Northern Investment Co.	90.60
E. H. Rollins & Sons	92.38	National City Co.	90.48
Smith, Moore & Co., St. L.	92.375	Cass Avenue Bank	87.50

BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. June 11 by Chas. P. Mason, Secretary and Treasurer Board of Education, for the whole or any part of \$1,410,000 4% school bonds. Date July 1 1919. Due July 1 1939. Certified or cashier's check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of Education, required. The opinion of Dillon, Thomson & Clay, attorneys, as to the validity of this issue and sale of these bonds will be furnished to the purchaser by the Board of Education. All bids must be made on blanks furnished by the above Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Education. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

SALT LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Salt Lake City), Salt Lake County, Utah.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. June 10 by the Clerk Board of Education, for the \$2,130,000 5% gold coupon high-school building bonds recently voted (V. 108, p. 1959). Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Int. J. & J. payable in New York or Salt Lake City. Due July 1 1939. Bonded debt (excluding this issue) May 14 1919 \$3,844,000. Sinking fund \$70,000. Assessed value 1919 \$192,000,000. School tax rate (per \$1,000) \$5.65.

SAN ANTONIO, Bexar County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—Sam C. Bill announces that he will soon call an election to vote upon \$2,000,000 5% street, sewer, bridge, fire-station and auditorium bonds.

SAN ANTONIO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Antonio), Bexar County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—The people will be asked to vote on the issuance of \$250,000 5% school bonds on May 27.

SANDUSKY, Erie County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 19 the \$26,500 and \$8,000 4 1/2% refunding bonds offered on that date (V. 108, p. 1960) were awarded to the following named banks, all of Sandusky, at par and accrued interest: Citizens' Banking Co., Third National Exchange Bank, Commercial National Bank and American Banking Co.

SANFORD, Lee County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On May 19 the \$12,000 6% water-works bonds (V. 108, p. 2055) were awarded to A. T. Bell & Co. of Toledo for \$12,514 (104.283), furnish bonds and attorney's fees. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1919. Int. A. & O. Other bidders were:

N. S. Hill & Co. \$12,450 00
Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem \$12,377 00
Banking Loan & Trust Co., Sanford 12,375 00
Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. 12,368 00
Hanchett Bond Co., Chic. 12,367 00
Durfee, Niles & Co., Tol. 12,366 80
Hyney-Emerson & Co., Chicago 12,342 00

Well, Roth & Co., Cinc. \$12,313 20
Otis & Co., Cleveland 12,305 00
W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol. 12,272 40
John Nuveen & Co., Chic. 12,282 00
Wm. R. Compton Co., Cincinnati 12,266 40
Bank of Sanford, Sanford, 12,250 00
Prudden & Co., Toledo 12,246 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. 12,231 00
Sidney Spitzer & Co., Tol. 12,203 80
G. H. Coffin, Chicago 12,201 00
A. J. Hood & Co., Detroit 12,136 00

All the above bidders offered accrued interest except C. H. Coffin of Chicago. * Furnished bonds and paid attorney's fees. a Less \$25 for bonds. b Furnished bonds.

Bonded debt (excluding this issue) May 15 1919, \$127,000. Floating debt (additional), \$5,000. Sinking fund, \$2,000. Assessed value 1917, \$1,330,540.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the \$3,015,000 4 1/2% tax-free school bonds, offered on May 12—V. 108, p. 1196.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY (P. O. Santa Cruz), Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held June 11 to vote \$924,000 highway bonds, it is stated.

SARANAC LAKE, Franklin County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Seaver A. Miller, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. May 27 for \$8,500 coupon or registered paying bonds, not exceeding 5% interest. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Adirondack National Bank of Saranac Lake, New York, in New York Exchange. Due \$500 yearly on June 1 from 1920 to 1936, incl. Cert. check on a national bank, for 5% of amount of bid, payable to the "Village of Saranac," required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for by July 15. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonded debt \$364,966. Water bonds (incl.) \$162,200. Sinking fund \$2,500. Water sinking fund \$22,500. Assessed val. 1918 \$2,390,250.

SCOTT COUNTY (P. O. Scottsburg), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. May 28 by W. K. Horner, County Auditor, for \$106,630 2 1/2% drainage bonds. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 5% of amount of bid, payable to Thomas H. Everitt, County Treasurer, required.

SENATOBIA, Tate County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—We are specially advised that the Mayor will sell at public auction 3 p. m. June 3 the \$15,000 6% electric light and water plant bonds, mentioned in V. 108, p. 1196. Due \$100 yearly on July 1 from 1919 to 1938, incl., and \$13,000 July 1 1939.

SENECA COUNTY (P. O. Tiffin), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—J. H. Morcher, County Auditor, will receive bids until 10 a. m. May 28 for \$12,000 5% coupon road bonds. Auth. Sec. 1223, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 15 1919. Int. M. & S. Due \$1,000 each six months from March 15 1920 to Sept. 15 1925, inclusive. Certified check for 2% of amount of bid, payable to the above Auditor, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at the County Treasurer's office. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

SHARON, Mercer County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The National City Co., of New York, was awarded the \$150,000 4 1/2% funding bonds offered on May 15 (V. 108, p. 1745), paying 100.299. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1919. Int. M. & S. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$5,000 1924 to 1943, inclusive, and \$10,000 1944 to 1948, inclusive.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Shelbyville), Ind.—NOTE OFFERING.—Frank W. Flagel, County Auditor, will receive bids until 10 a. m. July 3 for \$30,000 notes bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 6%. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 15 1919. Due \$10,000 May 15 1920, Nov. 15 1920 and May 15 1921. Bidders are requested to state rate of interest desired.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Smithfield), Jefferson County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by John Burris, Clerk Board of Education, until 7 p. m. May 31 for \$12,000 6% coupon school bonds. Auth., Secs. 7625 and 7626, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1919. Semi-annual interest (M. & S.) payable at the First National Bank of Smithfield. Due \$500 on March 1 and Sept. 1 from 1920 to 1931, inclusive. Certified check for \$600, payable to the above Clerk, required.

SPALDING COUNTY (P. O. Griffin), Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 3 by T. J. Purdy, County Clerk, for the \$350,000 5% road bonds authorized by a vote of 1,126 to 26 at the election held May 14 (V. 107, p. 1746). Due Jan. 1 1940.

SPOONER, Beltrami County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$8,000 bonds carried, it is stated, at a recent election.

SUMMIT COUNTY (P. O. Akron), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—L. M. Kauffman, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 2 for \$46,000 5% coupon bridge bonds. Auth. Sec. 2343 Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1920; \$7,000, 1921; \$10,000, 1922 and 1923; and \$13,000, 1924. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bid, payable to the County Commissioners, required.

SUPERIOR, Douglas County, Wis.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held April 1 the people favorably voted to issue \$75,000 additional auditorium bonds by a vote of 2,961 to 1,097.

TARRYTOWN, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. May 27, it is stated, by Village Clerk J. W. Cole for \$75,000 1-25-year serial water and \$12,000 2-7-year serial fire 4 1/2% bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2% required.

TOPPENISH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Yakima County, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On May 3 \$80,000 high-school and \$20,000 grade-school 4 1/2% 1-20-year (opt.) bonds were awarded to the State of Washington at par. Denom. \$1,000.

TRUMBULL COUNTY (P. O. Warren), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 19 the \$249,000 5% highway-hmpt. bonds (V. 108, p. 1850) were purchased by the State Industrial Commission of Ohio at par. On the same

day another issue of \$52,812 5/8 5% road bonds, together with the \$10,500 5% road bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 1850, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$63,386 54 (100.010) and interest.

TUCSON, Pima County, Ariz.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. June 14 by L. O. Cowan, City Clerk, it is stated, for \$200,000 5% 22 1/2-year (aver.) funding bonds. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 5% required.

TULSA COUNTY (P. O. Tulsa), Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Lewis Cline, County Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. June 30, it is reported, for \$840,000 road bonds. Cert. check for 2% required.

UMATILLA COUNTY (P. O. Pendleton), Ore.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—On a preceding page of this issue the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis and the Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit are offering to investors at a price to yield 4.75% interest \$735,000 5 1/4% road bonds.

UNION SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Union City), Randolph County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. June 6 by the Board of School Trustees, at the office of Shockey & Chittin, in the Union Loan & Trust Co. Building, in Union City, for \$22,000 5% school bonds. Denom. 10 for \$1,000 and 20 for \$600. Date June 6 1919. Int. J. & J. Due \$2,200 yearly on Jan. 6 from 1931 to 1940, inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

UNION SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Wells County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Herbert C. Middaugh, Township Trustee, will receive bids until 8 p. m. June 5 for \$27,000 5% coupon school bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J. Due \$2,000 July 1 1920, and each six months as follows: \$1,000 Jan. 1 1921 to Jan. 1 1922, incl.; \$1,500 July 1 1922; \$1,000 Jan. 1 1923; and \$1,500 July 1 1923 to July 1 1929, incl. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to the above trustee, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for not later than July 1.

VILLA GROVE TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 231, Champaign and Douglas Counties, Ill.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago is offering to investors, at a price to yield 4 1/2%, \$43,000 5% tax-free bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago. Due yearly on April 1 as follows: \$4,000 1924 to 1929, incl.; \$5,000 1930, \$4,000 1931, and \$5,000 1932 and 1933. Total bonded debt \$85,000. Assessed valuation \$1,742,000. Population 4,000.

WABASH COUNTY (P. O. Wabash), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—According to newspaper reports, Valentine Freising, County Treasurer, will receive proposals until 5 p. m. June 2 for \$13,000, \$9,000, \$18,000, \$21,000, \$14,000 and \$54,000 4 1/2% gravel road bonds.

WACO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Waco), McLennan County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—The question of issuing \$150,000 school bonds carried by a majority of 51 at an election held May 13.

WAPAKONETA, Anglaise County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 12 the 2 issues of 5 1/2% coupon street hmpt. bonds, amounting to \$14,300 (V. 108, p. 1746) were awarded as follows: \$10,300 (city's share) bonds to the Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago, for \$10,867 75 (105.512) and interest. 4,000 (spec. assess.) bonds to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, at 102.10 and interest.

Following is a list of bids submitted, all of which included accrued interest:

Table with columns: Bidder, Bidder, Issue, Issue, Both Issues, Both Issues. Lists various bidders and their bid amounts for different issues.

WASHINGTON, Wilkes County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—S. R. Brook, City Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. May 31 for the following \$28,000 street-improvement bonds.

7,000 water-works and sewerage-extension bonds. 20,000 public-school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of City Treasurer, or in the New York Exchange. Due July 1 1949. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for \$3,000, required.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Vernon), Fla.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On May 7 an issue of \$200,000 road bonds was defeated.

WATERBURY, New Haven County, Conn.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that proposals will be received until 8 p. m. June 9 by Chas. Tomkinson, City Clerk, for the following 4 1/2% bonds: \$500,000 7 1/2-year (aver.) street, \$400,000 2-21-yr. serial high-school, \$200,000 1-20-year serial fire, \$200,000 1-20-year serial water, \$100,000 1-20-year serial garage and \$100,000 7 1/2-year (aver.) school, in all a total of \$1,500,000. We reported the authorization of these bonds in V. 108, p. 1091 and 1197.

WAUBUN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Waubun), Mahanomen County, Minn.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The issuance of \$60,000 school bonds was defeated at a recent election.

WAUSEON, Fulton County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held April 13 the people, but a vote of 568 'for' to 78 'against,' assented the proposition to issue the \$170,000 water-supply bonds.—V. 108' p. 1638.

WEBB COUNTY (P. O. Laredo), Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will be held June 14 to vote upon an issue of \$300,000 road bonds.

WELLESLEY, Norfolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On May 19 a temporary loan of \$100,000, dated May 19 and maturing Nov. 19 1919, was awarded, it is reported, to the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston on a 4.30% discount basis plus a \$5 premium.

WELLS COUNTY (P. O. Bluffton), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On May 20 the Studebaker Bank was awarded at par and interest the \$44,320 4 1/2% Lancaster Twp. highway hmpt. bonds offered on that date.—V. 108, p. 2056. Due \$2,216 each six months beginning May 15 1920. There were no other bidders.

WEST CARLISLE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Carlisle), Coshocton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. May 31 by Frank C. Welling, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$6,000 6% coupon high-school-building bonds. Auth. Secs. 7625 to 7627, Gen. Code. Denom. \$250. Date May 15 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Coshocton National Bank of Coshocton. Due \$250 each six months beginning March 15 1920. Certified check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On May 21 the \$596,000 4 1/2% coupon Bronx Parkway bonds offered on that date.—V. 108, p. 2056—were awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York for \$645,300 (108.271) and accrued interest. Other bidders were: Sherwood & Merrifield and Hornblower & Weeks, New York \$643,270 00; Kena, Taylor & Co. and Hemphill & Noyes Co., New York 640,550 50; Eldridge & Co., New York 640,640 40; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., A. B. Leach & Co. and R. W. Press-prieh & Co., New York 640,580 80; Remick, Hodges & Co., New York 640,241 08; Bankers' Trust Co., New York 639,507 60; First National Bank, Mt. Vernon 634,000 00; Stacy & Braun, New York 631,970 00.

WESTON, Platte County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$20,000 6% water-works bonds has been purchased by the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int.

(M. & N.) payable at Railey & Brother's Bank, Weston. Due \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1920 to 1939, incl. Bonds due 1930 to 1939 are optional in numerical order on and after May 1 1929.

Financial Statement.

Total value of all property	\$1,500,000
Assessed valuation for taxation	465,930
Total bonded debt	20,000
Population, 1,500.	

WHEELING TOWNSHIP (P. O. Fairpoint), Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—A proposition to issue \$85,000 school building bonds will be submitted to the voters on June 7, it is stated.

WHITLEY COUNTY (P. O. Columbia City), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. June 4 by Forrest S. Deeter, County Treasurer, for the following 4 1/2% road bonds, aggregating \$52,368: \$8,673 Washington Twp. bonds. Denom. \$433.65. Due \$133.65 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, inclusive. 6,390 Columbia Twp. bonds. Denom. \$319.50. Due \$319.50 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, inclusive. 15,130 Columbia Twp. bonds. Denom. \$765.50. Due \$765.50 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, inclusive. 12,100 Columbia Twp. bonds. Denom. \$605. Due \$605 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, inclusive. 10,075 Union Twp. bonds. Denom. \$503.75. Due \$503.75 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, inclusive. Date May 15 1919. Int. M. & N.

WHITMAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 142, Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. June 14 by B. F. Manning, County Treasurer (P. O. Colfax) for \$4,000 1-16-year (opt.) school building at not exceeding 6% interest. Denom. \$500. Prin. and ann. int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due in 16 years subject to call after 1 year from date. Cert. check for 1%, payable to the above County Treasurer, required.

WICHITA COUNTY (P. O. Wichita Falls) Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held shortly, it is reported, to authorize \$1,500,000 road bonds to relieve congested transportation conditions in the oil fields.

WILLIAMS COUNTY (P. O. Bryan), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 16 the following 2 issues of 5% road bonds, aggregating \$106,500, were awarded to Well, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati, at 100.30: \$67,500 bonds. Due \$3,500 Sept. 10 1921; \$4,000 each six months from Mar. 10 1922 to Sept. 10 1924, incl.; \$4,500 each six months from Mar. 10 1925 to Sept. 10 1928, incl.; and \$4,000 Mar. 10 1929.—V. 108, p. 1851.

39,000 bonds. Due \$2,000 on Mar. 10 and Sept. 10 in each of the years from 1920 to 1928, incl.; and \$3,000 Mar. 10 1929.—V. 108, p. 1961.

Other bidders were:

Issue	\$67,500	\$39,000
Stacy & Braun, Toledo	\$67,699.50	\$39,043.00
Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co.	67,695.75	39,074.10
Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo	67,161.97	39,050.80

WILSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sutter County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 2 by Albert B. Brown, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Yuba City), for the \$20,000 6% gold school bonds recently voted.—V. 108, p. 185. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. Due \$500 yearly on June 1 from 1920 to 1929, incl., and \$1,000 yearly on June 1 from 1930 to 1934, incl. Certified check for at least 10% of the amount bid, payable to the Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, required.

WINNSBORO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Winnsboro), Wood County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On May 5 the State Comptroller registered \$11,500 5% 10-40-year school bonds.

WINTER PARK, Orange County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 7:45 p. m. June 2 by Dudley Mathews, Town Clerk, for \$30,000 6% coupon paving and drainage bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1919. Int. J. & J. payable at the Bank of Winter Park. Due yearly as follows: \$1,000 1924 and 1925, and \$2,000 1926 to 1939 incl. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to the "Town of Winter Park," required. Bonded debt (including this issue), May 15 1919, \$72,500. Sinking fund \$3,955. Assessed value, 1918, \$1,063,205. Total tax value (per \$1,000) \$30.00.

WOONSOCKET, Sanborn County, So. Dak.—BONDS VOTED.—The issuance of \$30,090 5 1/2% 20-year municipal building bonds carried by a vote of 311 to 107 at an election held May 8.

YAMHILL COUNTY (P. O. McMinnville), Ore.—BOND ELECTION.—Petitions are being circulated throughout the county asking the County Court to call an election for the purpose of submitting to the voters on June 3 the question of issuing \$360,000 5% permanent road bonds, it is stated.

YOLO COUNTY (P. O. Woodland), Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—According to reports, the County Board of Supervisors at a meeting held May 14 decided immediately to call an election to vote on a proposition to issue \$1,000,000 road bonds.

YORK, York County, So. Caro.—BOND SALE.—The \$50,000 5 1/2% 20-40-year (opt.) street bonds, offered on May 15 (V. 108, p. 1961) were awarded on May 16 to Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo 100.50. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 20 1919. Int. annually.

YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—D. E. Sweeney, City Auditor, will receive proposals until 12 m. June 9 for the following 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds, aggregating \$224,145:

- \$48,000 imp't. (city's share) bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: 1920 to 1923, incl.; \$8,000, 1924.
- 50,000 park bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1929, incl.
- 11,500 fire dept. bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1920 to 1923, incl.; and \$3,500, 1924.
- 15,000 retaining wall bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 15,540 paving bonds. Due \$3,108 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 7,540 paving bonds. Due \$1,508 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 7,725 paving bonds. Due \$1,545 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 20,180 paving bonds. Due \$4,036 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 21,245 paving bonds. Due \$4,229 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 6,350 Rhoda Avenue sewer bonds. Due \$1,270 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 4,190 Belta Vista Avenue sewer bonds. Due \$838 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 3,765 Stillman Avenue sewer bonds. Due \$753 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 4,200 Clinton Street sewer bonds. Due \$840 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 650 Oakland Avenue sewer bonds. Due \$130 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 1,250 Florist Avenue (deficit) paving bonds. Due \$250 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 1,650 Japan Street (deficit) sewer bonds. Due \$330 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 1,890 Taft Avenue (deficit) sewer bonds. Due \$378 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.
- 3,570 Indianola Avenue (deficit) sewer bonds. Due \$714 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl.

Date June 16 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int., payable at the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees. Bids, which must be for each separate issue, must be accompanied by certified checks on a solvent bank, for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Auditor. Bonds to be delivered and paid for by June 16 at a local bank or at the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees.

YREKA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Yreka), Siskiyou County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—Voters of this district will have submitted to them on June 2, it is stated, a proposition to issue \$40,000 school bonds.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BEAMSVILLE, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The \$6,000 6% 10-installment high school debentures, offered on May 15 (V. 108, p. 1961) were awarded on that date to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto, at 101.90. Date Feb. 1 1919. Int. Feb. 1.

BINBROOK TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—At the election held May 19 the by-law to issue the \$14,000 5 1/2% 10-installment soldiers memorial hall erection debentures mentioned in V. 108, p. 1961, carried by a vote of 122 "for" to 116 "against."

BROCKVILLE, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—The by-law to issue the \$22,000 5 1/2% 10-year site purchasing debentures (V. 108, p. 1851) carried by a vote of 900 "for" to 43 "against," at the election held May 14.

CAPREOL, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On May 10 \$18,775 6% 10-installment school debentures were awarded to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto at 102.06. Other bidders were:

C. H. Burgess & Company	100.00
G. A. Stinson & Company	96.775
A. Dymont & Company	90.00

CARLETON COUNTY (P. O. Ottawa), Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—It is stated that Charles MacNab, County Clerk, will receive bids until May 30 for the \$40,000 5 1/2% road debentures recently authorized.—V. 108, p. 800.

NEW LOANS

\$150,000.00

City of Brunswick, Ga.
5 Per Cent Gold Bonds

Sealed bids will be received by the Mayor and Council of the City of Brunswick, Ga., until

MONDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1919
at 3 o'clock P. M. for all or any part of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000) 5% January and July gold coupon bonds: One hundred and fifty, One Thousand dollar gold bonds of the City of Brunswick, Ga., with January 1, 1920, coupon attached. Six thousand (\$6,000) dollars, due July 1, 1925, and Six Thousand (\$6,000) dollars due annually thereafter on July 1st, until ultimate payment in 1949. These bonds were issued for street paving and have been validated.

All bids must be marked "Bid for Bonds" and accompanied by cashier's or certified check for 2% of the face value of the bonds bid for, which will be applied on the purchase price, if accepted, or returned if rejected. Bidders must be prepared to accept bonds attached to draft for balance of the purchase price, not later than July 1, 1919. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

J. HUNTER HOPKINS,
Mayor.

Brunswick, Ga., May 6th, 1919.

Adrian H. Muller & Son
AUCTIONEERS

OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM STREET
Corner Pine Street

Regular Weekly Sales

OF
STOCKS and BONDS

EVERY WEDNESDAY

At the Exchange Sales Rooms
14-16 Vesey Street

NEW LOANS.

\$1,890,000

City of Fort Worth, Texas
5% BONDS

The City of Fort Worth, Texas, will receive sealed bids on \$1,890,000 5% city bonds dated June 1, 1919, due 10-40 years serially, up to 9:00 A. M. **TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1919**, addressed to James Liston Jr., City Secretary, marked "Bid on Municipal Bonds," and enclosing a certified check for two per cent of the bid. Bonds to be delivered \$1,165,000 July 1 1919 and \$725,000 January 1 1920. The City reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

BOND CALL

BOND CALL.
TOWN OF ANTONITO, COLORADO
WATER BONDS

The Town of Antonito, Colorado, hereby calls in for payment \$25,000 water bonds, issued by the Town of Antonito, dated June 1, 1909, optional June 1, 1919, due June 1, 1924, consisting of bonds numbered from 1 to 50, inclusive, in the denomination of \$500 each; said bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Town Treasurer in Antonito, Colorado, at the banking house of Kountze Brothers in the City of New York, or at the office of Benwell, Phillips, Este & Company, Colorado National Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, on and after June 1, 1919. Interest will cease on the above described bonds sixty days after date of the first publication of this call.

JAS. G. MAIR,
City Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

\$16,400,000

Pays Interest on Time

Has on hand at all times a variety of excellent securities. Buys and sells

Deposits, Current and Reserve

Government, Municipal and

Accounts. Deals in Foreign Ex-

Corporation Bonds.

change. Transacts a General Trust Business.

CAVALIER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—According to reports the issuance of \$4,000 school debentures has been authorized by the Local Government Board.

EDMONTON, Alta.—DEBENTURE ELECTION.—According to reports, an election will be held May 27 to vote on the question of issuing \$260,000 telephone extension debentures.

ELARTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURE AUTHORIZED.—The issuance of \$2,800 school debentures has been authorized by the Local Government Board, it is stated.

HEPBURN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—It is reported that \$1,000 school debentures have been authorized.

HUMBERSTONE TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The \$7,000 6% 5-installment road-machinery-purchasing debentures recently authorized (V. 108, p. 1746) have been awarded, it is stated, to local investors.

KING GEORGE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—An issue of \$600 school debentures was recently awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Saskatoon, it is reported.

LEVIS, Que.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The City Council has authorized the issuance of \$85,900 debentures, it is reported.

L'ORIGINAL.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—The ratepayers recently favored the issuance of \$16,000 road debentures, it is reported.

MINERVA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The Local Government Board has given the district permission to issue \$750 school debentures, according to reports.

MINOTA, Man.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—The town, it is stated, is offering to investors \$30,000 5½% 30-year debentures.

MOHELA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Harris, Read & Co. of Regina have purchased, it is stated, \$2,000 school debentures.

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On May 19, it is reported, the \$210,000 5½% 20-year (straight-term) electric-light-system-extension debentures offered on that date (V. 108, p. 1961) were awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. at 97.66.

OSHAWA, Ont.—DEBENTURES DEFEATED.—At the election held May 10 the by-law to issue \$25,000 5½% town-hall site-purchasing debentures mentioned in V. 108, p. 1961, failed to carry, 269 votes being cast "against" and only 67 "for."

POINT GRAY, B. C.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—At an election held May 10 the ratepayers favored the issuance of the \$175,000 5½% 40-year school debentures mentioned in V. 108, p. 1851.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—DEBENTURE VOTED.—The proposition to issue the \$7,750 6% 10-year fire-hall erection debentures mentioned in V. 108, p. 1851, carried by a vote of 436 to 192 at the election held May 10.

RENFREW, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On May 16, W. L. McKinnon & Co. of Toronto, bidding 105.36, were awarded \$15,520 debentures. Other bidders were:
 C. H. Burgess.....\$16,353.42 Ralph Bird & Coy.....\$16,189.66
 A. E. Ames & Coy..... 16,349.00 R. G. Matthews & Coy..... 16,133.00
 Brent Noxon & Coy..... 16,236.00 MacNeill Graham & Coy..... 16,055.44
 Wood Gundy & Coy..... 16,224.60 W. A. McKenzie & Coy..... 16,062.67
 Geo. A. Stimson & Coy..... 16,303.96 S. Mann..... 15,965.00
 Aemilius Jarvis & Coy..... 16,199.77 Howser Wood & Coy..... 15,890.92

RENFREW COUNTY (P. O. Pembroke), Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—R. J. Roney, County Clerk, will receive bids until June 2 for the following 6% patriotic debentures:
 \$16,000 5 annual installments debentures. First debenture and interest payable at the Bank of Ottawa, Pembroke, on July 2 1919.
 8,000 10 annual installments debentures. First debenture and interest payable at the Bank of Ottawa, Pembroke, on July 2 1919.
 8,000 10 annual installments debentures. First debenture and interest payable at any chartered bank in Pembroke, on Feb. 3 1920.

ST. BRIEUX SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The Local Government Board recently authorized the issuance of \$6,500 school debentures, it is reported.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—The Council is calling for tenders, it is stated, for \$130,000 6% debentures, maturing in 10, 30, and 40 years. Date May 1 1919.

SHELburne, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The Council has passed a by-law to issue \$5,000 hydro-plant extension debentures, it is stated.

SILVER HILLS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The Local Government Board has given the district authority to issue \$10,000 debentures, it is stated.

SPRINGDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—The district has been given authority by the Local Government Board, it is reported, to issue \$1,200 debentures.

VANCISE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, \$2,500 school debentures have been authorized.

VERMILION, Alta.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—The "Financial Post" of Toronto reports the town is offering for sale the \$6,000 7% 20-installment electric-light debentures recently voted.—V. 108, p. 1747.

WALSH VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—Newspaper reports state that the Local Government Board has authorized the issuance of \$3,500 debentures.

WATERDOWN, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—An issue of \$55,000 1-20-year school debentures has been disposed of.

FINANCIAL

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company

New York, January 24th, 1919.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1918.

Premiums on Marine and Inland Transportation Insurance from the 1st January, 1918, to the 31st December, 1918.	\$6,684,891.55
Premiums on Policies not terminated 1st January, 1918.	1,072,550.96
Total Premiums.	\$7,757,442.51
Premiums marked off as terminated from 1st January, 1918, to 31st December, 1918.	\$8,756,508.18
Interest on the Investments of the Company received during the year \$413,106.66	
Interest on Deposits in Banks, Trust Companies, etc.	120,010.84
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses	97,434.51
Losses paid during the year.	\$635,752.01
Less: Salvages	\$339,186.51
Re-insurances.	1,947,733.08
	\$2,186,919.59
	\$1,919,654.05
	\$1,750,937.01
Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums	
Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationary, advertisements, etc.	\$ 996,019.98

A dividend of interest of Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fourth of February next. The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1917 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.
 A dividend of Forty-five per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1918, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the sixth of May next.

By order of the Board, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| EDMUND L. BAYLIES, | PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, | DALLAS B. PRATT, |
| JOHN N. BEACH, | HERBERT L. GRIGGS, | JOHN J. RIKER, |
| NICHOLAS HIDDLE, | SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, | JUSTUS RUPERTI, |
| JAMES BROWN, | WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, | WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, |
| JOHN CLAFLIN, | CHARLES D. LEVERICH, | SAMUEL SLOAN, |
| GEORGE C. CLARK, | HENRY FORBES McCREERY, | WILLIAM SLOANE, |
| J. WILLIAM CLARK, | NICHOLAS F. PALMER, | LOUIS STERN, |
| FREDERIC A. DALLETT, | WALTER WOOD PARSONS, | WILLIAM A. STREET, |
| CLEVELAND H. DODGE, | CHARLES A. PEABODY, | GEORGE E. TURNURE, |
| CORNELIUS ELBERT, | WILLIAM R. PETERS, | GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., |
| G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, | JAMES H. POST, | RICHARD H. WILLIAMS. |
| | CHARLES M. PRATT, | |

CORNELIUS ELBERT, President.
 WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President.
 CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.
 WILLIAM D. WINTER, 3rd Vice-President.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States and State of New York Bonds	\$ 3,463,000.00	Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment	\$ 4,557,029.00
Stocks of the City of New York and Stocks of Trust Companies & Banks	1,385,500.00	Premiums on Unterminated Risks	1,000,934.33
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads	3,069,879.85	Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid	316,762.75
Other Securities	285,410.00	Return Premiums Unpaid	129,017.66
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies	1,000,000.00	Taxes Unpaid	400,000.00
Real Estate cor. Wall Street, William Street and Exchange Place	3,900,000.00	Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks	288,508.92
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 431, Laws of 1887)	75,000.00	Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.	139,296.10
Premium Notes	663,439.52	Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums	22,592.54
Bills Receivable	716,733.36	Income Tax Withheld at the Source	3,739.93
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	286,904.00	Certificates of Profits Outstanding	6,140,100.00
Cash in Bank and in Office	1,972,899.61	Balance	3,825,570.11
Statutory Deposit with the State of Queensland, Australia	4,765.00		
	\$16,823,491.34		\$16,823,491.34
Balance brought down		Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounting to	\$3,825,570.11
Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounting to		Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounting to	95,800.45
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounting to		Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounting to	23,106.40
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate on Staten Island in excess of the Book Value given above, at			462,184.31
The Insurance Department's valuation of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities exceeds the Company's valuation by			63,700.00
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be			\$3,881,835.38

NEW LOANS.

\$212,000

Borough of Farrell, Pennsylvania
 SALE OF BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the municipal authorities of the Borough of Farrell, County of Mercer, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will on the NINTH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, at Eight o'clock p. m., at the Council Chamber in the City building on Spearman Avenue, in the Borough of Farrell, County of Mercer, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, receive and open sealed bids for the sale of Two Hundred and Twelve Thousand (\$212,000) dollars of the bonds of the said borough, authorized by public election held the Twentieth day of April, 1919, the money derived from the sale of said bonds to be used for permanent street improvements and sewer construction. The bonds will be dated May 1st, 1919, and will come due as follows:
 \$25,000 in ten years;
 \$50,000 in fifteen years;
 \$50,000 in twenty years;
 \$37,000 in twenty-five years;
 \$50,000 in twenty-nine years.
 Bidders will bid three ways, 4½, 4¼ and 5 per cent.
 A certified check of \$2,500 must accompany each bid.
 The municipal authorities reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
 Farrell, Pennsylvania, May 15th, 1919.
 JOHN J. NOLAN,
 Borough Secretary.

\$75,000.00

Goldsboro Township, Wayne County
 North Carolina
 SCHOOL BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the Graded Schools of Goldsboro Township, Wayne County, North Carolina, at the Chamber of Commerce rooms in the City of Goldsboro on the 16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, at three o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of \$75,000 school bonds of said Goldsboro Township. Said bonds will be dated July 1, 1919, maturing on the 1st day of July, 1959, will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 each, will bear interest at the rate of five per centum (5%) per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year, both principal and interest of said bonds being payable in gold coin of the United States of America or of equal to the present standard of weight and fineness at some bank to be designated in New York City.
 Proposals will be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked on the outside "Proposals for School Bonds" and addressed to Geo. C. Kornegay, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Goldsboro, North Carolina.
 All bidders are required to deposit a certified check payable to the order of the Board of Trustees of the Graded Schools of Goldsboro Township for two per centum of the amount of bonds bid for to secure said Board of Trustees against any loss from the failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid. The purchaser must pay accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery. Said bonds cannot be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
 By order of the Board of Trustees of the Graded Schools of Goldsboro Township.
 This May 21, 1919.
 GEO. C. KORNEGAY,
 Chairman of Finance Committee.