



### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The break in the stock market early in the week reflected unfavorable happenings of which operators for a decline were not slow to take advantage. The railroad situation is beginning to give grave concern. Two developments of the week have served to accentuate worryment on that account. On Monday morning the daily papers conveyed the intimation that the Railroad Wage Board had decided or would decide in favor of another large wage increase. Accounts in that regard were rather mixed, it being reported that the newest increase was to accrue to the benefit alone of the members of the four railroad brotherhoods, who, the dispatches said, had not shared in the 1918 wage increases. The fact is, the 1918 wage increases under Government control started with these brotherhood men, who at the end of May were awarded additions to their compensation which it was computed would enlarge the pay-rolls of the railroads by no less than \$475,000,000. Now it seems to be proposed to give these same men another \$100,000,000 per annum.

In the article on "The Gravity of the Railroad Situation" in our issue of Jan. 4, we showed that increases in wages to other classes of railroad employees had been on such a lavish scale that the addition to the annual pay-roll of the railroads was approaching a thousand million dollars. The Washington dispatches Monday morning confirmed all this and also showed that the deficit to be borne by the Government in the operation of the roads, by reason of these tremendous wage advances, was steadily increasing—so much so that estimates made by Mr. McAdoo in his testimony before a Congressional Committee only three weeks ago, were already in need of radical revision upward.

With the railroads staggering under the huge load thus imposed upon them as a result of Government control, to now propose to add a further \$100,000,000 or more to their annual burden, is enough to shake the faith of the most confirmed optimist in the future of the carriers. It passes comprehension how any one in his senses can at this time, with the war over, seriously propose further increases in wage scales already so tremendously inflated. There is perhaps room for debate as to whether the time has arrived for reducing wages, since the cost of living has not yet appreciably declined, but that further advances should be discountenanced seems too obvious for argument. What is needed above everything else in order to put industrial affairs on a sound and enduring basis, is a readjustment to the normal in all of the country's economic relations. Such readjustment will manifestly be delayed if labor cost is further increased when in the interest of the general welfare it is so obvious that it should be gradually lowered.

Yet everywhere—not alone in the railroad world, but in all lines of industry—misguided wage earners are demanding shorter hours, or increased pay, or both. This is happening, too, at a time when many men are being thrown out of employment by reason of the stoppage of Government work. To avert strikes the demands of the dissatisfied employees are referred to Wage Boards or War Labor Boards. But these boards are themselves the greatest anomaly in the situation. *They are still functioning on a war basis, when the war is already behind us. The wage earners know—they are sure of some increase*

whenever a wage dispute is referred to these boards. A better appellation for them would be Wage Increase Boards, for the sole reason for their existence appears to be to give a sort of official sanction to wage increases which then afford a basis for price increase on the part of wholesaler and retailer, the additional cost being thus passed along to the final consumer including this self-same wage earner. The situation is apparently much the same in Great Britain. The cablegrams this week have reported numerous labor difficulties there. The victorious countries are having troubles of their own. Labor is in the saddle, bent upon having its own way. The danger is that it will ride rough-shod over economic law until made wiser by experience.

As far as the railroads are concerned, another unfortunate development came Tuesday morning in the announcement that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had overruled the Director-General of Railroads in a rate matter. This proved highly disturbing because it revealed the Commission in its old attitude again. In the stock market, under bear pressure, a further decline in prices was precipitated. The point at issue was one of relative rates to competing localities. Here plainly the right of appeal to an impartial authority (which the Commerce Commission cannot claim to be) ought to exist, otherwise the rankest tyranny might develop. In this instance, however, there appeared force in the Director-General's contention that for the period of the war (the complaint was initiated over a year ago), inasmuch as all profits are on a high basis, "the importance of the relationship of rates and rate adjustments has largely disappeared for the period of the war." The Commission was urged to take "notice that the lumber business, as in fact all business, is not conducted as it was before the United States was drawn into the European war; that shipments are made under permits issued by the Federal Government; that prices are much above normal, and that no matter how high the freight rate the shipper does a profitable business."

This would appear to be a plain statement of the facts of the case, and; in the circumstances, the proper course, it would seem, would have been for the Commission to have asked the petitioners to hold their action in abeyance until the restoration of normal conditions (the complaint, as already stated, was begun over a year ago and the Director-General was not brought into it until he made a general advance of 25% in freight rates all over the country) and then consider the case strictly on its merits. But the Commission, which under Government control has suffered effacement, could not resist the temptation to deal at once a blow to the Director-General and to pose again as the friend of the shipper. So we find it indulging in high sounding platitude by saying: "Indeed, the more abnormal other conditions the greater would seem to be the need for unswerving fidelity to the standards of justice and reasonableness in transportation charges as between competing persons, localities and commodities." The Commission then rules that "the present rates charged for the transportation of lumber and other forest products, from Humboldt Bay points to destinations in Eastern defined territories, Colorado common points and east . . . are, and in the future will be, unreasonable . . . and subject complainants and the Humboldt Bay points to undue and unreasonable prejudice

and disadvantage . . . to the extent that they exceed the rates contemporaneously in effect from California Coast group points to the same destinations."

Whatever the merits of the controversy, in the last analysis it is a reduction in rates as to a particular body of traffic. The courts may or may not sustain the Commission as far as its action against the Director-General is concerned. The larger aspect of the matter is that unless the functions and authority of the Commission are altered, or its authority entirely eliminated, the Commission will, with the return of the roads to their owners, be likely to engage in the same practices in which it indulged so freely before Government control. The railroads would then be confronted with a situation where their pay-rolls had been increased by \$1,000,000,000 a year, while the advances in rates made by the Director-General would by degrees be whittled down as one case after another came up before the Commission for review.

The rate advances are even now proving insufficient to meet the tremendous increase that has been made in the pay-rolls of the roads. What would happen with the Commission at work to nullify these rate advances in large part, need not be left to the imagination. The Commission is composed of very estimable gentlemen. We have never questioned either their intentions or their motives. We believe both to be pure and lofty. The trouble with the Commission from the first has been that it has regarded itself as the champion of the shippers and with that idea in mind it has never been able to find any merit in the railroad side of the case. In its estimation (as judged by the records) it is fulfilling its highest, its only, function when it rules against the carriers. The personnel of the Commission changes repeatedly, but in recent years at least each new member has quickly become imbued with the same notion. Indeed, the notion has been assuming a gradually expanding shape, until the Commission would now appear to look upon itself as the shield and protection of the public and the savior of society.

A judicial attitude in deciding important questions affecting the railroads as well as the public is impossible under such circumstances. The Commission must be held responsible for the desperate plight in which the carriers found themselves when the Government took the roads over to make sure they would function properly during the war. The situation would be a thousand times worse if the Commission should be allowed to meddle with them in the same way in the future. The Commission is a relic of by-gone days. It should be relegated to the cloister where it could pursue its favorite past-time of speculative analysis without regard for the hard and practical facts of every-day life. It can have no place in any scheme of railroad reconstruction which aims at once to promote the interests of the roads and the public, and the welfare of the entire country. The sooner that fact is realized the sooner we will be nearing the end of our railroad troubles.

The latest cotton ginning report—that covering the period from the opening of the season (August 1) down to January 16—would seem to indicate the substantial accuracy of the estimate of the crop made by the Department of Agriculture in December

and, therefore, refute the claims of those in the South who quite regularly each year accuse the Department of overestimating the probable production. In Oklahoma, Louisiana and Florida, the estimates of final outturn have already been exceeded, and there remains to come forward from Texas only 64,000 bales to reach the figure for that State announced in December. Furthermore, in all, to reach the Department's estimate (difference in weights of bales being waived) there is still to be ginned a total of 648,000 bales, or a little less than a year ago.

This ginning report, however, even more than the reports which have recently preceded it, fully confirms short crop expectations and, considered in connection with the monthly statement of consumption, stocks &c. issued by the Bureau of the Census, indicates how slowly the crop is being marketed this season. With the amount ginned to January 1 a little over 11 million bales, there had come upon the market through the ports, overland movement, Southern consumption and 41 leading interior towns during that period less than 6 million bales, or only 58½%, whereas in the preceding season to the same date the total was 7½ million bales, or over 67% of the ginning. Here we have convincing evidence of the holding back of supplies, presumably with the expectation of forcing prices up. An interesting fact is that the Census Bureau at the same time reports stocks on January 1 in consuming establishments, public storage and at compresses as 6,420,439 bales (not including linters) or more than a million bales greater than at the same time a year ago. Meanwhile, there has not been the looked-for appreciation in the value of the staple. On the contrary, the trend of prices has been downward for some little time past, middling uplands in the New York market having dropped from 33 cents on Dec. 28 to 25.60 cents yesterday. There would seem to be no question that with consumption now at a much lower rate than a year ago, supplies in hand and the amount yet to be ginned should be sufficient, without depleting stocks too seriously to meet requirements here and abroad until the next crop begins to move.

In accordance with program, the Peace Conference was formally inaugurated in Paris on Saturday of last week at the great Salle de la Paix of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The first day was devoted to felicitous speechmaking and receptions, the proceedings otherwise being confined to the election of Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, as permanent Chairman of the Conference. An address of welcome by the President of the French Republic, Raymond Poincare, was followed by addresses by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino. Premier Clemenceau's acceptance of the presidency of the Congress outlined the prime questions immediately in sight. Three of these larger general subjects he defined as responsibility for the war, responsibility for crimes during the war, and international labor legislation. The League of Nations, he said, was at the head of the program for the next full session. As the delegations arrived they were greeted by fanfares of trumpets, to quote press dispatches, and military honors were accorded by the troops. President Wilson's arrival at ten minutes to three was the signal for a demonstration from the crowds. He was accompanied by Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and General Bliss.

It was exactly three minutes past three when M. Poincare began his address, and the Peace Conference came into being. As M. Poincare closed, he turned to receive the congratulations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, then he withdrew and President Wilson rose to propose M. Clemenceau as permanent Chairman of the Conference. Lloyd George seconded President Wilson's motion. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, added Italy's tribute, whereupon the election of M. Clemenceau as permanent presiding officer was effected unanimously.

The regulations to govern the proceedings in the Conference were made public on Sunday. The Conference, it was stated, had assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the definite treaty of peace. It would include the representatives of the belligerent, Allied and associated Powers. The belligerent Powers with general interests, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, are to take part in all meetings and commissions. The belligerent Powers with particular interest, Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam and the Czecho-Slovak Republic are to take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed. The neutral Powers and States in process of formation may be heard, either orally or in writing, when summoned by the Powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

In Tuesday's communique it was announced that the Supreme Council of the Great Powers hoped to formulate on Wednesday a concrete proposal designed to clear up the Russian situation. This plan was carried out and a proposition brought forward by President Wilson was unanimously adopted, asking all the Russian factions, including the Bolsheviks, to meet the Allies and Associated Governments at Princes' Island, in the Sea of Marmora, on Feb. 15, the contending factions meantime declaring a truce and suspending all military operations. The joint commission of the Associated Governments will be announced as soon as the Russian factions accept the proposal, which was communicated to them by wireless Wednesday night. The Russian commission would proceed to the meeting place, it was said, probably on a warship, by way of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. We give the text of President Wilson's Russian proposal on a subsequent page of the "Chronicle." It is an historic document and will be read with interest.

Sergius Sazonoff, the former Russian Foreign Minister, under the old regime, and now representing the Government of Yekaterinodar and the Siberian Government at Omsk, at once declared he would not participate in the meeting proposed by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference with the Bolshevik representatives. M. Sazonoff added that he would not go to Princes' Island for the proposed conference between representatives of the various Russian factions and Allied Governments. He added that it was very likely that neither the Government of Admiral Kolchak nor that of General Denikine would send emissaries, for they were fully aware what Bolshevism meant. Whether the effort of

the Great Powers to tranquilize Russia is to succeed or fail is still in the balance. No reply has come from the Bolsheviks, and as the wireless message embodying the proposal of the Associated Powers was not sent until late on Wednesday night, some days may intervene before anything definite is heard from Russia itself.

Substantially complete reports of the recent German election show that the Majority Socialists will have a plurality in the Assembly with a total of 164 votes. The next highest number of members was returned by the Christian People's Party, the former Centrists, who will have 88 members. The distribution of the members by parties will be: Majority Socialists, 164; Christian People's Party, 88; Democrats, 77; German National Party, 34; Minority Socialists, 24; German People's Party, 23; Guelphs, 4; Bavarian Peasants' League, 4; Wurttemberg Bourgeois Party, 2; Peasants' and Workmen's Democratic League, 1.

The German National Assembly will convene at Weimar on Feb. 6 and is expected to be in session about two months. The first business before the Assembly will be the selection of a provisional Government, because the present Government considers its existence at an end with the convening of a Constituent Assembly. The Assembly will then take up the adoption of a constitution. The present Government, as such, will not present any proposal, and the draft prepared by the Ministry of the Interior will be submitted merely as a preliminary suggestion to form the basis of discussion. The obligatory task of the Constituent Assembly will be finished with the adoption of a constitution, but it has the right to make of itself a constituted, instead of a constituting body, and this will probably be done. In that case the Assembly will be obliged to regulate tax and financial questions by legislation. The peace question probably will not be considered, as it is not expected that the Germans will be admitted to the Peace Conference before the adjournment of the Assembly.

Advices cabled from London this week have indicated a generally irregular situation in the financial market there. The splendid results of the continuing war loan which closed officially on Saturday last had a stimulating influence on Monday's markets, but this was not continued. Details of the loan itself were made public on Tuesday, and, as expected, revealed a total of war bond sales exceeding all previous records, no less than £1,600,591,000 having been subscribed. The Bank of England reported subscriptions of £102,980,000 in the week ending Jan. 18, this figure not including the sales by the post offices, which for the preceding week totaled £1,173,000, while sales of savings certificates for the week ending Jan. 11 were £2,750,000, bringing the aggregate to £283,802,000. These bond sales began in October 1917 and have averaged £100,000,000 per month.

The result of continuous offerings having been so successful, the British Treasury has decided to continue this feature in the new issue which will begin on Feb. 1. Details of the new offering were made public early in the week by Sir Hardman Lever, representative of the British Treasury in this country. The new bonds, it was stated, would not carry any rights of conversion into any past or future war

loans, and the issue of seven-year bonds would be discontinued. The new issue will be 5% bonds (subject to income tax) for five and ten years and 4% (income tax compounded) bonds for ten years. As in the case of the last series, the issue price of the 5% bonds will be par and that of the 4% bonds 101½; the five-year 5% bonds will be redeemed at 102 and the ten-year at 105. The 4% bonds will be redeemed at par.

Another extensive combination of British industrial interests for the purpose of handling increased post-war trade is contained in the announcement of the formation of the Belfast Irish Linen Corporation comprising 116 firms, for the purpose of opening propaganda in the United States. The corporation will send £90,000 here in three years, and will have its own trade mark.

The British Treasury statement for the week ending Jan. 18 showed a deficit in Treasury balances of over £400,000, there having been an increase in expenses over revenues. The week's expenditures total £38,960,000 (against £28,295,000 for the week ended Jan. 11), while the total outflow, including repayments of Treasury bills and other items, was £135,867,000, against £137,310,000 last week. Receipts from all sources totaled £135,404,000, which compares with £137,310,000 the previous week. Of this total, revenues contributed £27,331,000, against £21,565,000 the week before; war savings certificates were £2,200,000, against £2,300,000, and other debts incurred £2,099,000, against £5,335,000. War bonds reached a total of £42,148,000, as contrasted with £26,862,000. There were no advances. New issues of Treasury bills equaled £61,474,000, in comparison with £81,098,000, the the previous week. Treasury bills outstanding aggregate £1,094,666,000. The Exchequer balance now stands at £8,148,000.

Little of a financial nature is coming forward by cable from Paris at the moment, so keen is the interest in and so full the accounts of the Peace Conference. Prices on the Paris Bourse are being maintained. The Supreme Council of Supply and Relief at its meeting Monday adopted a recommendation that Inter-allied Relief Commissions be appointed for Trieste, Bucharest and Constantinople. Herbert C. Hoover, the Director-General of Relief, presided at the meeting. The Council decided to send a letter to Marshal Foch asking him to take immediate measures under the armistice to secure the transport of foodstuffs through Danzig for Poland. Measures were taken to provision Finland and also obligate Germany to feed the Russian prisoners in Germany.

There is very slight suggestion in the news from Berlin regarding actual financial conditions in Germany—in fact, it is extremely doubtful whether business is in progress on the German Stock exchanges. Despite measures taken on Dec. 21 to prevent the export of German securities and money to neighboring countries, a lively traffic continues, according to advices received by way of The Hague. Reports have it that during the last few weeks many Germans and Austrians have been crossing the Dutch frontier with money in order to speculate in Holland. This in future will be stopped by Dutch sentries for fear that they are revolutionaries. Large sums have

also been arriving in registered letters. The Frankfurter "Zeitung" says that it is obviously no longer to Germany's advantage to export German bank notes, and refers to the Imperial Bank's preventive measures of printing all new bank notes in other colors. "The new green notes" says the paper, "are thus indicated as not having been in foreign countries during German occupation, but as having been brought in later for speculation, especially in Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine. Smugglers of notes are apparently not to be scared by any measures, and are up to all sorts of tricks to get the old notes across the border. In Berlin, agents are already offering 1½% more for old notes which can be paid with German checks. It is an unfortunate fact that German bankers appear to be lending a helping hand to these transactions." The paper proposes a sharper watch on the frontier, pointing out that more Dutch paper money is arriving in Germany. Doubtless the prospect of tremendous new taxes, a list of which has just been published in Germany, leads to the desire to export as much wealth as possible. The Industrialists' organ, the Cologne "Volkszeitung," remarks indignantly that a big philanthropist, who has given tremendous sums of money during the war will be obliged to pay taxes on these sums. It states that while the new law sets forth that these charities will be taken into consideration, this point should be made definite by the State.

The total debt of Austria-Hungary last October was 84,090,000,000 crowns. Austria's debt was 43,000,000,000 crowns. A commission appointed to investigate the question of the German-Austrian share of these liabilities finds that its proportion, assuming that the other States of the former Empire pay their share, amounts to 25,000,000,000 crowns.

Marshal Foch demanded \$12,000,000,000 from Germany at the armistice negotiations at Treves, State Secretary Erzberger stated to the German Government, according to a Berlin dispatch. Of this sum \$7,500,000,000 was for indemnity as a result of damage done by the Germans to Northern France and Belgium and \$5,000,000,000 for other damages. As a guarantee for payment the Allies demanded control of German railways and forests, it was stated.

No change has been noted in official discount rates at leading European centres from 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 continues to be quoted at 3 17-32% for sixty days and ninety days. Call money in London remains as heretofore at 3%. So far as can be learned, no reports have been received by cable of open market rates at other European centres.

The Bank of England announced a loss in its stock of gold on hand of £256,614, but as a result of a contraction of £677,000 in note circulation, total reserve showed a gain of £421,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities continues to advance and is now 19.32%, as against 19.14% last week. In the corresponding week of 1918 it was 19¾% and in 1914 51%. Public deposits were reduced £951,000, although other deposits increased £1,776,000, and Government securities £267,000. Loans (other securities) were expanded £154,000. Threadneedle

Street's gold holdings aggregate £80,287,602. A year ago the total on hand was £58,914,686, in 1917 £56,623,040 and in 1914 £43,634,723. Reserves total £29,716,000, as against £32,141,781 in 1918 and £36,288,135 the year before. Loans now stand at £79,041,000, in comparison with £95,214,194 and £37,836,208 one and two years ago respectively. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £473,530,000, which compares with £458,680,000 last week and £403,780,000 a year ago. Our special correspondent is not as yet able to give details by cable of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week, inasmuch as the Bank has not resumed publication of such reports. We append a tabular statement of comparisons:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
	Jan. 22.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 27.
Circulation.....	69,021,000	45,222,905	39,784,905	33,829,825	34,704,540
Public deposits.....	27,217,000	41,814,592	50,721,310	62,875,042	47,393,479
Other deposits.....	126,573,000	124,440,103	139,231,596	100,961,107	117,593,838
Govt. securities.....	62,933,000	56,839,851	133,879,476	32,838,661	21,324,338
Other securities.....	79,041,000	95,214,194	37,836,208	112,204,700	108,836,570
Reserve notes & coin	29,716,000	32,141,781	36,288,135	36,844,742	52,911,577
Coin and bullion.....	80,287,602	58,914,686	56,623,040	52,224,567	69,166,177
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	19.30%	19.33%	19.10%	22.40%	32.13%
Bank rate.....	5%	5%	5½%	5%	5%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement reports an additional gain of 3,111,525 francs in the gold item this week. The total gold holdings now aggregate 5,499,318,250 francs, comparing with 5,360,655,414 francs last year and 5,121,024,196 francs the year previous; of these amounts 2,037,108,484 francs were held abroad in 1919 and 1918, and 1,794,122,812 francs in 1917. During the week silver was increased by 426,000 francs, advances rose 5,139,000 francs, Treasury deposits gained 48,638,000 francs and general deposits were augmented by 235,764,000 francs. Bills discounted, on the other hand, fell off 86,945,000 francs. Note circulation registered a further expansion of 93,848,000 francs, bringing the amount outstanding up to the new high total of 32,172,511,000 francs. This compares with 23,162,633,805 francs in 1918 and with 17,328,198,440 francs in 1917. In 1914, just prior to the outbreak of war the total outstanding was but 6,683,184,785 francs. Comparison of the various items in this week's return with the statement of last week and corresponding dates in 1918 and 1917, is as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Gold Holdings	Changes for Week		Status as of	
	Jan. 23 1919.	Jan. 23 1918.	Jan. 24 1918.	Jan. 25 1917.
In France..... Inc.	3,111,525	3,462,209,766	3,323,546,929	3,326,901,383
Abroad..... No change		2,037,108,484	2,037,108,484	1,794,122,812
Total..... Inc.	3,111,525	5,499,318,250	5,360,655,414	5,121,024,196
Silver..... Inc.	426,000	317,043,446	247,919,010	281,970,206
Bills discounted... Dec.	86,945,000	1,436,212,600	893,839,433	694,378,993
Advances..... Inc.	5,139,000	1,207,513,500	1,220,491,306	1,277,773,238
Note circulation... Inc.	93,848,000	32,172,511,000	23,162,633,805	17,328,198,440
Treasury deposits. Inc.	48,638,000	95,618,000	60,017,741	49,302,494
General deposits... Inc.	235,764,000	1,696,160,000	2,835,178,050	2,304,708,965

In its statement for the week as of Jan. 7, the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Gold was reduced 1,827,000 marks; coin 2,432,000 marks, while bills discounted registered the enormous contraction of 1,443,933,000 marks. Deposits were also heavily decreased, in round numbers 1,410,317,000 marks. Liabilities decreased 23,733,000 marks, investments 1,950,000 marks and reserve 172,000 marks. There were increases of 45,647,000 marks in Treasury notes, 743,000 marks in other notes, 4,219,000 marks in advances, 112,000 marks in securities and 148,844,000 marks in circulation. The German Bank's gold holdings are reported at 2,260,176,000 marks.

Last week's statement of New York associated banks and trust companies, issued on Saturday, registered a moderate increase in both aggregate and surplus reserves (a large increase in Government deposits having made this possible), although loans, as a result of the recent new corporate financing, were expanded no less than \$44,718,000. There was an increase of \$8,434,000 in net demand deposits to \$3,960,733,000 (Government deposits of \$333,469,000 deducted), and of \$2,512,000 in net time deposits. This was an increase in Government deposits for the week of over \$119,000,000, which represents the turning over of funds to the banks incidental to the new issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Cash in vaults (members of the Federal Reserve banks) decreased \$9,521,000 to \$101,936,000 (not counted as reserve). Reserves in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks increased \$8,700,000 to \$568,624,000, while the reserves in own vaults (State banks and trust companies) gained \$222,000 to \$10,862,000, and reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) expanded \$409,000 to \$11,334,000. The gain in aggregate reserves totaled \$9,331,000, thus bringing the amount on hand to \$590,820,000, in comparison with \$556,809,000 held at the same time a year ago. Surplus was expanded \$8,028,280, and now stands at \$66,638,550, as against \$67,676,230 in 1918. These figures are based in both instances on reserves of 13% for member banks of the Federal Reserve system, but not counting cash in vaults held by these banks, which last Saturday amounted to \$101,936,000. Reserve requirements showed an expansion of \$1,302,720. The Bank statement is given in fuller detail in a subsequent section of the "Chronicle."

In local money circles further ease is apparent, offerings being sufficient for all routine requirements. Secretary Glass has announced that the "Victory Loan" will be the last formal war loan. This does not mean that there is to be any sudden stoppage of Governmental borrowing. It merely means that in the future the Government will depend upon banking operations. England is desirous of floating a loan here as also are several of our other Allies. The Treasury Department has not yet decided whether such action would be advisable. A high Treasury official states that there is no information in the Department of the alleged plan to float such a British loan in the United States. It is conceivable that the idea has been broached to the President in London or Paris, but nothing has yet come here in regard to it and doubt is expressed at the probability of such a move. J. P. Morgan & Co., representing the British Government, announced that they are now able to state definitely that they have completed the organization of a group of banks and bankers which has underwritten the conversion upon Feb. 1 of such of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% notes as mature upon that date and as remain unconverted. The group in general will be made up of those issuing houses and banks which took part in the original offering of the notes on Feb. 1 1917. The bonds into which the Feb. 1 notes will be converted are the twenty year 5½% bonds of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated Feb. 1 1917 and maturing Feb. 1 1937. They are the direct obligation of Great

Britain and are payable in New York, as to both principal and interest, in gold, or at the option of the holder in London at the fixed rate of exchange of \$4.86½. Holders of the notes due Feb. 1 have the privilege to convert on or before that date, as the British Government has waived its right to demand ten days' notice of such intention. Notes which are not presented for conversion will be purchased by the group at par and accrued interest.

Dealing with specific rates for money, call loans this week covered a range of 3¾@5%, as against 4@5½% a week ago. Monday's maximum was 4¼%, while the low was 3¾% with 4% the rate for renewals. On Tuesday the high was advanced to 5%, the low to 4½%, and this was also the renewal basis. Wednesday's range was 4¾@5%, with renewals negotiated at 5%. On Thursday 5% was the highest, 4½% the low and 5% the ruling rate. Friday only one rate was quoted, 4¾% being the high and low for the day, also the basis at which renewals were made. These quotations are for loans on mixed collateral. "All industrials" continue to be quoted at ½ of 1% higher. For fixed maturities further ease was shown and it is reported that some loans have been negotiated at 5% for five and six months' funds, the lowest rate in quite some time. The range of quotations is now 5% for sixty days (unchanged from last week), 5% for ninety days, against 5@5¼, and 5@5¼ for four, five and six months, against 5¼% last week. Time funds were more readily available, but only a moderate volume of business was transacted. In the corresponding week of 1918 sixty-day and ninety-day and four months' funds were quoted at 5½@5¾%, and five and six months' at 5½@6%.

Commercial paper rates remain at 5@5¼% for sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character, and names not so well known at 5¼@5½%. A good demand for high grade notes was reported and transactions attained quite substantial proportions.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances ruled firm and were quotably unchanged. Here also greater activity was noted, due, of course, to the increased ease in money rates, and brokers now look for a perceptible broadening of the market for acceptances in the not distant future. Demand loans on bankers' acceptances continue to be quoted at 4¼%. Detailed quotations follow:

	Ninety Days	Spot	Delivery Sixty Days	Delivery Thirty Days	Delivery within 30 Days
Eligible bills of member banks	4½@4¾	4½	4½@4¾	4¾@4	4½ bid
Eligible bills of non-member banks	4½@4¾	4½	4½@4¾	4¾@4	4½ bid
Ineligible bills	5¼@5	5¼	5¼@5	5¼@5	0 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	RESERVE BANKS											
	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Albany	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Omaha	San Francisco
<b>Discounts—</b>												
Within 15 days, incl. member banks' collateral notes	4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
15 to 60 days' maturity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
61 to 90 days' maturity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Agricultural and live-stock paper over 90 days	5	5	5	5½	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Secured by U. S. certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds—												
Within 15 days, including member banks' collateral notes	4	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
15 to 90 days' maturity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
<b>Trade Acceptances—</b>												
to 60 days' maturity	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
15 to 90 days' maturity	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½

1 Rate of 3 to 4½% for 1-day discounts in connection with the loan operations of the Government. Rates for discounted bankers' acceptances maturing within 15 days, 4%; within 16 to 60, days 4½%; and within 61 to 90 days, 4¾%.  
 2 Rate of 4% on paper secured by Fourth Liberty Loan bonds where paper discounted has been taken by discounting member banks at rate not exceeding interest rate on bonds.  
 3 Fifteen days and under, 4¾%.  
 Note 1. Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate 4%.  
 Note 2. Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.  
 Note 3. In case the 60-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the 15-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within 15 days will be taken at the lower rate.  
 Note 4. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of 15-day paper, the Federal Reserve banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for 90-day paper of the same class.

Sterling exchange continues to reflect present unsettled conditions, in that trading operations are practically at a standstill and rates little more than nominal. Some interest has been shown in the report that Government restrictions on exchange are soon to be modified, but it is not thought likely that anything of the sort will be attempted until the actual conclusion of peace. The fact that mail accommodations were again considerably below normal was an added influence in the general dullness.

As regards the day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday ruled dull but without quotable change; demand remained at 4 7580@4 75 13-16, cable transfers at 4 7655@4 76 9-16, and sixty days at 4 73½@4 73½. Monday's market showed no perceptible increase in activity, though there was a firm undertone throughout, with demand a small fraction higher, at 4 75 13-16; cable transfers continued at 4 7655@4 76 9-16, and sixty days at 4 73½@4 73½. Transactions on Tuesday were again light in volume and trading featureless; quotations, however, were maintained at the levels of the previous day. On Wednesday sterling rates remained stationary, with business almost at a standstill the greater part of the day; demand was still pegged, at 4 75 13-16; cable transfers at 4 7655@4 76 9-16, and sixty days at 4 73½@4 73½. Dulness was still the feature of Thursday's dealings and quoted rates rules unchanged. On Friday a slightly easier tone developed and demand declined to 4 75¾@4 75 13-16; this was due chiefly to a lack of inquiry as the market was duller than ever; other rates remained unaltered. A falling off in good mail accommodation was held to be responsible in large measure for the extreme dullness. Closing quotations were 4 73½ for sixty days, 4 75¾ for demand and 4 76 9-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4 75 11-16, sixty days at 4 72¾, ninety days at 4 71 7-16, documents for payment at 4 72½ and seven-day grain bills at 4 75. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4 75 11-16. Two small shipments of gold, totaling in all \$400,000, were engaged for export to South America this week. It is thought that this is likely to mark the beginning of a larger export movement in the early future.

Dulness was the outstanding feature of the week's operations in Continental exchange. Prominent international bankers attribute the present abnormal inactivity to a combination of causes, chief of which may be mentioned continued Government restrictions upon foreign exchange dealings, inadequate steamship facilities and the unsettled trade conditions. Probably, however, the most potent factor at the present moment is the more or less general disposition evinced among leading operators to await the outcome of the Peace Conference. Rate fluctuations were trivial and without definite trend in either direction. French exchange was a shade lower for the week. Lire continue to be quoted at the official rates previously arranged, and rubles are

still entirely nominal. German and Austrian exchange is not as yet quoted on this market. Some bankers are quoting Belgian exchange at 5 62 for checks and 5 64 for cables. The official London check rate in Paris finished at 25.98, the same as a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre closed at 5 45<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, against 5 45<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; cable transfers at 5 45<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, against 5 45; commercial sight at 5 46<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, against 5 46<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, and commercial sixty days at 5 51<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, against 5 51<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub> a week ago. Lire finished without change from 6 36 for bankers' sight bills and 6 35 for cables. Rubles continue to be quoted nominally at 14 for checks and 15 for cables. Greek exchange remains as heretofore at 5 16<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> for checks and 5 15 for cables.

The neutral exchanges have moved irregularly, with a tendency towards lower levels. In marked contrast with the firmness shown last week, Swiss francs were heavy and recorded a decline of 5 centimes. Guilders and pesetas were fractionally lower, and the same is true of Scandinavian rates. These movements, however, were largely a reflection of the fluctuations in the European markets, as trading here was exceptionally quiet. A cable dispatch from The Hague states that "the Government has laid before the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament for approval conventions concluded between Holland and France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States. To France and Italy and Great Britain, Holland grants certain credits against their Treasury bills. Under the agreement with the American Government the Netherlands will make deposits in American banks with a view to stabilizing exchange."

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished at 41<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, against 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; cables at 41 15-16, against 42<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; commercial sight at 41 11-16, against 42 3-16, and commercial sixty days at 41 5-16, against 41 13-16 on Friday of last week. Swiss exchange closed at 4 89 and cables at 4 86, in comparison with 4 84 and 4 81 a week ago. Copenhagen checks finished at 26<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> and cables 26<sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, against 26.62<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> and 26.87<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Checks on Sweden closed at 28.50 and cables 28<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, against 28<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and 29, while checks on Norway closed at 27.50 and cables 27<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, against 27.75 and 28.00 the week before. Spanish pesetas closed at 20.07 for checks and 20.15 for cables. This compares with 20.12 and 20.20 in the week preceding.

With regard to South American quotations, the rate for checks on Argentina was slightly firmer early in the week, but later declined and closed at 44.60 for checks and 44.75 for cables, the same as a week ago. For Brazil the check rate finished at 25.35 and cables at 25.50 (unchanged). Chilean exchange continues to be quoted at 10 7-16, with Peru still at 50.125@50.375.

Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hong Kong, 78@78<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, against 79<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@79.45; Shanghai, 119<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@121, against 126@126<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; Yokohama, 52<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, against 52@52<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Manila, 49<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@50<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, against 49.65@49.75; Singapore, 56<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@56<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, against 56.20@56.30; Bombay, 36<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>@36<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (unchanged), and Calcutta (cables), 36<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@37 (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$7,117,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Jan. 24. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$10,874,000, while the shipments have reached \$3,757,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal

Reserve operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$96,646,000, 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 \$89,529,000, as follows:

Week ending Jan. 24.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$10,874,000	\$3,757,000	Gain \$7,117,000
Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and gold exports.....	39,349,000	135,995,000	Loss 96,646,000
Total.....	\$50,223,000	\$139,752,000	Loss \$89,529,000

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

Banks of	Jan. 23 1919.			Jan. 24 1918.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	£ 80,287,602	£	80,287,602	£ 58,914,686	£	58,914,686
France a.....	138,488,390	12,680,000	151,168,390	132,941,860	9,880,000	142,821,860
Germany.....	113,008,300	976,000	113,984,300	120,301,600	5,727,350	126,028,950
Russia *.....	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000
Aus-Hun c.....	11,008,000	2,289,000	13,297,000	51,578,000	12,140,000	63,718,000
Spain.....	88,140,000	25,588,000	113,728,000	78,680,000	28,294,000	106,974,000
Italy.....	37,071,000	3,000,000	40,071,000	33,364,000	3,205,000	36,569,000
Nether'ds.....	59,535,000	722,000	60,257,000	58,098,000	578,300	58,676,300
Nat. Bel. b.....	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000
Switz'land.....	16,542,000	2,429,000	18,971,000	14,389,000	-----	14,389,000
Sweden.....	15,868,000	-----	15,868,000	13,104,000	-----	13,104,000
Denmark.....	10,812,000	135,000	10,947,000	9,622,000	137,000	9,759,000
Norway.....	6,720,000	-----	6,720,000	6,414,000	-----	6,414,000
<b>Tot. week.....</b>	<b>719,510,792</b>	<b>80,794,000</b>	<b>780,304,792</b>	<b>722,437,146</b>	<b>72,996,550</b>	<b>795,433,696</b>
<b>Prev. week.....</b>	<b>721,298,445</b>	<b>80,561,760</b>	<b>781,860,205</b>	<b>721,821,364</b>	<b>73,892,150</b>	<b>795,713,514</b>

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

\* No figures reported since October 29 1917.

c Figures for both years are those given by "British Board of Trade Journal" for Dec. 7 1917.

b August 6 1914 in both years.

### THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

The national elections, held on Sunday throughout Germany, have resulted in such a way as to give a distinct turn of stability to the European political situation. Before they were held there was legitimate doubt on two points—first, as to whether the voting would not be violently obstructed by the forces of anarchy and disorder; second, as to whether the vote itself might not leave the political domination of Germany either in the hands of an extremely radical majority, or else in such a variety of minority factions as to prevent effective organization. In either case, the problems of ratifying the treaty of peace, of providing for Germany's payment of indemnity, and of preventing the spread of anarchy throughout Europe, would have been very difficult.

In nearly all respects, the outcome is reassuring. Of the nine political parties which appealed to the German voters, three parties control nearly 80% of the delegates elected to the new National Assembly. Out of the total of 421 delegates chosen on Sunday, 164 belong to the Majority Socialist Party, which represents the old Moderate Socialists, who were an organized party even before the war; 91 to the so-called Christian People's Party, the former "Clericals," and 77 to the Democratic Party, representing a coalition of the old Liberals and Progressives. The Independent Socialists, of whom politicians of Bolshevik tendencies are a part, though probably only a small part, and which profess the more extreme Socialist doctrines, elected only 24 delegates out of the 421.

As the result stands, therefore, no single party holds a majority. Even the Majority Socialists can obtain a majority only through combining with one of the two other parties, more conservative than themselves, which stand next on the list. But they can obtain it through combination with one other party, and the natural inference from the figures is that the 164 Majority Socialists and the 77 German Democrats will work together for a moderate program. "Such an arrangement," the London "Times," comments, "would produce the



one result which concerns the Allies and the United States. It would give Germany a strong Government with the indisputable moral right to bind the German State and people. Hitherto we [the Allies] have had no direct representatives of the German people to deal with. These elections furnish such representatives."

That the result of this first popular election under republican Germany has a highly important bearing on the whole European situation, no one will doubt. On that result depended very largely two vital questions—first, Germany's own political status, the nature of which would necessarily determine the effectiveness of the conclusion of peace and of the agreement of peace terms; second, the prospect for or against the extension to other nations than Russia of the deliberate political anarchy embodied in the Bolshevik rule at Petrograd. If Germany, like Russia, had passed under the actual control of mad fanatics, with consequent disintegration of the old German State, and thereby had set up virtually irresponsible governments, it would have been difficult to treat with any confidence for peace.

Bolshevist Russia showed in its negotiations of last year with Germany how useless an agreement with such a government would be. Even with a situation in which the Lenine-Trotsky Government was already resolved upon peace on whatever terms, in which they were under German influence, and in which the German envoys were encouraging the political disruption of Russia, the immediate result was a condition in which Germany was able to enforce the ratified terms of peace only through an army of continued occupation. When a situation somewhat similar to that which lately existed in Germany arose in France after the Prussian victory of 1871, and Paris was in the hands of the Bolsheviks of that day, Bismarck declared, and the French statesmen recognized, that no conclusive arrangement of peace would be possible until the French people had elected a stable and responsible government and the forces of anarchy had been put down. As a matter of fact, the French elections of that year were held, like the German elections of last Sunday, while the enemy's army was encamped in the defeated nation's territory. But last Sunday's vote in Germany, again like the French elections of 1871, appears to insure a government with which the Allies can treat regarding final terms of peace.

The complete collapse of the Liebknecht demonstration—first through application of armed force against the mob at Berlin, and next through the absolutely decisive vote of the German people against the anarchist propaganda—has an even larger significance. It had been pretty plainly evident that Petrograd itself was basing its hopes for continuance of the Bolshevik regime, even in Russia, on the creation of similar conditions in Germany. That Russian influence was at work in support of the so-called "Spartacan revolt" was a matter of public knowledge. Undoubtedly, the hope of success in such propaganda was based on belief that disaffection would break out in the returning army; an expectation by no means unreasonable, either in the light of Russia's own experience, or of general principles. Had the expectation been fulfilled, it is certain that Central Europe would have been given up to anarchist propaganda; for how long, and with what effect on

Germany and on other European countries, it would have been difficult to say.

But the outcome has been almost the *reductio ad absurdum* of the Bolshevik propaganda. Formidable as the Liebknecht revolt during a few days appeared to be, and tragical as were some of its incidents, its ending was not only inglorious but on the verge of the ridiculous. When the self-styled advocates of popular rule, after beginning by seizure of public buildings, end by attempting to smash the ballot boxes and to scatter the ballots cast at a free popular election, their real attitude is made perfectly plain to everybody. Not even a revolutionary faction would destroy the contents of a ballot box, if it imagined that its own candidates would have anything approaching a majority of the votes contained in it. The action was, therefore, the plainest possible confession, both that the Liebknecht party was numerically a negligible minority even in Berlin, and that this minority nevertheless intended to impose its will by violence on the overwhelming majority of the German people.

It is not strange that, realizing the significance of these facts, the people of Berlin should have broken into violence on their own account against the rioters, and that the leaders of the revolt should have been killed, not by the Government, but by the soldiers and the people. But the still larger inference which European people will infallibly draw is that, although the Russian Bolsheviks gained their political control through forcibly dispersing regularly elected legislative bodies which opposed them, rather than by breaking up ballot boxes, nevertheless they too are in a minority in their own country, and no better warranted in their usurpation because their methods of force succeeded where Liebknecht's failed.

The political test of Germany is not by any means ended through this successful appeal to the people. We have yet to see what sort of constitution will be adopted by the convention thus elected, and what sort of legislation will follow. As yet, the only light thrown on this question is the plan drafted by the Ebert Provisional Government for submission to that convention. This plan copies the general framework of the American Government; dividing Germany into ten or twelve federated States, with a national legislature of two houses, members of one house being chosen by popular vote in districts throughout Germany, and members of the other being selected by the Federal States themselves, all men and women over twenty being entitled to vote by secret ballot. It is noticeable that even this preliminary draft divides the present Kingdom of Prussia into four separate States, consisting of Berlin and its environs, Silesia, Brandenburg, and a fourth State comprising the rest of Prussia. This is manifestly designed to do away with the preponderance which Prussia, under the constitution prepared with that object by Bismarck, has always exercised in the policies of the German Empire. The other proposed States comprise Saxony, Westphalia, Hesse, Rhineland, Erfurt, German Austria, and presumably Bavaria.

This new form of government might work well or ill; it would come into existence in a stormy period and in the face of the heavy handicap of the penalties which Germany must pay for her guilt in the present war—penalties which will strain to the uttermost the

taxpaying power and economic resources of the Teutonic States. Nevertheless, the nature of the proposal, taken along with last Sunday's vote, is a cheering sign of a return to orderly government. It shows that preservation of internal as well as external peace is uppermost in the minds of Germany's citizens. Perhaps it may even be said that this process of what might be called political analysis and synthesis is really in line with German mentality as we know it.

However that may be, the constitution as now established is of the first importance to the pacification and reconstruction of Europe. The wisest conclusions at the Paris Peace Conference might have left the European situation in doubt and confusion if there was no responsible German government to deal with, or if Bolshevik anarchy were spreading westward beyond the Russian border. Furthermore, obscure as the problem remains of political, social and industrial Russia, there is no possibility of doubt that the moral effect of Germany's rejection of Bolshevik ideas and her formation of an orderly popular government will be very great in Russia itself, and will help toward the solution of that problem. It may have profound effect on the outcome of the conference with the opposing political factions of Russia which the Allies at Paris have called.

#### *THE UNWISDOM OF EXPECTING THE IMPOSSIBLE.*

Many good people are going to be disappointed over the work of the Peace Conference. The Conference is a group of hard-headed men who, in the main, know what they want, and may be counted upon to have already discovered that this can only be acquired by give and take. It is going to be a conference of compromises.

Similar assemblies have usually been dominated by one or two powerful personalities; this one apparently is not. Two features already are apparent: one is the general good-will, especially among the representatives of the great Powers. To this Mr. Wilson has greatly contributed. In the face of the abundant criticism at home of his going abroad, it must be admitted that from the hour of his arrival he has won the personal regard of all who have met him, and this has increased with his going about; while nothing that he has said or done seems to have diminished it; but, on the contrary, his bearing toward people of all sorts and his various addresses have developed this good-will into sincere respect and warm personal regard. This may now be seen to be characteristic of the feeling prevailing in the Conference. The other feature of the Conference already manifest is its purpose to deal primarily if not exclusively with the greater matters. Secondary concerns, and especially those which are likely to provoke sharp difference of opinion or which turn mainly on indeterminate detail, are to be put aside. Whether because of the pressure of time or from policy the Conference is evidently going to confine itself to the main issues and to leave many things to be settled by and by.

It will be well, therefore, for all who are following its sessions to keep in mind what those main concerns are. The claims of humanity cannot be deferred. Fighting, whether in the streets of Berlin or in Russia, must cease, as the condition alone upon which the terms of peace can be fixed. Starving

populations must be fed, and the re-establishment of the regions devastated by the Central Powers in France, Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Rumania and Asia Minor must be provided for with so much of restitution and compensation as is determined.

Then will come up the great question of the war itself, the responsibility for it, its cause, its conduct, the effect it has produced upon the world, and its prevention in the future. These all require a clear and definite understanding of the main issue.

On the one hand, men are saying war is inevitable, the human animal will fight; in which case this war was only an incident. On the other hand, many are eloquently advocating the validity of certain great principles, the supreme need of truth, righteousness, love, honor and the fear of God among men, to do away with all war. It is well to bear in mind that these teachings of the Gospel of Christ have for some two thousand years been preached as eloquently in every land into which Christianity has come, and in none more so perhaps than in Germany, and yet nowhere for centuries has war waged more frequently or with more terrible barbarity.

The fact is that when Christianity was launched the world everywhere accepted, and generally without question, the right of dominion lodged in superior Force. Human society had made great advance through the ages, but it had not outgrown or repudiated the thought that, at least for the State and its ruler, Might makes Right. Christianity began with the individual. It obviously could not at once reconstruct Society. It made little or no progress with the State. Indeed, soon the State in the person of its ruler adopted it without any change in the governing theory of the State; and in turn the Church found it convenient to assume for its head the same theory; the Pope became the head of a State and then of all States. "For 1,100 years, from the first Constantine to the last, the Christian Empire was as despotic as the pagan."\* There was many a struggle by small groups against this inherent right of dominion in those who had the power, but they were futile, and the right of the ruler remained, and had become God-given. Luther and the leaders of the great German Reformation found it convenient to accept the aid of the neighbor kings and princes against the Pope. They passed on unimpaired the two doctrines of the Divine Right of Kings and Passive Obedience. The ancient dominion of organized Force remained unimpaired after fifteen hundred years of the Christian religion.

Just as many a man has to-day a religion for himself and his family, and finds peace with it, while he never thinks of applying it to his business, so Christendom was content to regard the State as an institution belonging to a different realm, one in which the teachings of the Gospel of Christ did not apply. Learned works have in recent times been written in English no less than in German, justifying this doctrine and definitely affirming that the principles of Jesus Christ, and even the Golden Rule, have no reference to the State; and we all are familiar with the charge that "Politics should be kept out of the pulpit."

At last the day came when in the development of human society and in the plan of God the conflict had to be fought out. Humanity had won successively freedom of conscience, freedom of the State from control of the Church, and finally freedom of the

\* Article in "Quarterly Review," January 1878.

individual within the State. Now men everywhere must be free. Through two centuries the Prussian King had been a growing protagonist of the doctrine of Divine Right embodied in the Czars, the Emperors, the Kings and the Princes of Central Europe. After the overthrow of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna, at the Congress of Verona these Powers definitely united and conspired to crush the rising spirit of Democracy and to shut out from Europe the possibility of free States. It was then and in protest that the Monroe Doctrine was born. In 1914 the issue was joined. The Prussian King had become the German Emperor and his challenge as Vice-Regent of God for God-given dominion was issued to the world. The Day had come; the challenge was accepted, and the war has been fought. The ancient enemy has been defeated; the duty of the Peace Conference is to make that defeat permanent. That is the supreme issue. All others are wrapped up in it.

Human society is not only to be permitted, it is challenged, to become henceforth free to govern itself by the same principles that are given of God to apply among men individually. The State, no less than the Church and the individual man, is bound to obey the God-given law. There can be but one law for all. It has been a long struggle and a sad history. The final contest has been bitter and costly, but the victory is worth all it has cost. The task of the Conference is critical, indeed. It is to define the issue, to gather up the result, and to establish the consequent world-relations so that the world may hope for peace, while everywhere human society in the races and groups in which it is seen established can move forward in that development in which it is striving to reach the goal of its existence. The splendid motto on the shield of England is now to be the possession of all: *Dieu et mon Droit*. God over all, and to each his right to attain and possess all that, under God, is his. The reign of tyrants is ended, whether they be kings or upstart leaders of the mob. America went into the war to win this; she sought no personal gain, as President Wilson has repeatedly declared; she would give the world what she already possessed. She now looks to the Peace Conference to secure it. This achieved, she can wait patiently for experience and the guidance of God to bring about the rest. She has not fought in vain. She will not be disappointed whatever else the Conference may pass by or postpone, for it is pledged to do this.

**SOLDIER, WELCOME! THOU "GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."**

It is fitting that a noble nation honor its brave and noble citizens who have "fought the good fight." It were base ingratitude that a conscript be not honored and welcomed home by the Government which sent him overseas on a perilous adventure for the glory of his country, the preservation of national rights, and the service of humanity. And the people are the nation, the Government.

We cannot but regard it as unseemly that any controversy should arise over the manner of doing this righteous and worthy act. A committee, however chosen, acts in a representative capacity, and has no voice save it be the voice of the people. To set the stage for the event, to utter the words of welcome, is an act of service in itself and not an opportunity for self-glorification.

And the throngs who voluntarily line the streets as "the boys march by" are nearer to the hearts of the nation and its heroes than any ministerial officers who may be chosen to "clear the way." It is meet and just that those selected at home to extend the greetings of the people to those who "come back" shall be of the best and most worthy of our citizens. Thus only we honor ourselves. But he who accepts the duty tendered to him, in the moment of acceptance ceases to represent himself; his own past and personality sink into insignificance, and he becomes the embodiment of the gladness and goodness of those whose patriotism and pride are without stain and without reproach. In the first great moment of peace there should be no quarrel among us.

When "the conquering hero comes" our own self-consciousness should find quick and complete abatement. If, perchance, any of us have not done our full duty to country and to cause, our welcoming can but announce our full contrition and our willingness to make honorable amends. It is not a time for self-righteousness and vainglorious boasting; it is a time for solemn consecration to the spirit of justice and liberty—justice to those who "asked not why," liberty for the land we love that it rise above all petty bickerings in the one sublime privilege of saying: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, come up higher." As the serried lines go by there is room for but two closely mingled sentiments: "Cheers for the living and tears for the dead."

We are one people—never more so than now, when we stand at the gateway of the nation to receive the returning hosts who carried the banner of a world-ideal through the flame and smoke of foreign battle to a consummate victory. We do not ask of these soldier boys of ours, was your every thought in line with the magnificent resolve of the nation from and before the beginning, we ask of them nothing for they obliterated self in the immortal service they rendered us, who, now, regardless of our own selves, bow to do them obeisance. Nor do they ask us, as representatives of others, or as individuals, questions that probe into the past and make distinctions based on personal records of interpretation and action. It is sufficient that we stultify ourselves if in tendering a nation's welcome we are not what we should be. One people now—the victors are our guests, and it cannot fall short of discourtesy that we obtrude our divisions, our quarrels, upon them in the great hour of their triumph.

Welcome, soldier, to the land of thy birth or adoption, the land whose laws thou dost revere, the land thou lovest, in that thou wast willing to lay down thy life in its service. We cease from our duties for a day that thou mayest know in some measure our appreciation, and we lift the sacred Arch in our midst, in fond commemoration, that others may know, in times to come, the spirit that saved the world, exemplified in thee. And as we shout our glad acclaims we are conscious of a quivering heart and a starting tear for those who come not back, but lie in deathless fame, under the sod, in an alien land, redeemed and saved by the valor of her own sons, aided by the devotion and sacrifice of ours.

Welcome, soldier, to the Era of Perpetual Peace—thy labor and travail and triumph has made possible. Welcome, to the old home, the old life, the old ways, of our imperishable Republic, here to become a laborer in the vineyard and a teacher of men,

showing by an undying example, the "bravest are the tenderest," the loyal are the true, in war or in peace. Welcome, to the rewards of a life well spent, amid the trials and perplexities of the crowded hours that are now to come, when thy sacrifice and service shall be the inspiration of us all, that we live for country though we work for self.

#### IS THE CHURCH TO LOSE ITS SPIRITUALITY?

A few weeks ago we had occasion to comment briefly, in no controversial spirit, on the future of the Church. We conceived of "the Church" its most inclusive and liberal content and extent. We intended to convey the idea of a single vast institution for the preservation and promulgation of religion—religion containing many creeds and many forms of organization, but having in essence man's relations to that "Power which makes for righteousness," and for its purpose the spiritual welfare of the human race. We seemed to see in the transformations that are now thronging upon the world a duty and an opportunity to this Organism for Good which has not come before and which now becomes a favored province.

Our attention is drawn to the subject again by a change that is under way in the ninety-five-year-old Unitarian Church of The Messiah in this city. May we find in this sporadic instance any foreshadowing of the Church of the future? Briefly, the proposal is to model this Unitarian association on the lines of the Abraham Lincoln Centre in Chicago, which is defined as "an institution which has something of the Church, the Settlement and of Cooper Union in this city in its composition," according to Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who has recently received a call there to succeed the late Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, but who will remain here, if plans now proposed shall prevail, to make the Church of The Messiah over in its image. We are concerned not at all with the particular affairs of this time-honored church organism, so long a land-mark of the city, but it affords a text for the larger theme.

In discussing the matter Dr. Holmes has this to say: "We have come to the time, and the war has hastened our coming to it, when the old parish, denominational church, with its close allegiance to one denomination, is dead. The church of the future will be a community church, a civic organization, with no denominational activities of any kind, but devoting itself to social activities and the community at large."

"It will always be a church in the sense that it will emphasize the spiritual aspect of things."

"I don't think any one cares any longer whether a church is established Unitarian, Presbyterian, or anything else, but is interested only in what it is going to do to free men from poverty and misery."

If we read this ideal rightly there is to be a blending of the spiritual and material that will not only succor humanity but will serve to perpetuate the church itself as an institution.

It seems a little strange to the lay mind that this embracement of the ministerial means for abolishing poverty in the world should have its origin in so liberal a "denomination" as the Unitarian Church, which is composed of "societies" and "associations" and has for its unwritten creed the five cardinal principles: Fatherhood of God, Brotherhood of Man, Leadership of Christ, Salvation by Character, and Eternal Progress. It has often been asserted that

here is sufficient for the spiritual unity and development of all men. But, as it would seem, and we are told that the war has revealed this to us, this is not enough. And if the other "denominations," as is sometimes charged, have a long way to go to attain the spiritual liberty embodied in the Unitarian "denomination," are we to believe that the old orthodoxy, passing through the Unitarian Church, is to actually execute a "fade-out" into the magical helpfulness of a "civic centre"?

Attention has often been called to the waste in a multiplicity of small churches, struggling congregations in every community that are burdensome to the worshippers and which tend to dissipate power for good. There is an undoubted softening down of the old spirit of controversy, and actual movements towards greater unification of so-called denominations are in progress, and a few important ones have been consummated. But it is difficult to discover in this civic centre and settlement model any basis of union for the varied spiritual forces now at work in the world in "The Church" proper, divided as these may be into opposing and wasteful organisms. To many it will seem the very devitalization of the whole. Religion is as broad as mankind, but all men do not reside in pent cities like Chicago and New York. There is spiritual and material want on the prairies, but no slums proper.

We may pass this, however, as not the central purpose of the proposed transformation, to examine for a moment this new mission of the Church "to free men from poverty and misery." For this, Socialism offers a patent panacea. For this, the Soviets are consigning unhappy Russia to the horrors of the Red Guards. For this, the State is made supreme and man reduced to the slavery of a civic organization, which, springing up from a mad desire to have everything for nothing, seizes upon factories, lands, banks, the "unearned increment," only to welter in disorder and anarchy. We cannot doubt, from the inclusion of "settlement" work, from the fact that the Church is to be "attached," that the poverty and misery which the Church of the future is to alleviate and abolish is physical in its nature. Bodies are to be fed, homes erected, means of work provided, and public forums set in motion.

When all material comforts are provided in the name of the reorganized Church then the relations of man to God and man to man in the spiritual sense may be properly considered. Or perhaps the stomach and soul may be considered together at the same time. But what of that vast concourse of well-to-do and rich who do not need material salvation and because they do not need it, as some allege, are especially in danger of eternal damnation? Admit the waste and inefficiency in the working of spiritual good in behalf of communities by these multiplied small churches, when all are gathered into one and that one is modeled on the civic centre idea, will there not spring up from overabundance of zeal and limitation of actual poverty and misery a brood of "social reforms" that will stagger the intelligence?

If the war has taught us anything it is that miraculous civic cures for poverty and misery only make more poverty and misery. The abolition of poverty is not more the mission of the Church, surely, than it is of the State. Utopia, where all are happy though few work, and these at high wages and short hours, threatens the well-being of the world now. The command to "sell all thou hast and give to the

poor" does not stand as truth any more forcibly than "the poor ye have always with you." There is room to teach men the dignity, the utility, the beneficence, of labor. But to undertake all these crying material activities through the "Church" is to transform it into an agency for the dissemination of untried theories of human relations, and to negative its true spiritual might and mission.

As the hurrying passerby looks up from his thoughts on the actual struggle of "making a living" he sees upon the open doorways of great edifices the words "Enter, rest, and pray." Within, the lights are low, a solemn hush pervades, the sanctuary glows with image of Saint and Savior, perhaps the low notes of an organ appeal cleanses the soul—the world falls away, the weary pilgrim comes face to face with the unseen realities, with truth and justice, with goodness and self-sacrifice, and the hour is one of benediction and absolution. In some such way may the spiritual mission of the Church of the future be personified. It takes man, poor or rich, away from the depths, from the slums, from the bitterness of want, failure and misery into the clear heights of consecration, of equality, and of liberty, in the realms of the spiritual. And when it has done this, the man is able better to fight the material battles of life, and to triumph in his soul over condition and circumstance.

It is worthy of all praise that "The Church" set about more actual helpfulness in a world all too full of "misery" because of man's selfishness and error. But it cannot lose its own soul and survive. Religion can never be unified, or even humanized, if you would use the term, by being deleted of its spiritual creed. It is too great, the Church, in content and extent, to be fashioned anew on a sporadic "community house." Religion is not civic. Something we should have, still free and independent of the State. There is enough of "social" fantasy now, the individual still lives, and if a new freedom is to come to him, surely he may enter the sanctuary of the Church, there to find consolation, rest and reward by communion with the Most High—however this spiritual essence be named—and at his own will and pleasure. It would be a strange progress to save the man, and lose the "Church," wherein he breathes his highest life.

#### MR. KRUTTSCHNITT AND THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

While not offering any detailed plan for returning the railways to private control and finally disposing of the problem, Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Southern Pacific, did present to the Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee, on Wednesday last, some valuable and timely statements which ought to serve as the basis of such a plan, and he spoke with the authority which comes from and should be credited to practical experience. While not saying in terms that he deemed the seizure of the roads unnecessary even as the situation was, it is inferential that such is his belief, for he vigorously denied the charge, made as excusatory of the seizure, that the roads had broken down in efficiency or that incompetence in their direction had made them unable to meet the demands of war. On the contrary, he said (and the record through some years before the war began confirms him) competent critics, both here and abroad, characterized the service as the best in the world, while capitalization

was lowest, the wages paid the largest, and the tolls collected from the public the smallest, in the world.

The unfavorable financial results under governmental control are already on record, and Mr. Kruttschnitt gave some striking comparative figures showing that in volume of freight carried, number of cars run per train, mileage per day, condition of locomotives, and so on, the last year of private handling was better than the one year of the changed control; the claimed saving in passenger mileage, he said, responsible for 40% of the asserted economy effected, has been by canceling service which the public will not willingly forego in peace times, and increased efficiency under Government control is not yet proven, to say the very least.

However, the most important question is not how and by whose fault the country got into this situation of trouble, but how we are to get out, and study of the former question is potentially useful only as it may help us find the answer to the second.

To a question about "standardization" of cars, Mr. Kruttschnitt replied that to use on the Southern Pacific a box car of smaller capacity yet two tons heavier than is now used there (according to the wish of the present Railway Administration) would mean hauling so much dead weight during the life of the car, being tantamount to dumping over two tons of sand into it before the rest of the load was put in; Mr. Harriman once got the notion of standardizing all locomotives on his system, and Mr. Kruttschnitt had some difficulty in making him see that for the highest efficiency there must be types of locomotives to meet the varying conditions of grade, fuel, water, track and load.

Are financial guarantees wanted? The roads recognize, said he, that making a definite guarantee "would stifle all incentive to efficient management and destroy competition as to service and facilities." And he put the conclusive question "if necessary revenues could be obtained without effort, what inducement would exist to make an effort?" He did not follow out the thought into examples, but of course that is why the hand of Government is always deadening; when the whole burden is laid, without accountancy and responsibility, upon all the taxpayers, individual responsibility vanishes and the motive for service goes too.

More than a dozen specific reforms in practice were suggested by Mr. Kruttschnitt, some of them made under the present control and some prevented heretofore only by the throttling treatment which has been called regulation; many of these reforms, he said, the roads had sought "but were prevented by law and by court decisions or by the unwillingness of shippers to sacrifice any advantages they enjoyed." It might be added that some things the roads had been debarred from doing were taken up immediately by the Government control, in a short cut across statute and precedent, and then the advantages of this were claimed as evidence of the desperation of the transportation case and the great practical benefits of a Governmental control.

"Profiting by experience acquired under both private and Government operation," said Mr. Kruttschnitt, "the carriers earnestly desire to provide a better system of operation by combining the initiative and beneficial features of competition inherent in private ownership with the benefits developed during operation by the Government, unhampered by legal restrictions." What could be

more sound, more conservative, and more conciliatory in expression than this? Further, to Senator Pomeroy's remark about the effect to be feared by the action of politics on the roads and vice versa, the witness said that the roads "are asking you to do what has never been done before, to adopt a national railroad policy, and if this is done the policy cannot change every four years." Whether this policy is to receive effect through a Cabinet officer or through "an enlarged and fortified commission is still a matter for discussion;" further, as to wages, he would have "a board for the adjustment of railroad employees, which board should be closely tied to the body which controls the rates and revenues and the necessary guarantee of fair and adequate returns to the roads is provided."

Is not this suggestion plainly fertile, and does not unhappy past experience show the destructiveness of treating rates without any close correspondence to and responsibility for the succession of demands made and granted for increased wages?

Of course, the "national" railroad policy, never yet attained and never studiously and independently sought, is more than merely one applied to the entire country; it is a policy broad-based, national and permanent in forecast and results, and not merely local, transient, shifting, time-serving, political, open to changes with the alternations of party control. It seems to be admitted, unthinkingly and as a bit of phrasing, by every party concerned, not excluding the always greedy railway employees, that one aim should be to "take the railroads out of politics." Even the men who are publicly proposing the course which would link the roads to politics and make them the matter most fiercely fought over every four years, say (or admit) that the roads should be kept free from politics. The only solution of the transportation problem which can take and keep them out, and can also save their credit and the financial steadiness which depends on their credit, and can provide for betterment and development, is one which treats them as public servants to be supported and strengthened, and not as imagined hostile aliens, against which some regulative commission is to protect the people.

We cannot forbear mentioning here a cartoon in one of the morning journals on Thursday last. War topics having failed him, the cartoonist has made a desperate and not felicitous effort to sketch the "delay" in settling this railroad problem. He shows Congress, bending under the load of a big basket containing the roads (represented as a troublesome infant) and about to dump the trouble on the doorstep of the next Congress, the title of the sketch being "another case of intended abandonment." Title and sketch are both unhelpful, because not fitting the facts. This expiring Congress cannot care for the perplexing charge, but must pass it on (not abandon it) to the new Congress. What it can do, and the utmost it can do, is to begin the preparatory study of this most serious problem, with the stern determination (essential to any rational and encouraging treatment) that the pledge of return shall be kept as made, honestly and strictly. Two evasions have been proposed: one, to just drift and to surrender to weakness further by shoving the whole subject along several years more than intended by the law; the other, to force Congress to some hurried action by a hint about tossing the roads back to their owners forthwith to get rid of them,

after they have been so changed and maltreated that the pledge to return them unimpaired could no more be carried out by a mere return than if the physical properties had been largely sent to the scrapheap.

Mr. Kruttschnitt has not offered a "plan", and did not attempt to do so; but he has suggested a foundation of principles and of real public policies. It is for the next Congress to take up the problem like real men, and for the country to perceive and accept its own part in guiding the judgment of Congressmen and holding up their hands.

#### THE HARBOR STRIKE AND A VEHICULAR TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.

The harbor boatmen's strike of a fortnight ago (which is still unsettled although carried to the familiar second stage of returning to work while the so-called arbitration by which the demands of the strikers are to attain what is smoothly called a "compromise") caused very great inconvenience to travelers and to commuters doing business here but did not and could not cut off the city's supplies of the indispensable needs of existence. As in the extraordinarily severe winter of a year ago, when the question of fuel became acute, the river tubes built for mere passenger service proved themselves capable of taking emergency freight and thus the severity of the situation was appreciably relieved. The trouble was serious enough, with all the railroad ferries on the Hudson tied up except one that was outside the union, and with the municipal ferry to Staten Island barely saved from stoppage, but "the blessed tubes" (as they were then called) and the rail tracks that are independent of crossing the Hudson stood as a bulwark against the siege of starvation with which strikers have more than once before dared to threaten this great city.

It was natural that projects for more tubes came again into discussion. Fifty years ago, when fog and ice plagued Brooklyn residents, the cry went up that there must and shall be a bridge; when the trouble had passed, the subject slid back into uncertainty, but at last the bridge did come, followed in course of time by four others and by a number of tubes in each of the river barriers, and now projects for building more meet greater engineering and financial confidence than they once did. The old one of a tube to Richmond Borough naturally revives. The direct ferry course to St. George is too long; the shortest tube line under the strait to New Jersey would have the Hudson still as an obstacle; the depth of water at the Narrows would compel entrances quite far back from the water in order to escape an unmanageable grade; so the tube line would have to be somewhat roundabout through Brooklyn, yet must be preferable to a halt at the Hudson and is within feasibility.

Although it seems on the whole unlikely that more bridges will be built here the advocates of one over the Hudson do not give up, and those of a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson have taken on new energy and seem to be making an irreversible progress. The State Bridge and Tunnel Commission used last winter's hard experience in its report to the last Legislature. Governor Edge of New Jersey lately put upon the Legislature of this State the entire blame for not having met his State in agreeing to divide the cost of the tunnel, and now it is reported from Albany that after conferences the Legislative leaders have agreed upon a bill for the purpose and

that the beginning of construction within the next six months now seems assured.

The moving cars of a passenger or freight tube act as pistons to induce an air movement, and electric power avoids fouling by smoke; a long tube used by vehicles and by pedestrians, while presenting somewhat different problems, offer none which engineering science has not already overcome. As we showed in our issue of Dec. 7 last (pages 2130-2132) the London tubes have proved entirely successful. Gen. Goethals's plan puts the cost of a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson at 12 millions, and some figure that, on the basis of present ferry traffic, the work would pay for itself within twenty years. While this is certainly a time for sternly holding public outlays and commitments to a clearly reasonable demonstration of practical necessity or expediency, it is not a time for a cheeseparing or purblind economy, and large plans with which large and enduring good results are bound up are more than ever entitled to favorable view, because breadth and wisdom in public policies are needed to get us out of what is undeniably a stage of anxiety.

Another point may be usefully brought out. The project is offered as one for the State; according to the narrow way in which expenditures on and about Manhattan have been viewed in Washington of late years (and in some slight degree in some portions of this State also) we are prepared to hear it said that this tunnel scheme is a matter for the City of New York. Senator Calder, supported by Congressman Eagan of New Jersey and the two State commissions, is reported to have sought to make the proper committee in Congress view this matter as of national importance in its relation to commerce, but the committee stood against it as only "a local improvement." Long ago, that old slave Aesop told how the members accused the belly of gorging itself unprofitably at their expense, and the world has not yet utilized the lesson of the story. Suppose we say that this city is the "mouth" of the country (to take a crude variant of the fable) would this make any clearer to the mind of men from distant sections that this city belongs to the whole country and works for the whole country, and that facilities for quickening and cheapening trade movements here are not "local?" The city grows and thrives, admittedly, and should and must do so, or the country cannot; but the city is only a factor as related to the country's work, and gets only its modest share, the share being large in total because the volume handled is so vast. If men from all over this continental belt we call our country could only get into their heads the fact that improvements at and in this city are such only in the geographical sense and are really in and for the whole country, there is no part of the United States but would gain thereby.

#### THE CONTRACTION IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Ottawa, Can., January 24 1919.

Canada's new Trade Mission in the United Kingdom and France has been frankly hinting that the taking of foreign orders for Canadian manufacturers is not going to prove the sinecure that public opinion in this country anticipated. Manufacturers are advised to immediately form a salesmanship guild and put Canadian representatives on the ground. The Trade Mission, however, has made its first bow by

securing an order for forty million dollars worth of Canadian lumber, the order to be financed by the Dominion Government. Lumber, agricultural implements and general staples are expected to circumscribe the official efforts to win orders and even in these lines the Trade Mission warns that United States competition is certain to be a serious factor. The American exporters, so the Government advises note, are soliciting orders and taking their own credit risks, not waiting for the establishment of Government measures.

The close of the present fiscal year, March 31st next, will undoubtedly illustrate the sharp readjustment in this country's trade position, for the cancellation of munitions and many food contracts was barely felt at the close of last September. At that time the exports of manufactures had held up remarkably, the decline in the trade of the previous twelve months being due chiefly to lessened exports of wheat. One may estimate the necessary decline in the bountiful budget of manufactured goods sold on overseas account by the elimination of one export item alone: "Cartridges—gun, rifle and pistol—\$351,539,000." On the other hand, there will be wiped off from imports an item of \$130,773,000 covering military stores, munitions of war, &c., "imported and remaining the property of the Imperial Government."

The reduction of Canadian imports, of course, proves a point of chief anxiety to our financial leaders. Exports are paid for by long credit to the British Government, while imports call for international money. Referring to the surplus of exports over imports of \$626,000,000 in the last fiscal year, Mr. John Galt, President of the Union Bank of Canada, recently observed: "Such a surplus, if we were paid in international money, would make us financially rich beyond imagination, and it would put New York exchange at a discount. . . . But there is no assurance that any part of what is due will be paid in money useful for international settlements."

Mr. Galt calls the country's attention to lines of effort in which Canada might sensibly engage with the aim of lowering the enormous total of imported manufactures. For iron and steel, used as raw material in manufacturing, we spend abroad over seventy-five millions, for carriages of all sorts, including motors, we spend twenty-five millions; for engines and electrical apparatus another twenty-five millions is sent abroad. Petroleum imports amount to twenty millions and paper imports seven millions.

#### LISTINGS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE YEAR 1918.

The listings on the New York Stock Exchange during the year 1918 bear striking evidence of the extraordinary financial conditions brought about by the war. Financing of railroads and other corporations during the period was completely overshadowed by the successful Liberty Loan campaigns of the third and fourth issues, through which there was raised by the Government more than \$11,000,000,000. A further effect of the unusual conditions prevailing is reflected in the large amount of capital invested in short-term securities, which for 1918 totals \$445,000,000.

Bond issues listed during the year just closed (exclusive of Government loans) total only 227 millions as compared with 1,626 millions in the year

previous. Moreover, the new capital issues brought out were chiefly for miscellaneous companies. This was, of course, to be expected, in view of the fact that public offerings were quite strictly limited by the activities of the Capital Issues Committee to the securities of "essential industries" (i. e. essential to the conduct of the war) and the further fact that the bulk of the railroad mileage of the country was, throughout the year, under the control of the Federal Government.

New railway construction, owing to war restrictions, aggregated only 721 miles of road, mostly short lines such as spurs to coal mines, &c. On the other hand extremely heavy outlays for new rolling stock, second track, new terminal and other facilities were authorized by the United States Railroad Administration in order to facilitate the handling of war business. These authorized outlays reached an aggregate of considerably over a billion dollars, though several hundred millions of this amount remains to be expended during 1919.

But while the Federal authorities were anxious to have the railroads do their own financing as far as possible and propose eventually to hold them liable for all capital expenditures on their respective properties, there is among the listings for the year 1918 only one new railroad bond issue of any considerable size namely \$15,625,000 of the \$20,000,000 10-year 6% Secured bonds of the Union Pacific RR. and the proceeds of these were to be used in part for the payment of bank loans, &c. The Government, aided latterly to some extent by the War Finance Corporation, has had to provide most of the new money either directly or by the use of the surplus funds of other railroad companies.

The unparalleled advance in cost of materials and supplies and the enormous increase of wages by the United States authorities so affected railroad credit as to militate against the railways themselves doing any advantageous financing in a money market so largely dominated by Federal (Liberty) loan issues. The bonds of the several roads have been used to secure the advances granted by the Government, but naturally do not appear in the year's listings.

The total amount of stock issues listed for the year was only 312 millions, a decrease of approximately 1,169 millions from the 1917 aggregate of \$1,481,000,000. In this class of investments the small total of 160 millions is recorded for stock issued for "new capital, &c." Here again the war time regulations against security issues by unessential industries has served to keep the figures at a minimum unknown in other recent years. Most noteworthy among the railroad stocks listed in 1918 is the \$12,885,900 each of common and Preferred "A" stock of the Wabash Ry. issued in exchange for \$25,771,800 of the company's \$49,970,000 Preferred "B" stock which on Aug. 1 1918 became convertible at option of holder into these other stocks at its par value in amounts equal to 50% of each.

The table of note issues not listed on the Exchange, as compiled at the end of this article, shows a very considerable reduction from the figure reported for 1917, which was \$729,872,200. The total for the year just past, however, aggregated, as we have already stated, \$445,833,900, of which amount \$344,370,900 represents moneys advanced to miscellaneous enterprises, either as new money or in replacement of previously existing note issues. Note

issues, it will be recalled, are not only not listed themselves, but serve to a greater or less degree to reduce the amount of stock and bonds that would normally be presented for listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The necessity for largely increased working capital in connection with heavy war business and greatly expanded inventories at war prices accounts for numerous note issues by tobacco and other industrials.

Following is our usual ten-year listing table:

LISTINGS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bonds.	Issues for New Capital, &c.	Old Issues New Listed.	Replacing Old Securities.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1918	100,148,400	23,938,500	93,527,800	227,614,700
1917	1,349,686,350*	64,445,000	212,702,200	1,626,833,550
1916	1,505,530,000*	25,925,000	300,761,000	1,829,186,000
1915	451,854,514	40,550,000	48,798,750	541,192,264
1914	361,770,687	5,000,000	122,322,333	489,093,000
1913	447,515,300	25,000,000	175,250,800	647,766,100
1912	447,070,900	—	207,300,850	654,371,750
1911	397,563,800	35,122,000	148,148,500	580,834,300
1910	571,526,500	52,008,300	184,627,400	808,162,500
1909	712,734,963	8,479,000	377,742,537	1,098,956,500
<b>Stocks.</b>				
1918	100,688,267	44,652,250	105,684,130	312,024,647
1917	616,957,245	139,877,552	724,460,548	1,481,295,345
1916	479,267,618	69,751,875	418,186,265	967,161,758
1915	319,506,550	96,127,300	523,601,900	939,235,240
1914	159,885,000	—	441,415,300	571,796,550
1913	264,714,115	—	347,379,115	611,993,250
1912	463,035,140	193,956,317	503,129,433	1,160,120,790
1911	255,597,215	38,000,000	249,717,615	643,314,830
1910	304,681,590	467,175,700	467,544,255	1,239,501,545
1909	297,253,037	393,701,600	694,571,448	1,325,526,685

Note.—Applications for the listing of trust company receipts and of securities marked "assented" (if preparatory to reorganization), or of securities stamped "assumed" or "assessment paid"—the securities themselves having previously been listed—are not included in this table.

\* Government loans are included in the above.

Year.	BONDS.			STOCKS.		
	Railroad.	Electric Ry.	Miscell.	Railroad.	Electric Ry.	Miscell.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1918	61,294,000	62,386,100	97,954,000	55,289,500	148,415	258,771,002
1917	525,320,250	17,897,000	447,636,300	623,507,050	31,951,305	825,536,920
1916	337,899,500	43,119,000	178,687,500	101,185,600	62,003,635	753,072,623
1915	325,655,100	23,810,000	191,727,200	367,827,670	140,403,200	431,695,370
1914	344,983,800	14,515,000	129,494,200	348,018,100	50,005,100	175,715,160
1913	281,291,100	183,631,000	183,144,000	242,809,550	12,139,000	357,044,580
1912	209,732,900	177,401,500	267,525,350	136,034,100	109,405,900	915,590,790
1911	298,003,000	34,160,000	248,670,500	204,889,550	141,235,000	397,498,680
1910	444,167,700	83,370,000	310,315,800	361,856,400	9,763,500	868,972,585
1909	770,500,700	37,839,000	291,116,800	742,508,115	14,092,500	569,015,470
1908	506,100,000	65,076,000	201,722,000	290,592,600	2,417,600	311,007,250

Railroad bonds listed for the year total only 61 millions as compared with the sum for 1917 of \$525,000,000. Chief among the issues of this class are the approximately \$17,000,000 First Refunding 5% bonds of the Missouri Pacific RR. issued in accordance with the plan of reorganization. There were also listed \$5,000,000 General Unified Mortgage bonds of the Atlantic Coast Line RR., which were issued to retire Unified Mortgage 4 1/4s.

The miscellaneous bond listings for the year, totaling 97 millions, are notable as providing chiefly for refunding and for improvements and additions. There are among this class the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 7-year 6% convertible bonds for about \$48,000,000; Bethlehem Steel Co. Purchase Money & Improvement Mortgage 20-year 5% bonds, for \$9,000,000; United States Rubber Co. 5-year 7% notes due 1923, for \$6,000,000. An issue of \$4,000,000 First Refunding Sinking Fund 5% bonds was brought out by the Montana Power Co. for improvements, construction, &c.

Included in the list of railroad stocks listed is \$8,000,000 capital stock of the New York Central RR. issued in exchange for the New York Central & Hudson River RR. stock; \$3,619,000 capital stock of the Southern Pacific Co. issued for conversion of bonds.

In the miscellaneous stock issues, the \$28,000,000 8% preferred issue of the Bethlehem Steel Co. is conspicuous, having been offered to the common shareholders in September 1917, to provide the additional working capital needed in the filling of the company's extensive war contracts. We note also \$36,000,000 of the stock of the International Har-





PRINCIPAL NOTE ISSUES NOT LISTED SECOND SIX MONTHS 1918.

Railroads & Elec. Rys.— Int.	Date.	Maturity.	Amount.
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	Oct. 1 1918	4 months ext.	\$22,500,000
Chic North Shoes & Milw.	June 15 1918	*J&J 1919-21	385,000
Columbus Ry. Pow & Lt Co.	July 1 1918	July 1 1920	2,500,000
Eastern Texas Elec Co.	Aug. 1 1918	*Aug. 1 1921	750,000
Interboro Rapid Transit Co.	Sept. 1 1918	*Sept. 1 1921	33,400,000
Kansas City Railways.	May 15 1918	May 15 1921	7,750,000
Kansas City Terminal Ry.	Nov. 15 1918	*Nov. 15 1923	9,850,000
Oklahoma Railway.	Sept. 1 1918	Mar. 1 1921	375,000
Puget Sound Tr L & P Co.	June 1 1918	June 1 1921	1,841,000
Salt Lake & Utah RR.	Aug. 1 1918	*Aug. 1 1921	552,500
Toronto Railway.	Dec. 1 1918	Dec. 1 1920	1,000,000
United Lt & Rys (Series B).	Apr. 1 1918	*Apr. 1 1923	1,250,000
Wisconsin Securities Co.	July 1 1918	*July 1 1923	500,000
Total railroad and street railway notes.			\$82,663,500
<b>Miscellaneous Companies—</b>			
American Cotton Oil Co.	Sept. 3 1918	Sept. 1919	\$5,000,000
American Gas & Elec Co.	Jan. 2 1918	*Jan. 1 1921	1,000,000
American Tobacco Co.	Nov. 1 1918	*1919-1923	25,000,000
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	July 15 1918	*1919-1922	50,000,000
Continental Gas & Elec Co.	Sept. 1 1917	*Sept. 1920	1,250,000
Cudahy Packing Co.	July 15 1918	*July 15 1923	10,000,000
Dold Packing Co.	Nov. 15 1918	*1919-1923	3,000,000
Duquesne Light Co.	July 1 1918	*July 1 1921	10,000,000
East Bay Water Co.	Aug. 1 1918	*Aug. 1 1923	1,250,000
Edison Elec Ill Co (Boston)	Aug. 1 1918	Aug. 1 1922	3,000,000
Graton & Knight Mfg Co.	Aug. 1 1918	*1919-1921	3,000,000
Harrisburg Lt & Pow Co.	Dec. 2 1918	*Dec. 1 1923	215,000
Hydraulic Pressed Steel Co.	July 1 1918	*July 1 1921	3,500,000
Island Oil & Transport Co.	Mar. 1 1918	*Sept. 1 1920	750,000
Keystone Steel & Wire Co.	Nov. 1 1918	*Nov. 1 1921	2,250,000
Liggett & Myers Tob Co.	Dec. 1 1918	*Dec. 1 1921	20,000,000
Mark Mfg Co (assumed by Steel & Tube Co of Amer)	June 1 1917	June 1 1920	6,000,000
Moline Plow Co.	Sept. 1 1918	*1919-1924	6,000,000
Moon Motor Car Co.	Aug. 15 1918	Aug. 15 1919	300,000
Mt. Vernon-Woodby Mills.	Jan. 1 1919	1920-1922	1,500,000
Northern States Power Co.	Aug. 15 1918	*Aug. 15 1923	2,000,000
Ohio State Telephone Co.	Dec. 10 1918	Dec. 10 1922	1,300,000
Oval Wood Dish Co.	July 1 1918	*Aug. 21 1921	450,000
Pacific Coast Shipbuilding.	May 1 1918	May 1 1919	750,000
Paraffine Companies, Inc.	Dec. 1 1918	*1919-1924	500,000
Peet Bros Mfg Co.	July 1 1918	*July 1 1923	2,500,000
Pennsylvania Electric Co.	July 1 1918	*July 1 1923	1,500,000
Pierce Pipe Line Co.	June 15 1918	J&J 1919-20	1,000,000
Republic Motor Truck Co.	Nov. 1 1918	1920-1923	3,000,000
St Paul Union Depot.	Dec. 15 1918	*Dec. 15 1923	8,000,000
South Caro Lt. Pow & Rys.	Sept. 1 1918	*Sept. 1 1921	450,000
Standard Gas & Elec Co.	Sept. 3 1918	*Sept. 1 1921	750,000
Steel & Tube Co of America.		*July 1 1921	5,000,000
Studebaker Corporation.	Jan. 1 1919	*1921-1929	15,000,000
Western States Gas & El Co.	Aug. 1 1918	*Aug. 1 1923	690,000
Wright Wire Co.	Apr. 1 1918	*1919-1923	1,000,000
Total miscellaneous companies, second six months.			\$196,855,000
Total railroads, street railways and misc., second six months			279,518,000
Total miscellaneous companies for year.			344,370,900
Total railroads and street railways for year.			109,963,000
Total as reported for year 1918.			454,333,900
Total as reported for year 1917.			729,872,200

\* Subject to call at an earlier date at a certain price at company's option. See previous article, V. 105, p. 230.  
 † On Oct. 1 1918 the \$10,500,000 3-months notes sold in June 1918 and the \$8,000,000 6-months issue sold in January 1918, the latter extended July 29 to Oct. 1, were extended along with \$4,000,000 bank loans making \$22,500,000 in all, at 6% interest for 4 months. ‡ The \$18,500,000 short-term notes issued by the B. & O. RR. Co. in the first half of the year and extended in the last half, are included only once in this total.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN 1918.

All influences during the year 1918 served in virtually every section of the United States to reduce activity in building operations to a minimum. The high cost of labor and materials and the scarcity of both were, of course, deterring factors, but these in the face of actual need of structures in numerous localities for both business and dwelling purposes, would not have sufficed by themselves to restrict operations largely, with prosperity quite general and increased cost therefore a circumstance of much less importance than usual. As a matter of fact, the leading influence holding down ordinary building operations was at once the urgent demand of the Government for construction material and for the labor to fashion it into ships, barracks, &c. This being the case, and all other desires being secondary to that of assisting the Government in winning the war, the amount of structural work arranged for on non-war account in the twelve months last past was not only materially less than in the preceding year, but actually the smallest total for a full year since there has been any extensive compiling of the statistics. The contrast is especially sharp with 1916, when, notwithstanding high cost of material and labor (not as radically so, however, as in 1918), building operations were on a larger scale than ever before in the history of the country.

Incidentally, there was nothing in the business situation to discourage activity in construction work during the year. The need of additional buildings was urgent. Indeed, mercantile and industrial operations were to a greater or lesser extent hampered in some localities, particularly at the seaboard, by lack

of housing accommodations. The labor shortage was not ascribable to any one cause. First and most important in bringing it about was the induction into the armies of a vast body of men, including many skilled mechanics, through voluntary enlistment or the operation of the Draft Law. In this way hundreds of thousands of the able bodied were accounted for, and a host of others found their way into the highly lucrative employment offered by munition and other plants classed as essential. Material shortage needs no further explanation than Government necessity, which would have precluded the possibility of supplies for others while that demand existed. We have now reached the point, however, with the war a thing of the past, when restrictions have been removed and the coming spring should witness a marked revival in the building industry.

Following the steady contraction in construction work in the closing months of 1917, contracts entered into in January 1918 covered a total of estimated expenditure much smaller (53.5%) than in the preceding year and subsequently each recurring monthly statement gave evidence of contraction in work, and in all cases heavy. The figures for February and March disclosed a drop of 48.4% and 54.0%, respectively, with the result for the first quarter of 1918 of a decline of 50.8%. In April, May and June smaller, but nevertheless important, decreases were shown, the total for the quarter exhibiting a decrease of 35.1%, and the six months' aggregate for 167 cities at 249½ million dollars, fell below 1917 by 42.4%, this following a loss of 16¼% in 1917 from 1916. A diminution of 25.7% from 1917 was indicated by the July returns, the decline in August reached 25% and in September 34%, giving for the third quarter a decrease of a little over 28%, the comparison being with a total in 1917 very much below that of 1916. For the nine months to Sept. 30 the result was a falling off of 35.8% from 1917 and over 50% from 1916. The exhibit for the final quarter of the year was poorer than those which preceded it, even though the contrast was with notably reduced totals in 1917. The October loss was 47.1%, that for November 60.1% and for December about 44.0%, with the outcome for the three months combined a shrinkage of over 50%.

Amplifying the intimation made above about the probable revival of activity in the building industry next spring, we note that recent advices from Washington are to the effect that the Government is to undertake the stimulation of building, both public and private, on a large scale in order to relieve the unemployment problem that will follow as demobilization progresses. Special attention will be paid, it is said, to large centres such as New York, where important building projects have been held in abeyance on account of the war. The program as outlined by the Department of Labor meets, it is said, the approval of the Secretary of War and will have the co-operation of other branches of the Government. It aims to furnish employment not only to demobilized soldiers, but also to labor that has been employed in munitions plants and other war industries. Furthermore, not only will all restrictions upon building construction be removed, but States, municipalities and private firms will be urged actively to undertake work at once.

In line with this policy, the Department of Labor has organized a new bureau to be called the "Division

of Public Works and Construction Development." Shortly after its organization, the new division of the Department of Labor made announcement that 800 public school buildings, involving construction costs of upwards of 80 million dollars, had been held up on account of the war, but it was expected that work would be resumed at once. The fact remains, however, that labor costs remain very high—further increases in wages being planned in some lines notwithstanding the abandonment of war work is reducing many men to idleness—and materials also continue to rule high, so the building outlook is by no means clearly defined.

Our compilations for 1918 cover 279 cities and returns from every State but New Mexico are included. The reports, as in earlier years, have been secured from official sources where possible, but in several instances we have had to rely upon private individuals for information, the absence of city ordinances providing for its collection making that course necessary. The conspicuous fact disclosed by the reports is that at a vast majority of the cities (230 out of 279) there was less activity in building operations in 1918 than in 1917, and in most cases the let-up was very decided. For the whole 279 cities the contemplated expenditure under the permits issued in 1918 was only \$490,333,532, against \$815,828,218 in 1917, or a contraction of 39.9%. In 1916 the identical cities gave an aggregate of \$1,132,636,703, and in 1915 the total was \$924,334,201.

In compiling our table the plan of former years has been followed of giving the leading cities in each State or section in segregating the returns into groups, with Greater New York heading the list. For the five boroughs of the city the operations for which contracts were arranged in 1918 were of decidedly meagre extent, the contemplated outlay falling very much under that of any twelve months' period in our record, which extends back to 1906, and being probably the smallest in over 30 years. All the boroughs shared in the 1918 decrease in noteworthy degree, but Manhattan in heaviest amount if not in greatest ratio. For 1918 the estimated outlay for the city as a whole aggregated but \$56,500,495, against \$103,068,798 in 1917, or a loss of 45.2%.

From the Middle States outside of Greater New York, 59 cities furnish returns and collectively their operations called for an estimated outlay of but \$92,823,921, against \$153,715,359 in the previous year. There were conspicuously heavy losses at such leading centres as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Newark, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Washington. The exhibit in New England was of like character, the building contracts at 61 cities totaling \$52,760,480, against \$99,440,465 in 1917. Mentionable activity was nowhere in evidence except at one or two minor points, but contraction was reported from 56 points, with Boston, Hartford, New Haven, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester and Bridgeport showing its most pronounced effect.

The showing in the Middle West, also, was much poorer for 1918 than for the preceding year, the outlay for the whole group of 56 cities footing up only \$129,214,112, against \$245,924,420. Here such cities as Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Toledo, Indianapolis, Akron, Evansville and Fort Wayne contributed in most important measure to the decline. Decreased activity likewise characterized the course of operations on the

Pacific Slope in the late year, only two or three of the larger cities, Seattle and Portland among them, reporting increased expenditures for construction work. On the other hand, inactivity was marked at San Francisco and Los Angeles. The 24 cities in the group give a total of \$56,410,041, or \$6,915,831 less than in 1917. In the States west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Slope (not including Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, which, being large cotton producers, are included by us in the Southern group), a notable let-up in building operations was a feature of 1918. In all the 34 cities that make up the section furnish an aggregate of \$59,346,398, or 25 1-3 million dollars less than for the preceding year, with St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and Minneapolis among those reporting greatest stagnation in operations.

The extremely high prices ruling for cotton did not enable the South, as in the preceding year, to make a better showing than other sections of the country, Government restrictions precluding such a possibility. Hence the exhibit is not out of line with that for other localities, the contemplated outlay for the year aggregating only \$43,278,085 at 44 cities, and falling nearly 22½ million dollars under that for 1917, with such cities as New Orleans, Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, El Paso, Memphis and Jacksonville most seriously affected. For the United States outside of Greater New York the total for 1918 at \$433,833,037 compares with \$712,759,420 or 1917. Our compilation covering the building statistics for the last four years for the leading cities in each section of the country, together with the aggregates for the remaining municipalities in each State, is now subjoined:

	1918.		1917. Inc. or Dec. 1916.		1915.
	\$	%	\$	%	
New York—1					
Manhattan .....	17,697,650		42,738,169	-58.6	134,078,044
Other boroughs .....	38,802,845		60,330,629	-35.7	87,215,930
Total N. Y. City .....	56,500,495		103,068,798	-45.2	221,293,974
Maine—2 cities .....	751,562		958,543	-21.5	1,038,742
N. H.—Manchester .....	317,462		1,273,945	-75.1	1,448,129
Vermont—Burlington .....	187,050		341,275	-45.1	344,200
Massachusetts—Boston .....	7,703,190		23,204,181	-66.9	27,268,521
Other 32 cities .....	20,943,261		35,120,512	-40.4	64,920,251
Connecticut—Hartford .....	2,254,983		7,683,616	-67.6	7,383,163
New Haven .....	3,219,558		5,945,069	-43.0	5,022,556
Other 18 cities .....	11,422,839		19,850,525	-42.5	23,698,484
Rhode Island—4 cities .....	5,961,575		5,272,819	+13.1	11,465,435
Total New Eng. (61) .....	52,760,480		99,440,465	-46.9	132,419,481
New York—Rochester .....	1,949,551		6,754,820	-71.1	9,379,447
Buffalo .....	7,014,030		10,581,000	-33.7	13,137,000
Other 12 cities .....	9,379,301		17,707,338	-43.6	25,876,510
New Jersey—Newark .....	5,320,833		9,437,104	-43.0	9,486,775
Other 20 cities .....	20,924,710		21,721,142	-3.7	29,777,656
Pennsylvania—Phila. ....	15,452,670		34,016,480	-54.8	49,896,570
Pittsburgh .....	7,781,729		11,464,204	-32.1	13,764,810
Other 14 cities .....	7,254,371		13,248,989	-45.2	16,234,431
Delaware—Wilmington .....	3,300,000		2,384,813	+38.4	2,788,028
Maryland—Baltimore .....	4,644,373		10,145,926	-54.2	12,634,728
Other 2 cities .....	225,025		508,386	-55.7	328,628
D. C.—Washington .....	7,136,818		12,916,886	-44.7	15,049,804
West Virginia—3 cities .....	1,840,510		2,828,571	-34.9	3,052,684
Total Middle (59) .....	92,823,921		153,715,359	-39.6	201,407,271
Missouri—St. Louis .....	6,302,712		11,308,537	-44.3	12,753,386
Kansas City .....	5,665,965		10,158,450	-44.2	11,563,444
Other 2 cities .....	649,047		1,009,371	-35.7	1,204,432
Minnesota—Minneapolis .....	5,465,740		9,262,965	-41.0	22,917,290
St. Paul .....	10,152,705		7,086,038	+43.8	11,125,632
Other 2 cities .....	2,783,881		4,757,199	-41.5	10,691,423
Nebraska—Omaha .....	3,608,054		7,737,947	-53.4	7,225,957
Lincoln .....	758,572		1,374,093	-44.8	1,939,916
Kansas—Wichita .....	3,065,521		3,771,519	-18.7	1,993,935
Other 4 cities .....	1,466,916		2,481,729	-40.9	1,762,833
Iowa—Cedar Rapids .....	767,090		1,773,000	-56.7	1,779,000
Other 4 cities .....	9,095,633		7,946,586	+14.5	8,206,022
Colorado—Denver .....	2,595,890		4,291,000	-39.5	4,008,840
Other 2 cities .....	637,067		1,296,733	-58.5	851,176
South Dakota—2 cities .....	1,039,213		1,453,768	-28.5	1,305,227
North Dakota—2 cities .....	842,460		1,486,548	-43.3	1,999,825
Utah—Salt Lake City .....	2,310,015		2,732,155	-15.8	2,706,772
Montana—2 cities .....	802,723		3,031,298	-73.5	3,730,507
Idaho—Boise .....	182,994		193,497	-5.4	172,648
Wyoming—Cheyenne .....	326,000		426,700	-25.0	85,886
Arizona—1 city .....	727,299		713,428	+1.9	244,651
Nevada—Reno .....	200,000		362,145	-44.8	500,000
Total oth. West. (34) .....	59,346,398		84,654,005	-29.9	108,380,852



made up of those issuing houses and banks which took part in the original offering of the notes on Feb. 1 1917.

The bonds into which the Feb. 1 notes will be converted are the 20-year 5½% bonds of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated Feb. 1 1917 and maturing Feb. 1 1937. They are the direct obligation of Great Britain and payable in New York, as to principal and interest, in gold, or at the option of the holder in London at the fixed rate of exchange of 4 86½.

When the original issue of the bonds was floated in January, 1917, a total of \$250,000,000 was disposed of; \$100,000,000 was paid off in February 1918 and \$7,500,000 was retired through the sale of collateral, while \$55,000,000 was converted into long-term bonds, leaving approximately \$87,500,000 unconverted.

#### NEW ISSUE OF BRITISH WAR BONDS.

Announcement was made on Jan. 21 of the intention of the British Government to resume the issuance of National War bonds on Feb. 1. Last Saturday, Jan. 18, the campaign for National War bonds which began in October 1917 was discontinued, and the news of the resumption of the sales came unexpectedly. The Associated Press advices from London on Jan. 21 concerning the effect of the announcement said:

The 4½% War Loan to-day recovered from yesterday's decline of 8 points to 91½ and was quoted at the opening at 99 in consequence of an announcement by the Government that the 4½% War Loan would have conversion rights in the new issue of 5% National War Bonds for five or ten years. The issue of new war bonds completely surprised the financial market, where it had been thought for some time that any fresh borrowings would take the form of a long-term loan at a lower rate of interest.

Much dissatisfaction was expressed on the Stock Exchange at yesterday's quotations on the 4½% War Loan, which slumped when the conversion rights lapsed with the withdrawal of the seven-year war bonds. The unexpected announcement by the Government last night that the new war bonds would carry equally the valuable conversion rights for the 4½% War Loan caused a sharp recovery in the 4½ per cents to-day, and it is believed that yesterday's transactions will be canceled officially.

Details of the new issue were made known as follows on the 23rd by Sir Hardman Lever, Financial Representative of the British Government in this country:

The British Treasury gives notice that on and after Feb. 1 next, subscriptions will be received for a new series of national war bonds. The new bonds will not carry any rights of conversion into past or future war loans and the issue of seven-year bonds will be discontinued. The new issue will be 5% bonds (subject to income tax) for five and ten years, and 4% (income tax compounded) bonds for ten years.

As in the case of the last series, the issue price of the 5% bonds will be par and that of the 4% bonds 101½. The five-year 5% bonds will be redeemed at 102 and the ten-year bonds at 105. The 4% bonds will be redeemed at par.

Previous war issues which have the right of conversion into future long-date loans issued for the purposes of the present war will be convertible into the 10-year bonds of this issue. The attention of the Treasury has been called to the fact that the present arrangement in regard to registered bonds under which the dividends are paid in full and have subsequently to be returned for assessment to income tax under schedule "D", while of great advantage to many investors, is inconvenient to others, more particularly to trustees who prefer to have the tax deducted in the usual way, but who at the same time do not care to hold or are precluded by the terms of their trusts from holding bonds in bearer form.

To meet the requirements of such subscribers, it is proposed to introduce (in addition to the existing forms, a new form in the shape of a registered coupon bond. The new bond like the existing registered (transferred by deed) bond will be transferable by deed only, but the dividends will be paid by means of coupon attached to the registered certificate from which the income tax will be deducted in the ordinary course.

According to a special cablegram to the "Journal of Commerce" from London Jan. 22 the war bond sales, discontinued last Saturday, "as tentatively tabulated, reached the remarkable figure of £1,600,591,000, breaking all records for a cash loan." It also said:

The banks of England reported subscriptions of £102,980,000 in the week ending Jan. 18, this figure not including the sales by the post offices, which for the preceding week totalled £1,173,000, while sales of savings certificates for the week ending Jan. 11 were 2,750,000, bringing the aggregate to 283,802,000.

#### CANADIAN VICTORY BOND PRICE ADVANCED ON 1933 MATURITY.

In view of the difficulty of bringing out enough bonds to fill the demand, the Special Victory Loan Committee on Jan. 13 advanced the buying price of the 1933 maturity from 101 to 102. The belief prevails that it will not be long before both issues of the past year will be freed from selling restrictions imposed by the Committee, but in bond circles it is felt it would be a mistake to have this happen too soon, as there are still some undigested bonds floating around the country.

#### DEMobilIZATION OF AMERICAN SECURITIES BY BRITISH DOLLAR SECURITIES COMMITTEE.

The "Wall Street Journal" of Jan. 21, in announcing that demobilization of American securities had been begun by the British Dollar Securities Committee, said:

British Dollar Securities Committee has begun demobilization of securities borrowed from British owners for rectifying exchange with this country by returning South American and Canadian stocks. Stated at offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. that this action means early reshipment of securities

sent here prior to our entrance into war to serve as collateral for loans, floated in this country, the amount being estimated at \$700,000,000 out of original total of about \$1,000,000,000. In addition British Government liquidated \$2,500,000,000 American securities.

#### BRITISH TREASURY RESTRICTIONS RELAXED.

With regard to the relaxing of control of securities by the British Government, the "Journal of Commerce" in a cablegram from London Jan. 3, said:

The Government is gradually loosening its controls and restrictions. It is announced by the Treasury that securities may now be sold abroad subject to conditions, including that the proceeds of the sales shall be remitted to this country and retained here and that the physical possession regulation still applies. It is also provided that securities sent abroad for registration and return must have a formal permit.

The American Dollar Securities Committee will make no further purchases for exchange purposes.

The Minister of Blockade has relieved bankers of the formalities previously required before financing exports to neutrals.

Three months' notice has been given to holders of certain railway debentures of the return of securities deposited with the Treasury.

#### BARRING OF ENEMIES BY LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

A London cablegram in "Financial America" of Jan. 21 stated that the rule barring all enemy-born members and assistants from the London Stock Exchange after the war, has been approved by the London Stock Exchange committee on the treatment of alien enemies. The new order will go into effect March 25.

#### LONDON BANKS REDUCE RATE ON FRENCH, ITALIAN AND BELGIAN DEPOSITS.

With regard to the reduction by the London banks in the rate on French, Italian and Belgian deposits, the "Journal of Commerce" in a cablegram from London Jan. 13, said:

The clearing banks notify that the rate on French, Italian and Belgian deposits is reduced to 3½%, which is one-half per cent better than the rate offered by the Bank of England. French one-year Treasury bill tenders at 95 5-16%, received 51% of the amount asked for, all higher tenders receiving the full amount applied for. The total issue was £8,000,000.

It had previously been announced (Jan. 9) that the special 4½% rate allowed by the Bank of England on foreign money was not to apply any longer to French, Italian or Belgian balances.

#### REMOVAL BY GREAT BRITAIN OF RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.

According to a Washington announcement in "Financial America," the Department of Commerce was advised on Jan. 22 that Great Britain has removed restrictions on the importation of gold and silver coins.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S DEBT.

The following cablegram from London appeared in the daily papers of the 23rd inst.:

The total debt of Austria-Hungary last October was 84,090,000,000 crowns, according to a dispatch from Vienna. Austria's debt was 43,000,000,000 crowns. A commission appointed to investigate the question of German Austria's share of these liabilities finds that its proportion, assuming that the other States of the former Empire pay their share, amounts to 25,000,000,000 crowns.

#### REPORTED DEFICIT OF \$43,000,000 OF RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT.

A Stockholm cablegram of Jan. 21 to the daily press said: The financial statement of the Russian Bolshevist Government for 1918 according to a Petrograd dispatch, shows that the expenditures for the year were 47,000,000,000 rubles and that there would be a probable deficit of 43,000,000,000 rubles, owing to the inability of the Government to collect the property tax.

From July to December the Soviet Government spent 7,773,000,000 rubles on the Ministry of War, compared with 644,000,000 rubles in the preceding six months.

#### HOLLAND PLANS TO APPROVE AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES WITH VIEW TO STABILIZING EXCHANGE.

According to a cablegram from The Hague on Jan. 20 the Government of Holland has laid before the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament for approval conventions concluded between Holland and France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States. To France, Italy and Great Britain Holland grants certain credits against their treasury bills. Under the agreement with the American Government Holland, it is said, will make deposits in American banks with a view to stabilizing exchange.

#### CONTROL BY GERMANY OVER MINING INDUSTRY.

An Amsterdam dispatch in the daily papers Jan. 20 said: The German Government has issued a decree that, until questions are legally settled as to the influence to be exercised by the Government over the mining industry, and the participation of the community in the profits is adjusted, Imperial Commissioners will be appointed for some mining districts to supervise production and prices, according to a Berlin dispatch received here.

### DEALINGS IN BELGIAN EXCHANGE—PROPOSED BELGIAN LOAN.

The re-establishment of a market in New York for dealings in Belgian exchange has been effected within the past few weeks. On Jan. 10 the "Wall Street Journal" reported that three or four of the largest dealers in exchange had succeeded in re-establishing direct connections with their Antwerp correspondents, and were prepared to buy and sell exchange on that centre on a moderate scale. As trading had only commenced two weeks before, it was noted, its volume was necessarily restricted. It was further set out in the "Wall Street Journal":

The market, so far has developed chiefly in one direction. Activity is mainly on the selling side, since the inquiry is small, while dealers can readily furnish supplies in volume from the Paris market, where there exists a fairly broad market for Belgian exchange. Negotiations are now being conducted with Belgian banks to effect arrangements for the financing of cotton shipments to Belgium by means of ninety-day sight drafts on Antwerp.

The initiative was taken by the Belgian institutions, but the local banks are showing some hesitancy in expressing a willingness to purchase the bills owing to their uncertainty as to extent of the operations of the Antwerp discount market. Unless they are assured that they will be able to discount in Antwerp whatever bills they may purchase here, they decline to run the risk of being obliged to carry the bills till maturity. Nevertheless, some cotton exporters are proceeding with their plans for making shipments to Belgium on the basis of ninety-day drawings, in the expectation that by the time the cotton leaves this country the bills will have a market here.

The New York "Times" of Jan. 17, in stating that for the first time since the German invasion foreign exchange business direct with Belgium was begun on the 16th inst., added:

Local bankers with connections in Antwerp quoted exchange rates on the basis of 5.62 francs to the dollar for remittances by check, and 5.60 for cable remittances. Exchange facilities were made available for general commercial transactions, and while dealings were not extensive, they were considered significant of improved banking operations in Belgium.

The Belgian banks in recent weeks have been gradually reopening in the cities surrendered by the German troops, and a great amount of funds which had been removed by the Germans and ordered returned under the provisions of the armistice are once more in the vaults of the Belgian banks. It is understood also that exchange transactions have been furthered by credits established for the Belgian Government and Belgian banks in London. The Belgian Government a few days ago discussed with American bankers and officers of the Treasury Department a proposal for a loan in this country, and when negotiations are completed it is expected that transactions in Belgian exchange will increase.

The reopening of Belgian banks and the expansion of commercial dealings with other nations has now made possible the resumption of exchange transactions through Belgium's leading financial centre. The possibility of doing business direct with Belgium paves the way for exports to the stricken country, and it is expected that the movement of agricultural and mill machinery, merchandise, and food supplies will grow rapidly.

The rate of 5.60 cable transfers represents a discount of approximately 8% on Belgian exchange as compared with the normal quotation of 5.1813. French exchange stands at a discount of about 5%. If a Belgium loan is floated here in the near future bankers believe that the discount will be considerably reduced, and thus increase the purchases of goods by Belgium in the United States, inasmuch as a movement toward normal parity will lighten the expense of importing commodities and finished materials.

The matter of a Belgian loan, it was learned in banking circles yesterday, is expected to come up for additional discussion soon. The preparations for the United States Victory Loan early in the spring is not expected to interfere with the Belgian transaction, provided that investment conditions are found satisfactory for an offering of foreign bonds in the meantime.

Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass, in verifying on the 13th inst. the report that bankers in this country had been approached by the Belgian Government with a proposal that they advance a loan either through a public offering or banking channels, was quoted in the New York "Times" as saying:

Such inquiry has been made. My tentative judgment is that there could be no special objection, provided that a satisfactory rate and commission could be arranged.

Secretary Glass, whose views were expressed while he was in this city to attend the dinner of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association, is said to have added that it was his understanding that the negotiations had only reached a preliminary stage.

### REGULATIONS PERMITTING FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALERS TO MAKE TRANSFERS TO PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

Attention to the issuance of the 21st inst. of a regulation by Fred I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, permitting foreign exchange dealers to make transfers of funds to persons not enemies or allies of enemies in sections of Palestine and Syria, was directed by J. H. Case of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the following circular:

Sirs—

#### Instructions to Dealers.

Your attention is directed to the following regulation which was issued under date of Jan. 21 1919 by Fred I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, in accordance with the Executive Order of the President, dated Jan. 26 1918.

#### Remittances to Palestine and Syria.

"Notice is hereby given that dealers as defined under the Executive Order of the President of January 26 1918, until otherwise instructed, may make transfers of funds to persons not enemies or allies of enemies resident in those portions of Palestine and Syria extending as far north as the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, inclusive, and as far east as the Hejaz Railway."

Very truly yours,

J. H. CASE, Deputy Governor.

### ALBERT STRAUSS AND T. W. LAMONT NAMED AS FINANCIAL ADVISERS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The selection by Secretary of the Treasury Glass of Albert Strauss and Thomas W. Lamont as financial advisers of the American delegation at the Peace Conference was announced on Jan. 17. Mr. Strauss is Vice-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. Lamont is a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Strauss has received a leave of absence from the Reserve Board to enable him to undertake the work assigned to him, according to the following statement issued by the Treasury Department:

Secretary Glass announced that, with the approval of the President, Albert Strauss and Thomas W. Lamont would shortly leave for Europe for the Treasury in an advisory capacity in connection with the armistice discussions and other financial questions arising at the Peace Conference. Mr. Strauss has been voted a leave of absence by the Federal Reserve Board to enable him to undertake these duties.

The following statement is attributed to Mr. Lamont when asked as to what he might have to say regarding the appointment:

I can, of course, add nothing to Secretary Glass's announcement, except to say that I am happy to be able to serve the Government in any way possible.

### OSCAR T. CROSBY RESIGNS AS SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE FOR U. S. IN EUROPE.

It was announced on Jan. 16 that Oscar T. Crosby had resigned as special commissioner of finance for the United States in Europe. It was stated, however, that Mr. Crosby will remain in Europe to advise the American peace delegation on financial questions.

### SHERMAN ALLEN RESIGNS FROM WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Sherman Allen has resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the War Finance Corporation to accept a position with a New York bank. He will be succeeded by E. Reyburn Burdick, Assistant Secretary Treasurer of the Corporation. Mr. Allen formerly was fiscal agent of the Federal Reserve Board, and also served for a while as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

### A. BARTON HEPBURN ELECTED MEMBER OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COUNCIL, SUCCEEDING J. P. MORGAN.

Concerning the election of A. Barton Hepburn as a member of the Federal Advisory Council to represent the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, succeeding J. P. Morgan, the Reserve Bank on Jan. 23 issued the following statement:

In accordance with an informal agreement between the directors of substantially all the Federal Reserve banks whereby the principle of rotation in membership on the Federal Advisory Council was agreed upon and a program of rotation was informally adopted, 1919 was fixed as the year in which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and certain other Federal Reserve banks should change their membership in the Federal Advisory Council.

In accordance with this plan Mr. A. B. Hepburn, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Chase National Bank, has been elected by the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to represent this district on the Federal Advisory Council for the year 1919, to succeed Mr. J. P. Morgan, who has represented the district on the Council for the past four years.

### ROBERT F. MADDOX DECLARES IT ESSENTIAL THAT WE GRANT CREDITS TO DEBTOR NATIONS.

Speaking as the guest of honor before the forum of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, Wednesday evening, Jan. 22, Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, Ga., President of the American Bankers' Association, declared that we are on the crest of a world-wide inflation, but that the very fact that it is worldwide is a favorable feature, as it will enable prices and wages to be reduced more gradually. Mr. Maddox stated that no one expects prices and wages to be maintained at the artificial level to which they were raised by the war's demands, now that the war is over, but that a good deal depends upon the promptness and fairness with which the Government settles the war contracts for labor and supplies to which it was committed at the time the war ended. Mr. Maddox is quoted to the following effect:

The great question now is, how can we continue to maintain or increase our foreign business with a credit balance of approximately \$500,000,000 in annual interest due to start with, an amount nearly equal to the balance of our foreign trade four years ago? How can we be paid for the goods we hope to export in the future? It would be unwise to add to our already large stock of gold. There are some articles which we now import which

we could use in increasing quantities, but there is little hope that this increase will keep pace with our ability to increase our own export products.

One of the plans suggested is for this country to continue to buy the obligations of the governments of our debtor countries until our people are educated to buy direct foreign governments' securities or the securities of well-established industrial enterprises in other parts of the world. If we expect to increase or even maintain our foreign business, it is absolutely essential to grant these credits in some form, and we must begin at once some plan to absorb these securities.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY —STRIKING FACTS.

The annual report of Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, reviewing the activities of the national banks during the period of the war, was made public on Jan. 21. The report covers the fifth year of the present Comptroller's term. The term of office is fixed by law at five years. Comptroller Williams' term began Feb. 3 1914. In his report just made public the Comptroller states that the demands upon the capital and banking resources of the country have been unparalleled, and that "the financial strain upon us would have wrecked and crumbled any financial system not founded on sound economic laws and governed by conservative and established principles of finance, and no system, however meritorious, could have survived such strain had not its component parts been operated and directed by men of character and experience willing and able to rise to the supreme demands of the hour. "Through these trials and tests," says he, "the national banks of the country and our Federal Reserve system have passed triumphantly. Their resources have risen steadily during this period of stress and strain to the highest figures ever attained, the national bank resources on Nov. 1 1918 being \$19,821,404,000." During the past eighteen months, he notes, this country has raised through bond issues an amount more than six times as great as was raised during the four years of the Civil War, and largely at rates of interest not one-half as high as those paid during that period. He declares that of the \$17,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds placed more than 8½ billion dollars, or 50.6%, were marketed through the instrumentality of the national banks. Summarizing the year's results, the Comptroller shows that:

First. The resources of the national banks have now attained figures never before approximated.

Second. Although the volume of business transacted throughout the country has been unprecedented, and demands for capital greater than ever before, yet throughout the year money rates have been maintained in every section of the country on a normal basis, and every legitimate industry has been enabled to obtain funds needed for its operation at favorable rates.

Third. The usurious and exorbitant rates formerly charged in remote districts have been steadily subsiding. Complaints of usury are fewer than ever before.

Fourth. The banks have been observing more closely the provisions of the National Banking Act and the rules and regulations of the Comptroller's office.

Fifth. Coincidentally with the closer adherence to the law the earnings of the national banks, both gross and net, have exceeded those of any previous year.

Sixth. Despite the strain and unusual demand upon the banks in the calendar year 1918, there was no failure of any national bank throughout the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the entire country only one national bank failure, a small bank in California. In the fiscal year ending Nov. 1 1918, among State banks, private banks and trust companies there were 32 failures in 17 States.

Seventh. The growth in the resources of the national banks in the past five years has been greater than the increase which took place during the preceding twenty-five years. Their assets now exceed by more than one billion dollars the combined resources of all State banks, savings banks, reporting private banks and trust companies of the country as late as June 1916.

Eighth. Although the national banks of the country placed between May 1917 and Nov. 1 1918 for themselves and their customers more than \$8,600,000,000 of Liberty bonds, yet the records show that the deposits of the national banks actually increased, between May 1 1917 and Nov. 1 1918 by \$1,975,876,000.

Some of the features of the report are portrayed as follows in a synopsis:

#### Gross and Net Earnings of National Banks.

The gross earnings of the national banks for the fiscal year ending July 1918 amounted to \$813,997,000, an increase of \$298,373,000 over the twelve months ending July 1914, just before the outbreak of the war, while the net earnings for the year ending July 1918 were \$212,332,000, the greatest on record, and exceeded by more than 63 million dollars the earnings for the fiscal year ending July 1914. The Comptroller points out that this increase in net earnings took place despite the losses and shrinkings in securities incident to the war period and despite the reduced interest rates which have been brought about in the past few years. The increase in net earnings was over 42%.

#### Earnings on Capital Stock.

The average earnings on capital stock for all national banks for the past fiscal year were 19.33%, the greatest on record. The earnings on capital and surplus of all national banks were 11.09%. In the forty-nine-year period from 1869 to 1918 the average earnings of all national banks amounted to 12.81% on stock.

#### Federal Control of Railroads and the Financial Situation.

The Comptroller states that the taking over of the railroads of the country in 1918 averted a financial catastrophe and made possible the success of the Third and Fourth Liberty loans and the winning of the war. He declares that the future prosperity of the country will depend largely upon the correct solution of the railroad problem. He shows

that for the year 1918 the railroads of the country expended from their receipts for wages, materials used in operation, construction, &c., about \$5,000,000,000.

#### Banking Power of the United States Surpasses All Previous Records.

The banking power of the United States represented by the capital, surplus, profits, circulation and deposits of all national banks and reporting State banks, trust companies, &c., as well as capital, Government and reserve deposits of the Federal Reserve banks, and Federal Reserve notes in circulation, amounted in June 1918 to 39,082 million dollars, an increase for the year of 4,609 million dollars, or 13%. Since June 1914 the estimated banking power of the United States has grown from 24,340 million dollars to 39,082 million dollars, or approximately 60% in the four-year period, against an increase in the preceding four year period of about 16%.

The banking power of this country to-day is nearly two and one-half times as great as the banking power of the whole world as late as 1890, according to Muhlhall's estimate at that time, and the banking power of the United States to-day is estimated to be seven times greater than our banking power in 1890.

#### Favorable Balance of Trade in War Period and How Settled.

The Comptroller says that the excess value of our exports of merchandise for the past five years amounts to approximately 11,580 million dollars, which, he says, was settled by the importation of something over one billion dollars of gold from other countries and by our acceptance of approximately ten billion dollars of short-term obligations of debtor nations, of which about two billions were taken by individuals, banks and other corporations, and about eight billions by the United States Government.

#### Comparative Growth of National and State Banks.

Tables presented show that in the five-year period from June 1913 to June 1918, the resources of the national banks increased from 11,036 million dollars to 17,839 million dollars, or 61.6%, while the resources of State banks, savings banks, loan and trust companies &c., increased in the same period from 14,675 million dollars to 22,371 million dollars, or 52%. The increase in the national bank resources from June 1913 to Nov. 1 1918, was 8,785 million dollars, or 79.6%.

In the five years 1914 to 1918 the records report the failure of 314 State banks, savings banks and loan and trust companies. In the same period there were 56 national bank failures. In the calendar year 1918 there was only one national bank failure.

#### Currency Issued by the Comptroller's Office During Fiscal Year.

During the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 1918 the Comptroller of the Currency issued \$260,155,140 of national bank notes, \$1,781,563,720 of Federal Reserve notes, and \$62,234,660 of Federal Reserve Bank notes; and the Currency Bureau redeemed in the same period \$255,078,213 of national bank notes, \$334,403,925 of Federal Reserve notes, and \$3,315,025 of Federal Reserve Bank notes. The larger portion of the Federal Reserve notes was issued principally upon the security of gold or gold certificates and paper secured by Government bonds.

#### Trust Powers for National Banks.

Attention is called to the legislation conferring upon national banks all the trust powers which may be exercised by State banks. The hope is expressed that the national banks will exercise these powers and extend the increased facilities to their customers.

#### Changes of Title.

All of the national banks in the country having in their title the word "German" or words of like import, changed their titles, 29 such changes being made in the fiscal year.

#### Legislation Recommended.

The Comptroller repeats his recommendations for legislation regarded by him as necessary for the protection of the stockholders and depositors of the national banks and for the public benefit, including the recommendation for the insurance or guarantee of all national bank deposits of \$5,000 or less, and he presents arguments in support of the thirty recommendations which he submits.

#### Marvellous Growth of Our Banking in the United States Since 1900.

Perhaps nothing could illustrate more vividly the amazing growth which this country has made since 1900 than the bank figures compiled in this report, which show that the aggregate resources of all the banks of the United States, including national banks, State banks, savings banks, reporting private banks and loan and trust companies, which in 1900 amounted to only 10,785 million dollars, amounted in June last to a grand aggregate of 40,726 million dollars. In the same period the banks have increased in number from 10,382 to 28,880.

#### Money in the United States.

The general stock of money in the United States in June 1918 was reported at 6,741 million dollars, of which \$360,300,000 was in the Treasury as assets of the Government and \$1,001,300,000 was held by the Federal Reserve Banks and Federal Reserve Agents against issues of Federal Reserve notes, a total of \$1,361,600,000, or 20.20%, of the general stock being thus held. Of the remaining 79.80% of the money of the country, the coin and other money in the national and other reporting banks aggregated \$882,700,000; with the Federal Reserve banks, \$,005,200,000, these two items aggregating 42.86% of the total stock of money.

The remaining 36.94%, or \$2,490,500,000, outside of the Treasury and the banks, was presumably in the pockets of the people or hoarded.

#### Domestic and Foreign Securities Held by National Banks.

From June 1917 to June 1918 national banks reduced their holdings of foreign government and other foreign bonds and securities from \$352,600,000 to \$283,811,000, while their holdings of Liberty bonds increased from \$171,129,000 in June 1917 to \$730,534,000 in June 1918. In the same period the national banks' holdings of railroad bonds were reduced from 467 million to 406 million dollars.

#### Profits Derived by the Government From the Operations of the Comptroller's Office.

The report shows that the net revenues derived by the Government from the operations of the Comptroller's office for the fiscal year, arising primarily from taxation on the bond-secured circulation, exclusive of the expenses of the bureau for which appropriations were made, amounted to \$3,161,456 01. The total revenue which the Government has received from the tax on national bank circulation since the inauguration of the Currency Bureau in 1863 to June 30 1918 has amounted to approximately 144 million dollars, while the expenses of the Currency Bureau for the same period aggregated less than 19 million dollars, leaving a credit balance of profit to the Government for the period of approximately 125 million dollars.

#### Proportion of Loans to Deposits and Deposits to Capital.

The Comptroller calls attention to the fact that despite a certain amount of necessary inflation incident to the war and the unusual conditions which

have prevailed, the proportion of loans and discounts to deposits in the national banks in the five year period between Aug. 9 1913, and Nov. 1 1918 shows an actual reduction from 77.61% in 1913 to 67.08% on Nov. 1 1918.

He also directs attention to the large increase which has taken place in the proportion of deposits to capital stock. On Aug. 9 1913 the proportion of deposits to the capital of the national banks was 752%. On Nov. 1 1918 deposits were 1,360% of the capital stock. These comparisons do not include surplus, but the increase in the proportion of deposits to both capital and surplus has been very great.

#### Growing Use of Bank Acceptances.

The report shows the growing use of bank "acceptances" in both our foreign and domestic trade. The amount of drafts and bills of exchange accepted by the national banks on Nov. 20 1917 was \$153,645,000. On Nov. 1 1918 this had increased to \$332,719,000, an increase of 116%.

#### Savings Bank Deposits During the War.

The Comptroller's report shows that between June 1916 and June 1918 the deposits in the Mutual Savings Banks actually increased from \$4,187,000,000 to \$4,422,000,000. The deposits in the Stock Savings Banks in the same period increased from \$901,000,000 to \$1,049,000,000. The total deposits in both Mutual and Stock Savings Banks of the country in those two years of disturbance and war not only showed no reduction but actually increased from \$5,088,000,000 in June 1916 to \$5,471,000,000 in June 1918.

The total number of depositors reported in both Mutual and Stock Savings Banks in June 1916 was \$11,148,000, against \$11,379,000 in June 1918, an increase of 231,000 in the number of depositors.

These figures are particularly instructive when we consider the vast amount of savings which went into Liberty bonds in this period.

#### National Bank Employees in Army and Navy.

On Nov. 1 1918 our national banks were employing 59,308 men and 27,539 women clerks and they had sent into the Army and Navy 17,520 men, hundreds of whom have yielded up their lives. The twelve States whose country national banks furnished the largest percentage of their employees to the Army and Navy exclusive of States whose national banks furnished less than 100 were in the order named: New Mexico, 43.83%; Wisconsin, 38.47%; North Dakota, 37.35%; Idaho, 36.36%; Minnesota, 34.87%; Alabama, 34.73%; Virginia, 34.68%; California, 34.39%; North Carolina, 34.15%; Louisiana, 33.89%; Montana, 33.61%; Nebraska, 33.58%.

The twelve reserve cities whose national banks supplied to the Army and Navy the highest percentage of their employees (among those supplying not less than 50) were in the order named: Wichita, 79.41%; Minneapolis, 78.76%; Des Moines, 64.20%; Sioux City, 63.53%; Oklahoma City, 61.40%; Spokane, 57.89%; Nashville, 57.60%; Omaha, 55.43%; Tulsa, 53.89%; Dallas, 50%; San Antonio, 49.70%; Jacksonville, 48.39%.

In brief the legislation recommended by the Comptroller is as follows:

First—That the officers of national banks be prohibited from borrowing funds of the banks by which they are employed.

Second—That a conservative and proper limitation be placed upon the aggregate amount of money any one person, corporation or firm may obtain from a national bank through the discounting of commercial paper and bills of exchange.

Third—That the penalty for an excessive loan be the disqualification of the officer making or granting the loan, or the imposition of a suitable fine, or both, in addition to the civil liability incurred by reason of making such loan.

Fourth—That the Comptroller be authorized to bring proceedings against national bank directors for losses sustained by the bank through violation of the provisions of the National Bank and Federal Reserve Act.

Fifth—That the Comptroller be vested with power to remove directors or officers guilty of persistent violations of the National Bank Act.

Sixth—That the law provide that if a director-elect does not qualify within thirty days after his election a vacancy shall be declared immediately.

Seventh—That the Comptroller's office be empowered to penalize, by fines, all infractions and violations of the law and regulations, and that these fines be imposed on offending officers, as well as upon the bank.

Eighth—That the Department of Justice be authorized to bring suit against national banks guilty of usury upon information furnished by the Comptroller.

Ninth—That national banks be authorized to make an interest charge of 25 cents on any loan, even though that charge might exceed the legal rate authorized by law.

Tenth—That the State laws regarding overdrafts be made applicable to national banks in those States.

Eleventh—That the rates of interest any national bank may pay on its deposits shall not exceed 4% annually, unless the highest rate for time paper fixed by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district is over 4%.

Twelfth—That the total deposits which a national bank may receive shall be limited to eight or ten times the unimpaired capital and surplus of the bank.

Thirteenth—That a law be enacted to prevent "wildcat" banking in the District of Columbia.

Fourteenth—That all officers and employees of a national bank having the custody of its funds furnish surety bonds.

Fifteenth—That all certificates of deposit must be signed by two officers of the bank.

Sixteenth—That no officer or employee of a bank be permitted to make erasures on the books of a bank.

Seventeenth—That authority be given to standardize the by-laws of national banks.

Eighteenth—That rechartered national banks be authorized to continue the use of old banknote plates.

Nineteenth—That the engraving of signatures of bank officers on national banknote plates be authorized.

Twentieth—That national banks be allowed to establish branches "within certain limits" but not outside the boundaries of the State in which the parent bank is located.

Twenty-first—That national banks be permitted to establish branches in Alaska and the insular possessions.

Twenty-second—That the Criminal Code be amended to provide a penalty for false financial statements for the purpose of obtaining credit from national banks.

Twenty-third—That the breaking and entering a national bank for purposes of robbery be made a Federal crime.

Twenty-fourth—That the laws be amended to provide that no national bank be permitted to tie up by investment in an office or bank building an amount in excess of the paid-up capital of the bank.

Twenty-fifth—That the United States Treasurer be authorized to sell bonds securing circulation thirty days after a bank goes into liquidation.

Twenty-sixth—That provision be made whereby no national bank shall have the right to make a charge against the account of a depositor except on a charge ticket or order signed by at least two officers of the bank.

Twenty-seventh—That the Comptroller's office have authority to require national banks to shift their bookkeepers and other employees from time to time from one desk or service to another so as "to make it more difficult, if not impossible, for employees to hide defalcation or manipulate the books.

Twenty-eighth—That Congress require long dormant balances to be deposited in the United States Treasury.

Twenty-ninth—That legislation be enacted to allow banks to deduct United States bonds from taxable assets.

Thirtieth—That legislation be enacted to provide for the Federal insurance or guarantee of deposits of \$5,000 or less.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT PERMITTING SAVINGS BANKS TO INVEST IN ACCEPTANCES.

A letter urging those interested to use their efforts toward securing the enactment of an amendment to the laws of their States permitting savings banks to invest in bankers' acceptances and trade acceptances has been sent out by Samuel H. Beach, Chairman of the Committee on Liquid Investments of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association. The letter has been addressed to interested parties in Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, Ohio, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, and is as follows:

My Dear Sir:

The question of the need and advisability for savings banks to invest a greater portion of the funds committed to their care in assets which are liquid by reason of ready marketability and early maturity, which was so ably discussed by Professor Edwin W. Kemmerer before the Savings Bank Section at the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association in Chicago last September, is one which is in every sense of the word of vital importance to savings banks everywhere.

It is now generally conceded, by reason of the wide-spread educational discussion of this matter largely furthered by the Savings Bank Section, that bankers' acceptances, as well as trade acceptances, endorsed by a bank, banking association and trust company, which is a member of the Federal Reserve system, afford the very best form of such liquid investments for at least a portion of a savings bank's assets. Owing, however, to the fact that this form of investment has but recently been available in any appreciable quantity in this country, there are many States which have not revised their laws so as to permit savings banks to take advantage of it.

But even though it seems to be unanimously conceded that savings banks should everywhere have the right and privilege to purchase these liquid and thoroughly safe forms of commercial paper which generally bear a better rate of interest than any bank would be warranted in paying on daily balances, it is very certain that they will be made legal for savings banks to buy, only in those States where the matter is clearly and intelligently called to the attention of the Legislature.

With the idea, therefore, of assisting you in securing from the Legislature of your State this very desirable addition to the list of securities which a savings bank may legally purchase, the Committee on Liquid Investments has caused to be prepared, and herewith enclosed submits to you a tentative wording which if it meets with your approval can be submitted to your Legislature for its consideration.

We are also sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the discussion on the question of bankers' and trade acceptances, held at the recent Chicago convention of the Association. The address of Prof. Kemmerer is most convincing, and the argument which follows excellently supports Professor Kemmerer in the results of his study.

I am sure that inasmuch as your Legislature is now in session you will be able to successfully propose an amendment to your State law along the lines of the suggested form enclosed.

Will you not keep me in touch with the progress you make?

The following suggested amendment to the investment law of the State of Maine accompanies the letter:

Note.—The matter below is prepared with reference to the law of Maine and the banking institutions designated are of the character existing in that State, namely "trust and banking companies" and national banks. In each State in which the above is enacted, the names of the banking institutions, whose acceptances or indorsements of acceptances are to be invested in, should be designated as they are termed in the statutes of the particular State. For example, the New York statutes designates such institutions as "bank, national banking association or trust company." Furthermore, appropriate amendatory language in each State should be used with reference to amendment of the section or provision which authorizes investment of savings funds in a specified property and securities, preliminary to the description of bankers' and trade acceptances as subjects of investment.

THOMAS B. PATON, General Counsel,  
American Bankers' Association.

Amend Section 27 Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes of Maine by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Eighth. In acceptances of the kind and character following:

"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 bank or trust and banking company incorporated under the laws of this State, or under the laws of the United States and doing business in this State.

"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 indorsed by a trust and banking company incorporated under the laws of this State (which is a member of the Federal Reserve system) or by a national bank doing business in this State."

Not more than 20% of the assets of any savings bank 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, whether as principal or indorser, for acceptance held by such savings banks and deposits made with it shall not exceed 25% of the paid up capital and surplus of such trust and banking company or national bank and not more than 5% of the aggregate amount credited to the depositors of any savings bank shall be invested in the acceptances of or deposited with a trust and banking company or with a national bank of which a trustee of such savings bank is a director.



**STATE LAWS PERMITTING LOANS SECURED BY LIBERTY BONDS.**

The American Bankers' Association has taken occasion at this time, when unscrupulous speculators are taking advantage of the small holders of Liberty bonds to call attention to the laws of the several States whereby banking institutions may make loans to Liberty bondholders secured by their Liberty bonds. We give the same herewith:

*State Laws Permitting Loans Secured by Liberty Bonds.*

**New York.**—Chapter 369 (1914), Article 6, Section 239, Subdivision 8 (a): "Promissory notes payable to the order of the savings bank upon demand, secured by the pledge and assignment, if necessary, of the stocks or bonds or any of them enumerated in Subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 of this section or by the railroad bonds or any of them mentioned and described in Subdivision 7 of this section, but no such loan shall exceed 90% of the cash market value of such securities so pledged. Should any of the securities so held in pledge depreciate in value after the making of such loan, the savings bank shall require an immediate payment of such loan or a part thereof or additional security therefor, so that the amount loaned thereon shall at no time exceed 90% of the market value of the securities so pledged for such loan."

**Subdivision 1:** "1. The stocks or bonds or interest-bearing notes or obligations of the United States, or those for which the faith of the United States is pledged to provide for the payment of the interest and principal, including the bonds of the District of Columbia."

The following State laws provide for investment of savings funds in loans to individuals secured by Liberty bonds substantially in accordance with the New York law above set forth, excepting where special notation is made. (States that are not herein referred to have no restrictive laws pertaining to investment of savings funds.)

**California.**—Section 67, Subdivision 3, paragraph A; Section 61, Subdivision 3, paragraph A.

**Connecticut.**—Section 30 (provides for market value of bonds 20% in excess of amount of loans); Section 2.

**Indiana.**—Section 20, and 19 (Subdivision 1).

**Iowa.**—Section 1850, Subdivisions 1 and 4.

**Maine.**—Section 27, Subdivisions 1-A and 7-B.

**Massachusetts.**—Section 63, Subdivision 2-A and 8-E (2).

**Michigan.**—Section 27, Subdivisions A and H.

**Minnesota.**—Section 3-22, Subdivision 1 and 5 (aggregate amount—value of securities taken shall not be less than the full amount loaned thereon.)

**New Hampshire (1917).**—Chapter 114, Section 3, Subdivision 1, Section 2, Subdivision 4.

**New Jersey.**—Chapter 195, Section 33, Subdivision 1, Section 34 (provides for market value of bonds 20% in excess of amount of loan).

**Ohio.**—Section 9765, Subdivision C, Section 9758, Subdivision B.

**Oregon.**—Section 4594, Subdivision D (1) and (5) (market value shall be 25% in excess of amount of loan).

**Pennsylvania.**—20 May 1899, Section 17, P. D. 246, Section 28, Subdivision 1, Act 205, Section 1, Laws 1917 (institutions with capital stock only).

**Rhode Island.**—Chapter 687, P. L. 1911-1917, Section 1, Clause 1 (A), Clause 10 (a).

**Vermont.**—Section 8, Subdivision 2 (A) and 5 (D).

**Wisconsin.**—Sections 2024, 2068, 2024, 2069.

**Note.**—Where the section only is given, the reference is to that part of the law pertaining to investment of savings funds.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOURTH OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN ANTICIPATION OF VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.**

Subscriptions of \$600,101,500 were received to the fourth bi-weekly offering of Treasury certificates in anticipation of the coming Victory Liberty Loan. A minimum amount of \$600,000,000 was offered; the certificates are dated Jan. 16 and mature June 17; they bear 4½% interest. Subscriptions closed Jan. 21. The results by Federal Reserve districts, arranged in the order of the percentages of subscription of their quotas, are:

Districts—	Quota.	Subscription.
Minneapolis.....	\$20,800,000	\$27,760,000
Chicago.....	84,000,000	97,774,500
St. Louis.....	24,000,000	26,445,500
Philadelphia.....	42,400,000	43,533,500
New York.....	203,200,000	203,609,500
Boston.....	52,000,000	49,090,500
San Francisco.....	42,400,000	40,000,000
Cleveland.....	54,400,000	50,400,000
Richmond.....	20,800,000	18,753,500
Kansas City.....	24,000,000	18,403,500
Atlanta.....	17,600,000	12,288,000
Dallas.....	14,400,000	8,042,000
Treasury.....		4,000,000
	\$600,000,000	\$600,101,500

**FIFTH OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN ANTICIPATION OF VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.**

A new issue of Treasury certificates (the fifth) in anticipation of the Fifth or Victory Liberty Loan was announced by Secretary of the Treasury Glass on Jan. 23. A minimum amount of \$600,000,000 is offered. The subscription books will close Feb. 6. The certificates will carry 4½% interest; they will be dated Jan. 30 and will mature July 1. In its announcement concerning the offering the Federal Reserve Bank of New York says:

The Treasury Department has announced that the issue of U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness No. 5E, in anticipation of the Fifth Loan, will be dated Jan. 30 1919 and will mature July 1, 1919.

The quota for this issue has been placed at \$600,000,000, but the Treasury Department calls attention to the fact that this figure is a minimum and is not the maximum amount desired, and it points out the special need

for a substantial oversubscription, as the expenses of the Government, both in connection with the expeditionary forces and with demobilization and contract adjustment, are just now running at an exceedingly high level. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve banks from Jan. 30 to Feb. 6, inclusive. These certificates bear 4½% interest, and are acceptable for Liberty Loan installment payments, at par, with an adjustment of interest. They do not bear the circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

**VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN EXPECTED TO BE LAST DRIVE OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.**

The announcement that but one more war loan drive is planned by the Treasury Department was made by Secretary of the Treasury Glass on Jan. 19. This is the proposed Victory Liberty Loan which is expected to be floated in April. The amount, it is stated, will not be more than \$6,000,000,000 and may be \$5,000,000,000. In his announcement of the 19th inst., Secretary Glass said:

I expect the Victory Liberty Loan to be the last intensive campaign for the sale of Government bonds. Reports that there would be two more loan issues this year aggregating \$12,000,000,000 are entirely without foundation, not only as to amount, but also as regards the number of campaigns.

While it is stated that more bonds will probably be issued by the Government even after the next campaign, it is planned to market these quietly through banks and other financial institutions, without the usual campaign of advertising and soliciting. It is further said that the amount of securities to be sold in this manner will not be determined for months, until the Treasury gets a more definite idea of the volume of expenses growing out of liquidating of war contracts, the Allies needs for further loans, and the demands arising from continuing the policy of making loans to railroads, financing the next wheat crop, continuing shipbuilding and other internal obligations. On the 19th inst. it was explained by Treasury officials that the misapprehension regarding the number and amount of remaining loans may arise over the fact that the Treasury had planned to float two loan issues, aggregating about \$12,000,000,000, this fiscal year. The fiscal year began last July 1, however, and ends next June 30, and the Fourth Liberty Loan of nearly \$7,000,000,000 already has been floated in that period. The honor flag of the coming loan will bear a blue "V" on a white field, surrounded by a red border, the "V" meaning both five and "Victory."

**PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS OF LIBERTY LOANS—DATES FOR CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS.**

The following statement with regard to the payment of interest on registered Liberty bonds has been issued by the Treasury Department:

Interest on registered bonds of the Liberty loans is payable semi-annually on specified dates by means of checks drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States in favor of registered holders of record on the dates the transfer books close prior to the respective interest payment dates. The fact that bonds of the First Liberty Loan or bonds of the Second Liberty Loan are converted into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest does not affect the dates on which interest is payable. Such dates remain constant for the loan and are not affected by the act of conversion.

*Dates of Interest on Bonds.*

The following are the dates on which interest on the bonds of the several Liberty loans is payable:

On June 15 and Dec. 15: First Liberty Loan 3½% bonds of 1932-1947; First Liberty Loan converted 4% bonds of 1932-1947; First Liberty Loan converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-1947; First Liberty Loan second converted 4¼% bonds of 1932-1947.

On May 15 and Nov. 15: Second Liberty Loan 4% bonds of 1927-1942; Second Liberty Loan converted 4¼% bonds of 1927-1942.

On March 15 and Sept. 15: Third Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds of 1928, On April 15 and Oct. 15: Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds of 1923-1938.

In order to prepare for the payment of interest the transfer books of registered bonds close one full month prior to the interest payment date and reopen on the day following the respective interest payment dates. During any period when the transfer books for any particular loan are closed no transfers of registered bonds of such loan or interchanges of registered and coupon bonds of such loan will be permitted, but if requests for transfer of any such registered bonds or interchanges of any such registered and coupon bonds are received during any such closed period the requests will receive attention upon the reopening of the books. As indicated above the semi-annual interest will be paid to the person in whose name bonds are registered as shown by the books of the Treasury Department on the date the books close, regardless of any disposition that may be made of the registered holder during the closed period. If coupon bonds are presented for exchange for registered bonds during such close periods, the coupon next due should be detached and collected in the usual manner. If registered bonds are presented for exchange for coupon bonds during such closed periods, interest on such registered bonds will be paid in the usual manner, and the coupon bonds delivered upon such exchange after the reopening of the books will have the coupon maturing on the interest day for which the books were closed and prior coupons detached.

The periods during which the transfer books of registered bonds of the respective Liberty loans are closed follow:

First Liberty loan (including bonds issued upon conversion): From close of business May 15 to opening of business June 16; from close of business Nov. 15 to opening of business Dec. 16.

Second Liberty Loan (including bonds issued upon conversion): From close of business April 15 to opening of business May 16; from close of business Oct. 15 to opening of business Nov. 16.

Third Liberty Loan: From close of business Feb. 15 to opening of business March 16; from close of business Aug. 15 to opening of business Sept. 16.

Fourth Liberty Loan: From close of business March 15 to opening of business April 16; from close of business Sept. 15 to opening of business Oct. 16.

In case any date for the closing of the transfer books falls on a Sunday or legal holiday the books will be closed on the day preceding such date, and in case any date for the opening of the transfer books falls on a Sunday or legal holiday the books will be opened on the day following such date.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CONCERNING LIBERTY BOND INSTALLMENT.

With respect to the 20% installment which was due on the Fourth Liberty Loan on Jan. 16 1919 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday (the 20th) announced the following:

Payments received by cash.....	\$11,554,440
By advice of credit.....	85,796,035
By certificates of indebtedness.....	14,898,000

Total.....\$112,249,375

The original subscriptions in the Second Federal Reserve District allotted in full by the Treasury Department amounted to \$2,044,931,750 of which amount approximately \$78,000,000 still will remain to be paid on the next and final installment date, Jan. 30 1919.

#### VIEWS OF GATES W. MCGARRAH ON PROPOSED LIBERTY BOND OFFERING.

The belief that "the interest rate and tax-exemption features of the Fifth Loan should be attractive enough to make the new bonds stay above par from the time they are issued until the time they mature" was expressed by Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics' & Metals' National Bank of this city, at the dinner given in this city on Jan. 22 by the Forum of the New York City Chapter of the American Institute of Banking in honor of Robert F. Maddox. The "Tribune" quotes Mr. Maddox as saying:

It is unfair, now that the war is over, to ask the American people, who have responded so splendidly to the Government's appeal for funds, to subscribe to bonds at par which immediately after the end of the campaign will fall below par.

Mr. McGarrah, according to the "Times," stated that while no one could possibly take issue with Secretary of the Treasury Glass on the patriotism of the American people (the Secretary's remarks on this score were referred to in our issue of Saturday last, page 218). He felt that it was good business common sense, in view of all the burdens the American people are carrying, that the forthcoming appeal should offer them an investment which would appeal to their judgment. From the "Tribune" we take the following concerning some further observations of Mr. McGarrah:

On the question of establishing an international gold settlement fund, which is under discussion at Paris, Mr. McGarrah said the theory of the proposal was sound, but that it might prove exceedingly dangerous in practice. If we lived in a world in which permanent harmony and perfect balance in trade among nations existed, he said, the clearing house plan of settling accounts would be admirable.

"But," he continued, "with due respect to the contemplated League of Nations, in case of war the nation which got possession of the storehouse of gold would have a tremendous advantage. Moreover, the proposed plan might make international arrangements too easy, and thus lead to hazardous over-expansion."

In the domestic readjustment, Mr. McGarrah would set free all the commodity markets, including wheat, and would have Congress make up the difference to the farmer between the open market price and the guaranteed price of \$2 26 a bushel for 1919. Regarding the American position in the world's gold market, he advocated the outflow of all gold not needed in this country.

#### N. Y. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECOMMENDATION ON BEHALF OF LIBERTY BOND PURCHASERS.

Last week, page 206, we made reference to the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the adoption of measures by the Government to protect purchasers of Liberty bonds against unscrupulous promoters. We take occasion to give here with the report of the committee containing the recommendations, which report was unanimously adopted by the Chamber on Dec. 5:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

The Government of the United States, in floating the Liberty Loans, has secured subscriptions from more than 20,000,000 of people.

It has been authoritatively stated that more than 19,000,000 of these subscribers have never been investors before, and it is probable that they have for the first time put money into an interest-bearing security.

They have been induced to save and to invest this money on two grounds:

First—In response to an appeal to their patriotism;

Second—On the assurance of the safety of their investment.

The Government has assumed a great obligation towards these people whom it has thus induced to invest in its securities.

Great good and increased economic strength would result if the spirit of thrift and sound investment which has thus been started should be so cultivated that it might become a permanent habit of their lives.

On the other hand, if the Government does not recognize and discharge this obligation, there is very grave danger that there will be a reaction in the minds of the people which would not only destroy the habit of thrift and the desire to invest, but also might turn the spirit of patriotism into one of dissatisfaction and distrust of the Government and of public securities.

Except during the last year, when, under the war powers of the Government, the issue of securities has been supervised and restricted by the Capital Issues Committees in the various Federal Reserve districts, there has always been a flood of highly speculative, often unsound, and sometimes fraudulent issues of securities offered by means of advertisements, circulars and solicitation to the people throughout the country.

The promoters of these enterprises sought to secure the money of the inexperienced by questionable means and by promise of alluring returns which legitimate industry could not produce.

There are already many signs that as soon as Government supervision is removed there will be an unusual outcrop of these classes of securities offered to the small investor in exchange for his Liberty bonds.

When heretofore the inexperienced, and often unsuspecting, parted with money in exchange for worthless securities, and lost it, he had no one but himself to blame; but if he is induced to part with Liberty bonds and subsequently finds his securities worthless and his money gone, the ultimate effect is more likely to be that he will feel that under great persuasion he lent his money to the Government and ultimately had nothing to show for it; and from that it is easy to foresee that with an assumed grievance rankling in his mind, not only will his spirit of patriotism be impaired or disappear, but also the habit of thrift and investment will be discouraged; and so at some future time when, in a great emergency, the Government may again call upon its citizens, the spirit of patriotism and support might be found lacking.

Furthermore, the form in which the Liberty bonds were issued, carrying coupons only for two years and necessitating their exchange for other bonds at the end of that time, is not likely to be understood by a large proportion of the less intelligent people who have subscribed and paid for them, and will make them the more easy victims if the predatory promoter leads them to believe that they will receive nothing more until the ultimate time of redemption, which in many cases may be after their death.

Your committee, therefore, offers the following:

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York believes that a very important economic and political question is involved in the protection of the people who have invested in Liberty bonds, and it urges the United States Government to recognize its obligation to do so and suggests a campaign of wide publicity and education to put the people on their guard, and also to protect them from the solicitations of unscrupulous promoters by such powers as existing laws provide or by securing new legislation if present laws are inadequate; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urges its members to caution their employees and those of corporations with which they are connected against parting with their Liberty bonds without first consulting the employer or bank through which they were purchased, and particularly against parting with them in exchange for unknown securities.

Attest:

ALFRED E. MARLING, *President*,  
CHARLES T. GWYNNE, *Secretary*.

New York, Dec. 7 1918.

#### CONFEREES' ACTION ON WAR REVENUE BILL.

There seems but little to report this week on the conference action on the war revenue bill. On the 18th inst. the conferees on the measure agreed to the amendment continuing through 1920 the 80% war profits tax on war contracts which run beyond the 1919 fiscal year, and adopted the excess profits rates for 1920. In stating that the House conferees agreed to establish a definite rate for war excess profits taxes payable in 1920, and accepted the Senate schedule for the latter period, the New York "Times" of the 19th inst. said:

The single concession that the Senate members of the Conference were called upon to make was an 80% war profits tax payable in 1920, but covering only war contracts which may remain at that time.

The big battle, of course, is over the war excess profits taxes to be paid in 1919, and the only announcement made for publication was that a decision on this matter had been deferred. Representative Kitchin, leader of the House conferees, is reported as still firm for his proposed 80% war profits tax or the alternative schedule proposed in the original House bill and known as the excess profits method.

The fact that the House conferees had given way to the Senate to the extent of adopting the lower schedule for war excess profits taxes payable in 1920 was generally accepted here as presenting two probabilities: First, that the danger of a deadlock which would end all hope of reaching a compromise agreement was less acute; and, second, that the Senate members would in all probability give some ground and join in a report recommending rates in increase of those which were quoted in their original amendment to the House proposals.

On Monday, the 20th inst., the conferees postponed deferred action on the bill owing to the illness of Democratic Leader Kitchin. On the 22d, when further consideration was given to the excess profits and war tax rates, Chairman Simmons issued a statement saying:

The conferees have agreed to many technical and clerical amendments relating to the excess profits and the war profits tax without reaching any final agreement with reference to the taxing and relief provisions.

On the 23d it was announced that the conferees had failed to reach a final decision on the war excess profits tax payable in 1919. The provisions, it was reported, were being rewritten in an effort to effect a compromise which will be acceptable to the Senate and House members. In their deliberations on the bill on the 22d the conferees decided to rescind their previous action whereby they had increased the rate of tax on amusement admissions from 10 to 20%. Wednesday's decision followed the receipt of petitions bearing thousands of names protesting against the proposed increase. In their agreement of this week the conferees decided to let the present tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents paid for

amusement admissions remain in effect, but to increase the tax on cabaret admission from 10 to 15%, and also that on club dues from 10 to 15%. The tax of 1 cent on each 10 cents paid for admission applies to theatres, moving pictures, entertainments, baseball grounds, circuses and other amusements. The conferees recently determined to make the rate of 1 cent on each dime paid under 30 cents—to exempt cheaper moving-picture theatres—and 2 cents on each 10 cents in excess of 10 cents. Petitions against the increase bearing more than 350,000 names had been received and representatives of the amusements interests had planned to submit personal protests to-morrow.

#### SECRETARY OF TREASURY GLASS ON DELAY IN ENACTMENT OF WAR REVENUE BILL.

Announcement was made by Secretary of the Treasury Glass on the 23d that the Treasury Department would proceed with the administration of the War Revenue Law, when it is finally disposed of by Congress, without awaiting the signature of the President. In stating that the Department had made all plans for the collection of taxes on the understanding that the bill would be enacted by Feb. 1, Secretary Glass said:

The delay is making a most serious situation for the Treasury, and a feeling of exasperation among business men. We cannot administer the law so well when it is so late in being completed, and there is apparent a great deal of irritation on the part of interests which do not know how much to set aside for taxes.

#### SECRETARY OF NAVY DANIELS ON MOVEMENT TO SHIFT WAR TAXES.

The statement that there was a movement on foot to shift taxation to pay war costs from the "few to the many" is attributed to Secretary of the Navy Daniels in an address before the National Popular Government League in Washington on Jan. 11. Secretary Daniels is quoted in the New York "Times" as saying:

The question that calls for settlement, aside from the greater ones that will be composed in the Paris Conference (and that Conference will give permanent peace by providing an international tribunal for passing upon international differences and an international police to enforce its decrees), is how to make here in America a practical, working democracy that will be safe for the world. Labor must receive a large share of what its brain and muscle provides; we must have a merchant marine that will carry much of the commerce of the world; and our readjustment must be attended with vigilance lest the burdens of the war shall be transferred to the consuming many.

Already there is a well-concerted policy of securing Federal taxation which would reduce the part which wealth must pay. The pleas which will be made for this transference of those burdens will be many. They will be put up in smooth-looking capsules. The Junkers, who are resolved that taxation shall be light on those who made big money out of the war, are past masters in camouflage. The people must sleep with both eyes open if they defeat the purpose to shift war taxes from the few to the many.

#### FORMS FOR REPORTING INCOMES OF LESS THAN \$5,000 OUT SOON.

Forms for reporting incomes of less than \$5,000, it was announced on Jan. 14 by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper, are expected to be in the hands of collectors for distribution among taxpayers not later than Feb. 1. "It may be definitely stated," said the Commissioner, "that taxes for the calendar year 1918 will be collected under the provisions of the pending bill as finally enacted, and not under the provisions of the Act of Oct. 3 1917." Commissioner Roper said that the conferees on the revenue bill have made sufficient progress to warrant the Bureau in proceeding at once to print and distribute forms for the collection of the income tax of 1918. In order to facilitate the work of the Bureau, the conferees are disposing as rapidly as possible of those provisions of the bill directly affecting the form for reporting incomes of less than \$5,000. Preparation of the other forms is proceeding concurrently with the work of the conferees, and it will be possible, it was stated, to have them ready shortly after the enactment of the law.

#### UTAH VOTES TO TAX INCOMES OF MINES.

According to advices appearing in the "Wall Street Journal" of Jan. 16, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Utah taxing the incomes of mines was carried by a majority of 13,901 votes against the vigorous opposition of the mining interests. With reference to the action on the measure the paper quoted says:

The vote stood 35,337 for and 21,346 against. The counties with the large mining interests voted heavily against the proposed amendment. The objectionable section is as follows:

Section 4. All metalliferous mines or mining claims, both placer and rock in place, shall be assessed at \$5 per acre, and in addition thereto at a value based upon some multiple or sub-multiple of the net annual proceeds thereof. All other mines or mining claims and other valuable mineral deposits, including lands containing coal or hydro-carbons, shall be assessed

at their full value. All machinery used in mining and all property or surface improvements upon or appurtenant to mines or mining claims, and the value of any surface use made of mining claims, or mining property for other than mining purposes, shall be assessed at full value. The State Board of Equalization shall assess and tax all property herein enumerated provided that the assessment of \$5 per acre and the assessment of the value of any use other than for mining purposes shall be made as provided by law.

Some are of the opinion that the constitutionality of the new law may be given a thorough test in the higher courts of justice. An interpretation of the new law is that it will mainly affect the producer; that the non-producer will have no appreciable increase in taxes.

#### SENATE PASSES BILL APPROPRIATING \$100,000,000 TO RELIEVE FOOD NEEDS IN EUROPE.

The bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for food relief for the populations of Europe outside of Germany was passed by the Senate yesterday (Jan. 24) by a vote of 52 to 17. As announced in these columns a week ago (page 222), the bill passed the House on Jan. 13 by a vote of 242 to 73. It was reported to the Senate by Senator Martin on the 17th inst.; on the 18th the Senate adopted an amendment proposed by Senator Lodge, adding Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, besides Germany, to the countries which shall not share in distribution of the funds. The Lodge amendment provides, however, that it shall not prevent food distribution to the peoples of Armenia, Syria, Greece and the Christian and Jewish people under the yoke of enemy Governments. Chairman Martin and Senator Lodge, minority leader, led the fight for the measure, while Senators Borah and Kenyon, Republicans, opposed the bill. During the discussion there was considerable criticism by the Idaho Senator of the Food Administration under Mr. Hoover.

On Monday, the 20th inst., an amendment was offered by Senator Penrose, providing that wheat, to be given free to peoples of Europe, should, so far as possible, be purchased in the United States. This amendment was accepted by the Senate. Another amendment offered by Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, Democrat, proposed to give every soldier, sailor and marine a bonus of six months' pay and his uniform upon discharge, but its consideration was deferred. In the course of his discussion of Mr. Hoover on the 20th, Senator Penrose called attention to reports that the Department of Agriculture is drawing a bill appropriating \$1,250,000,000, which is necessary to meet the Government's obligation to buy the 1919 wheat crop at the fixed maximum and said this was a remarkable situation brought about by Mr. Hoover's administration.

Senator Sherman also engaged in attack on the bill on the 20th, while Senators Martin and Lewis spoke in its support. Further opposition to the bill was manifested in the Senate on the 21st, with the result that a final vote was again postponed. The discussion included further criticism of the Food Administration and opposition to the administration of the fund, if appropriated, by Food Administrator Hoover. An amendment providing that the fund be administered through a special commission, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, was introduced by Senator Penrose. During the debate on the food bill on the 21st Senator Poindexter of Washington made a vigorous criticism of the failure of the President to remove restrictions against the construction of steel vessels for foreign owners in American shipyards, and said this policy was causing loss of work among the shipbuilders of the Pacific coast. Without a record vote the Senate on the 22d rejected the amendment of Senator Penrose calling for the administration of the fund through a commission. The amendment by Senator Ashurst authorizing a bonus of sixty days' pay to privates and non-commissioned officers discharged from the army met a similar fate. Continued debate on the bill on the 22d and 23d resulted in final action on the bill by the Senate being delayed until yesterday, when it was passed as noted above.

#### NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE SEEKS WITHDRAWAL OF GOVERNMENT FOOD RESTRICTIONS.

In addition to seeking the discontinuance of hog price-fixing, as proposed in its petition to Attorney-General Gregory, referred to in another item in to-day's issue of our paper, the New York Produce Exchange has appealed to President Wilson to take prompt action to remove Government restrictions affecting foodstuffs, and to discontinue price-fixing as applied to hogs, grain and like products.

The appeal is embodied in the following resolutions adopted by the Board of Managers of the Exchange at a special meeting on Jan. 21 and ratified at a meeting of the members of the Exchange on Jan. 22:

Whereas, On the 3d day of May, 1917, immediately following the outbreak of the war, the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange, in regular session, adopted unanimously a resolution recognizing

the necessity of unusual measures for the regulation, by Government control, of the production, handling and marketing of such staple food products as grain, provisions, &c., and in the patriotic desire to render all possible assistance to the Government all records, statistics and equipment of this Exchange, together with assurances of personal services, if needed, by the Government, of such of its members whose large experience in their several lines of food supplies would be useful and valuable in the conduct of the Government's plans for carrying on such Government regulation of foodstuffs as might be found necessary; and

Whereas, Such offers of facilities and services were duly presented to the President of the United States and immediately acknowledged by him with expressions of appreciation and hearty thanks, in a letter dated May 4 1917, addressed to the President of this Exchange; and

Whereas, It is our profound belief that we have made good our offers of service during the eighteen months of the terrible world-wide war now happily ended, not only by personal service by many of our members in Government bureaus for regulation of shipping, distribution and merchandising of our great food staples, but also in cheerful and patriotic submission to such Governmental regulation and restriction of business of our staple commodities as to entail great loss and damage upon many of our members, reaching, in some cases, such as trading in cotton seed oil, to total extinction of operations; and

Whereas, During this war period we have enthusiastically and successfully done our full share in the floating of the four Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other similar campaigns, our members contributing most liberally both services and money, as the records will show; and

Whereas, The war being actually over, in an economic sense, we feel strongly that the war measures and restrictions on our business should now be removed and commerce restored to its normal channels and conditions, so that values and prices might be regulated only by the laws of supply and demand.

Now therefore, be it resolved, That the New York Produce Exchange hereby earnestly appeals to the President of the United States to take prompt action to remove the restrictions complained of and to discontinue the practice of price-fixing as now applied to hogs, grain and other foodstuffs, to the end that prices may return to their normal and natural bases, controlled only by conditions of supply and demand, and so bring about a material and necessary reduction in the cost of living now bearing so heavily upon the mass of our people, such reduction involving expense being especially called for in this period of reconstruction and readjustment, where there must be a considerable discharge of labor, or at least reduction of wages, to meet diminished demands incident to stoppage of the intense and abnormal war activities.

In cases where the Government is obligated, either by law or by agreements entered into in good faith, to maintain prices, we are in favor of an honorable fulfillment on the part of the Government of such obligations up to the present time, but not beyond, and that such obligations should be at once terminated or canceled and that just and equitable adjustment should be made to provide for any actual bona fide loss accruing under such agreements, believing that such a course would be wiser and economically safer, as well as more just and equitable, than to maintain the prices at a high and artificial level to the benefit of about 30% producers against about 70% consumers, who are now suffering from the high cost of living, which we believe is not justified by the actual conditions of supply and demand now existing. We firmly believe that the longer present artificial price levels are maintained the worse the loss will be from the ultimate price readjustment, which must inevitably come, sooner or later.

Be it further resolved, That the President of this Exchange be and hereby is instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, with the respectful petition for early action.

In addition to the foregoing, at the instance of the members of the Flour Trade, the Board of Managers was requested to address the Food Administration in an effort to have the Administration issue a statement that as far as is within its power the present method of handling the 1918 wheat crop and prices thereon will not be changed.

It was reported in the New York "Commercial" of Jan. 22 that legislative measures looking to a definite termination of Government price fixing on foodstuffs would be submitted to Congress as a result of conferences in Washington on the 21st between representatives of the New York Produce Exchange, Senator Calder and Representative Gould of New York.

#### OPPOSITION OF PRODUCE EXCHANGE TO CONTINUED FIXING OF HOG PRICES.

In line with action taken by the Chicago Board of Trade a petition to Attorney-General Gregory to take action toward preventing further arbitrary price fixing of hogs has been drawn up on behalf of members of the New York Produce Exchange. The Hog Price-Fixing Committee was to have met on the 23rd to determine the February price but it was announced this week that its meeting had been postponed until Jan. 28. The meeting will be held in Washington instead of Chicago, where former meetings have taken place. It was stated on Monday that in view of the postponement of the meeting the Produce Exchange would delay the sending of its petition so as to enable it to submit "as large and as strong a list of signatures as possible." About 200 members were said to have signed the petition on that date. We give the petition herewith:

To the Honorable Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

As members of the New York Produce Exchange, vitally interested in handling the products of agriculture, we petition your honorable self to take such action as will prevent any further arbitrary price-fixing of hogs, and consequently of hog products, by a so-called Hog Price-Fixing Committee, which, as far as we can learn, is acting without any legal status. Price-fixing by this committee has been in operation for several months. As a war measure we would have nothing to say, but would loyally support any action of the Government for increasing the supply

of food. It is now no longer a war measure, and such arbitrary action should be stopped. Mr. Everett C. Brown, Chairman of the Hog Price-Fixing Committee, has openly stated that were it not for the activities of his committee hogs would now be selling at from 10 to 12 cents per pound instead of 17½ cents per pound, the price arbitrarily fixed by his committee. What end in view the committee has in holding the price of hogs and consequently the price of hog products, at from 5 to 7 cents per pound above the normal price, based on supply and demand, we do not know, but we do know that the arbitrary action of this committee is placing a heavy burden on the long-suffering consumers, who comprise about 70% of the population of the country, in comparison with about 30% of the farmer population, and that it is now causing discontent among the people, which is now openly and bitterly expressed. As a war measure, well and good, but in peace, the old law of supply and demand can fix prices better than any Government bureau whose usefulness is now at an end, and whose activities, if they cannot be entirely suppressed, should be held down to the strict letter of the law.

On Jan. 13 Everett C. Brown, Chairman of the Hog Price-Fixing Committee, took occasion to deny reports that price-fixing would be discontinued before the end of the current month. He was quoted as saying:

I have heard nothing of such action. During the last week I have had several telegraphic communications with Washington, and the Food Administration advises me there will be a meeting in Chicago on Jan. 23 for the specific purpose of fixing the price of hogs for the month of February.

#### RESTRICTIONS RE-IMPOSED ON IMPORTATIONS OF RICE.

Restrictions on importations of rice which were withdrawn by the War Trade Board on Jan. 9 were reinstated by the Board on the 20th inst. to remain effective until further notice. The action, the Board announces, was taken at the request of the U. S. Food Administration.

#### EXPORTATION OF OATS AND OAT PRODUCTS PERMITTED.

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 528), after a consultation with the United States Food Administration, that it is now prepared to consider applications for licenses to export oats and oat products to all countries, except the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Purchases of these commodities for shipment to the United Kingdom, France and Italy will be continued to be made by the Allied Provisions Export Commission, acting on behalf of the Governments of these countries. The Board in its announcement of Jan. 20 also says:

Exporters should acquaint themselves with the import requirements of the countries of destination before shipping, as in some of these countries the regulations which were in force prior to the signing of the armistice are still in effect.

#### EXPORTATION OF BUTTER.

On Jan. 13 the War Trade Board announced, after consultation with the United States Food Administration, that it was prepared to consider applications for licenses to export butter to the British and French West Indies.

#### ONLY ABOUT 50 COMMODITIES ON EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST COMPARED WITH 900 IN OCTOBER.

A new export conservation list, effective Jan. 16 and covering about 50 items, as against more than 900 in the list of Oct. 15 1918, was announced on the 16th by the War Trade Board. Practically every commodity still on the Conservation List, the Board stated, requires the procurement of an individual export license regardless of destination. Commodities no longer on the Conservation List require no individual export licenses for shipment to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Belgium or Japan, and their colonies, and to other destinations export licenses will be freely granted in most cases. Foodstuffs on the conservation list have been materially reduced in number since the signing of the armistice, and the same reduction is even more apparent in the case of commodities other than food. Arms and ammunition, coal and coke, moving-picture films, quinine and its compounds, and jute yarns and jute nitrate bags are practically the only considerable commodities other than food still remaining on the conservation list. In addition to the removal of the commodities previously stated, the Board's statement of the 16th announced the removal of copra. As evidence of the rapidity with which the export trade is being restored to normal, it was pointed out that this latest export conservation list contains only about one-quarter of the items included in the previous list, issued Dec. 24. The reduction of regulations affecting exports has been rapid and steady ever since the signing of the armistice.

**COMMODITIES WHOSE IMPORTATION IS RESTRICTED  
—CERTIFICATION OF CONSULAR INVOICES.**

The War Trade Board on Jan. 20 announced that the regulations contained in W. T. B. R. 409, issued Dec. 18 1918, have been amended and that Consuls have been instructed to certify invoices covering all unrestricted commodities without requiring evidence of the issuance of an import license and of the number thereof. The Board says:

In announcing this simplified procedure, the War Trade Board desires to impress upon importers that, for their own protection and to avoid the possibility that shipments may be made for whose importation license may be refused by reason of non-compliance with enemy trade regulations or for other reasons, they should secure import licenses before shipments are made.

The foregoing amendment of W. T. B. R. 409 does not apply to commodities whose importation is still restricted, and Consular invoices covering such commodities will be certified only "upon production of a letter or cablegram from the consignee, giving the import license number, commodity and the quantity thereof licensed." The commodities whose importation is restricted as of this date are the following:

Wheat, wheat flour, feathers, peanuts, ferromanganese, spiegel Eisen, Egyptian cotton, emery ore, lute and manufactures of lute, pig tin, tin ore and concentrates.

**RELAXATION OF BRITISH IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.**

The War Trade Board in announcing the relaxation of British import restrictions said:

For the information of exporters in the United States who are interested in the relaxations of import restrictions in countries abroad, the War Trade Board announce that they have received advice that the following commodities may be imported into Great Britain without the necessity of obtaining an individual import license therefor:

All machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, working or operating on wood, including sawing machines of all descriptions; general joiners, mortise, tenon and boring machines; lathes and rounding machines; box and cask-making machines, and all machinery accessory thereto; scraping and sandpapering machines; wheelwright machinery; firewood-making and bundling machinery; wood, wool, fiber and pulp machinery; saw-sharpening and setting machines; saw stretchers and brazing apparatus; all machines for grinding, planing or molding irons; all machine tools and machinery driven by power and suitable for use in cutting, stamping, or working metal, including lathes, milling machines, drilling machines, planers, shapers, screw machines, chucking machines, boring machines, slotting machines, grinding machines, boring and turning mills, power presses, punching and shearing machines, forging machines, cutting-off machines, gear-cutting machines, centering machines; leather gloves; coffee; and tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, including cigars and cigarettes.

This list, together with the list contained in W. T. B. R. 390, Dec. 9 1918, contains all the commodities as to which the War Trade Board have had notice of import relaxations by Great Britain up to the present time. It is stated that these relaxations are to continue only until Mar. 1 1919; but it is anticipated that at that time they will be again extended.

The War Trade Board are also informed that shipping recommendations from the Priority Board at Cairo are no longer required in connection with transshipments in the United Kingdom of goods destined for Egypt, and that the Government of India has withdrawn its prohibition against the importation of motor cars, chassis, motorcycles and parts and accessories thereof.

**REMOVAL OF RESTRICTING AFFECTING IMPORTATION OF CASTOR BEANS AND CASTOR OIL.**

The War Trade Board on Jan. 9 announced that all regulations restricting and controlling the importation of castor beans and castor oil had been lifted. Licenses for the importation of castor beans and castor oil will be now issued without provision that the bill of lading be indorsed to the Textile Alliance. All outstanding Government options on imported castor beans and castor oil have been canceled.

**RESTRICTION ON IMPORTATION OF FLAXSEED OR LINSEED LIFTED.**

In making known on Jan. 9 the removal of the restriction upon the importation of flaxseed or linseed the War Trade Board stated that import licenses would be issued freely when the applications therefor are otherwise in order.

**ALL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON COCOA BEANS LIFTED.**

The restriction placed upon the importation of cacao or cocoa beans, announced in W. T. B. R. 163, issued July 11 1918, referred to in our issue of July 20, page 236, have been removed (effective Dec. 20). Licenses the Board announced would henceforth be issued freely, provided applications were otherwise in order.

**REMOVAL OF EXPORT RESTRICTIONS ON SUGAR-SHIPMENTS UNDER LICENSE PERMITTED EXCEPT TO ALLIES.**

The removal of export restrictions on sugar was made known by the War Trade Board on Jan. 17 in an announcement in which it stated that after consultation with the U. S. Food Administration, applications would be considered for licenses to export sugar after Feb. 1 to all destinations except the United Kingdom, France and Italy. Purchase

of sugar for shipment to the United Kingdom, France and Italy, the Board announces, will continue to be made by the Allied Provisions Export Commission, acting in behalf of the Governments of these countries. The Board, through Vance C. McCormick, Chairman, says:

Exporters should acquaint themselves with the import requirements of the country of destination before consummation of their business, as in some countries the regulations which were in force prior to the signing of the armistice are still in effect.

The Food Administration makes the following statement relative to the Board's announcement that applications to export sugar will be entertained after Feb. 1:

The situation which makes it possible for sugar to be exported from the United States is largely due to the conservation accomplishments of the American people in this commodity.

The plan for the distribution of sugar and the appeals for voluntary conservation in sugar were designed to meet the obligation of this nation to share with the nations associated with us in war the available world supply of sugar, practically all of which lay within our control.

There was at the time these measures were taken barely enough in prospect, under the war conditions on which we had to base all plans, to supply those who depended on us for even a limited ration. The new Cuban crop that is coming in is the largest in history. That crop last year was 3,500,000 long tons, which was a half million tons larger than any previous crop. This year's crop is expected to be nearly if not quite 4,000,000 tons.

Since July conservation measures taken by the American people have resulted in the saving of at least a half million tons and some estimates make the saving much larger than that. Except for these efforts there would have been a shortage for two months, but the new crop from Cuba and the fact that the beet sugar refiners in the West are now operating relieves the whole situation.

**CONTROL OF IMPORTATION OF SUGAR BY SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD.**

On Jan. 13 the War Trade Board announced that from that date licenses for the importation of sugar would be issued only to the Sugar Equalization Board, Incorporated, or its nominees. Applicants for import licenses, said the War Trade Board, will still be required to give the guarantee now in effect as to the disposition of the sugar. It also said:

In order that importers may be informed of the attitude of the Sugar Equalization Board as to proposed shipments, it is suggested that they submit their applications for import licenses to the International Sugar Committee, at 111 Wall Street, New York City, for their approval, before forwarding the same to the War Trade Board at Washington.

**OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL UPHOLDING AGREEMENT OF SUGAR REFINERS WITH SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD.**

As announced in our issue of Saturday last, page 223, U. S. Attorney-General Gregory has rendered an opinion upholding the validity of the price-fixing and distribution agreement between the U. S. Sugar Equalization Board and the sugar refiners. The following is the announcement made by the U. S. Department of Justice in which the findings of the Attorney-General are presented:

Washington, D. C.  
Sir: I have your letter of Dec. 23 1918, requesting my opinion upon the question whether a certain agreement negotiated by the United States Food Administration with the leading refiners of sugar in the United States, and providing in substance that until Dec. 31 1919 the refiners shall purchase their entire requirements of raw sugar from the United States Sugar Equalization Board, Incorporated (an agency of the Food Administration), and that during such period the refiners shall observe a fixed maximum price on all sugar manufactured by them, is in violation of any law of the United States and particularly the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (26 Stat. 209).

1. In a letter to the President dated Aug. 23 1917, the Attorney-General considered generally the authority of the United States Food Administrator, under the so-called Food Control Act (40 Stat. 276), to enter into agreements with persons in the various trades and industries which would have the effect of fixing prices or pooling output—in short, agreements which if made between private traders would violate the Sherman Act. On that occasion the Attorney-General expressed the view, to which I now adhere, that such agreements are authorized provided they have a reasonable relation to the objects of the Food Control Act as expressed in Section 1.

*Attorney-General's Opinion.*

The Attorney-General said:  
"I am of the opinion that any agreement made with producers or traders by the Government itself (through the Food Administrator, acting by direction of the President), under authority of Section 2 of the Act, and having a reasonable relation to the objects enumerated in Section 1, for example, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of necessities and to establish and maintain governmental control of necessities during the war, would not fall within the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, even though the effect of the agreement or agreements were to fix a uniform price or to accomplish a pooling of output. This, because Governmental action with respect to prices or methods of distribution is obviously not within the mischief at which the Sherman Law was aimed. On the contrary, when natural laws of trade break down, Governmental action in this regard may become essential to prevent the private control of markets. For, when natural laws of trade can no longer be depended upon to regulate markets, the only choice is between artificial control imposed by private interests and artificial control imposed by public agencies. In these circumstances, therefore, such Governmental action, so far from running counter to the purpose of the Sherman Law, is directly in line with it."  
*(Italics in original.)*

The validity of such an agreement, therefore, depends not upon whether it may be said to constitute a violation of the Sherman Act, but upon whether it bears a reasonable relation to the declared objects of the Food Control Act. Let the agreement be one with the Government through a duly authorized agency, let it have a reasonable relation to the declared objects of the Food Control Act, and it is at once removed from the pur-

pose and operation of the Sherman Act and other statutes governing restraints of trade by private persons.

2. So far as germane to the present inquiry, the objects of the Food Control Act as declared in Section 1 are:

To assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution . . . of foods, feeds and fuel . . . hereafter in this Act called necessities;

To prevent locally or generally, scarcity . . . affecting such supply . . . ; and

To establish and maintain Governmental control of such necessities during the war.

The same section further declares that it was to carry into effect these objects that the "powers . . . hereinafter set forth are . . . conferred."

The section concludes with a broad grant of authority to the President "to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this Act." Not content with this general authority, however, Section 2 specifically provides that in carrying out the objects of the Act (those declared in Sec. 1, among others), "the President is authorized to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements, to create and use any agency or agencies, . . . to co-operate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the Government."

Section 19 provides:

That for the purposes of this Act the sum of \$150,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

It is apparent that under these several provisions the President has power through such appropriate agencies as he may choose to enter into agreements with producers or traders having a reasonable relation to the ends (1) of assuring an adequate supply of necessities; (2) of assuring an equitable distribution thereof; (3) of preventing scarcity thereof; and (4) of establishing and maintaining Governmental control thereof during the war.

Does the present agreement come within this description? The agreement was negotiated under the following circumstances as gathered from your letter and the data submitted therewith:

Confronted with a threatened shortage in the sugar supply for the crop year 1918-19, the President, acting through the Food Administration, deemed it expedient to stimulate the production of sugar beets and sugar cane in this country by assuring to the producers a stable, certain and remunerative price.

An exhaustive investigation of the cost per ton of producing sugar beets having disclosed that \$10 per ton was a fair price therefor, in view of all the circumstances, the President, acting as aforesaid, urged the beet sugar refiners to enter into contracts with the farmers for beets on that basis, which they did.

Later the President entered into voluntary agreements with the Louisiana cane sugar producers (who for the most part refine their own sugar) and the manufacturers of beet sugar, fixing the price of refined domestic sugar for the crop year 1918-19 at 9 cents per pound wholesale, which, after thorough investigation, was found to be a fair price in view of the increased cost and the necessity for stimulating production.

To protect the price thus established for domestic sugar, it was necessary to provide a means for handling the Cuban sugar, which is the main reservoir from which the supply of the United States is drawn.

Accordingly the President, under the authority invested in him by the Food Control Act to "create and use any agency or agencies," caused to be organized the United States Sugar Equalization Board (Inc.), and subscribed for its entire capital stock in the name of the United States.

Thereafter, on Oct. 24 1918, the Equalization Board entered into an agreement with a commission appointed by the President of the Republic of Cuba and with the agents of the Cuban producers by the terms of which the Equalization Board obligates itself to purchase and the parties of the second part obligate themselves to furnish and sell, the entire Cuban crop of raw sugar for the year 1918-19 at prices therein set forth.

#### The Agreement in Question.

There has now been negotiated the agreement in question, also dated Oct. 24 1918, between the Equalization Board, Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, and the leading refiners of sugar of the United States (other than the refiners of domestic cane and beet sugars), the pertinent provisions of which may be summarized as follows:

(a) The refiners agree that during the period from Oct. 1 1918 to Dec. 31 1919 they will purchase their entire requirements of raw sugar of all kinds from the Equalization Board.

(b) The Equalization Board in turn agrees to furnish and sell to the refiners their entire requirements of raw sugar during the period in question at 7.28 cents per pound.

(c) While the agreement relates principally to Cuban sugar, the main source of supply, the refiners agree to accept at the same price any other sugars which the Equalization Board may provide for their requirements.

(d) The sugars provided by the Equalization Board are to be distributed among the refiners in stated proportions set forth in Exhibit B to the agreement.

(e) The refiners agree that they will not charge more than 1.54 cents net per pound for their refining margin.

The effect of this agreement is to stabilize the price of sugar refined from Cuban raw sugar at the same price agreed upon with the Louisiana cane or beet sugar, to wit, 9 cents per pound wholesale. Between the price paid for the Cuban raw sugar and the price at which it is sold by the Equalization Board, there is a margin of profit of from 25 cents to 35 cents per hundred pounds, which, after discharging the liabilities of the Equalization Board, will be turned into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The immediate purpose of the agreement was thus to give effect to a plan formulated by the Food Administration to assure an adequate supply and prevent scarcity of a necessary of life—one of the principal objects of the Food Control Act as declared in Section 1. I have no difficulty in saying that in my opinion the agreement bears a clear and substantial relation to that object and also to the further object expressed in Section 1 of establishing and maintaining Governmental control of necessities during the war, and that, therefore, it is authorized by the Food Control Act and is not prohibited by the Sherman Act.

Respectfully,

T. W. GREGORY,  
Attorney-General.

#### INTERNATIONAL OR WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN NEW ORLEANS IN OCTOBER.

osed International or World Cotton Conference to which we referred in these columns Dec. 14, page 2238, is to be held at New Orleans on Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16. This was decided upon at a meeting of the general committee in charge of the arrangements held in Washington on Jan.

17. The meeting was called to order by W. Frank Shove, President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. In addressing the meeting Mr. Shove said in part:

For several years the desirability, as well as the real need for holding such a conference immediately after the close of the war, in which we finally became participants, has been earnestly considered by careful students of the cotton industry. Steadily the conviction gained ground that producers and manufacturers of cotton, at home and abroad, were facing far-reaching and drastic changes which would involve profound alterations in every branch of the industry, and the successful solution of which would demand the exercise of statesmanship and economic foresight of the first order.

This conviction impelled the unanimous adoption at the annual meeting of the National Association in April 1917 of a resolution empowering and directing the President to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the advisability of calling an international cotton conference immediately upon the conclusion of the world war.

Carrying into effect the provisions of the resolution, my able predecessor in the Presidency of the National Association in due course appointed a committee, of which James R. MacColl of Pawtucket was Chairman, for the purpose of considering the desirability of such a conference.

In its report to the National Association at its fall meeting in 1917 Mr. MacColl's committee strongly recommended the convening of a world cotton conference after the war, and this report was unanimously adopted by the association. Finally, in November last, the President and Secretary of the National Association were empowered by its directors to form and call the first meeting of a committee drawn from every important branch of the cotton industry, which should have charge of the arrangements for the proposed conference. We are assembled here this morning in response to that call.

There is only one thing more to add to the story of these preliminary preparations. The cotton manufacturers of Europe, duly advised through official channels, have manifested a keen and helpful interest in our plans. The International Federation, with headquarters at Manchester, both by sail and cable, has been prompt and generous in its tenders of co-operation, and a letter received only a few days ago from its Secretary states that its executive committee will meet at an early date to determine how it can most effectively second our efforts. It has been suggested that a commission be appointed by this committee to go abroad in May and invite foreign participation in the conference. The Secretary of the International Federation has kindly offered, should this step be decided upon, to prepare the itinerary of the commission and accompany it through the various countries of Europe.

Mr. Shove added that the following were among the subjects which in his opinion could properly come before such a conference:

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 improvements in ginning, compressing and the 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 and financing 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 for 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, where 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 for the needs and future of the textile industry.
8. Last, and perhaps most important of all, discussion of the international standardization of the hours of labor in the textile and other industries, as possibly the only practicable solution of the labor problem.

The plans for the conference will be perfected by a committee consisting of James R. MacColl, Pawtucket, Chairman; James D. Hammel, Anderson and John T. Scott, Houston, Tex., Vice-Chairmen; Sydney Y. West, Little Rock, Treasurer; and Rufus R. Wilson, Boston, Secretary. The following recommendations were contained in the report of the organization committee, approved at the meeting:

We recommend the appointment by the Chairman of an executive committee of not less than 12, or more than 21 members, which, through subcommittees selected from the membership of the General Committee, shall fix the date of and do all things needful for the successful conduct of the world cotton conference.

We further recommend the appointment by the Chairman of a commission on foreign representation of not less than 9 or more than 15 members, whose business it shall be to visit Great Britain and the several countries of Europe, invite participation of the textile organizations of those countries in the world conference, and investigate and report to the conference upon how and in what manner the United States can best contribute to the reconstruction and re-equipment of the textile centres of Europe, in whole or in part destroyed by the German army.

We finally recommend that the place for holding the world cotton conference be decided this day by vote of the members of the general committee.

#### RESERVE OF COTTON ADVOCATED BY SIR CHARLES MACARA.

The movement looking to the proposed cotton conference lends interest to observations which have been made within the past few months in England by Sir Charles Macara, long President of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners. Under date of Dec. 20, Sir Charles had the following to say as to the effect which the return to peace will have upon the present position and future of the industry:

The cotton trade in nearly all countries has been more or less restricted in its output through the difficulty of obtaining supplies of raw material, and the difficulties connected with the export of manufactured goods. The scarcity of labor, as well, has been a great handicap.

The English cotton industry, which is a preponderating factor, has been seriously curtailed. The mills in the United States of America, since the entry of that country into the war, have had to curtail production of goods for the civilian population, but in peace times they export not much over 5% of their manufactured fabrics.

The mills in India, China and Japan, with a total of about 10,000,000 spindles, out of 144,000,000 in the world, may have been able to run with less interruption, but with their very limited production they have had to meet the demands of a home population of about half the world's inhabitants.

The Belgian industry has been stopped since the outbreak of war, and the mills of Northern France have also been silent and badly damaged. Russia, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain, have all suffered in one way or another. Since August 1915, when cotton was declared contraband, the mills in enemy countries have gradually closed down, until at the time of signing the armistice it was stated that 97½% in Germany were closed.

A very important factor regarding the future is that a large proportion of the cotton machinery of the world is made in Lancashire, and very early in the war the great firms of textile machinists turned their works over to the production of munitions, with the exception of small sections occupied with necessary repairs and renewals. Thus great leeway has to be made up. During the ten years preceding the war the English cotton industry increased its spindleage by 12,000,000, this being about 2,000,000 more than the total of India, China and Japan, which have been engaged in spinning and manufacturing cotton by power for 60 to 70 years. The increase mentioned exceeds also the total number of spindles Germany had when war broke out. That country has been spinning and weaving cotton for 100 years.

Such a position as I have indicated renders it impossible for any great extension of the industry to take place, as the renewal of the many millions of spindles destroyed or damaged during the war will tax the makers of cotton machinery to the utmost for some time to come; and the fact that present prices are 200 to 300% above pre-war prices means that new mills, even if they could be erected, could not compete with those already in existence. Consideration of the foregoing facts, and the further certainty that the markets of the world are bare of cotton textiles, ought to have a decidedly steadying effect.

The fluctuations in the prices of raw materials and other commodities, as well as of freights and wages, are very difficult to follow; but the main factor must never be overlooked that a considerable period must of necessity elapse before the raw material is converted into the finished fabric. If preparations are not entered upon many months before the goods are required they would not be available at all. I must leave those interested to form their own conclusions after perusing this survey.

In special correspondence from Manchester, the "Journal of Commerce" of Nov. 9 quoted Sir Charles at length on the cotton situation, and we reproduce in part his remarks, as follows:

The cotton industry at this time, in spite of the war, owing to the past nine months' management of the Cotton Control Board—that is, since the whole trade, both masters and men, was brought into line—is in a prosperous condition. I refer, of course, only to the proportion of machinery now running. I have referred frequently to the excellent work performed by the Cotton Control Board, and although mistakes may have been made, this was only to be expected in dealing with so difficult a task. The Cotton Control Board has undoubtedly given a demonstration of what can be accomplished by an industry, managed as a whole by employers and operatives joining hands, facing difficulties unitedly and being left to manage its own affairs. The margin of profit that has resulted has enabled a certain provision to be made for the maintenance of the temporarily unemployed in the industry.

As a matter of fact, however, this partial and temporary prosperity is, in a way, not an unmixed good, because it veils from our sight the real danger to which the industry is, and always has been, exposed. From one year to another the destiny which awaits the spinning and manufacture of cotton is problematical. We may have a period of prosperity, or adversity may steal in upon us, and neither the one nor the other is calculated to rouse us to a sense of the dangers which yearly beset this, the second largest industry in Great Britain.

The index of our commercial prosperity is the success which attends the cultivation of the cotton plant in foreign lands. The crop statistics are the unfailing sign of our material strength or of our weakness. Like the Nileometer, which, in Egypt, has stood for ages to record upon its column the height of the annual inundation, which regulates the prosperity of the land, so in like manner the cotton crops of the world represent the Nileometer, which shows the ebb and flow of trade in cotton garments, which regulate the profits of our manufacturers and merchants and the employment of our people.

But the basis on which the cotton industry is conducted, if carefully examined, will be found to lend itself to the violent fluctuations which, periodically, cause so much consternation in the world's markets. We have had seasons of prosperity, followed by periods of stagnation, because, like Croesus, in our prosperity we happened not to entertain a thought for the dangers which might suddenly check our successful course.

During all the stages of its growth from infancy to maturity, the Lancashire cotton industry has been menaced with a failure of the cotton crop, with a famine which must be the consequence of a short supply, and with the general distress which must inevitably follow any stoppage of spinning and weaving machinery. Just over fifty years ago the cotton industry was slowly recovering from the famine in cotton caused by the American Civil War. We were at that time talking about the serious trouble that had arisen partly in consequence of our shortsightedness. There are some among us to-day, both in this country and in America, who will not have forgotten the then extremely critical condition of the world's cotton industry. In Lancashire and the adjoining counties of Yorkshire and Cheshire, 2,650 factories with 30,000,000 spindles and 350,000 looms were inactive because America had stopped sending us cotton, and approximately half a million operatives were so reduced in their circumstances as to compel them to turn for assistance to organized charity. A good supply of cotton is the only thing that will save us from a recurring crisis of that magnitude.

The great distance that divides the cultivation of the cotton plant from the manufacture of cotton clothing is, no doubt, largely responsible for the indifference which seems to pervade the industry on this side of the Atlantic in regard to what is being done on the other side. \* \* \*

Up to now we have seen visions and dreamed dreams. But the time has come when the cotton spinner and manufacturer have got to realize that if they want to reap the harvest there is some sowing to be done. It is also well to bear in mind that there are other crops besides the cotton crop, and that if the planter discovers that another crop will pay him better than cotton, he will not hesitate long before making a change. Now I contend that in establishing a reserve of cotton we shall be considering the legitimate interests of all who are connected with the industry, from the planter to the spinner and manufacturer, and from the cotton picker in the fields to the operatives in the mills and weaving sheds, and at the same time, do

much to check the operations of the gambler. With the cultivator of cotton the crop is, of course, a question of money. He is not growing cotton simply to please cotton users. He must be guaranteed a reasonable price for his crop quite regardless of whether it is a large or a small one, and a reserve of cotton will help us to bring this much-needed reform about.

I am glad to see that the American Government is taking an interest in this matter. It would be a good thing if the American Government were to take over the crop at a price that would encourage an adequate but not an excessive production. The financing of the cotton crop by the Government is another important matter at this time, because the hold of our allies on the crops, in much the same way as the British Government holds the East Indian, Egyptian and Colonial cotton crops, will have a great bearing on the negotiations for peace. The International Federation of Cotton Spinners have for years advocated a reserve of cotton. They advocated it before the war, and since the war I have done my best to keep so important a matter before the people concerned. The International Federation have done a great work for the world's cotton industry; and if the proposal here outlined were carried out, the Federation could claim to have done a great work for the Allied nations. A reserve of cotton is an urgent necessity. I hope the American Government will not let this important matter rest until it is carried through. Further, in the interests of the world's cotton industry it is just as important to prevent too rapid a depreciation of the raw material as it is to prevent a further undue inflation of it.

REMOVAL OF EXISTING EMBARGOES ON COTTON EXPORTS SOUGHT.

Following a meeting of Senators of cotton-growing States, a cablegram was sent to President Wilson on Jan. 18 by Senator Smith of South Carolina urging that the embargo on cotton be raised so that shipments could be made to all of the non-enemy countries to which cotton is not now allowed to go, and that shipments to Austria-Hungary be permitted as soon as peace is declared. As reported in our issue of Nov. 23, page 1964, the removal of restrictions on the exportation of raw cotton to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan was announced by the War Trade Board on Nov. 21. On Dec. 3 the resumption of the issuance of through export bills of lading for cotton was ordered by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo under the following conditions:

Such bills will not be issued unless a definite contract for ocean carriage has been made with specific sailing date. Representatives of ocean carriers shall secure from the export committee having jurisdiction the necessary permit for the forwarding of the shipment from point of origin to point of export. Upon receipt of this permit by the forwarding agent, through export bill of lading will be issued, but shipment should not be accepted until a reasonable period to move the shipment to the port in time for the specified sailing. Tariffs should be supplemented to provide for the payment of demurrage and storage charges at port shall apply to traffic moving under through bills of lading, commencing the day following the sailing date as fixed in the contract; permits should not be granted to ocean carriers or their representatives except upon their agreement to pay those charges to rail carriers.

Yesterday (Jan. 24), in answer to the request of members of Congress that all embargoes on cotton exports to non-enemy countries be lifted. President Wilson cabled Senator Smith, of South Carolina, that cotton could now be exported to all countries in amounts adequate to their needs, and that further exports to enemy countries raised important questions of policy which were the subject of attentive consideration by the associated governments.

BILL TO AMEND COTTON FUTURES ACT.

A bill to amend the Cotton Futures Act to standardize and regulate trading in cotton futures was introduced on Jan. 7 by Senator Smith of South Carolina. The bill, it is stated, provides for five grades—strict middlings and good middlings above the grade of middlings, and strict low and good low. Concerning the bill, the "Journal of Commerce" in Washington advices on the 7th inst. said:

The object of the bill is to do away with a condition that is regarded as intolerable in the cotton situation. Stains and tinges are allowed in grades above strictly good and good ordinary and the result is that dealers find the price ranging from \$10 to \$15 a bale below spot cotton because of the wide latitude of judging.

The bill, if it should become law, would compel, it is explained, the standard grades to bear a fair relation to the intrinsic value of the staple and require deliveries somewhere near the standard of middling and allied grades.

CONGRESSMAN HEFLIN SEES COTTON AT 40 TO 50 CENTS.

The market price of cotton the present month has been sharply declining, but in an address delivered in his home town, Lafayette, Ala., on Dec. 26. Congressman Heflin, of the House Committee on Agriculture, expressed the opinion that, by the first of May 1919, he would not be surprised to see the price of the staple ranging from 40 to 50 cents a pound. In part his remarks as printed in the "Journal of Commerce," were as follows:

Now since the war is over and the submarines are gone from the sea, and cotton factories are free to operate in England, France, Belgium, Italy and Russia and nearly all of the other countries, with England alone crying for 4,000,000 bales of American cotton, it requires no prophet to foresee a great shortage in the cotton crop, a great dearth in the cotton supply for another year. One hundred and fifty million spindles are ready to operate, and there is not cotton enough to supply them.

If this year's crop should be 11,200,000 bales, and our mills consume 7,500,000 bales, as they will, there will be only 3,700,000 bales left with which to supply England, France, Italy, Russia, Spain, Japan, Canada, China, Peru, Chile and Argentina, and, according to Government figures, we exported to England and Canada in 1914 3,631,000 bales, just 69,000 bales less than the total amount that will be left for foreign export of the American crop for 1918 after our mills have been supplied.

Counting ocean freight rates, it cost England last year about 50 cents per pound for her supply of American cotton, and yet the official report shows that her cotton mills made more clear money than ever before, and as I have said, declared the biggest dividends in their history. The bear speculators, backed by certain spinners, have been in a secret combination to raid the market and beat down the price, so that they could get the cotton away from the producers and hold it for the high price which is bound to come. But the producer is holding, and this is going to be one time when he is going to be well paid for holding.

Cotton producers, merchants and bankers, all know that the price of cotton must now be above 30 cents in order to give any profit to the producer and enable him to meet his obligations.

Cotton is no longer disturbed by blockades and submarines. Restrictions on shipments have been removed and ships are moving with cotton to foreign ports. The peace treaty will be signed in February, and then the man who has cotton to sell can almost fix his own price.

By the first of May 1919 I shall not be surprised to see the price of cotton ranging from 40 cents to 50 cents a pound. The wool supply is short, and the price of wool so high that cotton is being sought on a larger scale than ever as a substitute for wool. The leather supply is short, far short of the tremendous demand, and cotton shoes will have to be substituted for leather shoes on a larger scale than ever for spring and summer wear. The lowest grade of the best scoured wool is selling for \$1 05 a pound and the highest grade for \$1 85 a pound. Raw Japanese silk is selling at from \$4 to \$11 a pound. Can anybody say that in comparison with these prices cotton is high at 40 cents and 50 cents a pound?

There never was a time when all the facts of the cotton situation were so favorable to the cotton producer as now.

#### GOVERNMENT PLANS AS TO DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS COTTON STOCKS.

The policy of the Government with regard to the disposition of surplus holdings of cotton textiles is indicated in a letter signed by L. H. Hartman, Chief of the Surplus Property Division of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the War Department, made public on January 17 by S. F. Dribben, Chairman of the Special Advisory Committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. In his letter Mr. Hartman says:

It is the policy of this division, in the disposition of such surplus stocks as textiles and other items, to place the same on sale for domestic distribution only after all other channels of disposition have been exhausted.

Further, the policy of this division is to protect the industries, general trade and labor conditions involved therein by preferring foreign outlets, including the various relief organizations now operating throughout the world, and in addition to such distribution this division occupies the position of preferred seller to the various Government departments, such as the navy, the Marine Corps, the Post Office Department, Shipbuilding Bureau and other departments allied with the Government, whereby the materials and supplies of all kinds are to be filled from the surplus stocks in preference to seeking supplies in the open market. The main idea of this division is so to handle this surplus as to cause the least possible disturbance to the industries of the country in general.

Such surplus stocks as it is found advisable to sell within the United States it is the thought and the intent to make such sales only after conference with the industry which would be most affected by disposition in such manner.

The services of the Special Advisory Committee of the trade was accepted by the War Department in December with a view to disposing of surplus stocks of cotton piece goods in the hands of the Government with as little disturbance as possible of the normal market trade. The Committee recommended that none of the Government surplus stocks be offered on the domestic market without consultation with the Committee.

#### NEWSPRINT EMBARGO LIFTED.

The following is taken from the New York "Commercial" of Jan. 11:

A. B. Smita, Regional Director of Railroads, announced yesterday that he had received an order from Washington removing the embargo on newsprint paper. This order was the result of requests made by publishers whose paper had been curtailed by the embargo.

Director Smith said that the publications would now be able to get paper without restriction and as fast as it could be delivered to them by the railroads.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON NEW ZEALAND FIBER REMOVED.

The War Trade Board made known on Dec. 20 that the restrictions upon the importation of New Zealand fiber, announced in W. T. B. R. 337, issued Nov. 30 1918, had been removed and licenses may henceforth be issued freely without limitation as to quantity or character of vessel upon which the shipment is made.

#### JUTE, BURLAP AND BURLAP BAGS.

The War Trade Board states, under date of Jan. 7, that General License PBF 12 has been extended to cover in transit shipments of burlap, burlap bags and jute. W. T. B. R. 272, issued Oct. 17 1918, providing for the allocation of all importations of these commodities and removing in transit shipments thereof from General License PBF No. 12 has been amended accordingly.

#### RELEASE OF CONTROL OVER HIDES, SKINS, TANNING MATERIALS AND IMPORTED FINISHED LEATHERS.

On Jan. 9 the War Trade Board announced the discontinuance of the supervision theretofore exercised by the Board, through the Tanners' Council of the United States, of America, Inc., over the importation of all hides and skins except woolled or haired sheepskins and woolled or haired lambskins, all materials for tanning or dressing leather and all substances from which tanning materials can be extracted, and all imported finished leathers. Import licenses are now issued without the provision that the bill of lading be indorsed to the Tanners' Council. On Dec. 20 it was announced by the Board that all restrictions upon the importation of all grades of hides, skins, leather, tanned skins and manufactures of leather had been removed, and that licenses would thereafter be issued freely for the importation of these commodities.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTION ON MANUFACTURES OF WOOL LIFTED.

On Jan. 16 the War Trade Board announced that the restriction upon the importation of manufactures of wool (List of Restricted Imports No. 1, item 80) had been removed. Licenses will be issued, when the applications therefor are otherwise in order, for the importation of manufactures of wool from any country.

#### SHIPPING PREFERENCES FOR CEMENT AND LUMBER.

Under date of Jan. 13 the War Trade Board issued a statement saying:

The considerable relief in the congestion of freight for the East Coast of South America, afforded by the large increase of shipping tonnage assigned to the East Coast routes, has made it possible for the War Trade Board to extend to cement and lumber, to a limited extent, the shipping preferences enjoyed by other commodities. Collectors of customs and shipping agents have, therefore, been authorized to accept cement and lumber as entitled to Shipping Preferences Nos. 2 and 3, in accordance with the date of the license covering the particular shipment, provided, however, that not more than 500 tons of each shall be given shipping preference in the cargo of any one ship.

Additional quantities of cement and lumber may, however, be loaded on any ship when insufficient general cargo covered by Shipping Preferences Nos. 2 and 3 is available. In such cases the loading of the cement and lumber shall be governed by the shipping preference to which the license covering each parcel entitles it.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF REGULATIONS REQUIRING APPLICATIONS FOR EXPORT LICENSES TO MEXICO

On Jan. 16 the War Trade Board announced that it had withdrawn the regulations (W. T. B. R. 320), issued Nov. 19 1918, to the effect that applications for export licenses to Mexico should have attached thereto the order from the consignee bearing the vise of an American Consul. The Board states that orders for shipments to Mexico will no longer require such consular vise and need no longer be attached to the application for export license.

#### SHIPMENTS TO FRANCE AND ITALY.

Supplementing W. T. B. R. 412, issued Dec. 13 1918, and W. T. B. R. 453, issued Dec. 21 1918, the War Trade Board on Jan. 7 announced that individual applications for export licenses for France would no longer be referred to the French High Commission, and that individual applications for export licenses for Italy will no longer be referred to the Italian High Commission. The Board says:

Exporters should be very careful before shipping to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the import requirements of the country of destination, as certain of the regulations which were in force prior to the signing of the armistice are still in full force and effect.

Information as to French import restrictions may be obtained by applying to the French High Commission, 15th and M Streets, Washington, D. C.

And as to Italian import restrictions, the Italian High Commission, 1712 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C.

#### EXPORTATIONS TO ICELAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS.

The War Trade Board announces that a simplified procedure has been adopted for the consideration of applications for licenses to export commodities to Iceland and the Faroe Islands W. T. B. R. 227, issued Sept. 17 1918, is withdrawn. The Board's announcement of the 7th inst. said:

Exporters desiring to obtain licenses for shipments to Iceland or the Faroe Islands should file applications with the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., or any of its branch offices, on Form X.

The furnishing of import certificates will no longer be required except in the case of applications for the exportation of coal, cereals, or mineral oils.

Applicants will not be required to attach to their applications Supplemental Information Sheets X-103 or X-119, except in the case of applications to export coal, cereals, or mineral oils.



Licenses hereafter granted for shipments to Iceland and the Faroe Islands, as well as those heretofore issued which contain an expiration date of Nov. 15 1918, or later, shall be valid until used or revoked.

Exporters having presented applications about which no advice has been received by them are notified that all such applications are being considered in accordance with the above revised procedure and that definite advices thereon will be mailed to all applicants.

**RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH PALESTINE AND SYRIA.**

Announcement that all persons in the United States are authorized, subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board, to trade and communicate with persons residing in that portion of Palestine and Syria which lies south of the line from Alexandretta to Aleppo, inclusive, and west of the Hejas Railway, was made by the Board on June 20. Its announcement said:

In accordance with this authorization, applications will now be considered for licenses to export or import all commodities to consignees or from consignors in such territory.

For the exportation of commodities to such territory, applications should be filed on Form X or X-A. No supplemental information sheets will be required unless the commodity be manufactures of gold, in which case Supplemental Information Sheet X-29 should be attached.

For importations into the United States from such territory, individual import licenses will be required under the same conditions as for importations from European countries, except where shipments are covered by the list of General Import Licenses previously announced.

**FUEL ADMINISTRATION'S ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING REMOVAL OF PRICE AND ZONE RESTRICTIONS ON COAL.**

As indicated in these columns last week, page 224, Governmental restrictions on the prices of coke and all coal, except Pennsylvania anthracite, and the zone regulations governing the movement of these fuels by rail will be suspended Feb. 1. As was also stated therein it was announced at the same time that the restoration of both zone and price regulations would be immediately liable, should charging price, wage, labor, production or other conditions demand it. With regard to the removal of the restriction the Fuel Administration's announcement of Jan. 17 said:

Among the reasons which prompted the above determination was the fact that the stocks of bituminous coal now on hand throughout the country are sufficient to provide consumers with bituminous coal and coke for the winter season, even if the mild weather thus far should be succeeded by a period of severe weather. The average stocks of bituminous coal for the country on the first day of January approximated seven weeks' supply; the storage on hand in the regions most remote from the mines being sufficient for twenty weeks.

The Fuel Administration called special attention to the fact that the prices established under the provisions of the Lever Act have been maximum prices, based on the cost of production rather than on quality of coal, and that in the return to normal a different relation between prices in the several fields, based as in normal times on quality of coal, may fairly be expected to obtain.

The Fuel Administration also stated that in the light of the so-called "Washington wage agreement," of October 1917, whereby it was agreed to continue the wage scale then agreed upon during the war, but not beyond April 1 1920, the wages of mine workers should not now be reduced, and it is expected that whatever prices are asked or secured for bituminous coal between now and the promulgation of peace will be based upon the present wage scale.

Attention is also called to the fact that the maximum prices and zone regulations on Pennsylvania anthracite coal, which is largely domestic, are not affected by the above announcement.

An official announcement also said:

On Jan. 1 the average stocks of bituminous coal for the country were approximately sufficient for seven weeks' consumption and in the regions farthest from the mines twenty weeks' supply was on hand.

Maximum prices at the mine for bituminous coal were fixed by Presidential order of Aug. 21 1917, with a range of from \$1 90 to \$3 25 per ton in various districts. Unprecedented demand early in that year had sent the market up to \$5, \$6 and even \$7 50 per ton, to the extreme demoralization of business. Adjustments subsequently were made, the prices at present ranging from \$2 35 to \$4 95 per ton.

Zone regulations were announced in March 1918, dividing the country into fourteen districts, and are credited with having saved the railroads 160,000,000 car miles by eliminating cross hauls and slotting consumers to the nearest mines. The relation of this saving to the enormously increased production of coal in the United States is obvious when it is understood that storage of coal at the mine is not possible—that is, that cars must move continually from the mine if production is to be maintained.

Under the spur of war demand production of bituminous coal in the United States in 1917 increased some 50,000,000 net tons over 1916, and there was a 12,000,000 ton increase in anthracite production. The railroads were required in 1917 to handle more than 60,000,000 tons of coal in excess of their 1916 load.

Under the high pressure production campaign maintained by the United States Fuel Administration, the bituminous output in 1918 by the end of September registered an increase of more than 36,000,000 tons over the corresponding months of 1917.

**CONTRACT RULES ABROGATED BY UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.**

Abrogation of important restrictions regulating the making of contracts for coal and coke was announced by the United States Fuel Administration on Jan. 18. The restrictions are amended substantially as follows:

Cross-hauling is no longer prohibited.

The filing of contracts with the Fuel Administration is no longer required.

The making of oral contracts is no longer prohibited.

Contract regulations remaining effective are:

All coal shipped is subject to requisition and diversion.

All contracts are subject to cancellation by the Federal Administrator.

An additional regulation that contracts shall be at Government price in effect at date of shipment also remains as a precaution in case it should become necessary to reinstate prices on coke and bituminous coal, which, it was announced to-day, will be suspended February 1.

A restriction that contracts shall not extend for a period of more than one year was previously withdrawn.

**ANTHRACITE SITUATION FAVORABLE TO-DAY COMPARED WITH HEATLESS MONDAY RULE LAST YEAR.**

In comparing present conditions with those of a year ago, when the "heatless Mondays" were instituted, the Anthracite Committee this week said:

This Monday, a year ago, was the first of the heatless days. Then there was a serious shortage of fuel, the weather was of arctic character and there was much suffering from the cold. To-day, with the winter far advanced, there is enough coal. The anthracite industry is now able to supply freely all sizes except stove and nut, and is doing so. The Anthracite Committee which during most of last year devoted its efforts to get increased production on one hand and equitable distribution of coal on the other, now has little to do in the matter of distribution.

There continues a large current demand for anthracite and there is reason to believe that it will hold throughout the winter, but there is now no danger that the American people will go cold. The calls for stove and nut coal outrun the supply of these sizes, while some of the other sizes are now in sufficient supply to enable some storage.

Reports from the anthracite region to the effect that mine-workers are being laid off are giving a wrong and exaggerated impression. While it is true that laborers have been laid off in some cases, the industry is very anxious to get back the experienced and capable workers who drifted away during the war period, either into the army or into other employments, to the number of some 34,000.

When ocean shipping conditions become easier and rates of freight more nearly normal, a strong effort will be made to develop markets for anthracite abroad. It is believed that Pennsylvania coal can successfully find its way into consumption in France, Italy, Scotland and Algeria.

**ANTHRACITE CHEAPER THAN FOOD, CLOTHING AND OTHER LIVING NEEDS.**

The Anthracite Committee this week announced that, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor for the five-year period, from Sept. 15 1913 to Sept. 15 1918, there was a 72% increase for a combination of 28 food articles. The committee says:

Every article shows an increase of 56% or over for staple supplies. Eleven articles show 100% and over increases for the period; bacon, 100%; ham, sliced, 100%; pork chops, 103%; potatoes, 105%; flour, 106%; lard, 109%; corn meal, 123%; bread and milk, each, 100%.

By the same comparison the U. S. figures show that anthracite increased only 52.4% for stove size in five years to Nov. 1918, as compared with the 150% jump in egg and butter prices.

The increase in cost to the consumer between July 1914 and Nov. 1918 in other items that enter into the family living bills include clothing, 93% and sundries which include carfare, tobacco, recreation, furniture and furnishings, insurance, church and charity, reading material, medical services, drugs and other kindred items. These average over 55% increase for the same period. Local variations of fuel prices have only a slight effect on the complete budget.

**MILD WEATHER CONDITIONS AID ANTHRACITE.**

An announcement this week by the Anthracite Committee said:

The nation-wide campaign of coal conservation, the war armistice and the continued mild winter weather conditions have greatly ameliorated the anthracite situation. As a result, the Anthracite Committee of the U. S. Fuel Administration now permits that hard-coal users in all parts of the United States can obtain without restriction all sizes, with the exception of stove and nut, even in the States barred since last May to hard coal. Through New England, the Middle Atlantic States, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and generally throughout the country the fuel situation is now well in hand.

The obtaining of broken, egg, pea and buckwheat sizes by the householder will do much towards bringing the coal demand back to normal pre-war conditions as to these sizes. Consumers can now be supplied with all the domestic hard coal sizes they need with the exception of nut and stove coal, on which the Anthracite Committee's embargo still holds. The just-made ruling precludes danger of a recurrence of the conditions which existed last winter in any section of the country, unless an unexpected long stretch of zero weather sweeps the country or labor troubles, sickness and idleness occur in the mining region.

With a rational conservation policy on the part of the householder, the supply of hard coal is expected to safely carry consumers through the remaining months of the 1918-19 coal year. Fuel Administrators have generally expressed themselves as being satisfied with the situation as it now exists in their various States. They now look for easier deliveries to all those communities that had caused them some concern. The present mild weather and free car supply aids the shipping of coal from the mines, and should enable consumers to get their required tonnage.

**ANTHRACITE NOW AVAILABLE FOR CUT-OFF SECTIONS OF UNITED STATES.**

The Anthracite Committee this week issued the following statement:

States and other sections of the country from which anthracite was absolutely barred during most of last year, or to which it was allowed to go only in greatly restricted amounts, may now get hard coal without limitations of all sizes other than stove and nut. With the restrictions which were imposed May 29 1918 by the Anthracite Committee of the U. S. Fuel Administration to the end that sections of the country and consumers very dependent upon anthracite for fuel might not suffer, just taken off, it now becomes possible for thousands of people elsewhere, who normally used anthracite, to get it again.

The States from which anthracite was entirely barred were twenty-eight in number, including the whole South below Virginia, the South-

west and Rocky Mountain and further Western States, and Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. In the 1916-17 coal year these twenty-eight States took 766,000 tons of domestic anthracite. They are now free to order again as formerly and to get all sizes of anthracite without restrictions, except nut and stove sizes.

The allotment of anthracite for the present coal year also forced a heavy cutting-down from the 1916-17 shipments of domestic sizes to Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota. These States among them were allotted 5,964,000 tons. That compares with 8,066,000 tons, which they used in the previous coal year, so that under the necessities of the situation which the war made, these nine States had their supplies cut down by more than 2,100,000 tons. Now they can resume their usual consumption of anthracite, except that nut and stove can as yet be supplied only under the allotment restrictions.

#### DOCK COAL ORDER REVOKED BY UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

The official U. S. Bulletin for Jan. 20 reports that an order has been issued by the United States Fuel Administration vacating the orders of May 16 and July 16, respectively, which restricted the distribution of bituminous coal by way of the docks on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. These regulations, which are now rescinded, prohibited any person owning or operating a dock on Lake Michigan or Lake Superior from selling, shipping, delivering, or distributing smokeless coal received at any such dock from the New River, Pocahontas, Tug River, or other field producing low volatile smokeless coal, for any purpose other than making illuminating gas, by-product coke or coal briquettes, or for such other special purposes as might have been designated by the Fuel Administration, by special permits.

#### ORDER OF FUEL ADMINISTRATION ALLOWING SALE OF COKE FOR OCEAN EXPORT.

The following order, effective Dec. 19, authorizing the sale of coke for ocean export, was issued by the United States Fuel Administration on Dec. 28:

The United States Fuel Administrator, 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 the order of said Administrator, dated April 25 1918, entitled "Order of the United States Fuel Administrator relative to prices of coke for export by ocean transportation," be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out paragraph (4) thereof, which said paragraph (4) prohibits the sale or delivery of coke for export by ocean transportation except upon the prior issuance by the United States Fuel Administration of a permit therefor.

This order shall be effective Dec. 19 1918.

H. A. GARFIELD, *United States Fuel Administrator.*

#### EXPORTATION OF COAL TO CERTAIN DESTINATIONS.

On Jan. 18 the War Trade Board announced that applications would be considered for licenses to export coal to the Argentine and Uruguay and to all destinations in Europe, shipments to the different countries contiguous to Germany to be limited, however, to the amounts prescribed in the various rationing agreements with those countries. In its announcement the Board said:

Applications should be filed in the regular way required for the filing of applications for the exportation of other commodities to the particular country.

Licenses for the exportation of coal to the Argentine and Uruguay will provide as a condition thereof that the shipment must be consigned in care of the War Trade Board Representative at Buenos Aires or Montevideo, as the case may be.

#### FUEL DISTRICT AGENTS WILL CLOSE OFFICES.

It was announced on Jan. 20 that the United States Fuel Administration had requested all its district representatives to give all employees of their offices notice of the ending of their work. These offices will cease their official functions as of Feb. 1, except that between Feb. 1 and 15 statistics and records to and including Jan. 31 will be compiled and prepared for transmission to Washington headquarters, together with such other records as properly belong to the Fuel Administration.

#### RESTRICTION ON IMPORTATION OF CHROME ORE REMOVED.

The War Trade Board announced Jan. 15 that the restriction upon the importation of chrome ore or chromite had been removed, and that licenses would now be issued when the applications therefor are otherwise in order, for the importation of chrome ore or chromite from any country.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTION ON MONAZITE SAND LIFTED.

It was announced by the War Trade Board on Jan. 15 that the restriction upon the importation of monazite sand had been removed, and that licenses would be issued, when the applications therefor are otherwise in order, for the importation of this commodity from any country.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTION ON MANGANESE ORE LIFTED.

Announcement was made by the War Trade Board Jan. 15 that the restriction upon the importation of manganese ore or manganese dioxide from Asia and Australasia (W. T. B. R. 159, issued July 5 1918), had been removed.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTION ON COPPER ORE AND COPPER CONCENTRATES LIFTED.

The War Trade Board announced on Jan. 15 that the restriction upon the importation of copper ore and copper concentrates (W. T. B. R. 428, issued Dec. 19 1918), had been removed, and that licenses would be issued, when the applications therefor were otherwise in order, for the importation from any country of copper ore and copper concentrates, regardless of the copper content thereof.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTION ON IRON ORE LIFTED.

The War Trade Board on Jan. 15 announced that the restriction upon the importation of iron ore had been removed, and that licenses would now be issued, when the applications therefor are otherwise in order, for the importation of iron ore from any country. This ruling supercedes W. T. B. R. 308, issued Nov. 11 1918, as to low phosphorus iron ore from Spain, Sweden, Norway and North Africa, and W. T. B. R. 359, issued Dec. 7 1918, as to calcined spathic iron ore originating in and coming from England.

#### FERROMANGANESE IMPORTATIONS CONTRACTED FOR PRIOR TO APRIL 6 1917.

Announcement was made on Jan. 15 by the War Trade Board that licenses would be issued when the applications therefor were otherwise in order, for the importation of ferromanganese from Great Britain, covering shipments which have been contracted for by American consumers prior to April 6 1917. The affidavit of the importer or written statement from the consumer of the existence of the contract will be considered sufficient evidence.

#### RESTRICTION ON IMPORTATION OF PYRITES REMOVED.

The War Trade Board announced on Jan. 16 that the restriction upon the importation of pyrites has been removed. Licenses will be issued, when the applications are otherwise in order.

#### IMPORT RESTRICTION ON GRAPHITE OR PLUMBAGO AND GRAPHITE CRUCIBLES LIFTED.

The War Trade Board made known on Jan. 11 that the restriction upon the importation of graphite or plumbago (W. T. B. R. 271, issued Oct. 17 1918), also the restriction upon the importation of graphite crucibles (W. T. B. R. 164, issued July 11 1918), have been removed. Licenses will be issued when the applications therefor are otherwise in order.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MAKES FAVORABLE REPORT ON SUBSTITUTE WAR CONTRACT BILL.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee on Jan. 21 favorably reported the bill validating informal contracts for war supplies and providing a method of settling disputed claims. The measure is a substitute for the Dent bill, passed by the House on Jan. 9, from which it differs in several radical respects. The Dent bill, as described in our issue of Jan. 11 (page 124), empowered the Secretary of War to settle all outstanding contracts; it protected the Government's right to reopen and review any settlement made, but denied to the contractor any right of appeal to the courts. The Senate committee rejected this measure and several substitutes were considered. One, by Senator Hitchcock, provided for settlement of contracts by a commission. This was abandoned after the War Department and the Chamber of Commerce had contended that the commission method would mean endless delay. In place of the Hitchcock bill the Senate committee then reported to the Senate a substitute along lines suggested by B. M. Baruch, of the War Industries Board, authorizing the Secretary of War to make the adjustments but affording an opportunity for appeal to the courts. This bill also met with opposition, business interests pointing out that pending claims were so numerous that the ordinary courts which try such cases would not be able to reach them in years, and that a special tribunal was absolutely necessary to render justice to the contractors

affected, or else many of them, unable to wait for settlements, would be forced to the wall and might go into bankruptcy. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and other organizations appeared before the Senate committee and urged radical changes in the bill. To meet this opposition, the bill was again rewritten, so as to allow settlements to be made by the War Department as in the War Industries Board bill, and the Dent bill, but creating what is known as the War Contracts Appeal Commission. This Commission is to be composed of three members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They will hold office one year and receive salaries of \$7,500 each. One member is to represent the War Department, one the Department of Justice and the third the business interests of the country. A Secretary is to be appointed at a salary of \$5,000. This is said to be the same sort of a commission established by the Hitchcock bill, except that it does not have original jurisdiction. It is contended that under this compromise bill there would be no delay in the settlement of cases by the War Department, but that a review would be provided if desired before the Commission.

An appeal must be filed within 30 days after a settlement has been made by the War Department. Seventy-five per cent of the amount awarded will be paid the contractor pending the appeal. In case the contractor fails to receive satisfaction at the hands of the Appeals Commission, he is authorized to go into the Court of Claims.

While this measure was reported favorably by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, the committee's action was not unanimous, and it was predicted that opposition would develop on the floor of the Senate. Meantime, both the business interests and the War Department are urging haste in passing some kind of a relief bill. Assistant Secretary of War Stettinius, who is charged with handling war contracts abroad, was before the committee on the 16th and said that delay in adjusting these claims was costing the Government "thousands of dollars daily."

**PLANS OF WAR DEPARTMENT FOR DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MACHINE TOOLS.**

Arrangements for the disposition of surplus machine tools were made at a meeting of representatives of the machine tool industry of the country and officials of the War Department, according to an announcement of the latter on Jan. 17, issued through the Office of Director of Sales. This statement says:

It was brought out at this meeting that the immense and vague figures which have recently been printed as the value of the surplus Government-owned machine tools which would soon be put on the market were not warranted. It is hoped that the industries can absorb within a reasonable time all the surplus Government-owned standard machine tool equipment without serious disarrangement.

The following tentative agreement, which is satisfactory both to the representatives of the War Department and to the machine tool industry, has been made.

1. The inventory of all machine tools and equipment which is being made will be expedited to the greatest possible extent.

2. As soon as it is known that a quantity of machine tools is available for disposal, the manufacturers of these tools will be given an opportunity to purchase them at a price and on terms of settlement which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

3. In case it is impossible for the manufacturer to purchase his product outright, an effort will be made to arrange for the marketing of the product by the manufacturer in an equitable manner, securing for the Government and the manufacturer alike the best possible terms.

4. In case both these methods of disposition fail, the material will be offered for sale to the general public in a manner prescribed by law.

In the settlement of plant contracts, which involve the sale of large groups of various kinds of tools and equipment, an effort will be made to prevent the sale for resale of any equipment, as it is realized that considerable injury might be done by indiscriminate sales of this character.

Present at the meeting were: C. W. Hare, Director of Sales; Lieut.-Col. A. La Mar and George E. Merryweather, of the office of the Director of Sales; A. E. Newton, of the Reed-Prentice Co., Worcester, Mass., President of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association; W. A. Viall, of Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Wood Walter, of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., representing the National Machine Tool Builders' Association; M. A. Sherritt, of Sherritt & Storer; and H. W. Strong, of Strong, Carlisle & Hammond, representing the National Supply and Machine Dealers' Association.

**U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.**

Plans for close co-operation between the Government and industry in the sale of surplus Government supplies are being worked out by the Director of Sales of the War Department and the War Service Executive Committee of American Industries. The War Service Executive Committee, recently named by the new advisory council comprising the chairmen of the country's nearly 400 War Service Committees, consists of the members of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

with the addition of others to make it more completely representative of all the groups of American Industry. The members now are as follows:

Joseph H. Defrees, Chicago, Ill., Chairman; E. A. Filene, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Bedford, New York; W. L. Clause, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lewis E. Pierson, New York; R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News, Va.; Harry A. Black, Galveston, Tex.; William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; L. S. Gillette, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa; Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; James R. MacColl, Pawtucket, R. I.; Charles H. McDowell, Chicago, Ill.; August H. Vogel, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. W. Rice, Jr., New York; C. S. Brantingham, Rockford, Ill.; Charles C. Ashbury, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Ritter, Columbus, Ohio; James Bell, Minneapolis, Minn.

The policy of the Government with respect to the sale of supplies, as outlined by C. W. Hare, Director of Sales, will be to consult representatives of the industries concerned whenever sales are to be made in volume likely to disturb trade conditions. Bulletins dealing with Government supplies of machine tools and building materials were sent out on Jan. 20 by the War Service Executive Committee. The first contains a statement issued by the Director of Sales with respect to arrangement for disposing of the Government's holdings of machine tools to which reference is made in the article immediately above.

The second bulletin gives estimates of the amount of building materials the Government has on hand. Accuracy in the estimates, the bulletin sets forth, is not possible, but there is reason to believe the figures do not contain an error larger than 25%. The estimates follow:

Commodity—	Quantity.	Commodity—	Quantity.
Brick.....	14,516,000	Wood lath.....	2,695,000
Hollow tile, pieces.....	2,235,403	Wallboard (all kinds)....	5,406,429
Lumber, feet, B.M., veneers and plywood.....	350,000,000	Roofing—rolls.....	202,208
Cement, barrels.....	115,523	Building papers—rolls..	62,377
Lime, barrels.....	77,560	Nails—assorted sizes, kegs	159,622
Flue linings (linear feet) ..	29,226	Reinforcing steel, tons..	3,000
Metal lath, square feet..	1,122,313	Sewer pipe—asst. sizes (lin. ft.)	357,407
		Wood shingles.....	908,000

**COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION URGES PASSAGE OF BILL FOR RELIEF OF WAR CONTRACTORS.**

The Administrative Committee of the American Bankers' Association, meeting on Jan. 23 in New York, adopted unanimously a resolution urging the passage by the Senate of Senator Chamberlain's bill providing for the relief of contractors engaged in war work. An announcement issued by the Association says:

In view of the hardships created by the sudden termination of contracts for production and delivery, the bankers are of the opinion that it is essential to the welfare of the country that remedial legislation be passed immediately so that it will be possible to make immediate and reasonable settlements of the Government's obligations. Banks throughout the country to a large extent have loaned their money or credit to Government contractors under the spur of doing everything in their power to facilitate the execution of Government contracts. The money and credit of the country is so tied up in this way that the bankers' ability to take care of the normal business of the country is very much curtailed and from the standpoint of the contractor, he is prevented from undertaking new work, so long as his money is tied up, while at the same time the pressure from his creditors increases. The resolution adopted by the Administrative Committee of the American Bankers' Association follows:

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association earnestly urges the passage by the Senate of H. R. 13,274 as reported by Mr. Chamberlain on Jan. 20th with an amendment subject, however, to the important modification that wherever the right of appeal therein is given to the Department of Justice, such right be eliminated.

A provision of this nature places upon the Department of Justice a duty to investigate all contracts or orders now pending validation, adjustment and final settlement and will cause a serious and unnecessary delay to the great detriment of business and will cause great financial loss to customers of banks and seriously interfere with the employment of labor.

We believe that there are adequate laws existing to protect the Government in the payment on contracts when validated and that Section 2 of the bill in question protects the Government in the validation of informal contracts and the completion of contracts to replace informal orders and agreements.

ROBERT F. MADDOX, President.

In a memorandum prepared by G. H. Dorr, Assistant Director of Munitions, for Chairman Dent for the House Military Affairs Committee, Mr. Dorr refers to the following classes of cases in which the signing of the armistice left numerous persons and corporations engaged in supplying the war needs of the United States, at the request of the War Department, without legal contracts covering the services to be rendered by them:

- (1) Agreements carefully reduced to writing upon Ordnance Department forms but technically invalid because signed by an assistant instead of by the Chief of the Procurement Division of the Ordnance Department;
- (2) written purchase orders which contain a direction by the Government as to supplying certain articles, but not valid under rulings of the Comptroller of the Treasury because not signed by both parties;
- (3) cases where negotiations for contracts had been terminated and terms completely agreed upon and the contractors requested by the Department in view of the exigencies of the war to proceed immediately with procuring the necessary materials, without waiting for formal execution of the agreement;
- (4) cases where negotiations were still under way and before definite terms had been arrived at, contractors had been requested by the Department to enter upon execution of the work in advance of final agreement, in view of war exigencies.

In all these cases contractors have made expenditures and incurred obligations and have, in many cases, an essential part of their working capital tied up therein. It is necessary that this working capital be returned to them so that they may, as speedily as possible, go into commercial work and immediate adjustments are imperative.

Chamberlain Dent's bill, H. R. 13,274, provides relief "where formal contracts have not been made in the manner required by law." This bill was reported favorably in amended form by the House Committee on Military Affairs on Dec. 19 and was passed by the House on Jan. 9 1919.

### F. R. MORRISON OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SEES BREAD LINES BEFORE MAY 1.

In support of his contention that "there will be bread lines in every industrial centre before May 1" Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor on Jan. 21 submitted to the House Committee on Immigration reports from 21 cities showing more than 135,000 men unemployed. In addition to 30 cities submitted by him to the Committee on Jan. 16, Mr. Morrison on the 21st presented reports showing Detroit with 50,000 unemployed; Philadelphia, 10,000; Indianapolis, 8,000; Bridgeport, Conn., 15,000; Charleston, W. Va., 3,500; Worcester, Mass., 12,000; San Francisco, 15,000; Tacoma, Wash., 2,500; Denver, Col., 1,750; Great Falls, Mont., 1,000; Akron, Ohio, 2,500; Schenectady, N. Y., 3,500, and Pittsburgh, 10,000. Mr. Morrison announced a report from Seattle as stating that it was impossible to give the approximate number of unemployed there, but that there were thousands, and that the number was increasing daily. The situation was becoming so menacing, it was stated, that Government intervention might soon be necessary. Mr. Morrison also read a letter from William H. Johnston, President of the International Association of Machinists, stating that the existing unrest among the laboring classes is being accentuated by employers who are increasing the number of hours a day the employees have to work and lowering wages. The letter also said that several companies working under awards of the War Labor Board had served notice that as far as they were concerned the war ended the day the armistice was signed, and that the awards no longer were in effect. Press dispatches from Washington also state that Mr. Morrison told the Committee that further proof is being obtained daily of the increasing extent of unemployment, and that action must be taken immediately if serious labor troubles were to be avoided. He said that two things should be done by Congress, first, that legislation providing for the employment of returning soldiers be passed, and second, that immigration be stopped until normal times are again reached.

### CHARLES M. SCHWAB LOOKS FOR DEPRESSION.

The report this week that Charles M. Schwab, now in Europe, has announced that he looks for an era of industrial depression in the United States, has attracted attention, in view of his previous optimistic expressions. One of the cabled reports of Mr. Schwab's present viewpoint was contained in special advices to the Cincinnati "Enquirer" from the American Headquarters in Germany on Jan. 20, which said:

Charles M. Schwab, American steel magnate, declared here that he expects an era of industrial depression in the United States after the war and that there will be little business expansion for a long time.

Despite expectations, America will not obtain much business from reconstruction work in the devastated regions, inasmuch as most of the materials will be produced locally, stone being used in place of wood, Schwab said.

He forecast that America need have no fear of competition from Germany in any line.

Schwab arrived here after an extensive tour of the war zone, and had dinner with the American correspondents in Coblenz.

Among the comment which this week's cablegram advices have occasioned is the following which appeared in "Financial America" of Jan. 21:

Wall Street before the opening this morning was busy discussing the startling reversal in the views of Charles M. Schwab as reported from France and those which he expressed in public speeches in this country before he left for the other side.

It was apparently most difficult for those discussing the change of front on the part of Mr. Schwab to reconcile his prediction of a wave of business depression in this country, followed by a wave of prosperity, with the optimism he expressed during December.

In a speech delivered at the dinner of the Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor in this city about the middle of December Mr. Schwab insisted that labor problems and other difficulties in the way of readjustment could be easily met and added that while he had always been an optimist as to the country's future, there never was a time when he was "so optimistic as to-day," and that he was going to invest every dollar that he could borrow in increasing his steel factories.

These views generally were recalled in the Wall Street district this morning and the point was made that there must have been some unexpected development to cause the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's head to change his views so decidedly in just a little more than a month.

Considerable attention was given to the admission by Mr. Schwab in the interview that the Bethlehem company's war contracts with England amounted to \$400,000,000. On previous occasions the general intimations given by officials of the Bethlehem corporation was that the end of the war would not seriously affect the company's operations, and heretofore no information was given out as to the actual amount of unfilled orders on the books accounted for by war contracts only.

Late in October last, E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation announced that the company has unfilled orders on its books of \$506,000,000, which compared with \$453,000,000 on Jan. 1 1918. There seems to be no doubt in usually well informed quarters that practically all the war contracts will be cancelled or at least "suspended" which means the same thing, and this would leave Bethlehem with small unfilled contracts as it probably is true that the \$506,000,000 of business on hand on

Oct. 1, included contracts from other countries in addition to those from England.

When Mr. Schwab left this country it was the general impression in steel circles that he was making the trip to Europe to be first on the ground and would attempt to bring back with him some new peace business. However, the best trade authorities were not optimistic that he would succeed, and it is now believed possible that Mr. Schwab changed his opinions so radically because of his failure to obtain orders.

One impression which has many believers in this city is that Mr. Schwab expressed the pessimistic views in France for the purpose of influencing the labor situation in this country. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has had more trouble with its workers in the past year than any other large industrial enterprise in this country, and has been in conflict with the National War Labor Board for some time. Only Monday Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced in Washington that he had stopped payments on contracts to the Bethlehem company until the wage dispute has been adjusted.

As stated heretofore, Mr. Schwab in his speech here in December stated that "labor problems could be easily met," whereas on Monday he is quoted as having said that there was a "spirit of unrest throughout the world, call it Bolshevism or what you will," and this change of view is attributed by some to the fact that the labor difficulties of Bethlehem, if anything, have been increasing.

It is considered probable therefore, that Mr. Schwab's prediction of "a wave of business depression" might have been made for the purpose of bringing home to the workers of the Bethlehem corporation a subject for thought and cause hesitation on their part for agitation on various matters for the time being at least.

### WITHDRAWAL OF CANADIAN REGULATIONS COMPELLING IDLERS TO WORK.

The Canadian regulations compelling idlers to work, put into force last year, have been withdrawn by the Dominion Government. As a result of the rescinding of the orders, people unemployed by choice or otherwise will not be subject to arrest or imprisonment. The Toronto "Globe" of Jan. 21 in a Canadian Press dispatch from Ottawa says:

The Order-in-Council rescinding the regulations of April last, and the still more onerous restrictions upon all persons in Canada over sixteen years of age not usefully employed adopted in September last, states that these regulations have been abolished owing to changed conditions resulting from the dislocation of industry since the signing of the armistice. As a result of these altered industrial conditions, there is a large number of people now unemployed, and who are unable to find employment, as well as many returned soldiers who are being discharged from service and who have been unable to find employment. Under these circumstances the Government recognizes that it is impossible for many people to comply with the anti-loafing regulations which render them liable to fine and imprisonment through no fault of their own, and that the time has come when the should be abolished.

The Government's action was taken on the recommendation of Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor.

### DIRECTOR-GENERAL HINES DENIES REPORTS OF FURTHER FREIGHT RATE INCREASES.

Reports on Jan. 19 that a further advance of 10% in freight rates would be sought by the Railroad Administration to meet a deficit which it reported would reach not less than \$250,000,000 brought from Director-General Hines a statement denying that any further increase in rates was under consideration. His statement said:

There is no foundation for the report that the Railroad Administration has given or is giving any consideration to any increase in present basis of rates. The results of operations for the year will be dependent largely upon the volume of traffic. If the volume of traffic should be as large as last year it is believed the operating income will be sufficient to pay the rental. As soon as any reasonably satisfactory conclusion as to the probable volume of traffic can be formed the public and Congress will be given the best possible estimate of the prospects for 1919.

### FURTHER WAGE INCREASES PLANNED.

The report above, which Director-General Hines has denied, with reference to a proposed increase in freight rates grew out of advices from Washington that further advances in wages were in contemplation—which of course could be met only out of additional revenue. Last Sunday it was stated that another wage increase for railroad employees of nearly \$100,000,000 had been recommended, it was understood, in a report of the Railway Wage Board to the Director-General of Railroads. If granted it would be awarded to the employees included in the four great railroad brotherhoods only. This increase, it was said, when added to what had previously been granted employees of the roads under Government operation would bring the total wage increases during the last year and a half up to approximately \$1,000,000,000. On Thursday (Jan. 23) the "Evening Post" of this city in a Washington dispatch had the following further reference to the matter:

Requests for wage increases from four groups of railroad employees are under investigation by the Board of Wages and Working Conditions of the Railroad Administration, and decisions will be announced in the near future. This announcement was made to-day by the Board in a statement incorporated in the annual report of Director-General McAdoo.

Wages and working conditions of the following classes of employees were announced as the subject of inquiry: Engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen in road and yard service, employees engaged on sleeping, dining, and business cars; employees in the police department and employees of the American Railway Express.

The Board set forth its policy regarding wage increases and working conditions in the following statement:

"While very substantial increases in wages and greatly improved working conditions have been granted by recent wage orders, they have generally been less than men performing similar service, for industrial concerns engaged in war work are receiving, which differentials are considered warranted on account of the permanency of employment on railroads, while the employment in other Government activities was brought about by war conditions, and is more or less transitory. The object has been kept constantly in mind of creating a wage structure which in its essentials would survive the war period."

**W. D. HINES OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION ON REVOLVING FUND.**

In a statement with regard to the Revolving Fund of the Railroad Administration Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads on Jan. 22 points out that the mere taking over of the railroads involved the temporary absorption of about \$340,000,000 of the Government's money. We quote his statement herewith:

In view of the constant discussion of the railroad problem which naturally is now going on because of the pendency of the issue before the Congress, and since a great deal of stress is being laid upon the financial condition of the carriers under Federal control, it should be helpful to comprehend some outstanding facts regarding the so-called "revolving fund" of \$500,000,000 appropriated by Congress in the Federal Control Act for certain specified purposes.

It is important to understand that the mere fact of taking over the railroads as going concerns involved the temporary absorption of about \$340,000,000 of the Government's money and that if the operation of the railroads for the year 1918 had not involved any loss whatever, it would still be true that about \$350,000,000 of the revolving fund would be thus absorbed all during the period of Federal control.

On any given date a large amount of cash is in the hands of railroad conductors and railroad freight and ticket agents throughout the country. On the date the Government took possession of the railroads this amount was about \$140,000,000. This was, of course, credited to the railroad corporations and in settlement with them for the first year the Government has to pay that amount in addition to the rental. Of course, at the end of Government control the railroad companies will pay back to the Government whatever amount (probably the same or more) may then likewise be in the hands of conductors and agents.

It must also be remembered that it has been the policy of the Government that the Railroad Administration shall finance temporarily a large part of the permanent improvements which have been made and which still must be made by the railroads during Federal control. The amount required for these purposes promises to be several hundred million dollars, which likewise will ultimately be returned to the Government. It is evident, therefore, that the absorption of the original \$500,000,000 appropriation and the making of a very large additional appropriation will be needed for these essential purposes entirely apart from any question of losses which were incurred in operation during the war conditions which confronted the railroads in the first year of Government control.

The result is that in making the first year's settlement with the railroad companies the Railroad Administration will have to use \$340,000,000 which, in the last analysis, must come out of the revolving fund and to that extent the use of the revolving fund represents no suggestion of loss, but purely an inevitable absorption of cash for the time being.

It is also true that approximately \$200,000,000 of working cash capital has to be kept on hand at all times in the hands of the Federal Treasuries of the United States Railroad Administration and in the hands of the Central Administration. Since the operating expenses average perhaps \$325,000,000 per month, this working cash capital of \$200,000,000 is relatively small. Nevertheless, it absorbs for the time being that much of the resources of the Railroad Administration. At the end of Federal control this cash will be released and will come back to the Government; for the time being it is tied up in the conduct of the business in exactly the same way that the working cash capital is tied up in any other business.

We noted in our issue of last Saturday (page 228) that Mr. Hines contemplates an early request upon Congress for an additional appropriation for the Revolving Fund.

In its issue of last night the New York "Evening Post" stated it had learned that the sum which Congress will be asked soon to appropriate as an addition to the Railroad Administration's revolving fund may be as much as \$700,000,000. The Post adds:

Director-General Hines had indicated that \$500,000,000 would be the minimum, but investigations of budget needs for improvements this year now show that a half billion dollars probably will not be enough for all purposes.

The Railroad Administration's tentative program calls for expenditure of about a billion dollars this year for extensions, improvements, and new equipment of the railroads under Government control, and a large part of this must be financed from the revolving fund in loans to railroads. In addition, the Railroad Administration may be called on, as contracts with the individual roads are completed, to furnish working capital and credit the companies with cash taken over by the Administration when it assumed control. The aggregate of these two items is calculated at \$340,000,000.

Under a new policy this year the Railroad Administration will not approve in advance an entire program of improvements for each road, but will authorize specific projects from time to time.

**ADVANCES TO THE RAILROADS BY U. S. GOVERNMENT OFTEN COME OUT OF THEIR OWN FUNDS.**

We publish the following letter because our understanding of the matter accords with that of the writer:

Jan. 20 1919.  
Editor, Commercial & Financial Chronicle, New York.  
Dear Sir—We would like to call your attention to the fact that the alleged advances by the Federal Administration to the railroad companies are largely payments of the regular rentals, that is, where the rental has not been determined yet and where the company has asked for payment on account of the rent. In many, if not all, such cases, the Government calls payment on account of such rental, an advance.

If you will take up with many of the companies the matter of the large advances stated to have been made, you will find something of considerable interest to the financial community.

Very truly yours,  
F. J. LISMAN & CO.

**RAILROADS' POOR SHOWING OF NET INCOME IN FACE OF HIGHER RATES.**

Under date of Jan. 17 the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, Chicago, says that all estimates of the final returns of the operations of the railways of the United States for the year 1918 made from the ten months to October have been upset by the official figures for the month of November, now available. While the gross revenues continue to be above anything reported for the month, the operating expenses so far exceed any previous record for November that the net income is the lowest since November 1914. The gross and net revenues for the eleventh month, as computed by the Bureau, for all the railways of the United States for the past seven years, were as follows:

For the Month of November.

	Operating Revenues, Thousands.	Operating Exp., Thousands.	Net Oper. Revenues, Thousands.	Operating Ratio.
1918.....	\$451,002	\$374,723	\$76,279	82.97
1917.....	368,063	270,821	97,242	73.58
1916.....	334,250	215,008	119,241	64.32
1915.....	307,858	189,497	118,361	61.59
1914.....	240,054	172,042	68,012	71.08
1913.....	271,030	192,420	78,610	70.99
1912.....	280,515	186,655	93,861	66.54
1911.....	248,302	166,675	81,627	67.12
1910.....	248,559	164,636	83,922	65.10
1909.....	247,564	153,181	94,383	61.88
9yrs. increase.	84.4%	144.5%	Dec. 18.5%	34.1%

The Bureau of Railway News and Statistics makes the following further observations:

Behind this startling exhibit is the fact that there was an increase of mileage from 234,950 miles in 1909 to 260,681 miles in 1918, representing an increased investment of approximately two billion dollars.

Moreover, the enormous increase in revenues for November 1918 was wholly due to an increase in rates and not in service, for the official returns show a decrease of 2.4% in freight ton miles in November 1918, compared with November 1917.

The average receipts per ton mile in November 1918 were approximately 9.68 mills, against 7.47 for November 1917, the difference of 2.21 mills accounting for over \$72,000,000 of the gross revenues.

Turning to the income account for the eleven months to November 1918, it is now evident that the net railway operating income for the first year under Federal control will fall about \$25,000,000 below that for the last year under private operation, and from \$160,000,000 to \$130,000,000 below the Government guarantee. The computed income for the eleven months follows:

Income Account of U. S. Railways for 11 Months to Nov. 30.

	1918.	1917.
Average mileage.....	260,682	260,035
Operating revenues—		
Freight.....	\$3,224,519,237	\$2,705,237,476
Passengers.....	963,816,805	772,300,701
Mail.....	50,191,592	56,219,962
Express.....	116,636,572	100,248,792
Other transportation.....	116,642,436	106,840,107
Incidental.....	116,513,129	101,443,449
Joint facility, balance.....	3,801,250	
Total operating revenues.....	\$4,591,521,021	\$3,842,290,487
Operating expenses—		
Maintenance of way and structures.....	\$601,248,279	\$445,295,403
Maintenance of equipment.....	1,028,538,285	650,850,738
Traffic expenses.....	46,740,873	61,271,608
Transportation expenses.....	1,904,602,485	1,434,238,907
General expense.....	104,937,384	91,245,671
Miscellaneous and other.....	36,717,242	24,577,293
Transportation for investment (credit).....	5,062,704	
Total operating expense.....	\$3,717,721,744	\$2,707,479,620
Net revenue from operation.....	\$873,799,277	\$1,134,810,867
Tax accruals (excluding war taxes).....	177,435,189	201,330,921
Railway operating revenue.....	696,364,088	933,479,946
Ratio of expenses to revenues.....	80.9%	70.46%

The most interesting feature of the revenue side of this statement, aside from the great increase in other figures, is the drop of over 10% in mail revenues in the face of the enormous increase in mail carried. On the expense side, the noteworthy saving of \$14,530,735 in traffic expense was attended by an increase of \$25,831,562 in general and miscellaneous expense, notwithstanding the elimination of so many general officers from the pay-roll.

**ALTOONA CLEARING HOUSE DECLINES TO CASH WAGE CHECKS OF PENNSYLVANIA RR. EMPLOYEES.**

According to an Altoona dispatch to the Philadelphia "Press," on Jan. 13, the Altoona Clearing House on that date telegraphed the Director-General of Railroads and the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania RR. that its members would not cash checks given by the Pennsylvania RR. to its employees as wages. We quote as follows from the dispatch:

Resolutions were adopted by the Clearing House saying public sentiment is against paying by check; that it is a scheme to impose on banks the burden of getting receipts for the Administration; that it would incur extra clerical and incidental expenses; and that their banking rooms are insufficient to accommodate this additional business.

The Association's reasons say that "as the checks are to be drawn on a bank in Philadelphia and made payable 'to order,' it is the evident intention of the Railroad Administration to obviate the necessity of obtaining receipts from its employees and to impose this duty upon the Altoona banks by an indirect process, although the banks are not interested in securing receipts for the Government for wages paid its employees."

A further objection is that three-fourths of Altoona's 15,000 railroad employees will be unable to identify themselves at any bank and that the proposed payment by checks would interfere with the legitimate and routine business of the banks.

The railroads have paid wages in cash, but recently Director-General McAdoo ordered a change to the check system.

### INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION OVERRULES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

In a decision, written by Clyde B. Aitchison, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has declined to hold with the Railroad Administration that "the importance of the relationship of rates and rate adjustments have largely disappeared for the period of the war." Furthermore the commission claims its authority exceeds that of the Director-General of Railroads in the matter of rate adjustments. The findings of the Commission were given in the case of the Pacific Lumber Company and others against the Northwestern Pacific R.R. Co. While the decision was handed down on Dec. 6 1918, it was not made public until the 20th inst. The action was brought somewhat over a year ago by eleven corporations engaged in the manufacture of lumber and forest products in the Humboldt Bay district of California. It was their contention that the rates from there were discriminatory against most of the competing lumbermen in the larger group on the coast and outside that district. Before a decision was reached in the case President Wilson issued his proclamation by which the Government took over control of the railroads. After setting forth its contention so far as the Director-General is concerned, the Commission orders the present head of the railroads to establish new rates on the same general scale as provided by the Commission for lumber and other forest products from California and points to the Northwest to stations between Denver and the Atlantic Coast. In upholding its contention that it had authority over the Director-General, the Commission asserts that even though all the conditions in the lumber trade as well as in other lines of industry were exactly as the Director-General claimed them to be, the greater would seem to be the need for unwavering fidelity to the standards of justness and reasonableness in transportation. In its decision it says in part:

Upon argument, on behalf of the Director-General we were asked to take judicial notice that the lumber business, as, in fact, all business, is not conducted as it was before the United States was drawn into the European war; that shipments are made under permits issued by the Federal Government; that prices are much above normal, and that no matter how high the freight rate the shipper does a profitable business; and that many embargoes prevent shipments to various points. Counsel contended broadly:

"The importance of the relationship of rates and rate adjustments has disappeared to a very large extent for the period of the war, and these cases are going to be decided by this Commission while the war is in progress and while we are in this abnormal situation that the war has brought about."

Even if all the abnormal conditions were as counsel for the Director-General stated them, the continuance of an unjust and unreasonable rate situation and relationship would not thereby be warranted. Indeed, the more abnormal other conditions the greater would seem to be the need for unwavering fidelity to the standards of justness and reasonableness in transportation charges as between competing persons, localities and commodities. This principle was recognized by Congress. The Federal Control Act was enacted in the midst of war and while Congress was daily dealing with the abnormal commercial conditions caused by the war. Notwithstanding the fact we were at war and commercial conditions were abnormal, Congress expressly prescribed that all rates under Federal control must be just and reasonable, and thus foreclosed the contention that any person, place, or commodity, could be deprived of just and reasonable rates because of the war or conditions growing out of it. Nothing in the record indicates that it is necessary that the complainants must be deprived of just and reasonable rates and rate relationships in order to effectuate any of the purposes of Federal control.

The submission herein was made prior to the signing of the armistice with the enemies of the United States. The Federal Control Act, we recall, is by section 16 thereof—

"... expressly declared to be emergency legislation enacted to meet conditions growing out of war."

If, under the doctrine of judicial notice, we are to take notice of matters which are, or ought to be, generally known within the limits of our jurisdiction as equivalent to proof, and of equal force with and as standing for the same thing as evidence, we must consider the contemporaneous effect of war upon general conditions. 15 *Ruling Case Law*, p. 1090. We must notice that, as stated by the President to the Congress, with the signing of the armistice, "the war thus comes to an end." We must notice that with suddenness and as of one accord the nation has turned from the active waging of war to the demobilization of military forces and the return of industries to their accustomed channels. No more than is necessary should war conditions be permitted to deprive any individual or locality of that equality of opportunity in respect to transportation, which is insured alike by our fundamental economic policy and by the law.

From a consideration of all the facts and circumstances of record, as to the present rates charged for the transportation of lumber and other forest products, from Humboldt Bay points to destinations in eastern defined territories, Colorado common points and east, we find and conclude that as to defendants not under Federal control, that while not discriminatory within the meaning of section 2 of the Act to regulate commerce, such rates are, and in the future will be, unreasonable, in violation of section 1 of the Act to regulate commerce, and subject complainants and the Humboldt Bay points to undue and unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage, in violation of section 3 of the Act to regulate commerce, to the extent that they exceed the rates contemporaneously in effect from California coast group points to the same destinations. We also find and conclude, as to the defendant carriers under Federal control and as to the Director-General of Railroads, that the present rates maintained over Federally controlled railroads or in connection with such of the defendants as are not under Federal control, are, and for the future will be, unjust and unreasonable in violation of section 10 of the Federal Control Act, to the extent that they exceed the rates now in effect, or which may hereafter be maintained, from California Coast group points to the same destinations.

§. An order will be issued to carry out the findings made herein.

### INTER-STATE RIGHTS CLAIMED IN RAILROAD DECISION OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

In overruling a motion to dismiss coal rate complaints of the Pittsburgh Steel Company of Pittsburgh against the Monongahela Railway Company and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, Harold B. McClure, Public Service Commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania, contends that Federal operation of railroads does not mean that they are withdrawn from control of State commissions in regard to intra-State rates. The Philadelphia "Press" in a Harrisburg dispatch Jan. 19 had the following to say regarding the decision:

Concerning the contention that the cases should be dismissed on the ground that the United States Government was operating the railroads, Judge McClure says:

"The rates attacked are for intra-State transportation and in times of peace their regulation is within the jurisdiction of the State and this Commission to whom its authority has been delegated. The Federal statute to regulate commerce contemplated no interference therewith."

He also says that while the President may initiate rates subject to review by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, "the Commission in determining the reasonableness of the rates must take into consideration the finding by the President that more revenue is necessary to meet the expenses of Federal control. In addition to a proper return to the owners, the needs of the Government for money to operate the roads must now be taken as a factor. But there is nothing in the Act which in terms makes this provision apply to intra-State rates. . . . Only by express terms and in unequivocal language would such important powers be attempted to be transferred from State to Federal jurisdiction."

After quoting the Federal Railroad Act, Judge McClure says: "We do not see how it could be made any clearer that the railroads and transportation systems while under Federal control were not only to be subject to all laws and liabilities as common carriers under State laws as provided in Section 10, but that nothing in the statute should be construed to amend or repeal said laws or impair or affect the lawful police regulations of the States."

In an opinion filed by Commissioner Ryan, in which reference is made to Judge McClure's decision, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is ordered to strike off a tariff of July 25 for hauling coal, which was complained of by the New Jersey Zinc Company. Mr. Ryan says that the State Commission has authority to regulate intra-State rates and "that the striking down of unlawful tariffs and the vindication by enforcement of our adjudications under the public service company law is our duty." In this case the railroad presented the fact that it was under Federal control and declared that the rates were initiated by the United States Government.

### VICTOR MORAWETZ'S SOLUTION OF RAILWAY PROBLEM.

A plan for the solution of the railway problem was submitted to the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce by Victor Morawetz on Jan. 17. "Permanent Government operation of the railways," says Mr. Morawetz, "would be contrary to the best interests of the country and should be rejected. It would result in unprogressive, costly and inefficient operation with poor service to the public and high rates."

No satisfactory result can be obtained, in the view of Mr. Morawetz, without putting an end to regulation of the railways and rate fixing by the several States. To obtain effective and wise regulation, he contends, it is necessary to vest supreme authority in some board appointed by the national Government. In offering his plan Mr. Morawetz states that it is designed to attain the following ultimate results:

- (1) To vest the railways (taken in suitable groups) in ten to fifteen corporations formed pursuant to an Act passed by Congress under its power to regulate commerce and establish military and post roads; these Federal corporations to be free from State regulation, but to be subject to the fullest regulation and control by suitable boards established by the Federal Government.
- (2) To refund the bonds and stocks of the present companies by the issue of debentures and stocks of the new Federal corporations, these debentures to be guaranteed by the United States and the stocks to be guaranteed minimum dividends.
- (3) To provide the capital needed for the future development and extension of the railways.
- (4) To establish a Federal Railway Board and suitable subsidiary boards for the effective regulation of the railways, with due regard for local interests.
- (5) To provide for the future efficient management and operation of the new Federal corporations under the supervision and control of the Federal Railway Board.

The main difficulties of carrying out this plan, said Mr. Morawetz, are:

- (a) To establish the fair value or just compensation to be paid for each railway in guaranteed debentures and stock of the new Federal corporation in which the railway is to be vested; and
- (b) To distribute this just compensation equitably among the existing bondholders and stockholders.

Continuing Mr. Morawetz said:

13. The original cost or the reproduction cost of the property of a company furnishes no just measure for fixing its rates and no just measure of what would constitute fair compensation for its property. To fix rates or compensation on the basis of original cost would in many cases deprive the owners of a large accretion of value to which they are legally and morally entitled. The construction of railways has been the principal cause of the large increase of the value of lands and other property throughout the country and the railroads were built in the just expectation that

their owners would share in this increase of values. To fix the rates of a railway on the basis of a fair return on original cost or to condemn it at its original cost would be as wrong, legally and morally, as to condemn the property of farmers and owners of city lots at the prices originally paid therefor to the Government.

The cost of reproduction furnishes no just test because the true value of a railroad, as of any other piece of property, depends largely upon its location and surrounding conditions. A railroad serving a territory producing only a small amount of traffic or a railroad whose operating conditions are unfavorable by reason of grades or other causes cannot earn as much and is not worth as much as another railroad serving a territory producing a large amount of traffic and having favorable operating conditions, though the reproduction cost of the two railroads be equal. Rates upon competitive business must be the same as to all companies and it is quite impracticable to fix rates in such manner as to enable each company to earn a fixed return and no more upon the reproduction cost of its property. To condemn the property of a railway company at a price fixed on the basis of its operating income at the lowest rates which the Government can constitutionally impose would be as unjustifiable as it would be to condemn other property at a nominal price on the ground that the Government can constitutionally destroy its entire value by taxation.

By reason of their magnitude, the railroads of the United States have no market value. Few, if any, instances exist of a competitive sale of a railroad or of a true sale for cash or its equivalent. Moreover, any wholesale condemnation of the railroads and payment to the owners in cash would upset all security values and might produce chaotic financial conditions. As it would become necessary to issue vast amounts of Government bonds, their value would be greatly depressed and a large expansion of bank loans would be unavoidable. By reason of the magnitude of such a transaction, it could be carried out only through a concurrent shifting of investments, the owners of the railway securities using the cash received by them from the Government to purchase the new Government bonds or to purchase other securities and property in the market and the sellers of the existing securities and property investing the proceeds in the new Government bonds. The probable result would be a considerable increase of the prices of industrial securities now yielding large returns to the holders and a fall of the prices of Government bonds.

The quoted market prices of the stocks and bonds of the railway companies furnish no just measure of the value of their properties. These quoted prices of stocks and bonds indicate only the approximate prices at which a very small amount of the stocks and bonds can be bought or sold. As a rule, no considerable amount of stocks or bonds can be bought or sold at anything near their quoted prices. The quoted market prices of railroad stocks and bonds often are largely due to factors having little relation to the earnings of the companies or to the true value of their properties. In some cases bonds of railroad companies at their quoted market prices yield no larger returns than United States Government bonds, while in other cases equally well secured railroad bonds at their quoted market prices yield a return half again as large. Some railroad stocks have quoted market prices very much higher than those of other railroad stocks upon which an equally high return is earned.

14. It is submitted that the only fair and practicable way of measuring the value of a railroad and the just compensation to which its owners are entitled is

(a) To estimate as nearly as may be its present and prospective true operating income under a fair as well as constitutional exercise of the powers of regulation vested in the Federal and State Governments, and

(b) To capitalize this true operating income at a fair rate, based on the rate of interest or profit payable to obtain capital and on any risks or uncertainties affecting the railroad and its future operating income.

The true operating income of a railroad for the purpose of ascertaining its value is not the operating income shown under the rules of accounting prescribed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Under these rules no deduction is made on account of certain expenditures which every railway company is obliged to make but which do not add to its earnings. Every prudent business man would charge such expenditures to operating expenses or to income. Therefore, in ascertaining the true operating income of the railroads there should be deducted in each case from the operating income shown under the rules of the Inter-State Commerce Commission a fixed percentage based on the approved practice of conservatively managed railroad companies.

The operating income of the railroads depends largely upon the rates which the Federal and State Governments permit them to charge. Unfortunately the courts have not yet furnished any definite or practical standard for determining the limits of the constitutional powers of the Federal and State Governments to fix rates, and neither Congress nor the Inter-State Commerce Commission nor any State Commission has yet furnished any definite or practical standard for determining what rates are reasonable and fair. The resulting uncertainty has been the principal cause of the failure of the credit of the railway companies and it is the principal source of difficulty in estimating their prospective operating income and the value of their properties.

However, under the plan now proposed it will not be necessary to estimate with accuracy the value of the railroads, or their prospective true operating incomes, or the rates at which this estimated operating income should be capitalized. It is not proposed to pay for the railroads in cash or its equivalent. The plan is to vest the railroads in new corporations which will issue their bonds and stocks in exchange, and the bonds and stocks thus issued will simply represent these railroads, whatever their value and their prospective operating incomes may be. Under the plan now proposed an estimate of the prospective operating income and of the value of each railway is material only in so far as this may be necessary (a) to limit the proposed guaranty to be furnished by the Government and (b) to establish the relative value of the several railroads to be vested in each Federal corporation, so that some of the existing companies may not obtain an advantage at the expense of the others.

It is suggested that in ordinary cases the average operating income of the test years prescribed by the Federal Control Act (subject to a deduction as above proposed) be made *prima facie* evidence of the operating income which is to be the basis of capitalization. However, this basis could not justly be applied to a case in which owing to a receivership or other abnormal conditions the average operating income of the three test years did not fairly reflect the earning capacity of the property. Each case should be dealt with in the light of all pertinent facts.

It is further suggested tentatively that for each railway property vested in a Federal corporation there be issued

(a) Four per cent debentures of the Federal corporation, guaranteed by the Government, to an aggregate amount that would impose an interest charge equal to 40% of the estimated operating income of the property, and

(b) Shares of stock to an amount upon which the remaining 60% of the operating income would suffice to pay \$6 per share, the Government to guarantee payment of \$2 50 per share; any distribution of income in excess of \$4 per share to be divided between the Government and the shareholders and the Government to have an option to purchase the stock at any time at \$85 per share.

The distribution among the stockholders and bondholders of each existing railway company of the aggregate amounts of debentures and stock of the Federal corporation to be issued in exchange for the company's property would have to be adjusted by agreement of the parties as in ordinary reorganizations. It is, therefore, suggested that the Federal Railway Board to be established under the plan should have full power to negotiate with the directors of each company and with committees of security holders.

It is believed that the great bulk of the stockholders and bondholders of the companies would soon agree to any fair terms offered them. Unanimous agreement of the bondholders and stockholders would not be necessary. A majority of the stockholders of some of the companies have now the power to sell the property of their company subject to its indebtedness, and in other cases legislation probably could be obtained giving such power to the majority. But, if in any case the stockholders are unwilling to agree to reasonable terms, their equity could be acquired through a condemnation proceeding.

In most cases it would be safe to proceed upon obtaining the assent of the holders of a majority of the outstanding bonds of a company. The outstanding bonds would not be assumed by the Federal corporation, and the bonds received from assenting bondholders would be kept alive in the treasury of the Federal corporation, so that the security of the non-assenting bondholders would not be improved. Separate accounts should be kept of a railway thus acquired subject to outstanding bonded indebtedness, and if the property should not earn the interest on all outstanding bonds, including those in the treasury of the Federal corporation, the latter could foreclose the mortgage securing the bonds held in its treasury, in which event the property could be bought in by the Federal corporation by paying to the non-assenting bondholders only their proportional share of the net proceeds of the foreclosure sale.

Mr. Morawetz proposes an Act of Congress to be passed conferring all powers required to carry out the following plan:

1. A Federal Railway Board to be created with supreme power of regulation and control over the Federal railway companies to be formed as herein provided. This Federal Railway Board should be a body of the highest dignity. A member of the President's cabinet should be a member, and its other members should be selected with the greatest care by the President with the advice and approval of the Senate.

2. The Federal Railway Board to organize ten to fifteen Federal railway companies under the Act of Congress. Each of these companies to have the usual powers of railway companies and also power, with the approval of the Federal Railway Board, to acquire all or any existing lines of railway. In carrying out the plan the existing lines to be consolidated in the Federal corporations as directed by the Federal Railway Board in such manner as to make ten to fifteen well balanced railway systems.

Provision to be made for the issue by each Federal corporation of debentures and stock in amounts sufficient to take up as hereinafter provided the bonds and stocks of the existing companies whose properties are to be vested in such Federal corporations and also to provide for future capital requirements. The stocks of the Federal corporations to have no nominal or par value. Payment of the principal and interest of the debentures issued by the Federal corporations and payment of fixed minimum dividends (say, \$2.50 per share) on their stocks to be guaranteed by the United States.

Upon any distribution of net income of a Federal corporation in excess of a minimum dividend on its stock (say \$4 per share per annum, non-cumulative), the excess to be divided between the Government and the stockholders of the corporation in prescribed proportions.

3. A specified number of the directors of each Federal corporation to be appointed by the Federal Railway Board and the remainder to be elected by the stockholders of the corporation. The president and executive officers of each Federal corporation to be chosen by its board of directors, but all directors and officers to be subject to removal by the Federal Railway Board. Salaries of officers to be subject to approval by the Federal Railway Board, but the board of directors of each company to have power to pay additional compensation to executive officers out of moneys which otherwise would be payable to the stockholders as dividends. The directors to be paid salaries approved by the Federal Railway Board, subject to a deduction for every meeting which they fail to attend.

4. The Federal Railway Board to have plenary and exclusive power of regulation of the Federal corporations, including power to require them to make any operating arrangements deemed desirable in the interests of the whole country.

The Federal Railway Board to appoint regional boards of regulation and one central board of regulation. A majority of the members of each regional board to be appointed from persons resident in the region in which the board sits. Each regional board to have power to take up any regional matters, including rate questions, at its own initiative, or when directed by the central board of regulation; but no regulation by a regional board to take effect until approved by the central board of regulation. (The latter requirement is deemed necessary to secure harmony and is essential to the proper regulation of rates.)

The central board of regulation to deal primarily with all through rates and matters affecting all regions of the country. Questions relating to local rates and strictly regional matters to be referred to the regional boards, subject, however, to the supervision of the central board.

All acts and decisions of the central board, as well as of the regional boards of regulation, to be subject to the supreme authority of the Federal Railway Board.

Power to be vested in the Federal Railway Board through the central and regional boards of regulation (subject to the necessary constitutional limitations) to regulate all rates of existing railway companies as well as those of the Federal corporations and to execute all the powers now vested in the Inter-State Commerce Commission; but, except as to rates and as to other matters of which the Inter-State Commerce Commission now has exclusive jurisdiction, the existing companies to remain subject to regulation by the several States.

5. The Act of Congress to provide that each Federal corporation shall pay in each State taxes on the proportion of its property located within the State. The basis for fixing the aggregate value of the taxable property of each corporation and for the apportionment thereof among the States to be prescribed by the Act of Congress and all questions of taxation to be decided in the first instance by the Federal Railway Board subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

The police powers of the several States in relation to the Federal corporations, their officials and their property to be left unbridged, except when in conflict with the Act of Congress or with regulations of the Federal Railway Board.

6. Issues of debentures and stock of the Federal corporations to be made only as authorized by the Federal Railway Board and for purposes approved by it. Debentures and stock to be issued as hereinafter provided to take over existing lines when authorized by the Federal Railway Board. Additional debentures and stock for new construction, betterments and additions to be issued only up to aggregate amounts authorized from time

to time by Act of Congress and each sale to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

7. The accounts of each Federal corporation to be kept according to the best methods of accounting as prescribed by the Federal Railway Board and detailed annual reports to be published.

8. The Federal Railway Board to have power to negotiate with the representatives of each railway company and with committees of its bondholders and stockholders for a transfer of the property of their company to a designated Federal corporation and for an exchange of their bonds and stocks for debentures and stock of the Federal corporation.

The aggregate amount of debentures and stock of a Federal corporation to be issued for each property not to exceed an amount fixed as provided in paragraph 14 introductory to this plan on the basis of the estimated prospective true operating income of the property, so that the amount of interest and dividends guaranteed by the Government shall in no case exceed sixty-five of the estimated operating income of the property and that the interest on the debentures shall not exceed 40% of this operating income. It is suggested tentatively that the debentures of the Federal corporation be made payable in sixty years and redeemable after forty years.

For example, if the true operating income of a railway company is \$6,000,000 per annum, the aggregate amount of debentures and stock of the Federal corporation to be issued for the company's property would be as follows:

(a) \$60,000,000 of guaranteed 4% debentures, upon which the annual interest charge would be.....	\$2,400,000
(b) 600,000 shares of stock (without par value) upon which \$6 per share would be earned and the Government would guarantee \$2.50, or.....	1,500,000
Total Government guaranty.....	\$3,900,000

The Government to have an optional right to purchase the stock at any time at \$85 per share.

As expenditures for unprofitable improvements, &c., would be deducted from the operating income shown under the rules of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in determining the true operating income for the purposes of this plan, the whole amount thereof could properly be distributed. Assuming that the operating income in excess of dividends of \$4 per share on the stock is to be divided between the stockholders and the Government, the \$6,000,000 of operating income would be applied as follows:

Interest on \$60,000,000 debentures.....	\$2,400,000
Dividend on 600,000 shares at \$4 per share.....	2,400,000
Balance to be divided between the Government and the stockholders.....	1,200,000
Total.....	\$6,000,000

A railway to be acquired only if an amount of outstanding bonds satisfactory to the Federal Railway Board shall be deposited for exchange into the debentures and stock of the Federal corporation. Until bonds held by non-assenting bondholders are exchanged or paid off, an amount of debentures creating the same aggregate interest charge as the outstanding bonds to be reserved by the Federal corporation out of the aggregate amount to be issued by it for the property. Bonds of existing companies received by a Federal corporation upon such exchange to be kept alive in its treasury and a separate account to be kept (unless otherwise ordered by the Federal Railway Board) of the earnings of each railway upon which there is a mortgage securing unexchanged bonds, with a view to a foreclosure of the mortgage in case the property should fail to earn the interest on all bonds secured by the mortgage, including those in the treasury of the Federal corporation.

Each Federal corporation to have power to condemn existing lines of railway (subject to existing mortgages) when authorized by the Federal Railway Board, the condemnation proceedings to be carried on through special tribunals established for that purpose.

It is not intended that all bondholders of a company whose property is acquired shall receive the par amount of their bonds in 4% guaranteed debentures and that all stockholders shall receive, share for share, guaranteed stock of the Federal corporation. The intention is that the aggregate amount of debentures and stock to be issued in each case shall be equitably apportioned by agreement among the stockholders and bondholders. Under such arrangement some stockholders and bondholders may receive more and some less than the par amount of their present holdings.

#### T. C. POWELL DIRECTOR OF DIVISION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Director-General of Railroads Walker D. Hines announces the appointment of T. C. Powell as Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures, succeeding Judge Robert S. Lovett, whose resignation, effective Jan. 1, has already been referred to in these columns. Mr. Powell will assume his new post immediately. Mr. Powell has had extended railroad experience and in addition to his service on railroads, has performed important war work for the Government since the entrance of the United States into the European war. He formerly assisted on the Government Priorities Committee of which Judge Lovett was Chairman. Except for his recent Governmental work, Mr. Powell has been in the railroad business since 1884. From 1905 to July 1918 he was Vice-President of the Southern Railway System and from 1908 to 1916 he was also Vice-President of the Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, and Alabama Great Southern railroads, in charge of all departments including operation. In November 1917 he was detailed by the Southern Railway to assist on the Priorities Committee of which Judge Lovett was Chairman. On July 1 1918 he was appointed by Mr. McAdoo as special representative of the Railroad Administration with the War Industries Board and remained a member of the Priorities Committee until the War Industries Board was discontinued.

#### C. B. EDDY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, DIVISION OF U. S. RR. ADMINISTRATION.

Charles B. Eddy, previously Assistant General Counsel to the United States Railroad Administration, was appointed Associate Director of the Division of Finance on Jan. 9.

#### J. H. YOUNG ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF DIVISION OF OPERATION OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

J. H. Young has been appointed Senior Assistant Director of the Division of Operation, succeeding W. T. Tyler, whose appointment as Director of the division, following the resignation of Carl R. Gray, was referred to in these columns last week. Mr. Young was formerly President of the Norfolk Southern Railway, and later became Federal Manager of the Virginian and the Norfolk Southern railways under the United States Railroad Administration.

#### A. F. DUFFY MANAGER, SAFETY SECTION, DIVISION OF OPERATION, OF RR. ADMINISTRATION.

A. F. Duffy was on Dec. 30 appointed Manager, Safety Section, Division of Operation, with office in Southern Railway Building, Washington, D. C., vice Hiram W. Belnap, deceased.

#### RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION NAMES AUTOMATIC TRAIN-CONTROL COMMITTEE.

Director-General Hines of the United States Railroad Administration, on Jan. 15 announced the appointment effective at once, of an automatic train-control committee, consisting of the following members: C. A. Morse, Chairman; W. P. Borland, C. E. Denney, H. S. Balliett, Henry Bartlett, R. W. Bell and J. H. Gumbes. The automatic train-control committee had been formulated and was ready for announcement with Mr. Hiram W. Belnap as Chairman. Mr. Belnap had been the head of the Safety Section of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for some years, and as such had conducted an investigation into the merits of the various automatic train-control devices. Mr. Belnap died suddenly and it became necessary to create a new committee on account of the loss of his experience in service. In appointing the committee, the Director-General issued a circular outlining the duties of the committee as follows:

The Committee will proceed at once to make a study of and report upon automatic train-control devices now undergoing a test upon various lines of railroad, or available for test, with their recommendations for installation, and for the practical test of any devices now or during their investigation, made available for that purpose, which they may consider practicable and reasonably conforming to the purposes to be accomplished.

The report of the Committee would include their recommendations upon the requisites of automatic train-control and their conclusions upon the mechanical or economic features on such of the devices as the Committee may find available for practical use.

Mr. Morse, the Chairman of the committee, is Assistant Director of the Division of Operation. Mr. Borland is Chief of the Safety Section of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Mr. Denney is assistant to the Federal Manager of the New York Chicago & St. Louis RR. Mr. Balliett is signal engineer in the electric division, New York Central RR. Mr. Bartlett is chief mechanical engineer on the Boston & Maine RR. Mr. Bell is General Superintendent of Motive Power, Illinois Central RR. Mr. Gumbes is General Superintendent, Western Pennsylvania Division, Pennsylvania RR.

#### MAX THELEN MADE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SERVICE DIVISION OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, has announced the appointment, effective Feb. 1, of Max Thelen as Director of the Division of Public Service. The Director-General has decided to divide the existing Division of Public Service and Accounting, which has been under the jurisdiction of C. A. Prouty, into two divisions, the Division of Accounting and the Division of Public Service, because of the desire of Mr. Prouty to be relieved of some of the very numerous duties devolving upon him. In order to continue his valuation work for the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Mr. Prouty decided that it was necessary for him to give up some of his work for the Railroad Administration. At the request of the Director-General, he has consented to continue as Director of the Division of Accounting. The new status of the two divisions will also become effective February 1. Mr. Thelen has had wide experience in dealing with the relationship between the public and the railroads. After serving as attorney for the Western Pacific Railway



from 1906 to 1911, he became attorney for the California Railroad Commission, serving in that capacity until 1915. In 1912 he became a member of the California Railroad Commission, and served as Chairman of the Commission from January 1915 to June 1918. In 1916 he was President of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners. Leaving the California Railroad Commission, he went to Washington in June 1918 to engage in war work, and was appointed supervisor of contracts in the War Department and assistant to Major-General George W. Goethals, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic of the War Department.

#### RESUMPTION OF SLEEPING CAR LINES TO SOUTH.

In announcing the resumption of sleeping car lines to the South, the Railroad Administration on Jan. 15 said:

Seven more of the sleeping car lines to the South, discontinued north of Washington a year ago on account of the war emergency, will be restored according to an order issued by Director-General of Railroads Hines. These are in addition to the 15 through lines restored to the South on Jan. 1 by the Railroad Administration.

Beginning Jan. 19 Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving New York at 8:08 a. m., West Philadelphia at 10:23 a. m., will have a through sleeping car to Key West via Washington and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—this in addition to sleeping cars between New York and Jacksonville and New York and Port Tampa now in operation on this train. Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving New York at 2:04 p. m., West Philadelphia at 4:17 p. m., will have a through sleeping car between New York and Pinehurst via Washington and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad—this in addition to the through sleeping cars now in operation on this train to Palm Beach, Miami, and St. Petersburg via the Atlantic Coast Line, and between New York and St. Petersburg and Miami via the Seaboard Air Line.

Additional through sleeping cars between New York and Palm Beach via Washington and the Seaboard Air Line, as well as through sleeping cars between New York and Augusta, Alken and Asheville via Washington and the Southern Railroad, will be placed in service, leaving New York at 1:12 p. m. and West Philadelphia at 3:24 p. m., as a second section of regular train leaving New York at 1:08 p. m.

An additional through sleeping car will also be operated between New York and Atlanta via Washington and the Southern Railroad on train leaving New York at 3:38 p. m., West Philadelphia 5:56 p. m.

Northward, corresponding additional sleeping car lines will be placed in service, and in order to take care of the movement of the additional equipment second sections of regular trains will be operated, leaving Washington at 9:05 a. m., arriving West Philadelphia at 12:00 noon and New York at 2:02 p. m., and leaving Washington 10:05 a. m., arriving West Philadelphia 1:12 p. m., and New York 3:23 p. m.

The through sleeping cars from White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Hot Springs, Va., via the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., and the New Orleans sleeping car via the Southern Railroad and Norfolk & Western Railroad which are now operated north of Washington via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will, effective Jan. 19, be transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad train leaving Washington 9:05 a. m.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

The opening session of the Peace Conference, which is to settle the world war and lay the foundations for the League of Nations, was held on Saturday last, Jan. 18, in the Salle de la Paix of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the French capitol. The session was confined to the address of welcome by President Poincaré of France, the nomination of a permanent Chairman in the person of Premier Clemenceau, and a brief announcement by the newly elected Chairman in regard to the order of business for the next session. The session then adjourned without date, subject to the call of the Supreme Council of the five great Powers which have the arrangements in hand (France, England, Italy, the United States and Japan).

The address of President Poincaré in opening the session (the full text of which will be found elsewhere) reviewed the course of the war and the causes which had influenced the various nations to join. He paid a warm tribute to the unselfish motives which brought our nation to throw in its lot with the Allies, and expressed the gratitude not only of France but "of all the nations represented in this room." President Poincaré spoke in French, and, when he had concluded, his remarks were read in English by an interpreter. The same course was followed with the other addresses, French and English having been adopted as the official languages for the Peace Conference.

Following the French President's address President Wilson rose and in a brief speech, in which he warmly praised "the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of France in the hands of M. Clemenceau," nominated the French Premier for permanent Chairman of the Conference. The nomination was seconded by Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain and Baron Sonnino, Premier of Italy. M. Clemenceau responded in an address, in which he declared that "all else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations who have taken part in this great war and to the necessity of remaining friends." "For the League of Nations is here," he declared. "It is yourselves. It is for you to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts."

Rising again after his speech of acceptance, Premier Clemenceau referred to the program of the Conference, which he said covered the following main subjects of general order: First, responsibility of the authors of the war; second, responsibility for the crimes committed during the war; third, legislation in regard to international labor. All the powers represented, he said, would be invited to present memoranda on these three questions. The powers having particular interests, M. Clemenceau continued, would be asked to present further memoranda on territorial, financial, and economic questions. "The League of Nations will be placed at the head of the order of the day of the next full session," M. Clemenceau announced. He then paused for further suggestions of business, and, as none was made, he declared the session adjourned.

The text of the various speeches will be found elsewhere in to-day's issue.

The session, which began at 3 o'clock, adjourned at 4:30, having lasted just an hour and a half. The proceedings were marked throughout with a decorum bordering on solemnity, as befitted a great historical event. By tacit agreement no applause greeted the various speeches. Accommodations had been provided in the hall for a limited number of press representatives, but several hundred other correspondents from all over the world had to content themselves with "standing room only."

An elaborate set of rules to govern the proceedings of the Conference was made public on the 19th, and will be found in another article.

The Associated Press dispatches from Paris gave the following description of the arrangements made by the French Government for the Peace Conference:

In all seventy-two seats were provided for the opening session of the conference. On the outer side of the great horseshoe were arranged the Japanese, the British and colonial delegates and the seat of the fifth British delegate. A chair for the fifth American delegate was also reserved immediately to the right of the table of honor.

The Italian, Belgian, Brazilian, Cuban, Haitian, Peruvian, Portuguese, Serbian, Czech-Slovakian, and Uruguayan delegates sat in the order named. Across at the left wing of the table sat the Siamese, Rumanian, Polish, Liberian, Hedjaz, Guatemalan, Ecuadorean, Chinese, and Bolivian delegations.

All preparations had been completed at an early hour for the holding of the first formal session.

The Salle d'Horloge, now rechristened the Salle de la Paix, and one of the most splendid reception rooms in Europe, had been placed in readiness for the delegations of the nations as they entered to begin the sittings of the full congress, the entire chamber having been rearranged for the special purpose to which it is now being put.

First to catch the eye of the plenipotentiaries entering the hall was a statue of Peace holding aloft the torch of Civilization. This heroic marble figure stood directly behind the chair of Premier Clemenceau.

In front of the statue was spread the council table, covered with the traditional green baize of diplomacy. This table is in the form of a huge horseshoe. Across the upper end are nine seats of honor, for the Presiding Officer, the Vice-Presidents and Premiers. On each side of the two arms of the horseshoe there are fifteen seats, making sixty seats, besides the nine at the head of the table.

Each delegate's chair is upholstered in bright red leather, and before each place is a complete equipment of writing materials. The fittings of the room are in white and gold, with a frescoed ceiling bordered by dancing Cupids. Four great lustre chandeliers hang from the ceiling, while five large windows, looking out over the Seine River, cast a flood of light over the sumptuous apartment.

Leading from the council room is another large chamber overlooking the gardens. To this room the delegates can retire for consultations.

Further on was a gorgeous state dining room, where luncheon and dinner may be served to the delegates in case protracted sessions are held. The whole suite of rooms is suggestive of elegance and beauty and the artistic taste of the French.

#### ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO PEACE DELEGATES BY PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.

The text of President Poincaré's address of welcome to the delegates to the Peace Conference at the first formal session at Paris on Jan. 18 was as follows:

*Gentlemen*—France greets and thanks you for having chosen as the seat of your labors the city which for more than four years the enemy has made his principal military objective and which the valor of the Allied armies has victoriously defended against unceasingly renewed offensives.

Permit me to see in your decision the homage of all the nations that you represent toward a country which more than any other has endured the sufferings of war, of which entire provinces have been transformed into a vast battlefield and have been systematically laid waste by the invader, and which has paid the human tribute in death.

France has borne these enormous sacrifices, although she had not the slightest responsibility for the frightful catastrophe which has overwhelmed the universe. And at the moment when the cycle of horror is ending, all the powers whose delegates are assembled here may acquit themselves of any share in the crime which has resulted in so unprecedented a disaster. What gives you the authority to establish a peace of justice is the fact that none of the peoples of whom you are the delegates has had any part in the injustice. Humanity can place confidence in you because you are not among those who have outraged the rights of humanity.

There is no need of further information or for special inquiries into the origin of the drama which has just shaken the world. The truth, bathed in blood, has already escaped from the imperial archives. The premeditated character of the trap is to-day clearly proved.

In the hope of conquering first the hegemony of Europe and next the mastery of the world, the Central Empires, bound together by a secret plot, found the most abominable of pretexts for trying to crush Serbia

and force their way to the east. At the same time they disowned the most solemn undertakings in order to crush Belgium and force their way into the heart of France.

These are the two unforgettable outrages which opened the way to aggression. The combined efforts of Great Britain, France and Russia were exerted against that man-made arrogance.

If, after long vicissitudes, those who wished to reign by the sword have perished by the sword they have but themselves to blame. They have been destroyed by their own blindness. What could be more significant than the shameful bargains they attempted to offer to Great Britain and France at the end of July 1914, when to Great Britain they suggested: "Allow us to attack France on land and we will not enter the Channel," and when they instructed their Ambassador to say to France: "We will only accept a declaration of neutrality on your part if you surrender to us Brécy, Toul and Verdun?" It is in the light of these things, gentlemen, that all the conclusions you will have to draw from the war will take shape. Your nations entered the war successively, but came one and all to the help of threatened right. Like Germany, Great Britain had guaranteed the independency of Belgium. Germany sought to crush Belgium. Great Britain and France both swore to save her. Thus from the very beginning of hostilities there came into conflict the two Ideas which for fifty months were to struggle for the dominion of the world—the idea of sovereign force, which accepts neither control nor check, and the idea of justice, which depends on the sword only to prevent or repress the abuse of strength.

Faithfully supported by her dominions and her colonies, Great Britain decided that she could not remain aloof from a struggle in which the fate of every country was involved. She has made, and her dominions and colonies have made with her, prodigious efforts to prevent the war from ending in the triumph of the spirit of conquest and the destruction of right.

Japan, in her turn, only decided to take up arms out of loyalty to Great Britain, her great ally, and from the consciousness of the danger in which both Asia and Europe would have stood of the hegemony of which the Germanic empire dreamed.

Italy, who from the first had refused to lend a helping hand to German ambition, rose against an age-long foe only to answer the call of oppressed populations and to destroy at the cost of her blood the artificial political combination which took no account of human liberty.

Rumania resolved to fight only to realize that national unity which was opposed by the same powers of arbitrary force. Abandoned, betrayed and strangled, she had to submit to an abominable treaty, the revision of which you will exact.

Greece, whom the enemy for many months tried to turn from her traditions and destinies, raised an army only to escape attempts at domination of which she felt the growing threat.

Portugal, China and Siam abandoned neutrality only to escape the strangling pressure of the Central Powers.

Thus, it was the extent of German ambitions that brought so many peoples, great and small, to align themselves against the same adversary. And what shall I say of the solemn resolutions taken by the United States in the spring of 1917, under the auspices of its illustrious President, Mr. Wilson, whom I am happy to greet here in the name of grateful France and, if you will allow me to say so, gentlemen, in the name of all the nations represented in this room?

What shall I say of the many other American powers which either declared themselves against Germany or declared themselves against Germany—Brazil, Cuba, Panama, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Hayti, Honduras—or at least broke off diplomatic relations—Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Uruguay? From the north to the south the New World rose with indignation when it saw the empire of Central Europe, after having let loose the war without provocation and without excuse, carry it on with fire, pillage and the massacre of inoffensive beings.

The intervention of the United States was something more, something greater than a great political and military event. It was a supreme judgment passed at the bar of history by the lofty conscience of a free people and their Chief Magistrate on the enormous responsibilities incurred in the frightful conflict which was lacerating humanity.

It was not only to protect itself from the audacious aims of German megalomania that the United States equipped fleets and created immense armies, but also, and above all, to defend an ideal of liberty over which it saw the huge shadow of the Imperial eagle encroaching further every day. America, the daughter of Europe, crossed the ocean to rescue her mother from the humiliation of thralldom and to save civilization.

The American people wished to put an end to the greatest scandal that has ever sullied the annals of mankind. Autocratic Governments, having prepared in the secrecy of the chancelleries and the general staffs a mad program of universal dominion, let loose their packs at the time fixed by their genius for intrigue and sounded the horns for the chase, ordering science (at the very time it was beginning to abolish distances to bring men closer together and make life sweeter) to leave the bright sky toward which it was soaring and to place itself submissively at the service of violence, debasing of the religious idea to the extent of making God the complacent auxiliary of their passions and the accomplice of their crimes—in short, counting as naught the traditions and wills of peoples, the lives of citizens, the honor of women and all these principles of public and private morality which we, for our part, have endeavored to keep unaltered throughout the war, and which neither nations nor individuals can repudiate or disregard with impunity.

While the conflict was gradually extending over the entire surface of the earth, the clanking of chains was heard here and there, and captive nationalities from the depths of their age long jails cried out to us for help. Yes, more; they escaped to come to our aid.

Poland came to life again and sent us troops. The Czecho-Slovaks won their right to independence in Siberia, in France, and in Italy. The Jugoslavs, the Armenians, the Syrians and Levantines, the Arabs—all the victims, long helpless or resigned, of the historic deeds of injustice; all the martyrs of the past, all the outraged in conscience, all the strangled in liberty, viewed the clash of arms and turned to us as their natural defenders.

The war gradually attained the fulness of its first significance and became in the full sense of the term a crusade of humanity for right, and if anything can console us, in part at least, for the losses we have suffered, it is assuredly the thought that our victory is also the victory of right. This victory is complete, for the enemy only asked for the armistice to escape from an irretrievable military disaster.

In the interest of justice and peace it now rests with you to reap from this victory its full fruits. In order to carry out this immense task you have decided to admit at first only the Allied or associated powers, and, in so far as their interests are involved in the debates, the nations which remained neutral. You have thought that the terms of peace ought to be settled among ourselves before they are communicated to those against whom we have fought the good fight.

The solidarity which has united us during the war and has enabled us to win military success ought to remain unimpaired during the negotiations for and after the signing of the treaty.

It is not only the Governments but free peoples who are represented here. To the test of danger they have learned to know and help one another.

They want their intimacy of yesterday to assure the peace of to-morrow. Vainly would our enemies seek to divide us. If they have not yet renounced their customary manoeuvres, they will soon find that they are meeting today, as during the hostilities, a homogeneous block which nothing will be able to disintegrate. Even before the armistice you reached that necessary unity under the aid of the lofty moral and political truths of which President Wilson has nobly made himself the interpreter, and in the light of these truths you intend to accomplish your mission.

You will, therefore, seek nothing but justice, justice that has no favorites, justice in territorial problems, justice in financial problems, justice in economic problems. But justice is not inert; it does not submit to injustice. What it demands first when it has been violated are restitution and reparation for the peoples and individuals who have been despoiled or maltreated. In formulating this lawful claim it obeys neither hatred nor an instinctive or thoughtless desire for reprisals. It pursues a two-fold object—to render to each his dues and not to encourage crime through leaving it unpunished.

What justice also demands, inspired by the same feeling, is the punishment of the guilty and effective guarantees against an active return of the spirit by which they were prompted, and it is logical to demand that these guarantees should be given, above all, to the nations that have been and might again be most exposed to aggression or threat, to those who have many times stood in danger of being submerged by the periodic tide of the same invasion.

What justice banishes is the dream of conquest and imperialism, contempt for national will, the arbitrary exchange of provinces between States, as though peoples were but articles of furniture or pawns in a game. The time is no more when diplomatists could meet to redraw with authority the map of the empires on the corner of a table.

If you are to remake the map of the world it is in the name of the peoples, and one condition is that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts and respect the right of nations, small and great, to dispose of themselves and to reconcile with this the equally sacred right of ethnical and religious minorities—a formidable task which science and history, your two advisers, will contribute to assist and facilitate.

You will naturally strive to secure the material and moral means of subsistence for all those people who are constitute or reconstituted into States, for those who wish to unite themselves to their neighbors, for those who divide themselves into separate units, for those who reorganized themselves, for those who divide themselves according to their regained traditions, and lastly for all those whose freedom you have already sanctioned or are about to sanction. You will not call them into existence only to sentence them to death immediately because you would like your work in this, as in all other matters, to be fruitful and lasting.

While introducing into the world as much harmony as possible you will, in conformity with the fourteenth of the propositions unanimously adopted by the great Allied Powers, establish a general League of Nations which will be the supreme guarantee against any fresh assault upon the right of peoples. You do not intend this international association to be directed against anybody in the future. It will not, of a set purpose, shut out anybody, but having been organized by the nations that have sacrificed themselves in the defense of right, it will receive from them its statutes and fundamental rules.

It will lay down conditions concerning present or future adherence and, as it is to have for its essential aim the prevention as far as possible of the renewal of wars, it will, above all, seek to gain respect for the peace which you will have established and will find it the less difficult to maintain in proportion as this peace will in itself imply the greater realities of justice and safer guarantees of stability.

By establishing this new order of things you will meet the aspirations of humanity, which, after the frightful convulsions of the blood-stained years, ardently wishes to feel itself protected by a union of free people against the every possible revival of primitive savagery. An immortal glory will attach to the names of the nations and the men who have desired to cooperate in this grand work in faith and brotherhood and who have taken the pains to eliminate from the future peace causes of disturbance and instability.

This very day, forty-eight years ago—on the 18th of January, 1871—the German Empire was proclaimed by an army of invasion in the Chateau at Versailles. It was consecrated by the theft of two French provinces, it was thus a violation from its origin, and, by the fault of its founders, it was born in injustice. It has ended in oblivion.

You have assembled in order to repair the evil that has been done and to prevent a recurrence of it. You hold in your hands the future of the world. I leave you gentlemen to your grave deliberations and declare the Conference of Paris open.

#### ADDRESSES OF PRESIDENT WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE NOMINATING CLEMENCEAU AS CHAIRMAN OF PEACE CONFERENCE—PREMIER CLEMENCEAU'S REPLY.

President Wilson in nominating Premier Clemenceau of France as permanent Chairman of the Peace Conference, spoke as follows:

*Mr. Chairman*—It gives me great pleasure to propose as permanent Chairman of the Conference Mr. Clemenceau, the President of the Council.

I would do this as a matter of custom. I would do this as a tribute to the French Republic. But I wish to do it as something more than that. I wish to do it as a tribute to the man.

France deserves the precedence not only because we are meeting at her capital and because she has undergone some of the most tragical suffering of the war, but also because her capital, her ancient and beautiful capital, has so often been the centre of conferences of this sort, on which the fortunes of large parts of the world turned.

It is a very delightful thought that the history of the world, which has so often centred here, will now be crowned by the achievements of this conference—because there is a sense in which this is the supreme conference of the history of mankind.

More nations are represented here than were ever represented in such a conference before. The fortunes of all peoples are involved. A great war is ended, which seemed about to bring a universal cataclysm. The danger is passed. A victory has been won for mankind, and it is delightful that we should be able to record these great results in this place.

But it is more delightful to honor France because we can honor her in the person of so distinguished a servant. We have all felt in our participation in the struggles of this war the fine steadfastness which characterized the leadership of the French in the hands of Mr. Clemenceau. We have learned to admire him, and those of us who have been associated with him have acquired a genuine affection for him.

Moreover, those of us who have been in these recent days in constant consultation with him know how warmly his purpose is set toward the goal of achievement to which all our faces are turned. He feels as we feel

as I have no doubt everybody in this room feels, that we are trusted to do a great thing, to do it in the highest spirit of friendship and accommodation and to do it as promptly as possible in order that the hearts of men may have fear lifted from them and that they may return to those purposes of life which will bring them happiness and contentment and prosperity.

Knowing his brotherhood of heart in these great matters, it affords me a personal pleasure to propose that M. Clemenceau shall be the permanent Chairman of this Conference.

In seconding the nomination of M. Clemenceau, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain said:

I count it not merely a pleasure, but a great privilege, that I should be expected on behalf of the British Empire delegates to support the motion of President Wilson. I do so for the reason which he has so eloquently given expression to, as a tribute to the man. When I was a schoolboy Mr. Clemenceau was a compelling and a conscious figure in the politics of his native land and his fame had extended far beyond the bounds of France.

Were it not for that undoubted fact, Mr. President, I should have treated as a legend the common report of your years. I have attended many conferences with Mr. Clemenceau, and in them all the most vigorous, the most enduring and the most youthful figure there has been that of Mr. Clemenceau. He has had the youthfulness, he has had the hopefulness and the fearlessness of youth. He is indeed the "grand young man" of France, and I am proud to stand here to propose that he should take the chair in this great conference that is to settle the peace of the world.

I know of none better qualified or as well qualified to occupy this chair than Mr. Clemenceau, and I speak from my experience in its claim. He and I have not always agreed. We have very often argued. We have sometimes disagreed, and we have always expressed our disagreements very emphatically, because we are ourselves.

But, although there will be delays, and inevitable delays, in the signing of peace, due to the inherent difficulties of what we have to settle, I will guarantee from my knowledge of Mr. Clemenceau that there will be no waste of time. And that is important.

The world is thirsting and hungering for peace. There are millions of people who want to get back to the world work of peace. And the fact that Mr. Clemenceau is in the chair will be proof that they will get there without any delays which are due to anything except the difficulties which are essential in what we have to perform. He is one of the great speakers of the world. But no one knows better than he that the best speaking is that which impels beneficent actions.

I have another reason. During the dark days we have passed through his courage, his unflinching courage, his untiring energy, his inspiration have helped the Allies through to triumph, and I know of no one to whom that victory is more attributable than the man who sits in this chair. In his own person, more than any living man, he represents the heroism, he represents the genius of the indimitable people of his land.

And for these reasons, I count it a privilege that I should be expected to second this motion.

Premier Clemenceau, in accepting the nomination thus tendered, said:

You would not expect me to keep silence after what the two eminent statesmen who have just spoken have said. I cannot help expressing my great, my profound gratitude to the illustrious President of the United States, to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and to Baron Sonnino for the words I have just heard from their lips.

Long ago, when I was young, as Mr. Lloyd George has recalled to you, when I was travelling in America and in England I always heard the French reproached for an excess of courtesy, which sometimes went beyond the truth. As I listened to the American statesman and to the English statesman I wondered whether they had not caught in Paris our national disease of courtesy. Nevertheless, gentlemen, I must say that my election is necessarily due to the old international tradition of courtesy to the country which has the honor to receive the peace conference in its capital.

I wish also to say that this testimony of friendship, if they will allow to me the word, on the part of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George in particular, has touched me deeply, because I see in it a new strength for all three of us to accomplish, with the co-operation of the entire conference, the arduous work which is entrusted to us. I gather from it a new confidence in the success of our efforts.

President Wilson has special authority to say that this is the first time in fact that the world has ever seen assembled together a delegation of all the civilized nations of the earth.

The greater the bloody catastrophe which has devastated and ruined one of the richest parts of France, the greater and more splendid must be the reparation—not only the material reparation, the vulgar reparation, if I dare speak so, which is due all of us, but the higher and nobler reparation of the new institution which we will try to establish, in order that nations may at length escape from the fatal embrace of ruinous wars, which destroy everything, heap up ruins, terrorize the populace and prevent them from going freely about their work for fear of enemies which may rise up from one day to the next.

It is a great, splendid and noble ambition which has come to all of us. It is desirable that success should crown our efforts. This cannot take place unless we have all firmly fixed and clearly determined ideas on what we wish to do.

I said in the Chamber a few days ago, and I wish to repeat here, that success is not possible unless we remain firmly united. We have come together as friends; we must leave this hall as friends.

That, gentlemen, is the first thought that comes to me. All else must be subordinated to the necessity of a closer and closer union among the nations who have taken part in this great war and to the necessity of remaining friends. For the League of Nations is here. It is yourself. It is for you to make it live, and to make it live we must have it really in our hearts.

As I told President Wilson a few days ago, there is no sacrifice that I am not willing to make in order to accomplish this, and I do not doubt that you all have the same sentiment. We will make these sacrifices, but on the condition that we endeavor impartially to conciliate interests apparently contradictory, on the higher plane of a greater, happier and better humanity.

That, gentlemen, is what I had to say. I am touched beyond words at the evidence of good will and friendship which you show me.

The program of this conference has been laid down by President Wilson. It is no longer the peace of a more or less vast territory, no longer the peace of continents—it is the peace of nations that is to be made. This program is sufficient in itself. There is no superfluous word. Let us try to act swiftly and well.

#### PEACE CONFERENCE MODIFIES RULE IN REGARD TO SECRECY.

Following the vigorous protest of the representatives of the American and British press, backed up by the liberal

press of France and Italy, the Supreme War Council, which had charge of the preliminary arrangements for the Peace Conference on Jan. 17 decided to modify the rule previously announced which would have imposed virtual secrecy in regard to the proceedings of the Conference. In a statement issued by the Supreme War Council, which is made up of the representatives of the greater Allied Powers the policy to be pursued in regard to publicity was discussed at length, and the following rule laid down:

Representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full Conference, but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the Conference may be held in camera.

This modification, while affording a greater measure of publicity than the previous ruling, was still considered unsatisfactory by the press representatives, and efforts have not ceased to secure from the Conference greater liberality in its treatment of the press. As bearing on this an Associated Press dispatch from Paris under date of the 17th said:

American press representatives decided at a meeting this evening to continue their efforts to have the publicity feature of the Peace Congress absolutely unrestricted. Another call was issued for a meeting to-morrow for all press representatives, including the French. It seems that the concessions made by the Supreme Council to-day constitute what might be called "half a loaf." It is understood that they were made after a vigorous discussion led by President Wilson, who was supported by British delegates. Mr. Wilson has received many cable dispatches from the United States, almost all of which have urged him to contend for the fullest publicity consistent with the success of the Congress.

That the Supreme War Council had decided on a policy of secrecy for the Peace Conference was made known on Jan. 15. No written official announcement of this purpose was issued, but word was passed around that an agreement had been made to confine the information given to the public to a daily official communique and that a gentleman's agreement prevailed among the delegates not to discuss or in any way give information of the meetings in the Foreign Office. The understanding was that the American and British delegates opposed this decision, but that the French, Italians and Japanese, voting together, prevailed. This announcement, apparently so at variance with the principle of "open covenants, openly arrived at," laid down by President Wilson and endorsed by the press and public opinion of all countries, immediately created a storm of opposition from the army of newspaper men gathered at Paris. The British correspondents immediately joined in a memorial to Premier Lloyd George protesting against the policy of secrecy. The American newspaper men presented a similar protest to President Wilson. Quick action followed. On the 16th the French Government called a meeting of newspaper men at which a representative of the Government took the chair supported by Ray Stannard Baker, representing the Americans, and Sir George Riddell representing the British. The Chairman explained the difficulties in the way of admitting newspaper representatives to the Peace Conference sittings. The British spokesman explained the newspaper men's attitude, and, after Mr. Baker intimated that the American peace delegates were in sympathy with the justifiable claims of the American press, Herbert Swope, who had been elected Chairman of a committee at a meeting held earlier in the afternoon, presented the American correspondents' point of view and read a series of resolutions passed at that meeting, calling for a full measure of representation of the American press at all sessions of the Conference. The American representatives went to the press conference with instructions to ask that ten representatives of each of the allied countries be admitted to the Peace Conference. The French newspaper men, however, refused to agree to this or any representation whatever, and the Americans, British, Italians and smaller nationalities decided to recommend that not less than five representatives of each country be admitted. All, however, including the French, agreed to a declaration of principles which called for official communiqués as complete as possible, the abolition of the censorship for all Allied countries, and permission to the plenipotentiaries to have free communication with newspaper representatives. The following resolutions were finally adopted by the Conference:

- First—It is essential to insure full publicity for the peace negotiations.
- Second—The official communiqués shall be as complete as possible.
- Third—In addition to the communiqués, full summaries of the day's proceedings should be issued, not necessarily for textual publication, but for the guidance of the press.
- Fourth—There should be no interference with free intercourse between the delegates and responsible journalists.
- Fifth—Journalists should be permitted to attend the formal sessions of the Conference.
- Sixth—It is recommended that there be equal treatment of the Allied press by the abolition of the censorship in all Allied countries.

All except the French delegates also agreed to these recommendations:

First—There should be direct representation of the press at the sittings of the Peace Conference.

Second—The press of each of the great powers should be represented by not less than five delegates, and each of the smaller powers who actively participated in the war should be represented proportionately.

The reports of this conference were communicated to the Supreme War Council, with the result, as stated, that the previous ruling was modified in some particulars. The announcement of the new policy was made in the official communique for the day, which went into a lengthy discussion of the whole question of publicity. It said:

The meeting finally examined into the question of the publicity to be given to the discussions of the conference, and unanimously approved the following text, to be handed to the press in the name of the five great Powers:

"The representatives of the Allied and associated Powers have given earnest consideration to the question of publicity for the proceedings of the Peace Conference. They are anxious that the public, through the press, should have the fullest information compatible with the safeguarding of the supreme interest of all, which is that a just and honorable settlement should be arrived at with the minimum of delay.

"It is, however, obvious that publicity with regard to the preliminary conversations now proceeding must be subject to the limitations necessarily imposed by the difficult and delicate nature of their object. The proceedings of a Peace Conference are far more analogous to the meetings of a Cabinet than to those of a Legislature. Nobody has ever suggested that Cabinet meetings should be held in public, and if they were so held the work of government would become impossible.

"One reason why Cabinets are held in private is in order that differences may be reconciled and agreements reached before the stage of publicity is begun. The essence of the democratic method is not that the deliberations of a government be conducted in public, but that its conclusions be subject to the consideration of a popular chamber and to free and open discussion on the platform and by the press.

"Representatives of the Allied and associated Powers are holding conversations in order to solve questions which affect the vital interests of many nations and upon which they may at present hold many diverse views. These deliberations cannot proceed by the method of a majority vote. No nation can be committed except by the free vote of its own delegates. The conclusions arrived at in these consultations, therefore, can only be formed by the difficult process of reaching an agreement among all.

"This vital process would only be hindered if the discussion of every disputed question were opened by a public declaration by each delegation of its own national point of view. Such a declaration would in many cases be followed by premature public controversy.

"This would be serious enough if it were confined to controversy between parties within each State. It might be extremely dangerous if, as would often be inevitable, it resulted in controversy between nations.

"Moreover, such public declarations would render the give-and-take on the part of the delegates themselves, which is essential to a successful negotiation, a matter of infinitely greater difficulty. It is also extremely important that the settlement should be not only just but speedy.

"Every belligerent Power is anxious for the early conclusion of peace in order that its armies may be demobilized.

"If premature publicity is given to the negotiations, the proceedings of the Peace Conference would be interminably protracted and the delegates would be forced to speak not only of the business before the Conference but to concern themselves with the controversies which had been raised by the account of their proceedings outside.

"Finally, there will often be very strong reasons against announcing the conclusions of the conversations as they are arrived at. The representatives of a nation may be willing to give their assent on one point, only provided that they receive a concession on another point which has not yet been discussed. It will not be possible to judge of the wisdom and justice of the peace settlement until it can be viewed as a whole, and premature announcements might lead to misapprehensions and anxiety as to the ultimate results for which there was no real foundation.

"In calling attention, however, to these necessary limitations of publicity, these representatives of the powers do not underrate the importance of carrying public opinion with them in the vast task by which they are confronted. They recognize that unless public opinion approves of the results of their labors they will be nugatory.

"This reasoning applies with conclusive force to the present conversations between the representatives of the great powers.

"With regard to the full conferences the following rule was adopted:

"Representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full Conference, but upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the Conference may be held in camera."

Following the publication of the foregoing, the American press representatives sent a communication to the Supreme War Council in which they pointed out that the value of the concession made would depend entirely upon how it were applied in practice—upon the number of sessions to be held "in camera". They requested that in case secret sessions were held the names of the delegates presenting motions for secrecy and the agreements reached in camera should be announced later. They demanded a minimum of five press seats for the Americans, with priority for the three press associations serving newspapers generally. They also assumed in their communication that the rule forbidding the delegates to discuss the doings of the Conference with the correspondents would not be enforced. While no announcement on this subject has been made, it was, it is said, learned on the authority of delegates that the rule does still obtain. The communication of the American correspondents read as follows:

The American press delegation acknowledges the reply of the Peace Conference to the resolutions addressed to them. The delegation notes that the decision "that representatives of the press shall be admitted to the meetings of the full Conference" is an acceptance of the principle of direct press representation, for which the press of America, Great Britain, Italy, and smaller nations have contended.

The value of this principle, however, turns on the extent and frequency of its limitations in practice. The Peace Conference announces its intent-

tion to limit it to the extent that "upon necessary occasions the deliberations of the Conference may be held in camera." Without assent on our part to this limitation, we trust that if ever it is applied, the public will be advised through the press at the outset of each session in camera of the subject to be discussed and the name of the delegate or delegation making the motion to go in camera, and at the close of the session the conclusions or agreement reached.

In view of the fact that we have not been advised to the contrary, we assume that any rule designed to prohibit communication between individual delegates and the press on subjects of the Conference has now been abrogated, and that the press is to have access to the verbatim records of proceedings.

We call the attention of the Peace Conference to our request for not fewer than five direct press representatives at each session of the Conference, and we submit that because of the manner in which the several press associations serve the newspapers of America, and because of attendance upon the Conference of numerous individual press representatives, the American newspapers cannot carry on their business of informing their vast public with fewer than five representatives.

#### THE OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In addition to the opening session of the Peace Conference, held on Saturday last (Jan. 18), and which was open to the representatives of the press to the extent that accommodations had been provided, there have been several sessions of the Supreme War Council. This body, which functioned during the last year of the war as a means of co-ordinating the war efforts and economic arrangements of the Allies, naturally assumed charge of the arrangements for the Peace Conference. Originally it was made up of representatives of England, France, Italy and the United States, but since the signing of the armistice the Japanese Government has also been represented. According to the modified rules for publicity adopted by this Supreme War Council, the full sessions of the Peace Conference are to be open to the press, but the sessions of the Supreme War Council itself and of the various committees that may be delegated are to be held in secret and the results made known only through official communiques. The official regulations for the Conference (which will be found in full elsewhere) also provide that: "The belligerent Powers with general interests—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—shall take part in all meetings and commissions." All other belligerent nations, described as having "special interests," are to participate only when questions concerning them are under discussion. Neutral States may be heard by request or invitation. It follows, therefore, that the sessions of the Supreme War Council are to all intents and purposes sessions of the Peace Conference. The importance of the rule of secrecy in regard to their proceedings is therefore obvious.

The first of the official communiques was issued on Jan. 15 and was given as follows in the Associated Press dispatches of that date:

Paris, Jan. 15.—Hitherto it has been the practice of the Governments taking part in the preliminary peace conventions, says a statement given out by the official press bureau to-day, to issue separate communiques regarding the proceedings. From to-day it has been decided to issue a joint communique, of which the following is the English text adopted by the British and American delegations:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister and Foreign Ministers of the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, held two meetings to-day. In the course of these meetings the examination of the rules of the Conference has been continued and almost completed.

"It was decided that the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan should be represented by five delegates apiece. The British Dominions and India, besides, shall be represented as follows: Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native States, and one delegate for New Zealand.

"Brazil will have three delegates. Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Czechoslovak Republic, Rumania and Serbia will have two delegates apiece, Siam one delegate, and Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one delegate apiece.

"Montenegro will have one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation in this country shall have been cleared up.

"The meeting adopted the following two general principles: "One—Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it shall have no influence upon its status at the conference.

"Two—in the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each State at discretion to intrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

"The adoption of the panel system will in particular enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation, and of India."

The second communique, issued under date of Jan. 17, was mainly devoted to a discussion of the question of publicity in connection with the Peace Conference, and this part is quoted in full in another article. In addition, the communique contained the following information:

The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied great Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, met at the Quai d'Orsay to-day in the morning from 10:30 to 12:30 p. m., and in the afternoon from 3 to 5:30.

The French President of the Council read out the terms of the renewal of the armistice.

The meeting decided to give Belgium and Serbia three delegates each at the Conference. It was decided also that the King of the Hedjaz should be represented by two delegates. The question of the number of delegates for the various Powers thus was finally established.

The program for the opening conference, which will take place at the Foreign Office to-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was afterward arranged.

A third communique, under date of Jan. 20, read as follows:

Paris, Jan. 20.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Congress, which met to-day, at the conclusion of its session issued an official communique reading as follows:

"The President of the United States of America, and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied Governments, assisted by Baron Makino and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, met at the Quai d'Orsay this morning between 10:30 and 12 o'clock. M. Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the meeting and gave particulars of the situation in Russia.

"The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to hear the remarks of M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister in Petrograd, who left the Russian capital very recently."

The communique issued on Jan. 21 was given as follows in the press cables:

Paris, Jan. 21.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference met again to-day, and as on Monday devoted its time largely to the question of Russia, listening to a description of Russian conditions by M. Scavenius, Danish Minister to that country.

The following official statement was issued this evening: "The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese representatives, met to-day at the Quai d'Orsay from 10:30 a. m. to 12:45 p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

"In the morning M. Scavenius, Danish Minister to Russia, gave all the information at his disposal on the various parties in Russia.

"In the afternoon the discussion of this question was continued. Very great progress toward an agreement was made and it is hoped to formulate a concrete proposal on this subject to-morrow. The question of the procedure of the Conference was then discussed.

"The next meeting will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

The official communique of the Supreme Council on Jan. 22 dealt entirely with its policy toward Russia, and is given on another page. The communique wound up with the following paragraph announcing that a session of the Conference had been called for to-day (Saturday, Jan. 25):

The meeting then decided to call a plenary session of the Conference for 3 o'clock on Sat. 25, to discuss the subject of the League of Nations on the bases of the proposals made by Mr. Lloyd George, as well as other subjects which were examined this afternoon.

At Thursday's (the 23rd) meeting of the Supreme Council international legislation on labor was the first subject discussed. The official communique follows:

The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers, and the Japanese representatives met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay. The meeting proceeded with the examination of the agenda for the plenary meeting of the Conference on Saturday. The following questions were considered for this purpose:

- First—International legislation on labor.
- Second—Responsibility and punishments in connection with the war.
- Third—Reparation for war damage.
- Fourth—International regime of ports, waterways and railways.

In addition, the meeting began consideration of the procedure to be adopted with regard to territorial questions.

The Supreme War Council will meet to-morrow morning (Friday) at 10:30. Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, and General Diaz will be present, as well as the military representatives at Versailles of the Allied and Associated Powers.

In the official communique of yesterday (the 24th) the Supreme War Council issued a warning to certain European nations that possession of territory gained by force would seriously prejudice the claims of those countries at the peace Conference. This communique is given herewith:

The Supreme War Council met to-day from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and was attended by the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the British Empire, France and Italy, as well as the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the British Secretary of State for War, the French Minister of Munitions, the representatives of the Japanese Government, Marshal Foch, Gen. Weygand, Field Marshal Haig, Gen. Pershing, Gen. Diaz, Gen. Wilson, Gen. MacDonough and the military representatives of the United States of America, France, Great Britain and Italy at Versailles.

The Council conferred with Marshal Foch and the other military experts as to the strength of the forces to be maintained by the Allied and Associated Powers on the west front during the period of the armistice.

It was decided to set up a special committee composed of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Loucheur, Marshal Foch, Gen. Bliss and Gen. Diaz to examine the question.

The Supreme War Council also agreed to recommend for the approval of the Governments concerned the issue of an identic medal and ribbon to all the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers who have taken part in the war.

After the Council the President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Governments, with the representatives of Japan held a short meeting and agreed to the publication and transmission by wireless telegraphy to all parts of the world of the following communication:

"The Governments now associated in conference to effect a lasting peace among the nations are deeply disturbed by the news which comes to them of the many instances in which armed force is being made use of in many parts of Europe and the East to gain possession of territory the rightful claim to which the Peace Conference is to be asked to determine. They deem it their duty to utter a solemn warning that possession gained by force will seriously prejudice claims of those who use such means.

"It will create the presumption that those who employ force doubt the justice and validity of their claims, and purpose to substitute possession

for proofs of right and set up sovereignty by coercion rather than by racial or national preference and natural historical association. They thus put a cloud upon every evidence of title they may afterwards allege and indicate their distrust of the Conference itself.

"Nothing but the most unfortunate results can ensue. If they expect justice they must refrain from force and place their claims in unclouded good faith in the hands of the Conference of Peace.

"The session will resume at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

LIST OF DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following unofficial list of delegates to the Peace Conference was contained in Associated Press dispatches dated Jan. 17. The official list had not at that time been made public, but its composition was said to be "known in the main." It should be noted that Arabia, which is missing from this list, has since been accorded two delegates.

FRANCE—Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister; Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; Louis Klotz, Finance Minister; Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, and Jules Cambon.

GREAT BRITAIN—David Lloyd George, Prime Minister; Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary; Andrew Bonar Law, George Nicoll Barnes, the Labor leader, and another alternate delegate.

UNITED STATES—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; Henry White, Colonel Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

ITALY—Vittorio Orlando, Prime Minister; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Antonio Salandra, former Premier; Marquis Salvaigo, and the Italian Minister of Finance, who will succeed Francesco Nitti, who has resigned.

JAPAN—The Marquis Saionji, former Prime Minister; Baron Makino, Baron Chinda, Baron Matsui and Count Hayashi.

BRAZIL—Senator Epitacio Pessoa, Dr. Pandia Caloreas and Deputy Raoul Fernandez.

BELGIUM—Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Emile Vandervelde and M. Vandenheuvel.

SERBIA—Nikola Pachitch, former Prime Minister, and M. Trumbitch, former President of the Dalmatian Diet, who will alternate with Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister to France, and M. Reber.

GREECE—Eleftherios Venizelos, Premier, and M. Politis, Foreign Minister.

RUMANIA—M. Bratianu, Prime Minister, and M. Mistr.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—Dr. Karl Kramarcz, Premier, and M. Benes, Foreign Minister.

POLAND—M. Dmowski, Polish representative to the Allied Governments, and a second delegate representing General Pilsudski.

CHINA—Lu Cheng-Hsiang, Foreign Minister, and one other.

CANADA—Sir Robert Borden, Premier; Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, with others of the delegation alternating.

AUSTRALIA—William Morris Hughes, Premier, and one other.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—General Louis Botha and General Jan C. Smuts.

INDIA—The Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir S. P. Sinha.

SIAM—M. Charoon, Minister to France, and one other.

NEW ZEALAND—William F. Massey, Premier.

PORTUGAL—Egas Moniz.

POLICY OF PEACE CONFERENCE TOWARD RUSSIA.

Led by President Wilson, the Supreme Council of the great Powers on Jan. 22 indicated its purpose to make an effort to unite the opposing factions in Russia and bring them into the Peace Congress. The Powers unanimously adopted a proposition brought forward by President Wilson, asking all the Russian factions, including the Bolsheviks, to meet the Allied and Associated Governments at Prince's Island, in the Sea Marmora, on Feb. 15, the contending factions meantime declaring a truce and suspending all military operations. The joint commission of the Associated Governments will be announced as soon as the Russian factions accept the proposal, which was communicated to them by wireless the same night. The Russian Commission will proceed to the meeting place, probably on a warship, by way of the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. General John J. Pershing, the American commander-in-chief, has been called to Paris, and Associated Press dispatches say it is expected that he will be the military member of the American representation of the joint commission. The official communique of the Supreme Council on Jan. 22 dealt entirely with the Russian question and was as follows:

The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and the Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers and the Japanese representatives met at the Quai d'Orsay between 3 and 5:30 this afternoon and approved the proposal of President Wilson, which reads as follows:

The single object the representatives of the Associated Powers have had in mind in their discussions of the course they should pursue with regard to Russia has been to help the Russian people, not to hinder them or to interfere in any manner with their right to settle their own affairs in their own way.

They regard the Russian people as their friends, not their enemies, and are willing to help them in any way they are willing to be helped. It is clear to them that the troubles and distrust of the Russian people will steadily increase, hunger and privation of every kind become more and more acute, more and more widespread and more and more impossible to relieve unless order is restored and normal conditions of labor, trade and transportation once more created, and they are seeking some way in which to assist the Russian people to establish order.

They recognize the absolute right of the Russian people to direct their own affairs without dictation or direction of any kind from outside. They do not wish to exploit or make use of Russia in any way.

They recognize the revolution without reservation and will in no way and in no circumstances aid or give countenance to any attempt at a counter-revolution.

It is not their wish or purpose to favor or assist any one of the organized groups now contending for the leadership and guidance of Russia as against the other. Their sole and sincere purpose is to do what they can to bring Russia peace and an opportunity to find her way out of her present troubles.

The Associated Powers are now engaged in the solemn and responsible work of establishing the peace of Europe and of the world, and they are keenly alive to the fact that Europe and the world cannot be at peace if Russia is not. They recognize and accept it as a duty to serve Russia as generously, as unselfishly, as thoughtfully, as ungrudgingly as they would serve any other friend and ally, and they are ready to render this service in the way that is most acceptable to the Russian people.

In this spirit and with this purpose they have taken the following action: They invite every organized group that is now exercising or attempting to exercise political authority or military control anywhere in Siberia, or within the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war just concluded, except in Finland, to send representatives, not exceeding three representatives for each group, to Princes Islands, Sea of Marmora where they will be met by representatives of the Associated Powers, provided in the meantime there is a truce of arms among the parties invited, and that all armed forces anywhere sent or directed against any people or territory inside the boundaries of European Russia as they stood before the war, or against Finland, or against any people or territory whose autonomous action is in contemplation in the fourteen articles upon which the present negotiations are based, shall be meanwhile withdrawn and aggressive military actions cease.

These representatives are invited to confer with the representatives of the Associated Powers in the freest and frankest way, with a view to ascertaining the wishes of all sections of the Russian people, and bringing about, if possible, some understanding and agreement by which Russia may work out her own purposes, and happy, co-operative relations be established between her people and the other peoples of the world.

A prompt reply to this invitation is requested. Every facility for the journey of the representatives, including transportation across the Black Sea, will be given by the Allies, and all the parties concerned are expected to give the same facilities. The representatives will be expected at the place appointed by the 15th of February 1919.

The proposal will be sent to-night by wireless to the interested parties.

### PRESIDENT WILSON THE GUEST OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

President Wilson was the guest of the French Senate on Jan. 20 at a formal luncheon held in the magnificent Luxembourg Palace at Paris. The affair was described as the most elaborate so far held, being attended by President Poincaré and many of the foreign Premiers and public leaders, as well as by the members of the French Senate and other Government officials. M. Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, paid a warm tribute to President Wilson and the United States in his welcoming address. President Wilson responded in a speech in which he once more dwelt on the necessity of organizing a League of Nations to prevent future wars. "The peril of France, if it continues," he declared, "will be the peril of the world, and not only must France organize against the peril, but the whole world must organize against it." The President's address in full was as follows:

*Mr. President of the Senate, Mr. President of the Republic*—You have made me feel your welcome in words as generous as they are delightful, and I feel that you have graciously called me your friend. May I not in turn call this company a company of my friends, for everything that you have so finely said, sir, has been corroborated in every circumstance of our visit to this country. Everywhere we have been welcomed, not only, but welcomed in the spirit and with the same thought, until it has seemed as if the spirits of the two countries came together in an unusual and beautiful accord.

We know the long period of peril through which France has gone. France thought us remote in comprehension and sympathy, and I dare say there were times when we did not comprehend as you comprehended the danger in the presence of which the world stood. There was no time when we did not know how near it was, and I fully understand, sir, that throughout these trying years, when mankind has waited for the catastrophe, the anxiety of France must have been the deepest and most constant of all, for she did stand at the frontier of freedom. She had carved out her own fortunes through a long period of eager struggle. She had done great things in building up a great, new France. And just across the border, separated from her only by a few fortifications and a little country whose neutrality, it has turned out, the enemy did not respect, lay the shadow cast by the cloud which enveloped Germany, the cloud of intrigue, the cloud of dark purpose, the cloud of sinister design. This shadow lay at the very borders of France.

And yet it is fine to remember here that for France this was not only a peril but a challenge. France did not tremble. France quietly and in her own way prepared her sons for the struggle that was coming. She never took the initiative or did a single thing that was aggressive. She had prepared herself for defence, not in order to impose her will upon other people. She had prepared herself that no other people might impose it will upon her.

As I stand with you and as I mix with the delightful people of this country I see this in their thoughts: "America always was our friend. Now she understands. Now she comprehends, and now she has come to bring us this message; and that, understanding, she will always be ready to help." And while, as you say, sir, this danger may prove to be a continuing danger, while it is true that France will always be nearest this threat if we cannot turn it from a threat into a promise, there are many elements that ought to reassure France.

There is a new, awakened world. It is not ahead of us but around us. It knows that its dearest interests are involved in its standing together for a common purpose. It knows that the peril of France, if it continues, will be the peril of the world. It knows that not only France must organize against this peril, but that the world must organize against it.

So I see in these welcomes not only hospitality, not only kindness, not only hope, but a purpose, a definite, clearly defined purpose; that men, understanding one another, must now support one another and that all

the sons of freedom are under a common oath to see that freedom never suffers this danger again. That, to my mind, is the impressive element of this welcome. I know how much of it, sir, and I know how little of it to appropriate to myself.

I know that I have the very distinguished honor to represent a nation whose heart is in this business and I am proud to speak for the people whom I represent. But I know that you honor me in a representative capacity. I delight in this welcome, therefore, as if I had brought the people of the United States with me and they could see in your faces what I see in the tokens of welcome and affection.

The sum of the whole matter is that France has earned and has won the brotherhood of the world. She has stood at the chief post of danger, and the thoughts of mankind and her brothers everywhere, her brothers in freedom, turn to her and centre upon her. If this is true, as I believe it to be, France is fortunate to have suffered. She is fortunate to have proved her mettle as one of the champions of liberty, and she has tied to herself, once and for all, all those who love freedom and truly believe in the progress and rights of man.

In his address of welcome to President Wilson Antonin Dubost, President of the French Senate, spoke as follows:

*Mr. President*: My colleagues and myself thank you for having been so good as to accept our invitation and to give us some hours of your time, which we know to be devoted to the high meditations and the important negotiations upon which the fate of the peoples depends. From your first steps on the lands of France and since your entry into Paris the French people has spontaneously given their hearts to you and they perceived at once in your frank smile and in your so loyal and open physiognomy that you too were spontaneously giving yourself to them.

You are to-day in an old palace of France, and it is among these grand reminders of past times that with thoughts rejuvenated by Republican ardor, yet with patriotism, that the French Senate shapes a history which already counts fifteen centuries. We welcome here, Mr. President, you and your ideas. Nowhere could your splendid ambition to substitute for the periodically broken equilibrium of material forces the definite award of moral forces elicit more enthusiasm than in France, and nowhere more than in the Senate, since the statute of international peace has been first of all and for a long time prepared by some of its most eminent members.

Our national problem consists, therefore, in combining our European past and our actual material security with the conditions of the new order for which you have given so noble a formula, because this new order will ever have to lean on some force for which France will when all is told stand the most advanced and exposed sentinel. We firmly believe with you, Mr. President, and permit me to add, sincere and great friend that a new world order and perhaps a world harmony are possible, in which our French country will at last be liberated from the nightmare of invasion—our country for which nearly 1,400,000 men of France have just given their lives.

It is with such a hope that we shall most willingly participate in the sublime crusade which you have come to undertake on the devastated soil of old Europe, where hatred and discord still howl after the guns have become silent and where anarchy causes a vast part of mankind to stagger. The task is a gigantic one, but it is worthy of your country, accustomed to great undertakings, and of ours, the ancient artisan of Western civilization. Mr. President, we salute your great heart and your high intelligence with joyful hope and a fervent acclamation.

### ARMISTICE AGAIN EXTENDED.

The armistice between Germany and the Allies was on Jan. 15 extended for a further period of 30 days from Jan. 17 and as on the occasion of the previous extension, new and somewhat severer terms were imposed. No official announcement of the new terms has been made, but an official statement issued after a meeting of the Supreme War Council on Jan. 13, in reporting that an agreement had been reached on the new terms, said they included naval clauses, financial clauses, conditions of supply and provision for the restitution of material and machinery stolen from France and Belgium by the Germans. A press dispatch from London, under date of Jan. 15, said that the new terms were unofficially stated there to include:

First—Retribution upon the Germans for the murder and ill-treatment of Allied prisoners.

Second—The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up. It is pointed out that France alone has 500,000 men who will be out of work until this machinery is returned.

Third—German gold, amounting to more than \$500,000,000, to be moved from Berlin to a safe place, probably Frankfurt, and protected from Bolshevism in Germany en route. Certain other property to be surrendered.

Fourth—Germany to give over her shipping, of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons, to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.

Fifth—Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the Allies for their disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines to be built.

### GERMAN MERCANTILE FLEET TO BE PLACED IN SERVICE OF UNITED STATES AND ALLIES.

Under the terms of the extended armistice as signed at Treves on Jan. 15, the greater part of the merchant ships remaining in German harbors are to be placed in the service of the United States and the Allies, to be used in transporting troops and supplies. The vessels to be turned over to the United States, according to Paris advices, are to include large passenger vessels which will help materially in bringing home the American army. The press dispatches further said:

Equitable remuneration for the use of these ships is to be paid to Germany. The money will be applied in payment for the foodstuffs furnished to Germany under another part of the agreement. The supplies to be furnished include 70,000 tons of pork, to satisfy the urgent need of Germany for fats. The furnishing of 200,000 tons of cereals is provided for; but for part of this amount condensed milk may be substituted.

The meetings at which the shipping arrangement was elaborated were held separately from those of the regular armistice commission and were the

First civilian deliberations between the Germans and the representatives of the Associated Governments since the conclusion of hostilities. They were marked by a different, less formal, spirit than the strictly military deliberations of the armistice commissioners.

Edward N. Hurley, head of the American Shipping Board, presided over the sessions. Philip Heineken, of the North German Lloyd Company, was the leading figure in the German delegation of ten.

The Germans stated that the steamers were in shape for immediate service, having been kept in repair by the skeleton crews maintained aboard them during the war.

### KARL LIEBKNECHT AND ROSA LUXEMBURG, SPARTACUS LEADERS, SLAIN IN BERLIN RIOTS.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, leaders of the so-called "Spartacus" group of German Socialists, were killed in Berlin on Jan. 15. Dr. Liebknecht was shot by guards while trying to escape from custody. Rosa Luxemburg was beaten into insensibility by a mob and then shot. Her body was not recovered.

The Spartacus leaders had kept Berlin and Germany in an uproar almost from the first outbreak of the revolution, by trying to force the adoption of Bolshevik methods by the German revolutionists. They advocated a "dictatorship of the proletariat" on the Russian model, and opposed to the utmost holding of an election or the calling of a National Assembly. Through several weeks of fruitless fighting, in which they were greatly aided by the reluctance of the Ebert Government to use harsh measures, the Spartacans, led by Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, sought to overthrow the Government and to prevent the holding of elections scheduled for Jan. 19. On Jan. 15 it was learned that the two leaders were in a hotel in the western part of the city. According to reports from Berlin, a mob collected outside bent on seizing them. They were spirited to a side door, but there the mob seized Fraulein Luxemburg and ultimately killed her. Dr. Liebknecht was placed in a motor car and started toward prison. The car broke down en route and Liebknecht seized an opportunity to escape, but was shot by the guards. Attempts were made to prove that he had not sought to escape, but had been killed unjustifiably. An autopsy held in the presence of some of his own followers, however, demonstrated that he had been shot from behind and from some distance away.

It was anticipated at first that the killing of the leaders of the Spartacans, both of whom had been very popular in the past, would provoke a greater outbreak of violence and possibly interfere seriously with the elections. Such, however, did not prove to be the case. The Ebert Government apparently has definitely gotten the upper hand in Berlin. The elections on Jan. 19 passed off with very little disturbance, and from the general result of the voting, in which the radical Socialists were badly worsted, it would seem that the unfortunate occurrence had very little effect upon the outcome.

The press in general deplored the lynching of Rosa Luxemburg, but declared that she fell a victim to the basest passions which she herself had awakened. The "Lokalanzeiger" said:

The murder of Rosa Luxemburg shows how tremendous must have been the indignation which has seized the people of Berlin as the result of the criminal activities of the Spartacides. Such summary judgments have ordinarily been foreign to the German manner of thinking.

Dr. Liebknecht is credited with having been honest and sincere but fanatical and lacking the qualities of really constructive leadership. His father, Wilhelm Liebknecht, was one of the most famous of the early leaders of German Socialism, being contemporaneous with Marx, Engels, Bebel and Lasalle. Karl Liebknecht was a member of the Reichstag when the war broke out in 1914. He was the only member who voted against the original war credit, and so consistently opposed the war and the methods used by the German Government that he was eventually silenced and then imprisoned. Under his leadership the Independent, or anti-Kaiser Socialists, split off from the Minority Socialists who supported the war. When the revolution came and the Government was virtually handed over to the Majority Socialists by Prince Max, the retiring Chancellor, Liebknecht, failing to control the new regime, organized the Spartacus group and started on a new career of opposition.

Rosa Luxemburg had always been known as a firebrand. She had great influence with the masses, but by her fiery oratory had richly earned her soubriquet of "Red Rosa."

### RULES GOVERNING PROCEEDINGS OF PEACE CONFERENCE.

The following rules to govern the proceedings of the Peace Conference were made public at Paris on Jan. 19:

#### Section I.

The conference assembled to fix the conditions of peace, first in the preliminaries of peace and then in the definite treaty of peace, shall include the representatives of the belligerent Allied and associated Powers.

The belligerent Powers with general interests—the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan—shall take part in all meetings and commissions.

The belligerent powers with particular interests—Belgium, Brazil, the British Dominions, and India, China, Cuba, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, and the Czechoslovak Republic—shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

The powers in a state of diplomatic rupture with the enemy Powers—Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay—shall take part in the sittings at which questions concerning them are discussed.

#### Neutrals May Be Summoned.

The neutral Powers and States in process of formation may be heard either orally or in writing when summoned by the Powers with general interests at sittings devoted especially to the examination of questions directly concerning them, but only so far as these questions are concerned.

#### Section II.

The Powers shall be represented by Plenipotentiary Delegates to the number of: Five for the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan; three for Belgium, Brazil and Serbia; two for China, Greece, the King of Hedjaz, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, and the Czechoslovak Republic; one for Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama; one for Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

The British Dominions and India shall be represented as follows: Two delegates each for Austria, Canada, South Africa and India, including the Native States, one delegate for New Zealand.

Although the number of delegates may not exceed the figures above mentioned, each delegation has the right to avail itself of the panel system. The representation of the Dominions, including New Foundland, and of India, may be included in the representation of the British Empire by the panel system.

Montenegro shall be represented by one delegate, but the rules concerning the designation of this delegate shall not be fixed until the moment when the political situation of this country shall have been cleared up.

The conditions of the representation of Russia shall be fixed by the conference at the moment when the matters concerning Russia are examined.

#### Section III.

Each delegation of plenipotentiaries may be accompanied by technical delegates properly accredited and by two stenographers.

The technical delegates may be present at the sittings for the purpose of furnishing information which may be asked of them. They shall be allowed to speak for the purpose of furnishing any desired explanations.

#### Section IV.

The delegates take precedence according to the alphabetical order in French, of the Powers.

#### Section V.

The conference will be declared open by the President of the French Republic. The President of the Council of French Ministers will be invested temporarily with the Chairmanship immediately after this.

[M. Clemenceau has since been elected permanent Chairman of the Conference.] A committee composed of one plenipotentiary of each of the great Allied or associated Powers shall proceed at once to the authentication of the credentials of all the members present.

#### Section VI.

In the course of the first meeting the Conference will proceed to appoint a permanent President and four Vice-Presidents chosen from the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers in alphabetical order.

#### Section VII.

A secretariat, appointed from outside the plenipotentiaries, composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy, and one of Japan, will be submitted to the approval of the Conference by the President, who will be the controlling authority responsible for its operations.

This secretariat will be intrusted with the care of drafting the protocols of the meeting, of classifying the archives, of providing for the administration and organization of the Conference and generally of insuring the regular and punctual working of the service intrusted to it. The head of the secretariat shall have charge of and be responsible for the protocols and archives.

The archives will always be open to the members of the Conference.

#### Section VIII.

The publicity of the proceedings shall be insured by official communiques prepared by the secretariat and made public. In case of disagreement as to the drafting of these communiques, the matter shall be referred to the principal plenipotentiaries or their representatives.

#### Section IX.

Reserved.

#### Section X.

All documents intended for inclusion in the protocols must be handed in in writing by the plenipotentiaries presenting them. No document or proposition may be submitted save by one of the plenipotentiaries or in his name.

#### Section XI.

Plenipotentiaries wishing to make a proposal not connected with the question on the agenda or not arising from the discussion, shall give notice of the same twenty-four hours in advance, in order to facilitate the discussions. However, exceptions can be made to this rule in the case of amendments or secondary questions, but not in the case of substantive proposals.

#### Section XII.

Petitions, memoranda, observations or documents forwarded to the Conference by any persons other than plenipotentiaries must be received and classified by the secretariat. Such of these communications as are just political will be briefly summarized in a line to be distributed to all the plenipotentiaries. This list will be kept up to date as analogous communications are received. All such documents will be deposited in the archives.

#### Section XIII.

The discussion of the question to be decided will comprise a first and second reading. The first will consist of the general subject, with the object of obtaining an agreement on matters of importance. Subsequently there will be a second reading for a more detailed examination.

*Section XIV.*

The plenipotentiaries shall have the right, subject to the agreement with the Conference, to authorize their technical delegates to submit technical explanations on such points as may be deemed lawful.

If the Conference thinks advisable, the technical examinations of any particular question may be intrusted to a committee of technical delegates, whose duty will be to report and suggest solutions.

*Section XV.*

The protocols drawn up by the secretariat shall be printed and distributed in proof to the delegates in the shortest possible time. To expedite the work by the Conference, the communications thus made in advance shall take the place of the reading of the protocols at the beginning of each meeting. If no alteration is proposed by the plenipotentiaries, the text shall be deemed approved and entered in the archives.

If any alteration is proposed, its text shall be read by the President at the beginning of the following meeting. In any case the protocol must be read out in full at the request of any plenipotentiary.

*Section XVI.*

A committee shall be formed for drafting the resolutions adopted. This committee shall concern itself only with questions which have been decided. Its sole duty shall be to draw up the text of the decision adopted and to present it for the approval of the Conference.

It shall be composed of five members not forming part of the plenipotentiary delegates and composed of one representative of the United States of America, one of the British Empire, one of France, one of Italy, and one of Japan.

### GERMANY TO BE A FEDERATED REPUBLIC UNDER NEW REGIME.

The draft of the new constitution for Germany, which is to be presented to the National Assembly when it meets, is outlined in wireless dispatches sent out from Berlin on Jan. 21. The form of Government proposed is that of a group of Federated States with a highly centralized Government. Equality of rights for all citizens, with no distinctions of birth, social condition or creed, are provided for. German Austria is listed among the States to be included in the future Germany. The new constitution was thus described in the advices referred to:

The draft of the proposed new constitution for Germany, recently prepared, provides that all Germans shall have the same rights before the law and that all privileges and advantages of birth, social condition or creed shall be abolished, according to Berlin advices received here. The free exercise of religious practice is guaranteed, within the limits of morality and public order, and no one shall be compelled to take part in any religious act or ceremony or to make known his religious convictions. It is provided that the authorities shall have no right to ask questions on this subject.

Scientific instruction, the measure provides, shall be free and accessible to all Germans according to their capacities. It is proposed that the present distribution of landed property shall be modified by a comprehensive process, with a view to the repopulation of the country districts. Colonization will be fostered in districts where there has not been as yet a reasonable fusion of the great, medium-sized and small properties.

In its main features the proposed constitution, which has been drafted under Government auspices, provides for a Reichstag composed of two chambers, one to be a popular chamber and the other to be chosen by the States. The people's chamber shall be composed of deputies of the united German people, elected by secret, direct and universal ballot. All men and women over twenty years of age may vote. The lower chamber will be chosen on the principle of proportionate representation.

The upper chamber is to be composed of representatives of the various States. The duration of the legislative mandate of both chambers would be three years.

The drafters of the bill evidently had in mind a highly centralized government, with full control over most of the activities upon which the people are dependent. It characterizes as "imperial matter" the following:

Foreign relations, the defense of the empire, the administration of the banks and exchanges, currency and weights and measures, management of railway and river transportation and of all waterways common to the several German States, control of the postal and telegraph service and of motor traffic and aviation, questions of nationality, freedom of domicile in a State and passports, the status of foreigners, emigration and immigration, civil and criminal law and judicial procedure, labor legislation, maritime navigation, legislation bearing on landed property, on the press, on public companies and on public meetings, churches and schools.

Germany, under the draft of the proposed new constitution, is divided into several federated republics. These political divisions, according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin to-day, include the following:

The Republic of Berlin, heading the list of the federated republics, and including the city and rural districts of Greater Berlin, with about 10,000,000 inhabitants.

The Republic of Prussia, including the Provinces of East and West Prussia and the Bromberg district.

The Republic of Silesia, including Posen and the Sudetes regions east of Bohemia.

The Republic of Brandenburg, including that part of Brandenburg outside of Greater Berlin, together with Pomerania, Altmark and the two Mecklenburgs.

The Republic of Lower Saxony, including Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Oldenburg and Brunswick.

The Republic of Westphalia, including Westphalia, Schaumburg-Lippe and Pymont.

The Republic of Hesse, including Hesse-Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

The Republic of the Rhineland, including the Rhine Provinces, Bavarian Pfalz and the Principality of Birkenfeld.

The Erfurt Government district is to go to Greater Thuringia.

The Federal State of German-Austria is also to be founded and Vienna, like Berlin, is to become subject to the State Government. Parts of German-Austria are to go to Silesia, Upper Saxony or Bavaria.

### REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED BY "IRISH PARLIAMENT."

An Irish Republic was proclaimed at Dublin on Jan. 21, when twenty-five members of the Sinn Fein Party who had been elected as members of the British Parliament, met in the Mansion House and formally organized themselves into the "Dail Eireann," which is Gaelic for "Irish Parliament."

Seventy-three Sinn Feiners in all were elected to the British Parliament in the recent general elections. It had been announced in advance that if elected they would refuse to take their seats and instead would organize themselves into an Irish Parliament and appeal to the Peace Conference to recognize the independence of Ireland. Of the seventy-three elected, however, the majority were in English jails for complicity in the Sinn Fein uprising of Easter week 1916. The meeting of Jan. 21 adopted a declaration of independence and an "address to the free nations of the world," it also elected a committee consisting of Count Plunkett, Edward De Valera and Arthur Griffiths to present the claims of Ireland at the Paris Peace Conference. The address to other nations said in part:

The nation of Ireland, having her national independence, calls, through her elected representatives in Parliament assembled, upon every free nation to support the Irish Republic by recognizing Ireland's national status and her right to vindication at the Peace Conference.

The address declared that Ireland was radically distinct from England in race, language, customs and traditions. Ireland, it said, was one of the most ancient nations of Europe. She had preserved her national integrity and vigor intact through seven centuries of foreign oppression and never had relinquished her national rights, which she had defiantly reclaimed every generation throughout the era of English usurpation, down to "her last glorious resort to arms in 1916."

No attempt was made by the British authorities to interfere with the meeting of the Sinn Fein Parliament, and the Irish flag floated peacefully over the Mansion House while the delegates were declaring the independence of Ireland and calling for the withdrawal of the British garrison. The test of the Government's intentions will come, it is said, when the new Parliament moves to carry out some of its own resolutions. So far no action has been taken except to elect the delegates to the Peace Conference. Of the three delegates chosen, two—Griffiths and De Valera—are in jail in England, leaving only Count Plunkett free to go, and even he cannot reach France unless the English Government grants him a passport. As a result of the recent general elections, and the reorganization of the British Cabinet, the Conservatives, who have always opposed home rule or any concession to Irish separatism, have greatly increased their influence in the Government. Viscount French, a Conservative, and a British Field Marshal, is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and predictions were made that he was prepared to use severe measures to suppress the Sinn Fein movement. An Associated Press dispatch from Dublin is discussing the apparently paradoxical situation, said:

Ireland is a country of the unexpected but no one predicts any trouble or disorder. The Government has revoked the order made last July requiring official authorization for public meetings and processions, which order had been suspended for some time. The revolutionary flag floats quite freely over the homes of Sinn Feiners in Dublin. Members of the party expect protection from the authorities of the nation whom they are defying. Once they would have looked to the United States for sympathy and help, but now they think they do not command American support.

They do not talk of, and apparently do not contemplate violence. Dublin had an unhappy and fruitless experience in the insurrection of 1916, an experience which cost rows of buildings on Sackville street, once pointed to with pride as one of the finest avenues in Europe.

At a brief meeting of members of the Irish Parliament held on Jan. 22 behind closed doors, a cabinet was elected. Associated Press advices from London had the following to say in part regarding the session:

Count Plunkett told the reporters that a statement of the business transacted would be furnished to the press later, thus following the precedent of the Paris Conference.

The official report of the meeting says that twenty-four Deputies were present. A temporary Prime Minister was elected unanimously, and four other Ministers, nominated by the Speaker, were approved by the Parliament.

According to the provisional constitution the Ministry is to consist of a President and four executive officers, Secretaries of Finance, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and National Defense. All revenues will be raised on the vote of the "Dail Eireann." The Constitution may be altered upon seven days' notice.

Count Plunkett, Professor Edward de Valera, and Arthur Griffith will probably be appointed Irish delegates to the Peace Congress.

The public was far more interested to-day in the murder of two policemen in Tipperary yesterday at the time the Parliament was meeting. This is taken to signify the beginning of a new period of terrorism, which veteran Irish politicians expect will include other assassinations and attempts to destroy Government buildings and public works.

Two policemen were guarding a cartload of gelignite which was being taken to a mine when they were surrounded by masked men. The policemen were shot dead and the explosives carried off. The immediate sequel was a proclamation placing Tipperary under the Crimes Act, which means a regime much like the occupied German cities are undergoing.

All meetings are prohibited and nobody can pass in or out of the district without permits. None of the residents may be outdoors after 7 o'clock in the evening without a permit. No letters may pass in or out without censorship. Enough troops were quickly sent to the district to enforce these regulations.

The Clare district was recently proclaimed under the Crimes Act, and the measure was enforced with apparent success.



#### DEATH OF C. R. ALVES, PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL.

The death of Conselheiro Rodrigues Alves, President-elect of Brazil, was announced in a dispatch to the State Department from Ambassador Morgan at Rio de Janeiro. The President-elect died on Jan. 16. Ambassador Morgan expressed to the Brazilian Government the condolence of the United States Government and attended the burial services as a representative of the United States. Doctor Delfim Moreira, the Vice-President of Brazil, the dispatch added, continues to perform the functions of the Presidential office, as he has done since Nov. 15 1918, when President-elect Alves was to have been inaugurated, but was unable to assume the office.

According to advices received by the State Department, the Vice-President of Brazil, as Acting President, has signed a decree designating April 13 next for the election of a President of Brazil for the period from Nov. 15 1918 to Nov. 15 1922. Joao Ribeiro de Oliveira E. Souza, the director of the Banco Mercantil of Rio de Janeiro, has been appointed to succeed Amaro Cavalcante as Minister of Finance.

#### WORK OF ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FOR 1919.

Extensive work in public health and medical education, and the completion of its war work, will comprise the program of the Rockefeller Foundation for the year 1919, according to a statement issued on Jan. 12. The estimated income of the fund for 1919 is \$6,750,000, and against this the budget provides for \$2,264,130 for public health and \$3,662,504 for medical education. The other items of the budget are \$103,000 for miscellaneous payments on long term appropriations and \$146,662 for administration. The amount still available for appropriations is \$465,110. Of the income received in 1918, \$2,787,406 has been brought forward to be used to meet appropriations for war work made in 1918, but yet to be paid. The public health activities to be carried out during the year will consist chiefly of efforts against yellow fever, tuberculosis in France, malaria and the hook worm disease.

Expenditures of the Rockefeller foundation war work in 1919 will be for the following:

Continued maintenance at the request of the War Department, of the War Demonstration Hospital.

Work of Medical Division of National Research Council, which was appointed by the President to co-ordinate the scientific resources of the nation.

Assistance in care and treatment of soldiers mentally and nervously disabled.

Payments on pledges made in 1918 to United War Work Fund and to work under the direction of the Commissions on Training Camp Activities.

Last June announcement was made of the conclusion of the official connection of W. L. Mackenzie King with the Rockefeller Foundation and the termination of the institution's inquiry into industrial relations following the granting of permission to Mr. King to publish on his own behalf the result of his inquiry. George E. Vincent, President of the Foundation, in a statement issued on June 26, said:

Permission granted at a meeting of the Rockefeller Foundation to W. L. Mackenzie King, to publish as his own property the result of his inquiries into industrial relations, marks the conclusion of his official connection with the Foundation and brings to an end that institution's work of investigation in this field.

When in 1914 Mr. King, who had had wide experience in connection with labor conditions in their larger aspects and had served for a time as Minister of Labor in the Canadian Cabinet, was entrusted by the Rockefeller Foundation with a study of industrial relations, it was expected that he would visit the leading countries of the world, make first-hand investigations, and as a result of these inquiries, offer constructive suggestions concerning industrial and social policies.

The war not only prevented Mr. King from making these studies, but so completely changed the industrial situation in all countries that he was compelled to modify his plan. He decided, therefore, to prepare on the basis of his own experience and the literature available, a statement of the underlying principles which are finding expression in the organization of industrial society. The resulting volume is to be published, not as an official report of the Foundation, but as contribution by Mr. King personally, to this important subject.

The war has done more than change the present. It has forced the consideration of the future on a scale never before attempted. England, France and Germany are already formulating comprehensive programs of national reconstruction which include transportation, industry, housing, health and education. A bill providing for the creation of a commission on reconstruction has already been introduced in the Congress of the United States. In these circumstances the Rockefeller Foundation deems it fitting to discontinue studies of industrial relations, and to devote itself primarily to the program of medical education, public health demonstration and war work co-operation, to which it has of late been increasingly committed.

#### DEATH OF CHARLES R. BROWN.

Charles R. Brown, a financial newspaper man of international fame and for nearly 35 years connected with the staff of the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" of this city, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Tenafly,

N. J. Mr. Brown, besides being Financial Editor and News Editor of the "Journal of Commerce," had for the past thirty years been the New York correspondent of the "Financial News" of London. He also during the last five or six years had been writing our weekly report of the money and foreign exchange markets, besides some paragraphs on the foreign news of the week. He was one of the most genial and at the same time one of the most faithful and efficient men that have ever served in the newspaper field. We take the following further facts from an account of his life which will appear in the "Journal of Commerce" for to-day:

Mr. Brown had been ill for some weeks of what seemed to be an attack of pericarditis complicated with influenza, but during the past few days had appeared on the road to recovery, and his death was therefore very unexpected.

Mr. Brown was fifty-five years old, having been born on March 28 1864. He was the son of Thomas B. Brown of Warrington, England, and came to this country in 1871. Here he was educated in public schools, and early developed capacity for and interest in journalism. When only twenty-one years old, in the year 1885, he joined the staff of the "New York Commercial Bulletin," later the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin." His relationship to the "Journal of Commerce" Mr. Brown has ever since retained, and he was well known as a financial writer throughout the world. He always enjoyed the confidence and regard of his associates to an unusual degree, and his fine traits and sunny disposition will ever remain bright in the memory of those he leaves behind.

Mr. Brown leaves one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, twenty-two years old, and a son, A. H. Brown, thirteen years old. He is also survived by his wife, two brothers and a sister.

#### AMOS F. HILL MADE SECRETARY CLEARING HOUSE SECTION AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Clearing House Section, American Bankers' Association, has selected Amos F. Hill, of Boston, for the position of Secretary, succeeding Jerome Thralls, who resigned recently to become Secretary and Treasurer of the Discount Corporation of New York. Mr. Hill has had twenty years' banking experience with the Traders National Bank of Lowell, Mass., of which he was Cashier for ten years. He served as General Manager of the Wiseman Mines & Railroad Co., North Carolina, and as receiver of the Norton & Taunton Street Railroad Co. He is particularly well informed on the subject of credits and has had considerable experience in the field of bank examinations. The Section has in its membership every regularly organized clearing house in the United States—twenty-four in all. During the current year it will devote its energies to the following activities:

1. The revision of its book of forms and the printing of the forms referred to therein, so that they may be made available, either singly or in book form.
2. Developing a plan for the analysis of accounts of individuals, firms and corporations.
3. Encouraging annual conferences of clearing house managers and examiners.
4. The development of the universal numerical system and no-protest-symbol plan.
5. The extension of the clearing house examiner idea.
6. Encouraging closer co-operation and wider activity on the part of all clearing house associations.
7. Encourage the organization of clearing house associations and country organizations.
8. The organization of efficiency and publicity committees in clearing houses. These committees to give their attention to (a) the development of labor-saving devices; (b) handling the community publicity and bank advertising; (c) control donations to charitable and public purposes and to handle such other matters as might properly be referred to such committees. An arrangement might be made for an exchange of advertising and publicity material among the various committees through the agency of the Clearing House Section.
9. The establishment of credit departments in clearing houses.
10. Aiding the Treasury, Contract Division and various other departments of the Government in the financial and general war program.
11. Creating a committee to make a study of interest rates, service, exchange and collection charges. This committee to report to the executive committee at the earliest possible date.
12. A campaign of education and publicity designed to inform the public as to the true functions of banks and the objects and purpose of Clearing houses.
13. Assisting and encouraging in every way the national movement to create new savers and to drive home to all America the lesson of thrift and industry.
14. Assisting the Capital Issues Committee in its campaign to minimize the fake, bogus and worthless securities evil.
15. Aiding in the direction of credit into the channels of essential production.
16. Aiding the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Foreign Exchange Committee in their efforts to stabilize and protect American exchange relations with other countries.
17. Co-operating with the Committees on Federal and State Legislation on matters of common interest to the associated banks of America.
18. The introduction of a symbol to convey instructions to wire non-payment. Also a symbol for designating checks of banks other than national that are collectible through Federal Reserve banks.
19. The creation of a committee charged with the responsibility of studying world conditions, with the view of preparing and submitting to the Executive Committee plans under which the various clearing houses may serve to best advantage in order to give the nation its greatest financial and commercial strength.

The belief is expressed that through close co-operation and determined effort many of the above suggestions may be inaugurated and advanced during the year.

### NEW ORLEANS SELECTED FOR 1919 CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING.

Announcement is made by J. C. Thompson, President of the American Institute of Banking, that the Executive Council has unanimously selected New Orleans as the convention city in 1919. This news is received with much interest. New Orleans is now not only recognized as the Gateway to the Panama Canal, but to all South American commercial opportunities. Aside from the many educational advantages attached to attending conventions in New Orleans, numerous novel social features are always provided. On account of war conditions attendance at institute conventions have been reduced to a minimum during the past two years. Now that the war is over the attendance is expected to be materially increased, and New Orleans Chapter is preparing to entertain the largest representation and the greatest convention in the history of the American Institute of Banking.

### ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Ten shares of bank stock were sold at the Stock Exchange this week and one share at auction. One lot of twelve shares of trust company stock was also sold at auction.

Shares, BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
1 Chat. & Phenix Nat. Bank...	246	246	246	Nov. 1916— 232
*10 Commerce, Nat. Bank of...	215	215	215	Jan. 1919— 217
TRUST COMPANY—New York.				
12 N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co....	800	800	800	Jan. 1919— 802

\*Sold at the Stock Exchange.

H. T. Johansen has been appointed an Assistant Vice-President and F. O'Mally has been appointed an Assistant Cashier of the National City Bank of this city. The bank has made application to the Federal Reserve Bank for permission to act in a fiduciary capacity under the authority conferred in the recent amendment to the Federal Reserve Act.

Richard L. Morris was elected a Vice-President of Bankers Trust Co. at a meeting of the directors held on Jan. 21. Mr. Morris was born in New York in 1875. In 1901 he went with Blake Brothers & Co. and later with Potter, Choate & Prentice. In 1910 Mr. Morris became associated with Kean, Taylor & Co. and became a partner in the firm in January 1912. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Bond, and Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Investment Bankers' Association. President Seward Prosser announced that Mr. Morris would devote himself to the bond department of Bankers' Trust Co., which since the war ceased has been expanding rapidly.

Alfred G. Fletcher was elected Vice-President of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of the city on Jan. 22. Mr. Fletcher was formerly for many years connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce and other banks in Canada.

The plans to increase the capital of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city from \$3,500,000 to \$4,200,000 were ratified by the stockholders at their annual meeting on Jan. 21. Details concerning the issuance of the new stock were given in our issue of Dec. 21. On Jan. 27 the bank plans to open a new branch in Long Island City, at 252 Steinway Ave.

At a regular meeting of the directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank of this city on Jan. 22, Frederick P. DeWitt and Charles H. Dahmer were appointed Assistant Cashiers.

We referred last week to the election of D. H. G. Penny as a Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Mr. Penny has been Assistant Director of the Federal Reserve Board's Foreign Exchange Division. In announcing his election as an officer of their institution the National Bank of Commerce notes that previous to his taking up his work with the Federal Reserve Board a year ago, Mr. Penny had extensive experience in international banking and was well known as an authority on foreign exchange.

Henry W. Carlisle was appointed Assistant Manager of the Publicity Department of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city on Jan. 20. Mr. Carlisle was born in Indianapolis thirty-five years ago. He did considerable writing and illustrating for various periodicals until 1909, when he joined the staff

of the "Evening Sun," where he remained for seven years. He entered the Publicity Department of the Guaranty Trust Co. in July 1917, and for more than a year has been the editor of the "Guaranty News."

The American Exchange Bank, 128 Broadway, this city, has issued a folder giving a summary of the organizing and operations of the American Expeditionary Force as submitted to the Secretary of War by General John J. Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The Publicity Department of the bank will mail a copy to inquirers.

The latest printed statement of the Irving National Bank of this city bears the imprint in colors of one of the murals in the balcony entrance of the bank's quarters in the Woolworth Building. The institution's deposits for Dec. 31 1918 totaled \$130,996,578, its capital surplus and profits \$10,311,154, and aggregate resources \$150,909,988. Lewis E. Pierson is Chairman of the Board, Rollin P. Grant is Vice-Chairman, while Harry E. Ward is President.

The Irving National Bank has prepared a handy pocket edition of its commercial map of Latin-America for the convenience of the commercial traveler in Latin-America. This edition gives in easily available form details concerning area, population, imports, exports, facilities of transportation, communication and commerce, elevation, distribution of products, rainfall and other forms of information relating to Latin-American trade. Concerns about to send a representative to Latin-America can secure copy of this booklet upon request.

Wade Gardner, agent of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, has received the following message from the head office in Hong Kong:

"Subject to order, final dividend for the year 1918 will probably be £2 5s. bonus in addition to dividend £1 10s. making total dividend and bonus for the year £5 18s. a share, subject to deduction of income tax. Added to silver reserve fund, Hong Kong \$1,500,000, making the reserve fund Hong Kong \$36,000,000. Written off bank premises, Hong Kong \$750,000. Carried forward in profit and loss about Hong Kong \$3,275,000."

During the year recently closed 102 banks operating the Morris plan of industrial loans and investments in 104 American cities lent about \$34,500,000 to some 212,500 small borrowers. To Dec. 31 1918 the total number of loans on this plan exceeded 600,000, the amount being about \$87,500,000. The Morris Plan Co. of New York, in the month of December lent \$561,453 to 3,571 borrowers. In its first four years it has made 93,784 loans, aggregating \$13,231,808. The Morris Plan Insurance Society, in operation for a year and a month, has issued nearly 29,000 industrial insurance policies, amounting to about \$3,250,000.

Charles B. Seger has been elected a director of the United States Safe Deposit Company of this city in place of Nicholas Biddle.

N. D. Jay, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., has been elected a director of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company of this city.

Robert E. Treman, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, addressed the members of the American Association of Financial Statisticians on Jan. 16 at the Advertising Club. The subject was "Trade Acceptances."

Harold S. Schultz, formerly Secretary of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking, has joined the Credit Department of the National Bank of Commerce in New York. He was recently discharged from the Air Service of the Army, in which he was a first lieutenant in command of a balloon company.

R. P. Staigg, Assistant Secretary at the London office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, has been appointed Assistant Secretary at the main office in this city. Ellsworth Grey, former Secretary to Vice-President Grayson M.-P. Murphy, has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at the Paris office of the company.

At the annual meeting of the Montauk Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., the stockholders decided to reduce the membership

of the board from 15 to 9. The directorates as now constituted are as follows: Theodore C. Boenau, Harold W. Estler, Casper V. Gunther, Thomas Cradock Hughes, William Lockitt, John F. McClunn, J. Webb Nash, Frederick W. H. Nelson and Henry M. Randall.

The dividend rate of the Kings County Trust Co., of Brooklyn, has been increased from 24% to 28% per annum, in quarterly payments of 7% instead of 6% heretofore. The capital of the institution is \$500,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$2,705,267.

Charles H. Sabin has been elected a director of the First National Bank of Southampton, N. Y. Mr. Sabin has a large summer residence at Southampton, and is interested in local affairs. At the annual meeting of the shareholders, the directors were re-elected, and two new members added Mr. Sabin and the Cashier W. K. Dunwell. The bank was organized on June 15 1912. It has a capital and surplus of \$50,000 each. Its interest and checking accounts, including deposits of the U. S. Government, the State of New York, Town of Southampton, Village of Southampton, &c., aggregated \$826,938 on Nov. 1 last. Its total resources on that date amounted to \$984,041. The officers are John Nugent, President; John D. Corrigan, Vice-President; W. K. Dunwell, Cashier, and Ormiston C. Gardner, Assistant Cashier. Henry Schwenk is Chairman of the board.

Charles E. Frazee, who has been Cashier of the Claremont Bank of Jersey City for many years, has resigned and intends making his home in California. His successor has not yet been selected.

C. H. C. Jagels has been elected President of the Second National Bank of Hoboken, N. J., succeeding Rudolph F. Rabe. Mr. Jagels started with the bank at the age of 16 at the time of its organization in 1887, but six years later left the bank to enter business on his own account, this business since developing into the Jagels & Bellis Coal Company. In 1897 he became identified with the bank as a director. He is also connected with many important concerns.

Archibald M. Henry, Vice-President of the National Bank of North Hudson, West Hoboken, N. J., has been elected President of the institution, succeeding John Warren, retired. Mr. Warren continues as a director of the bank. August Miller replaces Mr. Henry as a Vice-President. Celestino Piva continues as Vice-President and Edward R. Westerburg is retained as Cashier. The office of Assistant Cashier has been created and George J. Brower has been elected to the post. Robert Souvay and Charles Bollinger are newly elected directors of the bank.

Daniel Bernes has been elected President of the First National Bank of the Town of Union (Weehawken Post Office), succeeding Edward W. Berger, retired.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, John W. Hogan, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Frederick Pruyn were elected directors of the institution, the former to succeed the late James C. Farrell and the latter to take the place of Edward J. Hussey, resigned.

At a meeting of the directors of the Union Trust Co. of Albany, N. Y., held on Jan. 17, John A. Becker, President of the First National Bank of that city, was elected a member of the executive committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James C. Farrell.

Martin H. Glynn, ex-Governor of New York State, was elected a director of the City Safe Deposit Co. of Albany on Jan. 14 to fill the place made vacant by the death of James C. Farrell.

At the annual meeting on Jan. 14 of the Central Bank of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Louis F. Stupp, Cashier of the bank, and Frantz Haverstick, President of the firm of Haverstick & Co., were elected directors. The officers for the ensuing year are: John H. Gregory, President;

Howard H. Clapp, Vice-President; Louis F. Stupp, Cashier, and Paul B. Aex, Assistant Cashier.

At the annual meeting of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Rochester, N. Y., held recently, George W. Robeson was elected a director of the institution to succeed the late E. Franklin Brewster. Mr. Robeson is President of the Rochester Stamping Co. and is prominent in the business life of Rochester.

At the annual meeting of the Providence National Bank of Providence, R. I., the number of directors was increased from eight to nine and Earl G. Batty, Cashier of the institution, elected as the new member.

The Union Trust Co. of Providence announces the death on Jan. 9 of its Vice-President, Charles H. Sheldon.

At the recent annual meeting of the Equitable Trust Co. of Boston, the stockholders ratified the proposed increase of the capital of the institution from \$200,000 to \$500,000, referred to in our issue of Jan. 11. Wallace H. Pratt, Treasurer of the Equitable Trust Co., was elected a director.

At the annual meeting of the Charles River Trust Co. of Cambridge, Mass., James J. Conley was added to the board of directors.

The Massachusetts Trust Co. of Boston at its annual meeting on Jan. 14 elected Arnold Whittaker, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the institution, a Vice-President and Secretary.

Winfield S. Quinby was added to the board of directors of the Fourth Atlantic National Bank of Boston at the annual meeting and Wm. G. Shillaber retired.

The stockholders of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Boston at their annual meeting on Jan. 14 voted to increase the capital of the institution \$1,000,000, raising it from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. At the same meeting, Joseph J. Wall of the Goldsmith Wall Co. and a director of the Fidelity Trust Co., was elected a Vice-President of the institution and Eugene F. O'Neil, an attorney of Brockton, Mass., was added to the board of directors.

At the annual meeting of the Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston on Jan. 14, Oliver Hall was elected to the board of directors.

The Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia on Jan. 14 elected Ira Vaughan, of the firm of Dungan, Hood & Co., Inc., and Alan D. Wood, of the Alan Wood Iron & Steel Co., directors of the institution, to fill vacancies.

W. Averell Harriman of New York City and George F. Tyler of Philadelphia were elected directors of the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia at its annual meeting on Jan. 14. Mr. Harriman is President of the Merchants Shipbuilding Co. at Bristol, Pa., and of the Chester (Pa.) Shipbuilding Co. Mr. Tyler is a son of Sidney F. Tyler.

At the annual meeting of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia on Jan. 14 Jerome H. Louchheim and Edmund Williams were elected directors. Mr. Louchheim is President of the Keystone State Construction Co.

W. J. Steinman, Cashier of the Southwark National Bank of Philadelphia, was elected a director at the annual meeting on Jan. 14, to take the place of John B. Harper, deceased.

The Manayunk National Bank of Philadelphia at its annual meeting on Jan. 14 elected John Jacobs to its directorate to fill a vacancy. Mr. Jacobs is President of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Co.

At the annual meeting on Jan. 14 the stockholders of the Textile National Bank of Philadelphia authorized the increasing of the capital stock of the institution from \$200,000 to \$400,000. E. B. Gregory was elected an Assistant Cashier of the bank and E. G. Ackermann of New York City was added to the board of directors.

Ignatius J. Dohan has been elected Vice-President of the Union National Bank of Philadelphia to succeed the late Theodore H. Conderman. Mr. Dohan is President of the Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia. Two new directors have been elected to the board of the Union National—Henry M. McAdoo, to succeed the late Aaron Gans, and Norman K. Conderman, in place of his father, the late Theodore H. Conderman.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Drivers & Merchants Bank of Philadelphia, held on Jan. 14, six new directors were elected, namely W. H. S. Bateman, H. K. Bower, George W. Shuster, John I. McCormick, Thomas J. Talley Jr., Joseph A. Brady and Harris J. Latta. The board was increased from twenty-three members to twenty-six and four vacancies were filled.

D. Lewis Moore was added to the directorate of the Northern National Bank of Philadelphia on Jan. 15, increasing the board from eleven to twelve members.

John E. Gossling, who had been Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia for the past eight years, has been elected President of the bank, succeeding Franklin Smedley who declined re-election. Mr. Gossling's successor as Cashier is Frank Adshed. Charles H. Aspen and William H. Thomas have been appointed Assistant Cashiers; Daniel Greenwood continues as Vice-President.

Mr. A. E. Ford, President of the Ford & Kendig Co., has been elected a director of the Franklin Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

J. Edward Schneider has been elected Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Industrial Trust Title & Savings Co. of Philadelphia, succeeding Charles M. Wrightson, resigned.

William S. Pilling was elected a director of the Penn National Bank at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the institution on Jan. 14.

W. W. Price and Edwin B. Malone were recently elected directors of the Kensington National Bank of Philadelphia.

The payment of the one-hundredth consecutive semi-annual dividend by the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Pa., was witnessed on Jan. 1 when checks for its semi-annual dividend of 6% were mailed to the stockholders. The opinion is expressed that few banks can rival this record. The bank, which has been paying 12% annually for a number of years, dates from 1864. It has deposits in excess of \$2,000,000 and resources of over two and a half million dollars.

At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia on Jan. 21, Samuel S. Sharp, who desired to be relieved of the duties of President after long and faithful service, was elected Chairman of the Board. Melville G. Baker, heretofore Vice-President and Cashier, was elected President; W. B. Ward, previously Assistant Cashier, was chosen Cashier, and H. C. Beitzel, E. H. Deiss and H. G. Polhemus were named as Assistant Cashiers.

J. H. Beatson has been made Secretary and Treasurer of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Baltimore. Mr. Beatson has been in the service of the company since 1905, and has served as Secretary and Assistant Treasurer for the past three years. In assuming the functions of Treasurer he will relieve W. Bladen Lowndes, who had held the dual post of Vice-President and Treasurer. Vincent A. Connelly has been made Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Joseph Oberle has been elected Cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Baltimore, succeeding Milton S. Billmore, whose appointment as an Assistant Cashier of the Harriman National Bank of New York was referred to in these columns last Saturday. Mr. Oberle before becoming Cashier, had been Assistant Cashier of the Citizens National Bank. The new Assistant Cashier of the Citizens National Bank is Walter Dushane.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Commerce of Baltimore, Eugene Levering, Jr.,

Julius Levy and Joseph A. McCullough were elected directors to fill vacancies on the board. Mr. Levering is a son of Eugene Levering Sr., President of the institution. Mr. McCullough is connected with the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Baltimore, while Mr. Levy is a member of the manufacturing firm of M. S. Levy & Sons of Baltimore.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore on Jan. 14 the by-laws of the institution were changed to permit of the election of former directors of the Drivers' & Mechanics' National Bank, who had retired from that institution upon its refusal to unite with the National Exchange Bank and who had thereupon been invited to become members of the directorate of the National Exchange Bank. As a consequence, Hamilton G. Fant, Dr. Merville H. Carter, George W. Kirwan and George W. Atkinson, all former directors of the Drivers' & Mechanics' National Bank, were elected: Paul A. Seeger, formerly President of the Drivers' & Mechanics' National Bank; Clinton G. Morgan, formerly Cashier of that institution and R. Howard Bland, formerly a director, were in November last elected Vice-Presidents (and in the case of Mr. Seeger and Mr. Bland directors as well) of the National Exchange Bank as stated in these columns in our issues of Nov. 23 and Dec. 7. Mr. Morgan was already at that time a director of the institution.

J. T. Rohr, formerly an Assistant Cashier of the Second National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, was elected a Vice-President of the institution on Jan. 14.

At the recent annual meeting of the Dime Savings Bank Co. of Toledo, Ohio, R. V. Hodge, Cashier of the institution, was elected a Vice-President in addition to the Cashiership. Mr. Hodge takes the place of the late F. W. Bainbridge.

At the recent annual meeting of the Toledo Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo, Ohio, Donald L. Reynolds was made a Vice-President, and Frank H. Greene, Cashier of the institution, was elected a director. Donald L. Reynolds was also elected director.

Howard C. Park, Cashier of the Central National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, was elected a Vice-President of the institution at its annual meeting on Jan. 14. Mr. Park will continue to hold the position of Cashier.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the City National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, held on Jan. 14, Fred A. Miller, William P. Tracy and J. B. White were elected directors of the institution.

A new institution to be affiliated with the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., is to be organized under the name of the Fletcher American Company. The stockholders of the bank approved at their annual meeting on Jan. 14 plans to form the new concern. The latter is to have a capital of \$1,500,000—\$1,000,000 of which will be provided through the issuance of \$1,000,000 of 5% preferred stock to be offered first to the shareholders of the bank and later to the public. There is also to be issued \$500,000 of common stock, the entire amount of which is to be held by the stockholders of the Fletcher American National Bank. As a means of enabling the bank's shareholders to pay for the stock a special dividend of 25% will be declared out of the surplus and undivided profits of the bank. Besides its capital of \$2,000,000 the bank has a present surplus and profits of \$1,630,000. In a circular concerning the organization of the new institution the bank states that during the last eight years it has engaged in the buying and selling bonds and securities and has maintained a steamship ticket agency. These functions will be taken over by the new company which will also undertake such added lines of business as may be conducted under the State laws. The bank also says: "The company will be able to serve its patrons, without such restrictions in the purchase, discount, acceptance and distribution of bills originating in foreign and domestic trade, underwrite the sale of bonds and other high-grade securities, originating with sound commercial and industrial enterprises, and otherwise engaged in profitable fields of activity, such as is permitted under States laws, with hope of enlarging service and increasing earnings for the benefit

of those persons who are stockholders of the bank." At the meeting of the Fletcher American National Bank, R. K. Smith was advanced from the Cashiership to a Vice-Presidency. Gilbert J. Cooke, Assistant Cashier, was made Cashier and Frank Woher was made Assistant Cashier.

Fred K. Shepard, heretofore Secretary, and Vinson Carter, heretofore Trust Officer of the Fletcher Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., have been elected Vice-Presidents of the company. Other changes in officers are as follows: Donald S. Morris, heretofore Assistant Trust Officer, appointed Trust Officer; Russell G. Sumner, heretofore Assistant Secretary, appointed Secretary; Rex P. Young appointed Assistant Secretary.

George Borgerding, for the past twenty years Cashier of the New Albany National Bank of New Albany, Ind., has been elected President of the Mutual Trust & Deposit Co. Oscar C. Barth had been acting President of the Trust Company since the death of Judge Alexander Dowling.

The "Michigan Investor" of Jan. 11 in stating that it is apparently a matter of only a short time when the People's State Bank will pass the \$100,000,000 mark in resources, points out that between Nov. 1 and Dec. 31 1918 a gain of more than \$6,548,000 occurred in the resources and reached on the latter date \$97,996,982. The total resources of the banks in the Detroit Clearing House at the end of the year were \$412,000,000. In the matter of deposits, out of an aggregate of \$342,273,000 shown by the Clearing House banks in the weekly statement of Dec. 26, the People's State had \$84,945,153. In its further observations the "Michigan Investor" calls attention to the fact that all the banks show a total gain in deposits for the year of \$35,719,000, practically half of which, \$17,102,164, is credited to the People's State. It also says:

During the past year the Peoples State purchased for its customers and its own account more than \$65,000,000 of Government securities, about one-third of the total of all such securities purchased by the banks of Detroit and one-eighth of the total purchases of all the banks in the State and its percentage for the Seventh Federal Reserve District was very large. The bank's statement of Dec. 31 shows that it is yet carrying \$20,557,500 in Government war securities.

The first State bank in Detroit to lead the way into membership in the Federal Reserve system, being accepted in July 1917, its example has been followed by every State bank member of the Detroit Clearing House.

The largest bank in Michigan, the People's State also ranks as one of the ten largest banks west of New York City. It maintains 19 branches in different sections of Detroit, and its main banking office is one of the finest exclusive banking buildings in the country.

James T. Keena, formerly President of the People's State Bank of Detroit, was elected Chairman of the board of directors of the institution, at its annual meeting on Jan. 14, and John W. Staley, formerly a Vice-President of the bank, was appointed President to succeed Mr. Keena. Mr. Keena had been President of the People's State Bank since 1916. Previous to his connection with the People's State Bank, Mr. Staley was a Vice-President of the First & Old Detroit National Bank and had been identified with that institution for twenty-four years.

The stockholders of the Bank of Detroit at their annual meeting on Jan. 14 voted to double the capital of the institution, raising it from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and to increase the surplus from \$100,000 to \$350,000, the new stock to consist of 5,000 shares and to be offered to present stockholders at \$150 per share. The increase in capital is made necessary by reason of the rapid growth of the bank as is shown by the increase in deposits, which during the past year have risen from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000. At the same meeting two additional directors were elected, namely: A. J. Peoples, Treasurer of the Detroit Copper & Brass Rolling Mills, and C. H. Haberkorn, Jr., President of C. H. Haberkorn & Co., Detroit. On Jan. 1 1919 the management of this bank was assumed by Edmund D. Fisher, who had resigned as Deputy Comptroller of the city of New York.

At the annual meeting of the Wayne County and Home Savings Bank of Detroit, Edwin J. Eckert and Arthur E. Loch were elected Vice-Presidents and Rupert Pletsch, Assistant to the President, to succeed Frank H. Cornl, Fred Guenther and Orla B. Taylor, who voluntarily relinquished their positions as inactive Vice-Presidents, though still continuing members of the board of directors. The new

officers will be active in the bank, the growth of the bank making it necessary to have more active officers.

The National Bank of Commerce of Detroit on Jan. 14 elected Samuel R. Kingston, Cashier of the institution in lieu of Henry H. Sanger. At the same meeting A. C. Voss and Robert C. Wandel were appointed Assistant Cashiers. Mr. Sanger, who was a Vice-President of the institution as well as Cashier, will retain the former office.

At the annual meeting of the First & Old Detroit National Bank, Detroit, A. W. T. Meyers was appointed an Assistant Cashier. Mr. Meyers was formerly manager of the transit department of the bank.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants' National Bank of Detroit, Alfred T. Lerchen, formerly Manager of Credits, was elected a Vice-President of the institution, and Charles K. Bartow and R. W. Schweitzer were appointed Auditor and Chief Clerk, respectively.

At the annual meeting of the Austin National Bank of Chicago, on Jan. 14, Alf Absolonson was appointed Assistant Cashier and Geo. M. Leathers was elected director.

At the annual meeting of the City National Bank of Evanston, Ill., held on Jan. 15, Charles N. Stevens, formerly a Vice-President and Cashier of the institution, was elected President to succeed Joseph F. Ward, resigned; Hurd Comstock, heretofore Assistant Cashier, was promoted to the Cashiership in place of Mr. Stevens; George B. Burdial, 3d Assistant Cashier, becomes 1st Assistant Cashier, succeeding Mr. Comstock; Arthur P. Rogers, formerly Manager of the Savings Department, was made an Assistant Cashier, and Maurice W. Lane was appointed Manager of the Savings Department in lieu of Mr. Rogers. Mr. Ward, who was the first President and one of the organizers of the City National Bank, has served the bank eighteen years. He will continue his connection with the institution as Chairman of the board of directors.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Citizens Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago on Jan. 7 the capital of the institution was doubled, raising it from \$50,000 to 100,000. During the past year deposits have increased over 50% standing now at \$1,230,000. The quarters occupied by the bank in its own building have been enlarged and remodelled and were opened for the inspection of the public on Jan. 11, the bank remaining open until 8 p. m. for that purpose.

Two new directors were added to the board of the Midland National Bank of Minneapolis at the recent annual meeting, namely, Augustus H. Searle and E. H. Norblom. Mr. Searle is Vice-President and General Manager of the Globe Elevator Co. and a director of F. H. Peavey & Co. Mr. Norblom is President of the Minneapolis Builders' Exchange and President of Landers Morrison Christenson Company.

F. W. Little was elected Vice-President of the Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis at the annual meeting on Jan. 14. Mr. Little will take an active part in the management of the bond department of the company and its affiliated institution, the First & Security National Bank of Minneapolis.

A consolidation of the North Avenue State Bank and the Wisconsin State Savings Bank of Milwaukee was effected on Jan. 1 under the name of the North Avenue State Bank. The consolidated institution has a capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$25,000. The capital of the uniting banks was \$50,000 each. At the annual meeting on Jan. 14 the eight directors of the Wisconsin State Savings Bank and the seven members of the board of the North Avenue State Bank were made directors of the consolidated bank, giving it a board of 15 members. William F. Coerper, who was President of the North Avenue State Bank is President of the enlarged bank. The other officers are, George L. Baldauf, A. J. Langhaff and Joseph M. Wolf, Vice-Presidents; Frederick A. Lochner, Cashier; and James A. Chivas and Elmer O. Perschbacher, Assistant Cashiers.

Edgar L. Taylor, who had been Assistant Cashier of the Boatmen's Bank of St. Louis, has been elected a director and Vice-President of the bank, succeeding Clarence R. Laws, who resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Taylor is a grandson of a former President of the bank, the late Rufus J. Lackland. The bank has three new Assistant Cashiers in Chester C. Hammerstein, Rudolph Felseh and H. Alfred Bridges; Julius W. Reinholdt, Vice-President and Cashier of the bank, has been elected a director of the institution.

Warren M. Chandler, formerly Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, was made Vice-President at the annual meeting last week. With his advancement the bank now has four Vice-Presidents, the others being W. B. Cowen, W. L. Hemingway and Raymond F. McNally. Messrs. Cowen and Hemingway were elected directors of the bank at the annual meeting. Mr. Hemingway's election as Vice-President was referred to in our issue of Jan. 11. He will assume the office on March 1. The following employees, who have been with the Commerce for a number of years, have been made Assistant Cashiers: Frank E. Eaton, R. T. Williams, H. H. Reinhard and Fred J. Paro. John G. Lonsdale has been re-elected President.

Mr. Sterling C. Couch has been elected Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Trust Co., Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Couch was formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Mercantile Trust Co., of Little Rock, Arkansas, with which company he has been connected for the past ten years.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans Fred W. Ellsworth was formally elected first active Vice-President, succeeding R. S. Hecht, who recently was elected President, and Chas. F. Herb was elected second active Vice-President, succeeding Mr. Ellsworth. Other changes in the official staff included the promotion of Paul Villere from Cashier to Vice-President, and James H. Kepper from Assistant Cashier to Cashier, and W. B. Machado to senior Assistant Cashier. The election of Messrs. Ellsworth and Herb as senior Vice-Presidents of the Hibernia Bank is particularly interesting in view of the fact that it was only a few months ago that they became associated with that institution, Mr. Ellsworth having formerly been Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and Mr. Herb a Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis.

At the ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of Mercantile National Bank of San Francisco, held on Jan. 14, the reports presented indicate that the bank enjoyed a prosperous year. Regular quarterly dividends, aggregating \$200,000, were paid during the year. The capital and surplus of Mercantile National Bank is \$3,000,000. The capital of Mercantile Trust Co. (which is owned by the stockholders of Mercantile National Bank) is \$1,000,000 additional. The directors elected the following officers of the bank:

- Henry T. Scott, Chairman of the board.
- John D. McKee, President.
- Frank G. Drum, Senior Vice-President.
- O. Ellinghouse, Vice-President.
- F. O. Cooke, Vice-President.
- Thomas M. Paterson, Cashier and Secretary.
- John C. Bovey, Assistant Cashier and Assistant Secretary.
- F. D. Arnold, Assistant Cashier and Assistant Secretary.
- A. Theodora Wolfe, Auditor.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in Montreal on Jan. 10 1919, Sir Edmund Walker, President, and Sir John Aird, General Manager, reviewed in a very interesting manner the affairs of the bank and also the great prosperity enjoyed by Canada during the last year of the war. In his review of Canadian industrial events Sir Edmund Walker said:

In order to appreciate the scale of industrial events we turn as usual to the figures of our foreign trade. Disregarding coin and bullion, which have fallen to inconsiderable figures, the excess of exports, for the fiscal year ending March 31, amounted to \$623,647,000. The excess for the two previous years, large as it was when compared with the past, was \$563,795,000, or considerably less than for the one year under consideration. Our total foreign trade was \$2,548,691,000, as against a total of \$1,129,616,000 in the year ending March 31 1914, but we had passed the crest of the wave before the war ended. The year ending in September 1918, consisting of the halves of two fiscal years, shows a smaller volume of trade and surplus exports of \$504,242,000. Now that the war is over, we shall study with intense interest the figures of our foreign trade in the immediate future.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Dec. 24 1918:

GOLD.

The Earl of Bessborough, Chairman of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation—a company which has had a notable career—announced at the annual meeting that in spite of many difficulties the output had been maintained at just over pre-war standard. During the past four years £1,863,460 of gold had been produced. He added that "the Corporation was the pioneer of the mining industry in Ashanti, its first expedition having arrived at Obuasi, then an impenetrable jungle, on Christmas Eve, 1897. Obuasi was at that time a village consisting of a few huts, and there were only about thirty inhabitants. To-day the town of Obuasi was a model for West Africa, with a population of about 15,000, governed by a committee appointed jointly by the Government and the Corporation."

The West African gold output for November 1918 was £108,796 as compared with £126,915 for November 1917 and £81,461 for October 1918 when the outbreak of influenza caused a reduction in the output of nearly one-half.

SILVER.

There has been no change since we last addressed you in the price of silver or the tendency of the market. The Shanghai exchange is quite steady.

The Indian Government has cabled as follows with regard to the weather conditions in India: "Favorable in Madras. Light to good rain has fallen in parts of Bombay. Light rains in parts of Punjab, South Madras, South East, Central Provinces and in the United Provinces."

Superlative adjectives are not infrequently used in unwarranted fashion. This can hardly be the case in describing the magnitude of the operations by which the Indian mints have been seeking to cope with an exceptional demand for metallic currency.

The combined value of the two Indian mints' output in August last was Rs. 55,279,290, made up as follows:

Whole rupees (silver).....	51,500,024	One-anna (nickel).....	619,000
Half rupees (silver).....	993,666	Single pice (bronze).....	47,900
Quarter rupees (silver).....	1,132,488	Pie pieces (bronze).....	29,100
Two-anna (nickel).....	957,112		

As the average speed of coining is estimated at 2,600 coins a minute in Calcutta, and at 1,600 in Bombay, the velocity of the output per second equals 70 coins, worth an average value of 46 rupees. If the pieces coined during two months alone at this rate were placed edge to edge, the line would stretch across a space equal to the extreme length of India—from the Hindu Kush to Cape Comorin.

The stock in Shanghai on Dec. 14 consisted of about 21,470,000 ounces in sycee and 11,700,000 dollars, as compared with about 21,900,000 ounces in sycee and 11,300,000 dollars on the 7th inst.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:

Dec. 20.....	cash 48 7-16d.	Dec. 24.....	cash 48 7-16d.
" 21.....	48 7-16d.	Average.....	48.4375d.
" 23.....	48 7-16d.	Bar gold per oz. standard.....	77s. 9d.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.  
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed on the 19th inst.

We have also received this week another circular written under date of Jan. 2 1919.

GOLD.

Since our last letter, two Bank of England returns have been published, in both cases an addition to the gold reserve against the note issue was recorded. The successive increases were £574,560 and £806,960.

The Gold Commission has reported against paying a bonus to producers, and are of the opinion that sufficient gold will be produced for the currency requirements of the British Empire.

The Rhodesian gold output for November 1918 was £145,458 as compared with £275,829 for November 1917 and £133,780 in October 1918. During November last 10,499 ozs. of silver were produced. As in other parts of the world, output has suffered reduction on account of the prevalence of influenza.

SILVER.

The market has remained quiet and featureless. The Shanghai exchange is still quoted 5s. 2d. per toal.

A reduction in the size of 50 sen, 20 sen and 10 sen silver coins has been announced by a Japanese ordinance, the reason being, not only that the silver coins in use at present are rather inconvenient to carry, but because of the practice of melting them into bullion on account of the appreciation in the market price of silver. The new silver coins will be smaller in size by about 1-100 of an inch than the preceding coins, and will contain a smaller quantity of silver. The Government intends to mint Y.20,000,000 in the three denominations during the current fiscal year and gradually to withdraw the old coins from circulation.

Indian Currency Returns.

(In lack of rupees)—	Dec. 7.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 22.
Notes in circulation.....	14255	14473	14577
Reserve in silver coin and bullion.....	3599	3543	3547
(within and without India).			
Gold coin and bullion in India.....	2044	1968	1968
Gold coin and bullion out of India.....	12	12	12

The stock in Shanghai on the 21st ult. consisted of about 21,040,000 ounces in sycee and 11,800,000 dollars, as compared with about 21,470,000 ounces in sycee and 11,700,000 dollars on the 14th ult.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:

Dec. 27.....	cash 48 7-16d.	Jan. 2.....	cash 48 7-16d.
" 28.....	48 7-16d.	Average.....	48.4375d.
" 30.....	48 7-16d.	Bank rate.....	5%
" 31.....	48 7-16d.	Bar gold per oz. standard.....	77s. 9d.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.  
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed on the 24th ult.

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,	Jan. 18.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 24.
Week ending Jan. 24.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.....	48 7-16	48 7-16	48 7-16	48 7-16	48 7-16	48 7-16
Consols, 2½ per cents.....	Holiday	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
British 5 per cents.....	Holiday	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
British 4½ per cents.....	Holiday	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
French Rentes (in Paris), fr.....	63.15	63.35	63.25	63.25	63.25	63.25
French War Loan (in Paris), fr.....	93	93.50	93.25	93.25	93.25	93.25

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been: Silver in N. Y., per oz...cts. 101¼ 101¼ 101¼ 101¼ 101¼ 101¼ 101¼

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.—The following table shows the general stock of money in the country, as well as the holdings by the Treasury and the amount in circulation on the dates given:

Table with columns: Stock of Money Jan. 1 '19, Money in Circulation Jan. 1 1918, and Population of continental United States. Rows include Gold coin, Gold certificates, Standard silver dollars, etc.

This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in Federal Reserve banks and in national banks and special depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States...

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

Table listing auction sales of securities and stocks. Columns: Shares, Stocks, Per cent., Bonds, Per cent. Includes items like 12 N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust, 1 Chat. & Phenix Nat. Bank, etc.

Table listing securities and stocks for Messrs. Millat, Roe & Hagen, Boston. Columns: Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh. Includes items like 5 Lawrence Mfg., 100 Harralves Mills, etc.

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

Table titled 'APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER' showing organization and conversion of national banks. Columns: Name, Capital.

Table titled 'CHARTERS ISSUED' showing original organizations and conversions of national banks. Columns: Name, Capital.

Table titled 'CHARTERS EXTENDED' showing banks whose charters were extended. Columns: Name, Date.

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

Table listing capital increases for The Denton National Bank, The State National Bank of Oklahoma City, etc.

CHARTERS RE-EXTENDED.

Table listing banks whose charters were re-extended, such as The Farmers National Bank of Danville, Ky.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

Table listing voluntary liquidations of banks like The Uvalde National Bank, The First National Bank of Flora, Ind., etc.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Jan. 16 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1918, show an increase in the aggregate of 15.3%.

Table comparing Canadian bank clearings for 1910, 1918, and 1917-1916. Columns: City, 1910, 1918, Inc. of Dec., 1917, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations: Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Large table listing dividends for various companies. Columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.	Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<b>Banks.</b>				<b>Miscellaneous (Continued).</b>			
Bowery (quar.)	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 29 to Jan. 31	Illinois Northern Utilities, pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21 to Jan. 31
Extra	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 29 to Jan. 31	Illium. & Power Securities, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Continental	3 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 27a	Indiana Pipe Line (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Corn Exchange (quar.)	4	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 31a	Extra	\$1.50	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
London National (quar.)	2 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 29a	International Copper Co. (quar.)	\$2	Jan. 27	Holders of rec. Jan. 10a
Pacific (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 19 to Jan. 31	International Mercantile Marine, pref.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Extra	\$1	Feb. 1	Jan. 19 to Jan. 31	International Nickel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Twenty-third Ward	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 29 to Jan. 31	Kamalistiqua Power, Ltd. (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
<b>Trust Companies.</b>				Kayser (Julius) & Co.—			
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quar.)	5	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a	First and second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a
Hamilton, Brooklyn (quar.)	3	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24a	Kellogg Switchboard & Supply (quar.)	2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Kings County (Brooklyn) (quar.)	7	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 to Jan. 31	Kelly-Springfield Tire, common (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 18a
Lincoln (quar.)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25	Kelsey Wheel, Inc., pref. (qu.) (No. 10)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21a
<b>Fire Insurance.</b>				Kerr Lake Mines, Ltd. (quar.)	25c.	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 10
Commercial Union Fire of N. Y.	5			Kryplona Watch Case (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 23
Pacific Fire	\$1.25	Jan. 22	Holders of rec. Jan. 21	Kress (S. H.) & Co., common (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>				Lahigh Coal & Nantallow (quar.)	\$500.	Feb. 20	Jan. 28 to Feb. 17
Alaska Pac. Assn. (extra in L. L. bonds)	\$25	Feb. 10		Ltd. Brothers Corporation	25c.	Feb. 20	Jan. 28 to Feb. 17
American Bank Note, com. (quar.)	*75c.	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a	Extra			
American Beet Sugar, common (quar.)	2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Jan. 11a	Loft, Incorporated (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 19 to Feb. 1
Preferred (quar.) (No. 79)	2 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 15a	Marconi Wireless Telegraph of America	*25c.	July 1	Holders of rec. June 1
American Brass (quar.)	*1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31	Maryland Coal (payable in L. L. bonds)	\$300.	Feb. 15	Feb. 6 to Feb. 15
Extra	*1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31	Mason Tire & Rubber, com. (No. 1)	5c.	Feb. 29	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
American Chile, common	1	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 18	Massachusetts Gas Cos., common (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15
American Cigar, common (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	Miami Copper (quar.) (No. 26)	\$1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a
American Fork & Hoe, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 5a	Middle States Oil Corp. (mthly.) (No. 16)	1c	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24
Preferred	3 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. April 5	Extra (payable in stock)	25c	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24
Amer. Gas & Elec. pref. (qu.) (No. 48)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 18	Midvale Steel & Ordnance (qu.) (No. 9)	\$1.50	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15
American Glass, preferred	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 21 to Feb. 3	Midwest Refining (quar.) (No. 17)	\$1	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
American Hide & Leather, pref. (quar.)	*1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 15	Mohawk Mining (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 18a
American Ice, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	Montreal Light, Heat & Power (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Am. La France Fire Eng., Inc., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 8	Morris Plan Co.	3	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 20a
American Light & Trac., com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16 to Jan. 26	Municipal Service, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 to Jan. 31
Common (payable in common stock)	2 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16 to Jan. 26	Nash Motors, common	\$10	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16 to Jan. 26	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20
American Rolling Mill—				National Acme Co. (quar.)	75c.	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15a
Common (payable in common stock)	5	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	National Alkali, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 31
American Shipbuilding, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 15a
Common (extra)	24c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	National Carbon, common (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21a
Amer. Sugar Refining, com. & pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Apr. 2	Holders of rec. Mar. 1a	Preferred (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21a
Common (extra)	3 1/2	Apr. 2	Holders of rec. Mar. 1a	National Lead, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 21a
Amer. Sumatra Tobacco, common (qu.)	2 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24a	New Jersey Zinc (quar.)	4	Feb. 10	Holders of rec. Jan. 31a
Preferred (No. 18)	3 1/2	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 14a	New York Dock, common (No. 1)	2 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 4a
Amer. Water Works & Elec., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1	Ontario Steel Products, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Common (payable in Liberty Ln. bds.)	45	Feb. 1	Dec. 17 to Dec. 29	Extra (accumulated dividends)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Amer. Zinc, Lead & Smelter, pref. (qu.)	\$1.50	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24a	Pacific Coast Co., common (quar.)	1	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Anaconda Copper Mining (quar.)	\$1.50	Feb. 24	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	First preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Atlanta Gulf & W. E. S. L., common	\$5	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 30a	Second preferred (quar.)	75c.	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Atlas Powder, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21 to Jan. 31	Pacific Fuel & Light, pf. (qu.) (No. 34)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler—				Packard Motor Car, common (quar.)	2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
First and second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 27a	Pennama, Limited, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
Bethlehem Steel, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 12	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21
Common (extra)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 12	Penn Traffic	7 1/2c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Common B (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 12	Extra	2 1/2c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Common B (extra)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 12	Peninsular Coal & Coke (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 10	Feb. 7 to Feb. 10
Convertible convertible preferred (quar.)	*2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 12	Pierce-Arrow Motor Car, com. (quar.)	\$1.25	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Non-cumulative preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 12	Pittsburgh Coal of Penna., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 10a
Borden's Cond. Milk, com. (No. 47)	4	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 10a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 60)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 1a	Pittsburgh Coal of N. J., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 10a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 70)	1 1/2	June 14	Holders of rec. May 31a	Pacific Development Corp. (quar.)	2 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31a
Brill (J. G. C.), pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25 to Jan. 31	Pacific Power & Light, com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Preferred (on account of accum. div.)	\$3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25 to Jan. 31	Packard Motor Car, common (quar.)	2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Brittish-Amer. Tobacco, Ltd., ordinary	6	Jan. 31	See note t	Pennama, Limited, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
Ordinary (Interim)	6	Jan. 31	See note t	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21
Brompton Pulp & Paper (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 7	Holders of rec. Jan. 31	Penn Traffic	7 1/2c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Brown Shoe, Inc., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a	Extra	2 1/2c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Buckeye Pipe Line (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 21	Pennsylvania Coal & Coke (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 10	Feb. 7 to Feb. 10
Burns Bros., common (quar.) (No. 22)	2 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a	Pierce-Arrow Motor Car, com. (quar.)	\$1.25	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Common (payable in common stock)	2 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a	Pittsburgh Coal of Penna., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 10a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 24)	\$5	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 10a
Bullard Bros. (quar.)	2 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 12 to Jan. 31	Pittsburgh Steel, preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 31a
Extra	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 12 to Jan. 31	Pittsburgh Power, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Canada Cement, Ltd., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31	Plum (Thos. G. C.), pref. (qu.) (No. 70)	1 1/2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Jan. 17
Canadian Converters, Ltd. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31	Portland Gas & Coke, pref. (qu.) (No. 36)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 22
Canadian Employees, Ltd., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Prairie Oil & Gas (quar.)	3	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Common (extra)	1 1/2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Extra	5	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 15	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Prairie Pipe Line (quar.)	2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a
Carbon Steel, 1st preferred	n4	Mar. 31	Holders of rec. Sept. 25	Pressed Steel Car, com. (quar.) (No. 34)	2	Mar. 4	Holders of rec. Feb. 11
Second preferred (annual)	6	July 30	Holders of rec. July 26	Preferred (quar.) (No. 50)	1 1/2	Feb. 25	Holders of rec. Feb. 4
Case (J. L.) Threshing Machine, common	*71	Jan. 28	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	Procter & Gamble, common (quar.)	5	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	Pacific Service Co. of No. Ill., com. (qu.)	*1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15
Central Leather, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 10a	Preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15
Chicago Pneumatic Tool, com.	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	Pullman Co. (quar.) (No. 208)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Chicago Wheeling & Frank, Coal, com.	5	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 23a	Pyrene Mfg., common (quar.) (No. 25)	25c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 22 to Jan. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 23a	Quaker Oats, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a
Cleveland Automatic Mach., com. (quar.)	75c.	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a	Republic Iron & Steel, com. (qu.) (No. 9)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21a	Royal Dutch Co.	\$2.11 1/2	Feb. 5	Holders of rec. Jan. 28a
Colorado Fuel & Iron, common (quar.)	3 1/2	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Jan. 31a	Russell Motor Car, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 17
Preferred (quar.)	2	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Jan. 31a	S. Lawrence Flour Mills, Ltd., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 18
Columbia Gas & Electric (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31	Common (bonus)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 18
Commonwealth Edison (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 18
Consolidation Coal (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 31	Holders of rec. Jan. 24a	San Antonio & Sycamore Corp., pref. (No. 3)	3 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25a
Consumers Company, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Feb. 10a	Sapulpa Refining (quar.)	12 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21 to Feb. 1
Continental Motor Corp., common (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 15	Feb. 9 to Feb. 16	Sears, Roebuck & Co., common (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31a
Cosden & Co., com. (quar.) (No. 6)	12 1/2c.	Feb. 1	Jan. 11 to Feb. 2	Shell-Shellfield Steel & Iron, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 10	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a
Cramp (Wm.) & Sons S. & E. Bldg.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 16 to Feb. 2	Standard Milling, common (quar.) (No. 9)	1 1/2	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 18
Cuba Co., preferred	3 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 31a	Preferred (quar.) (No. 37)	1 1/2	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 18
Diamond Ice & Coal, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 28 to Jan. 31	Standard Oil (Indiana) (quar.)	*3	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 3
Dodge Street Pulley Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 23 to Jan. 31	Extra	*3	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 3
Dominion Bridge, Ltd. (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31	Standard Oil (Kansas) (quar.)	*3	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 14
Dominion Coal, pref. (quar.) (No. 53)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 11	Extra	*3	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 14
Dominion Steel Corp., Ltd., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16 to Feb. 1a	Steel Co. of Canada, com. (qu.) (No. 8)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 10
duPont (E. I.) de Nemours Prod., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a	Preferred (quar.) (No. 30)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 10
du Pont de Nemours & Co. powd., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a	Stearns Warner Speedometer (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
duPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co. deb. stk. (qu.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 10	Superior Steel, common	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Edison Elec. Ill., Boston (qu.) (No. 119)	3	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15	First and second preferred (quar.)	2	Feb. 11	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a
Eisenholz (Otto) & Bros., Inc., com. (qu.)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a	International (No. 1)	\$1.20	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Jan. 11
Electrical Securities Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24a	Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel, pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25 to Jan. 31
Electric Bond & Share, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20	Texas Power & Light, p. (qu.) (No. 27)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20
Elgin National Watch (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 24a	Tobacco Products Corp., com. (quar.)	9 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 3a
Elk Basin Petroleum (quar.)	12 1/2c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15	Union Bag & Paper Corp. (extra)	n2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
Emerson-Brantingham, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	United Cigar Stores of Amer., com. (qu.)	2 1/2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 29a
Emerson Shoe, preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 1a	United Coal Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 25	Jan. 18 to Jan. 25
Erie Lighting	*1 1/2	Jan. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 20	United States Gas (quar.) (No. 12)	87 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Eureka Pipe (quar.)	2 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdg., pref. (quar.)	n15	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 1
Falshaw Sugar (quar.)	2 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a	U. S. Glass (quar.)	1	Jan. 25	Jan. 19 to Jan. 26
Fairbanks Co., 1st pref. (quar.)	3	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 20a	U. S. Rubber, 1st pref. (quar.)	2	Jan. 28	Holders of rec. Jan. 15a
Federal Sugar Refining, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21a	United Verde Extension Mining (quar.)	50c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 3a
First National Copper	15c.	Feb. 25	Holders of rec. Feb. 5	Extra	25c.	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 3a
Fisher Body Corporation, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 21a	Va.-Carolina Chem., com. (qu.) (No			



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 JANUARY 10 1919.

Some decreases in the holdings of U. S. war bonds, also in loans secured by U. S. war obligations, are indicated in the Board's weekly statement showing condition on Jan. 10 of 764 member banks in leading cities.

Treasury certificate holdings show an increase for the week of 32.1 millions, of which 20.1 millions represents the increase at the banks in the 12 Federal Reserve cities. Total U. S. bonds other than circulation bonds on hand declined 23.7 millions, smaller figures being shown for all groups of banks. Aggregate loans secured by U. S. war obligations fell off 52.1 millions, largely at the banks in the Federal Reserve cities.

U. S. war obligations and loans secured by such obligations aggregate 3,261.5 millions, and constitute 23.9% of the total loans and investments of all reporting banks, as against 24.2% the week before. For the banks in the Federal Reserve bank cities a decline in this ratio from 25.7 to 25.4% is noted.

Government deposits show an increase of about 67 millions for all reporting banks and of 35.3 millions for the banks in the 12 Federal Reserve bank cities. Other net demand deposits fell off 101.8 millions, the New York City banks alone reporting a decline of 81.9 millions under this head. Time deposits went up 10.5 millions. Reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks increased 1.1 millions, while cash in vault shows a decrease of 14.6 millions.

For the banks in the 12 Federal Reserve bank cities the ratio of net deposits to investments shows a rise from 84.3 to 84.6%. For the New York City banks, because of the relatively larger decrease in net deposits, a decline of this ratio from 89.5 to 88.7% is noted. The ratio of combined reserve balances and cash to net deposits of the banks in the 12 Federal Reserve cities shows a slight decline from 15.9 to 15.8%. For the New York City banks this ratio shows an increase from 16.4 to 16.5%.

"Excess reserves" of the banks in the 12 Federal Reserve cities work out at 80.8 millions, as against 75.4 millions the week before. For the New York City banks an increase of this item from 65.4 to 66.6 millions is noted.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district. Two ciphers (00) omitted.

Table with 13 columns: Member Banks, Boston, New York, Philadela., Cleveland, Richm'd., Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total. Rows include: Number of reporting banks, U.S. bonds to secure circulation, Liberty bonds, U.S. certifs. of indebtedness, Total U.S. securities, Loans sec. by U.S. bonds, etc., All other loans & investments, Reserve bal. with F.R. bank, Cash in vault, Net demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits.

2. Data for Banks in Federal Reserve Bank Cities, Federal Reserve Branch Cities and Other Reporting Banks.

Table with 13 columns: New York, Chicago, All F. R. Bank Cities, F. R. Branch Cities, All Other Report'g Banks, Total. Rows include: No. reporting banks, U. S. bonds to secure circulation, Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds, U. S. cifs. of indebtedness, Total U. S. securities, Loans sec. by U.S. bonds, etc., All other loans & investments, Res. balances with F.R. BK, Cash in vault, Net demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits, Ratio of U.S. war securities and war paper to total loans and investments.

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Jan. 18:

Continued return movement to the Reserve banks of outstanding Federal Reserve notes, together with liquidation of earning assets, is indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement, issued as at close of business on Jan. 17 1919. A further gain of 8.5 millions is indicated in the Banks' aggregate gold reserves.

INVESTMENTS.—Total holdings of war paper decreased 138.1 millions following the redemption on Jan. 16 of the balance of the Sept. 17 issue of Treasury certificates, while other discounts on hand show a decline of 18.8 millions. Acceptances on hand purchased in open market fell off 4.3 millions, Chicago and San Francisco reporting considerable liquidation of this class of paper. An increase of 95.4 millions in U. S. short-term securities represents largely temporary Treasury certificates taken by the New York Reserve Bank to cover advances to the Government pending the collection of funds from depository institutions. Total earning assets, 2,174.5 millions, show a decrease for the week of 66.1 millions.

DEPOSITS.—Government deposits increased 12.1 millions, while member bank deposits show a gain of 54.5 millions. Net deposits, because of the larger float reported this week, show an increase of but 16.5 millions.

RESERVES.—Exchange of reserve notes for gold accounts for the increase of 8.5 millions in the gold reserves noted. Shifting of reserves away from Boston, New York and Richmond to Chicago and other Western banks is noted. The banks' reserve percentage, because of the gain in reserves and the considerable reduction in Federal Reserve note circulation, shows a rise from 51.8 to 52.8%.

NOTE CIRCULATION.—Federal Reserve agents report a decrease of 74.2 millions in the total of Federal Reserve notes outstanding. The banks report a total Federal Reserve note circulation of 2,513 millions, a reduction of 77.7 millions for the week. All the banks show smaller circulation figures than the week before. For the past 3 weeks there has been a decrease in Federal Reserve note circulation of 172.3 millions, or at the rate of 57.4 millions a week. Aggregate liabilities of the banks on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation increased 1.5 millions and are at present about 125 millions.

CAPITAL.—Withdrawal from the system of the Marine National of Buffalo and of the First National of Syracuse account for the substantial decrease in paid-in capital shown for New York and the system as a whole.

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 Jan. 17, consisted of "Foreign Government deposits," \$92,201,551; "Non-member bank deposits," \$4,298,453, and "Due to War Finance Corporation," \$2,507,358.

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 17 1919.

Table with 11 columns: Jan. 17 1919, Jan. 10 1919, Jan. 3 1919, Dec. 27 1918, Dec. 20 1918, Dec. 13 1918, Dec. 6 1918, Nov. 29 1918, Jan. 18 1918. Rows include: RESOURCES: Gold coin and certificates, Gold settlement fund, F. R. Board, Gold with foreign agencies, Total gold held by banks, Gold with Federal Reserve agents, Gold redemption fund, Total gold reserves, Legal tender notes, silver, &c., Total reserves, Bills (discounted), Secured by Govt. war obligations, All other, Bills bought in open market, Total bills on hand, U. S. Govt. long-term securities, U. S. Govt. short-term securities, All other earning assets, Total earning assets, Bank premiums, Uncollected items (deduct from gross deposits), 5% re temp. fund agst. F. R. bank notes, All other resources, Total resources, Gold reserve against net deposit liab., Gold res. agst. F. R. notes in act. circ'n, Ratio of gold reserves to net deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined, Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined, Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation after setting aside 35% against net deposit liabilities.

\* Includes amount formerly shown against items due from or due to other Federal Reserve banks net.

Table showing Liabilities for various dates from Jan. 17 1919 to Jan. 18 1919. Categories include Capital paid in, Surplus, Government deposits, and various bills and notes. Includes a 'Total' row at the bottom of each section.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 17 1919

Table with columns for Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total. Rows include Resources (Gold coin and certificates, Gold Settlement Fund, Gold redemption fund, Total gold reserves, Legal tender notes, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital paid in, Surplus, Government deposits, etc.).

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 17 1919.

Table with columns for Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total. Rows include Federal Reserve notes (Received from Comptroller, Returned to Comptroller, etc.), Issued to F. R. Bank, less amt. returned, and Amount of eligible paper delivered to F. R. Agent.

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 Jan. 18. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of totals, actual figures at end of the week are also given.

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURN.

Main table with columns: CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Discounts, Investments, etc., Gold, Legal Tenders, Silver, National Bank and Federal Reserve Notes, Reserve with Legal Depositaries, Additional Deposits with Legal Depositaries, Net Demand Deposits, Net Time Deposits, National Bank Circulation. Includes sub-sections for State Banks and Trust Companies.

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$227,350,000. b U. S. deposits deducted, \$333,468,000. c As of Jan. 7 1919.

STATEMENTS OF RESERVE POSITION.

Table with columns: Averages, Actual Figures. Sub-columns include Cash Reserve in Vault, Reserve in Depositaries, Total Reserve, Reserve Required, Surplus Reserve, Inc. or Dec. from Previous Week.

\* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.

a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Jan. 18, \$4,229,460; Jan. 11, \$4,252,980; Jan. 4, \$3,949,230; Dec. 28, \$3,991,320.

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: Jan. 18, \$4,308,949; Jan. 11, \$4,236,030; Jan. 4, \$4,159,830; Dec. 28, \$3,963,460.

c Amount of cash in vault, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Jan. 18, \$107,229,000; Jan. 11, \$113,321,000; Jan. 4, \$111,469,000; Dec. 28, \$110,401,000.

d Amount of cash in vaults, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank was as follows: Jan. 18, \$101,936,000; Jan. 11, \$111,467,000; Jan. 4, \$112,253,000; Dec. 28, \$113,270,000.

The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House, as follows:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Table with columns for Loans and investments, Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York, Total deposits, Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries, and Reserve on deposits. Includes a RESERVE section with Cash in vaults and Deposits in banks and trust cos.

The averages of the New York City Clearing House banks and trust companies combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House, are as follows:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK. (Two ciphers omitted.)

Table showing weekly data from Sept. 21 to Jan. 18, with columns for Loans and Investments, Demand Deposits, Specie, Legal Tenders, Total Cash in Vault, and Reserve in Depositories.

\* Included with "Legal Tenders" are national bank notes and Fed. Reserve notes held by State banks and trust cos., but not those held by Fed. Reserve members.

In addition to the returns of "State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House," furnished by the State Banking Department, the Department also presents a statement covering all the institutions of this class in the City of New York.

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 98, p. 1661.

The provisions of the law governing the reserve requirements of State banking institutions as amended May 22 1917 were published in the "Chronicle" May 19 1917 (V. 104, p. 975). The regulations relating to calculating the amount of deposits and what deductions are permitted in the computation of the reserves were given in the "Chronicle" April 4 1914 (V. 98, p. 1045).

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Table comparing State Banks and Trust Companies for the week ended Jan. 18, 1919, with columns for Jan. 18 1919, Differences from previous week, and Jan. 18 1919, Differences from previous week.

Boston Clearing House Banks.—We give below a summary showing the totals for all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks:

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

Table showing Boston Clearing House members' data for Jan. 18 1919, Jan. 11 1919, and Jan. 4 1919, with columns for Circulation, Loans, Investments, Individual deposits, Due to banks, Time deposits, Exchanges for Clear. House, Due from other banks, Cash in bank & in F. R. Bank, Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank.

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending Jan. 11, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is as follows. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve system are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank.

Table showing Philadelphia Banks' data for the week ending Jan. 18 1919, with columns for Members of F. R. System, Trust Cos., Total, Jan. 11 1919, and Jan. 4 1919.

\*Cash in Vault is not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve bank members

Non-Member Banks and Trust Companies.—Following is the report made to the Clearing House by clearing non-member institutions which are not included in the "Clearing-House return" on the preceding page:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Large table with columns for Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Discounts, Investments, Gold, Legal Tenders, Silver, National Bank & Federal Reserve Notes, Reserve with Legal Depositaries, Additional Deposits with Legal Depositaries, Net Demand Deposits, Net Time Deposits, and National Bank Circulation. Includes sub-sections for Members of Federal Reserve Bank, State Banks, and Trust Companies.

u U. S. deposits deducted, \$5,482,000.

## Banking and Financial.

### CANADIAN BANKERS REVIEW THE LAST YEAR OF WAR

The addresses of Sir Edmund Walker, President, and Sir John Aird, General Manager, of The Canadian Bank of Commerce at the meeting of shareholders held in Toronto on 10th instant, review in a very interesting manner not only the affairs of the bank itself, but the participation of Canada in the war during the year just ended. Sir Edmund Walker said:

The war is over and we are struggling with the terms which we intend to impose on Germany. One turn of the kaleidoscope has changed the aspect of almost everything in our daily life and in our mental horizon. Only yesterday we were bending every faculty as a nation and as individuals to the thousand different kinds of effort necessary to win the war. We had completely disrupted the co-operation of individuals in the various pursuits of life which are necessary to the happiness of society in times of peace, and men and women were drawn either into military and munition work, or into the production of food, almost to the limit of our powers. Now the work in munition factories has stopped, our armies will return, and from 500,000 to 600,000 men and women, an enormous proportion of our small population, will have to find new kinds of employment. The enlistment of soldiers, and the withdrawal of others from peaceful occupations to the making of munitions, took four years to reach a climax, but the reverse process comes upon us in an instant. We shall in the end have work for all, but much that could have been started at once in spring or summer is impossible in winter. The troops will come home gradually, and as six months' pay is to be given to some of them, and smaller allowances to others, our anxiety regarding them is partly removed. The munition workers, however, cannot be shifted to new employment fast enough to prevent there being a considerable number out of work during this winter.

In order to appreciate the scale of industrial events we turn as usual to the figures of our foreign trade. Disregarding coin and bullion, which have fallen to inconsiderable figures, the excess of exports, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, amounted to \$623,647,000. The excess for the two previous years, large as it was when compared with the past, was \$563,795,000, or considerably less than for the one year under consideration. Our total foreign trade was \$2,548,691,000, as against a total of \$1,129,616,000 in the year ending 31st March, 1914, but we had passed the crest of the wave before the war ended. The year ending in September, 1918, consisting of the halves of two fiscal years, shows a smaller volume of trade and surplus exports of \$504,242,000. Now that the war is over, we shall study with intense interest the figures of our foreign trade in the immediate future.

Such a surplus of exports over imports as \$623,000,000 would, if we were paid in international money, make us financially rich beyond imagination, and it would put New York exchange, the real test of our international position, at a discount. As a matter of fact, New York exchange has lately been at a high premium, because with all our exports we cannot command enough international money to keep the balance even. At the moment, because of transportation difficulties, we are carrying a very large amount of wheat sold to the British Government. If in settlement we received even a moderate payment in cash we could keep the rate for New York exchange fairly low, but there is no assurance that any part of what is due will be paid in money useful for international settlements. We have pointed out before the extent to which we make purchases from the United States which must be settled in cash, and for which, directly or indirectly, we receive from Great Britain only long-term obligations. This year conditions are not improved, despite large orders for munitions given by the United States to Canada. Comparing the year ending 31st March, 1918, with the previous one, we im-

ported from the United States goods to the value of \$792,000,000, as against \$678,000,000, and we exported to them \$418,000,000, as against \$290,000,000, so that we owed them on balance \$374,000,000 instead of \$388,000,000. During the six months ending September, 1918, matters did not improve; the scale of imports and exports was larger, but the resulting difference against us was proportionately about the same.

The cost of the war to Canada as at 30th November, with all outstanding items carefully computed, was about \$1,125,000,000, as compared with \$685,000,000 up to the corresponding date a year ago. The balance due to Canada by Great Britain, in the open accounts between the two countries, is about \$170,000,000. If we desire to consider the extent to which Great Britain's debt to Canada on war account may help our finances by its liquidation at a future time, we have to add to this \$200,000,000 due to the Canadian banks by the Imperial Government.

In November, 1917, the first Victory Loan (the fourth Canadian War Loan) was offered. The sum asked was \$150,000,000, and 875,000 people subscribed \$421,000,000. The figures we quoted a year ago were largely exceeded when the returns were completed. This issue was made at 98.67, and if it had followed the fate of most war loans, it would have declined in price somewhat before the next loan appeared, but the organization which made the issue so successful took care of the market so well that, while a very considerable percentage of the loan was turned over from day to day, the issue price was not merely maintained but was raised to par by July, 1918. As a consequence, when the second Victory Loan came out in October last, the Finance Minister was able to make the issue price par with accrued interest. The latest figures for this loan show that, while \$300,000,000 was asked, 1,080,000 people have subscribed for \$690,000,000. We were very proud that the subscriptions to the loan of 1917 reached a total of \$53 37 per head of our population, but the amount subscribed to the 1918 loan was \$88 10 per head. In 1917 one citizen in every 9.02 bought a bond, and in 1918 one in every 7.25.

We have endeavored during the war to give some idea, even if the information were fragmentary, of the scope of munition-making in Canada, especially the work of the Imperial Munitions Board. This year we have been anticipated by the excellent Government publication entitled "Canada's War Effort 1914-1918," published not as a final record, but as an inspiration for the "fifth year of the war," "the prelude of a greater effort still to come." That the work being done was beyond all expectation we felt to be our excuse for special reference to it, but few of us were prepared for the unstinted praise given by the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, and by Mr. Churchill, shortly after hostilities ceased. Mr. Churchill telegraphed to Sir Joseph Flavelle as follows:

"As an armistice with Germany has now been concluded, I wish, as Minister of Munitions, to congratulate you, and through you all your staff, on the splendid work of the Imperial Munitions Board during the last three years. You have carried through a work of the greatest magnitude with uniform success and efficiency, and I wish to pay my personal tribute to the great ability, energy, and organizing power you, as Chairman, have shown. Canada's remarkable output of munitions has played a large part in the munitioning of the British armies, and will remain a testimony to the high value of the work of the Board in this great struggle. . . . Before August, 1914, no Canadian manufacturer had ever made a shell or a cartridge case or a fuse, but already in the second half of 1917 it was producing 55 per cent of the shrapnell shells, 42 per cent of the 4.5 shells, 27 per cent of the 6-inch, 15 per cent of the 8-inch and 16 per cent of the 9.2-inch shells used by the British armies. The Imperial Munitions Board, created in November, 1915, is an integral part of the British Ministry of Munitions, directly responsible to the Minister, and the British Government was financially responsible for all its expenditure."

We have already been told that the value of the orders placed in Canada on British account exceeded \$1,200,000,000, covering munitions, ships, aeroplane timber, and sundry war supplies, but it is more interesting to hear that actual cash disbursements had been made down to two months ago amounting to \$1,075,000,000. Some of the material represented in these purchases is as follows:

Steel Forgings.....	\$75,600,000
Shells.....	68,300,000
In the production of these forgings and shells upwards of 2,100,000 tons of steel have been used, of which 1,600,000 tons were produced in Canada.	
Copper Bands.....	73,600,000
of which 23,000,000 were produced in Canada.	
Fuses.....	29,000,000
of which 19,000,000 were produced in Canada.	
Powder.....	81,000,000 lbs.
High explosives.....	75,000,000 lbs.
Steamships built, under construction and under contract:	
Wooden.....	46
Steel.....	44
with an aggregate of 340,100 tons deadweight and an aggregate value of.....	
Aeroplanes built.....	\$64,500,000 3,000

In addition to this, seven national plants were built at a cost of over 15 millions, the capital being largely written off already as part of the cost of manufacture. Acetic acid was being made in a plant costing over a million and ferro-silicon in two plants. Carbide was being shipped at the rate of 700 tons monthly. The Board arranged the purchase of timber in Canada for all purposes in Great Britain, private as well as Government. Of the special timber used in constructing aeroplanes in Great Britain, Canada supplied 40 per cent. How important this was may be gathered from the following statement telegraphed by the Controller of Timber:

"It is a notable performance. To have increased production to this extent is a great achievement. This increase should enable us to look forward with some confidence to being able to meet the requirements of the Aircraft Production Department during the year."

Some idea of the work of the Transportation Department of the Board may be gathered from the fact that the volume of inland traffic to and from machinery plants in 1917 was 1,600,000 tons, while 785,000 tons were shipped overseas.

It may be well to recall what we have accomplished during the period of the war in matters which have a bearing on our industrial and financial future. We have increased the deposits by the public in our banks, from July, 1914, to November, 1918, by 587 millions, of which 268 millions is of the interest-bearing or savings class. We have purchased securities issued by the Dominion Government and others, amounting roughly to one billion four hundred millions, having regard to securities issued in Canada but since sold abroad, and securities bought back from foreign holders. The Dominion Government and the banks have lent to the Imperial Government at least 370 million dollars. We are also carrying on behalf of the Imperial Government a large part of the wheat crop of 1918. The circulation of bank notes has increased by 140 millions, of which, however, 127 millions is covered by deposits of gold or legal tenders in the Central Gold Reserve. The issue of legal tender notes by the Dominion Government, not covered by gold, was at 30th November 221 millions; but while some of this is an addition to the national debt, a considerable part of it is issued under the Finance Act to facilitate the movement of products and should thus in time disappear. In the early years of the war we sold securities in the United States, and if in winding up our war accounts we find that Great Britain owes us about as much as we have borrowed abroad since August, 1914, we shall have the proud satisfaction of having paid our share of the cost of the war out of our own pockets. On the one hand we shall know that in the greatest emergency in the history of the world we did our part; on the other that we now have a sort of great national ledger in which vast sums stand at the credit of some of our people, to be paid by our people as a whole over a series of years.

**Sir John Aird told of the striking growth of his bank, which added \$96,000,000 to its assets during the last year of war:**

The earnings of the Bank have been good and the profits have again reached a new high level, amounting to \$2,850,000, or \$212,000 more than a year ago. We confess to a feeling of pride that we have been able to maintain the premier place among Canadian banks in this, to you, important item. Notwithstanding the apparent size of the figures, however, it must not be forgotten that the rate of earnings of this Bank, as of Canadian banks in general, is steadily decreasing, when measured by the services rendered and the extent of the effort put forth by our staff. On the average of our total assets during the year we have

earned only 7-10ths of one per cent, as compared with 1.27 per cent in 1913, the last year prior to the war, and 1.37 per cent ten years ago. The main causes of this, as I have pointed out in previous years, are, on the one hand, the enormous increase in the volume of those banking services which are performed for the public without remuneration, and the fact that banking is one of the few businesses in which charges are sometimes lowered but seldom increased, in spite of the general increase in the cost of everything else; and on the other, the increases in salaries and wages which are inevitable to enable our men to meet the great increase in the cost of living. It must not be forgotten that salaries and wages constitute the most formidable item of expense in the budget of a bank, and it will readily be understood that the responsibilities and the difficulties of dealing fairly with the members of our staff, in view of the high level of the cost of living, are not small.

An unusual item in our Profit and Loss account this year, which affords us much gratification, is the recovery of the appropriation of \$1,000,000 set aside in the year 1915 to provide for the depreciation of securities. We then expressed the hope of saving this, or at least a part of it, at the end of the war, and it is a source of satisfaction to find our prediction fulfilled. We have been able to transfer \$1,500,000 to Rest account, which thus becomes equal to the paid-up capital, a goal which we have aimed to reach for many a day, but which has called for long years of fireless striving before we could consider it as fairly won. We might perhaps have made a better showing on the surface and have seemed to reach our goal in a shorter period of time, but our wish has been to build surely and carefully upon a firm foundation, and in the meantime to provide beyond peradventure for every weak spot in our loans and securities. We carry forward into the new financial year an undivided balance of profits amounting to \$1,444,842, or \$112,000 more than a year ago.

The increase in our total deposits is \$76,733,000, or 27.7 per cent, and the greater part of this is under the heading of deposits not bearing interest, which account for \$64,552,000. Deposits bearing interest show an increase of \$12,181,000, an amount which would have been much greater had it not been for the Victory Loan of 1918. If we turn to the monthly statements to the Government we shall find that deposits payable after notice dropped \$18,853,000 during November, which is solely due to the Victory Loan. On the other hand, it must be remembered that under the arrangements made by the Government for the deposit of the proceeds of the Victory Loan with the banks from which the money was withdrawn, a large part of this money is still at the credit of the Dominion Government, subject to its requirements.

Acceptances under Letters of Credit, offset in our balance sheet by the corresponding liability of our customers which appears among the assets, show a large increase, represented by advances in Canada and the United States, secured in nearly every case by food supplies purchased for account of the Allies. Cash on hand, consisting of gold and silver coin and Dominion notes, amounts to \$61,971,000, as compared with \$54,652,000 a year ago, an increase of \$7,319,000. Of this we had \$17,500,000 in the Central Gold Reserves, to provide cover for our excess note circulation.

Call and short loans show an increase of \$8,324,000, of which the greater part is in loans outside Canada, and immediately available assets are \$35,682,000 greater, standing at about 50 per cent of our liabilities to the public. Commercial loans show an increase of \$52,621,000, nearly all of which is lent in Canada. While there is no doubt a good deal of activity in such manufacturing as can be carried on under the circumstances of the past few months, a large part of this increase is due to high prices and to delay in realizing on our wheat and other produce, which has been reserved by the Government. The delay in this connection, while no doubt largely inevitable under existing conditions, has a prejudicial effect on those immediately concerned. Total assets have increased \$95,935,000, and now amount to the very large sum of \$440,310,000. This increase is 27.8 per cent over the figures of last year, a remarkable showing when it is recalled that we have been marking time in the opening of new branches, and that we have not taken over the business of any other bank.

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Jan. 24 1919.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The railway situation, with one or two new features injected, has continued to be of absorbing interest. One of the new features was an over-ruling by the Inter-State Commerce Commission of the Director-General's established freight rate in a particular case. This attracted rather wide interest and provoked considerable discussion. As did also the rumor that some sort of an agreement between Government officials and representatives of railway owners is about to be promulgated.

Although the Government statement of foreign trade in December showed that our exports for that month were substantially smaller than in 1917, they were, nevertheless, largely in excess of the average and the balance in our favor for the calendar year is over 300 per cent larger than in any year before the war.

The Federal Reserve Bank's weekly statement showed that the retirement of circulating notes has continued in progress and that the amount outstanding has been reduced about \$172,000,000 since Jan. 1. This, of course, produced a favorable impression and is doubtless the chief reason for an easier money market this week and a drop of call loan rates to 3 3/4%. This rate was only briefly maintained, however, and later in the week the quotation went back to 5% with the figure yesterday 4 3/4%.

Foreign Exchange.—The sterling market ruled dull and towards the close of the week a shade easier. Actual changes in rates, however, were trivial, while the volume of transactions recorded was small. Continental exchange was also quiet and featureless. Quotations at the Entente centres were maintained, but the neutrals showed an easier trend, with Swiss francs particularly weak.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 7/8% for long and 4 7/4% for short. Germany bankers' marks were 5 1/4% for long and 5 1/8% for short. American bankers' dollars were 41 5/16 for long and 41 1/16 for short. Exchange at Paris on London, 25.98 fr.; week's range 25.98fr. high and 25.98 fr. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows: Sterling Actual—Sixty Days. High for the week 4 7/8% Low for the week 4 7/4% Paris Bankers' Francs—High for the week 5 1/4% Low for the week 5 1/8% Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—High for the week 41 13/16 42 1/4% Low for the week 41 5/16 41 3/4%

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par. Boston, par. St. Louis, 25@15c. per \$1,000 discount. San Francisco, par. Montreal, \$20.62 1/2 per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—No sales of State bonds have been reported at the Board this week. The market for railway and industrial bonds has been dull and narrow. Only a few issues were sufficiently active to make any comparison really worth while. Of a list of the 18 issues which were relatively active 15 declined, some to the extent of 2 or more points. The local tractions were again leaders, B. R. T. 7s having dropped 2 points on Thursday and over 5 within the week. The movement was, however, not limited to that group. Ches. & Ohio 4 1/2s and Rock Island 4s dropped about 2 points and St. Paul, Lehigh Valley and Mo. Pac. lost more than the average for the list.

United States Bonds.—All other business in the entire bond department was again greatly overshadowed by enormous dealings in Government issues, which included \$33,000 4s coup. at 104 1/4 to 104 1/2, \$25,000 4s reg. at 104 3/8, Liberty Loan 3 1/2s at 98.50 to 99.20, L. L. 1st 4s at 93.50 to 94.18, L. L. 2d 4s at 93.20 to 93.86, L. L. 1st 4 1/2s at 95.60 to 96.14, L. L. 2d 4 1/2s at 94.40 to 95.06, L. L. 3d 4 1/2s at 95.34 to 96.06 and L. L. 4 1/2s at 94.30 to 95.06. For today's prices of all the different issues and for the week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The downward movement of prices noted last week in the stock market continued without interruption during the early part of this week. On Wednesday the market assumed a firmer tone and the backward swing of the pendulum then begun is still in progress. To-day's market was more nearly what might be called buoyant than any for a long time past. Canadian Pacific moved up over 2 points, while several other issues in the railway group advanced a point or more. From the low quotations recorded on Tuesday Reading has recovered 4 points, Southern Pacific 3 3/4, Canadian Pacific and New York Central 3 1/2, and Balt. & Ohio, St. Paul, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific from 3 to 3 1/2. Turning to the miscellaneous stocks we find that Mexican Petroleum is winner in erraticity. It added over 11 points to its previous decline, then turned and recovered nearly 9. Royal Dutch has covered a range of 7 points, Beth. Steel 5 1/2, Texas Co. 4 3/4, General Motors 5, Inter. Mer. Mar. pref. 6 and other stocks in this class from 3 to 5.

For daily volume of business see page 368. 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 Jan. 24, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range for Year 1918 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Adams Express, American Express, etc.

Outside Market.—Business on the "curb" this week was generally quiet and irregular, losses and gains being about evenly divided. To-day's market shows a strong tone, with speculation on an increased scale. General Asphalt stood out prominently in the trading, the com., after an early decline from 53 1/2 to 52, moving up to 61 1/4, a new high record, the close to-day being at 60 1/4. The pref. gained over 12 points to 99 1/2. Keystone Tire & Rubb. com. was less active and prices moved irregularly. Opening the week at 54 1/2, it fell to 52 1/2, then recovered to 55 1/2. A reaction to 53 1/2 followed, a final upward movement carrying the price to 55 3/4. Intercontinental Rubb. lost 2 points to 17, recovered to 18 and sank to 16 3/4, the close to-day being at 17 1/4. Aetna Explosives com., fluctuated between 6 1/4 and 6 3/4 during the week and to-day jumped to 7 1/4, closing at 7. Standard Oil shares were heavy in the beginning of the week. Ohio Oil sold down from 326 to 315, the final transaction being at 321. Standard Oil of N. J. went down from 708 to 675, recovered to 693 and closed to-day at 688. Standard Oil of N. Y. lost 10 points to 306, advanced to 319, the final transaction to-day being at 314. Vacuum Oil dropped from 412 to 395, sold up to 415 to-day, and closed at 412. In the other oil shares trading was heaviest in the low-priced issues. Hudson Oil advanced from 75c. to 98c., closing to-day at 80c. Queen Oil was heavily traded in up from 17c. to 24c., and at 22c. finally. Louisiana Oil & Ref. was conspicuous for an advance of almost 10 points to 34. Houston Oil rose 5 points to 81 and ends the week at 80. Island Oil & Transp. improved from 6 1/4 to 8 1/4, closing to-day at 8 1/2. Metropolitan Petroleum advanced from 2 1/2 to 3 13-16 and finished to-day at 3 11-16. Royal Dutch, new, declined from 71 1/4 to 69, and advanced to 75 3/4, the close to-day being at 75 1/2. Bonds were less active. Interborough 7s dropped from 90 3/4 to 85 and sold finally at 86 1/2. Russian Govt. 6 1/2s advanced from 54 1/2 to 64, and the 5 1/2s sold from 52 to 60, the close to-day being at 63 1/2 for the former and 59 for the latter. A complete record of "curb" market transactions for the week will be found on page 368.

OCCUPYING TWO PAGES

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges per share. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding price movements.

Sales for the Week Shares

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock categories such as Railroads, Atech Topoka & Santa Fe, and others, with their respective share counts.

PER SHARE RANGE YEAR 1918. On basis of 100-share lots.

Table showing the highest and lowest prices per share for various stocks during the year 1918.

PER SHARE RANGE FOR PREVIOUS YEAR 1917

Table showing the highest and lowest prices per share for various stocks during the year 1917.

\* B1 and aakal prices; no sales on this day. \* Ex-rights. \* Less than 100 shares. a Ex-div, and rights. z Ex-dividend. } Before payment of first installment.



For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, PER CENT. (Saturday Jan. 18 to Friday Jan. 24), SALS for the Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE Range Year 1918, and PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917. Lists various stocks like Industrial & Misc. (Con.), California Packing, etc.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. \* Less than 100 shares. \* Ex-rights. d Ex-div. and rights. e Par \$10 per share. n Par \$100 per share. f B-dividend.

Jan. 1920 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now—"and interest"—except for interest and defaulted bonds.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, and Range Year. Includes sections for U.S. Government, Foreign Government, and State and City Securities.

\* No price Friday; latest this week d Due Jan. d Due April. e Due May. g Due June. A Due July. k Due Aug. o Due Oct. p Due Nov. q Due Dec. # Option sale.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Jan. 24.			Price Friday Jan. 24.			Week's Range of Last Sale			Bonds Sold		Range Year 1918	
Instrument	Period		Bid	Ask	Low	High	No	Low	High			
Delaware & Hudson—												
1st 500 4 1/2% 1922	J	J	96		91 1/2	Nov 18	93 1/2	94 1/2				
1st & ref 4s 1943	M	N	87 1/2	85 1/2	85	Jan 19	79	88 1/2				
20-year conv 5s 1945	A	O	95	94 1/2	95	95	20	85 1/2	98 1/2			
Alb & Susq conv 3 1/2% 1946	A	O	74 1/2	80	79 1/2	Jan 19	71	77 1/2				
Renss & Saratoga 1st 7% 1921	M	N	103 1/2		103 1/2	Sept 18	101 1/2	103 1/2				
Danvers & Rio Grande—												
1st cons 4 1/2% 1936	J	J	69 1/2	84 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	8	60 1/2	77			
Consol gold 4 1/2% 1936	J	J	73 1/2	76	73 1/2	73 1/2	2	68	80			
Improvement gold 5% 1928	J	D	80	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	5	70	90			
1st & refunding 5% 1955	F	A	52 1/2	52 1/2	53	53	10	48 1/2	63			
Rio Gr June 1st gu 4 1/2% 1939	J	D	82		82 1/2	Nov 16						
Rio Gr Jan 1st gold 4% 1940	J	J	39		39	Apr 11						
Guaranteed 1940	J	J	39		39	July 17						
Rio Gr West 1st gold 4% 1939	J	J	66 1/2	71 1/2	70	71	2	63	75			
Mtns & coll trust 4% 1939	A	O	52	63 1/2	57	Jan 19	50	61 1/2				
Del & Mass—1st 1st 4% 1935	A	O	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	10	90	100			
Gold 4% 1935	J	D	89		89	July 16						
Del Riv Twp Ter 4 1/2% 1961	M	N	81 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	Jan 19	73	87 1/2				
Dul Missab & Nor gen 4% 1941	J	J	99		98 1/2	June 18	98 1/2	97 1/2				
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5% 1937	A	O	94	100	94 1/2	94 1/2	1	90	100 1/2			
Registered 1937	A	O			100 1/2	Mar 08						
Dul & Iron Shore & Atl 5% 1937	J	J	82	87	87	Mar 18	82	87				
Elgin Joliet & East 1st 5% 1941	M	N	91 1/2	99	99	Nov 18	90	99				
Erie 1st consol gold 7% 1920	M	N	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100 1/2	3	100	101 1/2			
N Y & Erie 1st ext 4% 1947	M	N	81 1/2		78 1/2	Oct 18	78	78 1/2				
2d ext gold 5% 1949	M	S	90 1/2		90 1/2	Jan 18	90 1/2	90 1/2				
3d ext gold 4 1/2% 1952	M	S	95 1/2		95 1/2	Jan 18	95 1/2	95 1/2				
4th ext gold 5% 1950	M	S	95 1/2		95 1/2	July 17						
5th ext gold 4% 1928	J	D	81		81 1/2	Nov 18						
N Y L E & W 1st 4 1/2% 1926	M	N	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100 1/2	1	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Erie 1st cons 4 1/2% prior 1929	J	J	68	69 1/2	69	70	7	65	79			
Registered 1929	J	J			68	Dec 10						
1st consol gen 4% 1926	J	J	53 1/2	Sale	53	65	29	49 1/2	64 1/2			
Registered 1926	J	J			53	June 16						
Penn coll trust gold 4% 1951	F	A	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77	1	75 1/2	86			
50-year cons 4 1/2% Ser A 1953	A	O	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	19	42	48			
6% Ser B 1953	A	O	47	48	47	47	11	42 1/2	50			
Gen conv 4 1/2% Ser D 1953	A	O	59 1/2	Sale	50	51	76	48 1/2	62			
Chio & Erie 1st ext 5% 1942	M	N	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	Jan 19	92	99				
Clev & Mahon Vall 4 1/2% 1938	J	J	85 1/2		100 1/2	Jan 17						
Erie & Jersey 1st 4 1/2% 1955	J	J	98		101	Jan 19	98	103				
Genesee River 1st 4 1/2% 1957	J	J	101		98 1/2	100	11	96	98			
Long Dock consol 4 1/2% 1938	A	O	108		102 1/2	Dec 18	103	108				
Coal & Riv 1st ext 6% 1922	M	N	90		103	Jan 18	103	103				
Doak & Int 1st ext 6% 1943	J	J	86 1/2		102 1/2	July 17						
N Y & Green L 1st 5% 1946	M	N	80 1/2		85	Jan 18	85	85				
N Y 500 & W 1st ext 4% 1937	J	J	80		100 1/2	Dec 18	74	81				
2d gold 4 1/2% 1937	F	A			80	Jan 19	80	80				
General gold 5% 1940	F	A	76		97	Dec 18	97	97				
Terminal 1st gold 5% 1943	M	N	94		108	Jan 17	92	97				
Mid of N J 1st ext 5% 1940	A	O	92 1/2		72 1/2	Jan 19	92	97				
Wilk & East 1st ext 5% 1942	J	D	95	97 1/2	95	97 1/2						
Ey & Ind 1st cons 4 1/2% 1926	J	J	95		83 1/2	June 17						
Evans & T H 1st cons 4% 1941	J	J	95		108	Nov 11						
1st general gold 5% 1942	A	O	65 1/2		85	June 12	81	83				
Mt Vernon 1st gold 6% 1923	A	O	83	81	81	Apr 10	81	83				
Bull G Branch 1st 4 1/2% 1930	A	O	83	81	81	Apr 10	81	83				
Fort St J D Co 1st 4 1/2% 1941	J	J	80 1/2		80	Dec 18	80	80				
Worth & Riv 1st 4 1/2% 1938	J	J	80		80	Dec 18	80	80				
Galv Hou & Hon 1st 5% 1933	A	O	95 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	95 1/2	205	92	100 1/2			
Great Nor C & Q coll 4% 1921	J	J	95 1/2		95 1/2	Nov 18	91 1/2	94 1/2				
Registered 1921	J	J			95 1/2	Dec 18	85	92 1/2				
1st & ref 4 1/2% Ser A 1961	J	J	85 1/2	Sale	85 1/2	88	12	85	92 1/2			
Registered 1961	J	J			85	June 16						
St Paul M & Man 4% 1933	J	J	88 1/2	93	89 1/2	Apr 18	80 1/2	90				
1st consol 4 1/2% 1933	J	J	111		111	Nov 18	100	111				
Registered 1933	J	J			105 1/2	Apr 17						
Reduced to gold 4 1/2% 1933	J	J	93 1/2		93	Jan 19	91 1/2	95				
Registered 1933	J	J			90 1/2	May 19						
Mont ext 1st gold 4% 1937	D	S	83	89	80	Dec 18	81 1/2	90				
Registered 1937	D	S			85 1/2	Mar 10						
Pacific ext guar 4 1/2% 1940	J	J	76 1/2		85 1/2	Nov 18	80	80				
5% secured notes "reg" 1940	A	O	82		100 1/2	May 18	100 1/2	100 1/2				
Mtn Union 1st 4 1/2% 1922	J	J	101 1/2		108	Nov 18	104 1/2	108				
Mtn C 1st 4 1/2% 1922	J	J	110		130 1/2	May 09	92 1/2	95				
Registered 1922	J	J			98	Jan 19	92 1/2	95				
1st guar gold 5% 1937	J	J	95		109 1/2	Apr 18						
Will & F P 1st ext 4% 1938	J	D	96 1/2		79 1/2	Apr 18	79	98				
Green Bay & W 1st ext "A" 1938	F	B			80 1/2	Jan 19	79	98				
Debiture "B" 1938	F	B			79 1/2	Jan 19	79	98				
Gulf & S 1st 1st 4 1/2% 1935	J	J	79 1/2	84	80	Jan 19	79	83				
Hocking Val 1st cons 4 1/2% 1939	J	J	80	84	80	70	3	74	80			
Col & H V 1st ext 4 1/2% 1948	A	O	70 1/2		73 1/2	June 18	73 1/2	73 1/2				
Col & Tot 1st ext 4% 1955	F	A	74		75	Feb 18	67 1/2	75				
Zousten Belt & Term 1st 6% 1937	J	J	83	89	85	Dec 18	85	85				
General 1st gold 4% 1951	J	J	91		91 1/2	Dec 18	87	95				
Registered 1951	J	J			92	Sept 17						
1st gold 3 1/2% 1951	J	J	73 1/2	90	75 1/2	Oct 18	75 1/2	77				
Registered 1951	J	J			71 1/2	Nov 18						
Extended 1st gold 3 1/2% 1951	O	S	73 1/2		80	July 17						
Registered 1951	O	S			71 1/2	July 01						
1st gold 3% sterling 1951	M	S			80	July 01						
Registered 1951	M	S			80	July 01						
Collateral trust gold 4% 1952	A	O	78	80	79	Jan 19	72 1/2	80				
Registered 1952	A	O			82 1/2	Sept 12	77 1/2	87				
1st refunding 4% 1952	M	N	82 1/2	Sale	82 1/2	82 1/2	30	70	71			
Purchased lines 3 1/2% 1952	J	J	70 1/2	73 1/2	73	72	23	70	71			
L N O & Texas gold 4% 1953	M	N	74	76	76	76	5	71 1/2	82			
Registered 1953	M	N			74 1/2	84	73	73				
Calro Bridge gold 4% 1950	D	F			78	Nov 18	78	78				
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3% 1951	J	J	69		69	Feb 18						
Louisy Div & Term 3 1/2% 1951	J	J	67 1/2		73 1/2	Nov 18	64 1/2	73 1/2				
Registered 1951	J	J			83	Aug 12						
Middle Div 1st 5% 1921	F	A	90 1/2		102	June 16	95 1/2	102				
Omaha Div 1st gold 3% 1951	F	A	59		58 1/2	Sept 18	58 1/2	58 1/2				
St Louis Div & Term 3 1/2% 1951	J	J	65	69 1/2	65	Oct 18	62	62				
Gold 3 1/2% 1951	J	J	70 1/2	83 1/2	65 1/2	Oct 18	63	65 1/2				
Registered 1951	J	J			64 1/2	80	June 10					
Spring Div 1st 3 1/2% 1951	J	J			81 1/2	Nov 16						
Western Inas 1st 4 1/2% 1951	F	A	76		80 1/2	Dec 18	76	80 1/2				
Registered 1951	F	A			92	Nov 10						
Bayley & Cas 1st 4% 1923	F	D			117 1/2	May 19						



BONDS		Interest	Price	Week's	Bonds	Range	BONDS		Interest	Price	Week's	Bonds	Range				
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Period	Friday	Range	Sold	Year	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Period	Friday	Range	Sold	Year				
Week ending Jan. 24			Jan. 24	Last Sale	1918.	1918.	Week ending Jan. 24			Jan. 24	Last Sale	1918.	1918.				
			Bid	Ask	No.	Low	High			Bid	Ask	No.	Low	High			
Virginia 1st 6s series A	1902	M	92 1/2	93 1/2	10	84 1/4	90 1/2	Miscellaneous									
Wabash 1st 6d 5s	1899	M	96 1/2	97 1/2	33	90	97 1/2	Adams Ex coil tr g 4s	1948	M	95	70	65	Jan '19	60	69	
2d gold 6s	1899	F	85 1/2	88				Alaska Gold M deb 6s	1925	M	35	Sale	35	18	39		
Century 6s series B	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Conv deb 6s series B	1926	M	31	34	32	32	2	18	36
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Am SS of W Va 1st 5s	1920	M	87 1/2	Sale	87 1/2	55 1/2	24	51 1/2	59
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Armour & Co 1st real est 4 1/2 5s	1920	J	87 1/2	Sale	87 1/2	90	Feb '18	90	90
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Booth Flanigan deb s f 6s	1920	F	95 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	95 1/2	6	87 1/2	95 1/2
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Bradford Cox coil tr s f 6s	1931	F	80	84	80	Dec '18	70	83	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Brush Terminal 1st 4s	1922	A	80	84	80	Dec '18	70	83	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Consol 5s	1955	J	81 1/2	89	85 1/2	Jan '19	75 1/2	86	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Biogas 5s guar tax ex	1960	A	80	81 1/2	81	Jan '19	74	85	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Ohio C & Con Ry s f 5s	1927	A	88	90	88 1/2	Mar '18	78	85	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Ohio Oil Stat'n 1st 5s 4 1/2 6s	1963	J	88	90	88 1/2	87 1/2	7	85	91
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Chile Copper 10-yr conv 7s	1923	M	107 1/2	Sale	109 1/2	107 1/2	16	102 1/2	118 1/2
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Reets (part paid) conv. 6s ser A	1932	A	82 1/2	84	82 1/2	84	16	73	89 1/2
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Coal tr & conv 6s ser A	1932	A	82 1/2	83	81 1/2	83 1/2	44	77	87 1/2
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Compuls-Tob-Reo s f 6s	1941	J	84	Sale	84	84	5	78 1/2	85
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Granby Cons M S & P con 6s	1928	M	97	101	98	Dec '18	91	100	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Near Lake & Pow 1st 5s	1924	M	89	93 1/2	89 1/2	Oct '18	83	97	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Great Falls Pow 1st s f 6s	1924	M	97	101	97	Sept '18	91	101	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Int Mercan Marine s f 6s	1941	M	99 1/2	Sale	97	99 1/2	231	90	104 1/2
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Montana Power 1st 5s	1943	J	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93 1/2	17	85 1/2	93
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Morris & Co lat s f 4 1/2 5s	1938	J	82 1/2	83	81	Nov '18	75	81	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Mtge Bond (N Y) 4s ser 2	1926	A	83	84	83	Apr '14	75	83	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				10-20-yr 6s series C	1932	J	88	94	88	June '18	80	92	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				N Y Dock 50-yr 1st g 4s	1951	F	88	73	73 1/2	Dec '18	65	73 1/2	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Niagara Falls Power 1st 5s	1932	J	95	102	95	95	1	90 1/2	98 1/2
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Ref & Gen 6s	1932	A	102	100 1/2	100 1/2	Dec '18	99	100 1/2	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Near States Power 2 1/2-yr 5s	1941	A	88	90	88	Jan '19	83	89 1/2	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Ontario Power N F 1st 5s	1943	A	89	91 1/2	89	91	5	85 1/2	89 1/2
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Ontario Transmission 5s	1945	M	95	84	91	June '17	85	91	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Pan-Am-Petrol & Tr 1st conv 6s	1927	J	110	120	118	Jan '19	105	119 1/2	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Pub Serv Corp N J gen 6s	1959	A	70 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	Jan '19	73 1/2	84	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Tennessee Cop lat conv 6s	1923	M	91	92 1/2	91	Jan '19	88	95 1/2	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Wash Water Power 1st 5s	1939	J	90 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	Jan '19	90 1/2	92 1/2	
1st Gen Equip 7 1/2 6s	1921	M	90 1/2	91				Wilson & Co lat 2 1/2-yr s f 6s	1941	A	98	Sale	96 1/2	95 1/2	68	90 1/2	100

BONDS		Interest	Price	Week's	Bonds	Range	BONDS		Interest	Price	Week's	Bonds	Range	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Period	Friday	Range	Sold	Year	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Period	Friday	Range	Sold	Year	
Week ending Jan. 24			Jan. 24	Last Sale	1918.	1918.	Week ending Jan. 24			Jan. 24	Last Sale	1918.	1918.	
			Bid	Ask	No.	Low	High			Bid	Ask	No.	Low	High
Brooklyn Rapid Tran g 6s	1905	A	65	Sale	65	70	8	79 1/2	88					
1st refund conv gold 4s	1902	J	47	Sale	48	49	0	50	69					
5-yr secured notes 5s	1913	J	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	98 1/2	173	83 1/2	98 1/2					
6-yr 3-yr sec 7 1/2 notes on A 2 1/2	1911	J	75 1/2	Sale	75	80 1/2	173	83 1/2	98 1/2					
3-yr 7 1/2 secured notes	1921	J	80	91 1/2	92	Dec '18		89	92					
Bk City 1st 5s series A	1910-1941	J	80	91 1/2	92	Dec '18		89	92					
Bk Q Co & S con g g 6s	1941	M	77	80	May '18		78	87 1/2						
Bklyn Q Co & S 1st 5s	1941	J	99 1/2	101	May '18		78	87 1/2						
Bklyn U Tel 1st 4 1/2 5s	1935	F	95	97	7 1/2		78 1/2	89 1/2						
Stamford Guar 1st 5s	1949	F	75	88	Dec '18		78 1/2	89 1/2						
King County 1st 5s	1949	F	55	88 1/2	57	Jan '19		80	82					
Stamford Guar 4 1/2 5s	1949	F	56 1/2	72 1/2	62	63	1	63 1/2	65 1/2					
Nassau Elec guar gold 4 1/2 5s	1951	J	58 1/2	80	Dec '18		55	65 1/2						
Chicago Ry 1st 5s	1927	F	80 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	8	80 1/2	88						
Conn Ry & L 1st & ref g 4 1/2 5s	1921	J	89	87 1/2	Nov '18		83 1/2	87 1/2						
Stamford Guar 4 1/2 5s	1921	J	80	89 1/2	Jan '18		85	86 1/2						
Det United Lat con g 4 1/2 5s	1931	J	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	Jan '18		80	80					
St Paul & T 1st 2 1/2 5s	1935	M	84	Jan '18			70	48 1/2	69 1/2					
Ind & Manhat 6s ser A	1957	F	58	Sale	50 1/2	53 1/2	70	14 1/2	25					
Adj Income 6s	1957	F	10 1/2	Sale	15	17 1/2	174	37	99					
N Y & Jersey 1st 5s	1952	F	90	100	87	Oct '18		52	58 1/2					
Incor-Metrop coal 4 1/2 5s	1926	A	39 1/2	Sale	39	40 1/2	466	69	85					
Interboro Rap Tran lat 6s	1906	J	69 1/2	Sale	68 1/2	70 1/2	466	69	85					
Manhat Ry (N Y) con g 4 1/2 5s	1900	A	72	83 1/2	75	Dec '18		73 1/2	81 1/2					
Stamford Guar 4 1/2 5s	1900	A	71	74 1/2	74	74	10	74 1/2	84 1/2					
Manila Elec Ry & L s f 6s	1933	M	75	80	80	July '18		80	80					
Metropolitan Street Ry								80	80					
Bway & 7th Av 1st g 6s	1943	J	76	77 1/2	79	Dec '18		76 1/2	85					
Col & 9th Av 1st g 6s	1903	M	68	70	68	Jan '19		76 1/2	85					
Lex Av & P F 1st g 6s	1903	M	74	74	74	Jan '19		76 1/2	85					
Mt W H El (Chic) lat 6s	1933	F	97	Sale	93 1/2	June '18		54	54					
Mt W H El (Chic) lat 6s	1933	F	97	Sale	93 1/2	June '18		54	54					
Mt W H El (Chic) lat 6s	1933	F	97	Sale	93 1/2	June '18		54	54					
Refunding & exten 6s	1919	J	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	Aug '17		81 1/2	81 1/2					
Minneapolis 1st 5s	1919	J	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	Aug '17		81 1/2	81 1/2					
Montreal Tram lat & ref 6s	1941	J	79	96	97 1/2	July '17		51 1/2	59					
New Orleans Ry & L con 4 1/2 5s	1923	J	72 1/2	74	Aug '17		37 1/2	38 1/2						
N Y Municip Ry lat g 6s	1936	J	45	55	55	5	38 1/2	57						
N Y Ry 1st R E & ref 4s	1942	J	40 1/2	42 1/2	41	42	7	38 1/2	57					
30-year adj Inc 6s	1942	A	13	Sale	12 1/2	14 1/2	23	11	24 1/2					
N Y State Ry lat con 4 1/2 5s	1920	M	61											

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES.						Sales for the Week Shares.	STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	Range for Year 1918.		Range for Precious Year 1917.								
Saturday Jan. 18	Monday Jan. 20	Tuesday Jan. 21	Wednesday Jan. 22	Thursday Jan. 23	Friday Jan. 24			Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest	Highest							
*132	*133	133 1/4	134	*133 1/2	133 1/4	134	134	38	Boston & Albany	122 1/2	Apr 17	146	Nov 22	120	Dec	175	Jan	
70	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	67	69 1/2	67	68	1,048	Boston Elevated	100	37	Jan 2	80	Nov 12	77	Dec	79	Jan
93	93	90	94	90	91	93	92	39	Boston & Lowell	100	80	July 11	104	Nov 20	70	Dec	133	Mar
*30 1/2	31 1/4	30	31	28 3/4	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	630	Boston & Maine	100	10	Jan 23	40	Sept 3	15	Dec	45	Mar
*167	*167	*167	*167	*167	*167	167	167		Boston & Providence	100	150	Apr 15	170	Aug 9	150	Dec	213	Jan
*50	*50	*50	*50	*50	*50	50	50		Boston Suburban Elec.	no par	50	Dec 30	3	June 5	2	July	3	July
*10	*10	*10	*10	*10	*10	10	10		Do prof.	no par	10 1/4	Mar 1	15	June 17	9	June	30	July
									Boston & Wore Elec.	no par								
									Do prof.	no par								
									Chic June Ry & U S Y.	100	25	July 2	147	Apr 17	148	Nov	150	Jan
									Do prof.	100	82 1/2	Apr 18	80 1/2	Dec 19	83 1/2	Dec	108	Jan
									Connecticut River	100	104	Feb 10	125	Nov 15	102 1/2	Nov	140	Mar
									Fitchburg pref.	100	53	Jan 22	55	Jan 3	44	Dec	78 1/2	Mar
									Georgia Ry & Elec stampd.	100	108	Sept 19	110 1/4	Jan 9	110	Dec	153	Jan
									Do prof.	100	70	Oct 3	81	Feb 25	85	June	92 1/2	Jan
									Maine Central	100	77 1/2	June 18	87	Nov 19	78	Dec	100 1/2	Jan
									Mass Electric Cos.	100	93 1/2	Sept 6	7 1/2	May 10	1	Dec	45	June
									Do prof.	100	8 1/2	Jan 27	33	May 10	6	Dec	31 1/2	July
									N Y N H & Hartford	100	37	Feb 25	46	May 29	21 1/2	Sept	62 1/2	Jan
									Northern New Hampshire	100	84	Oct 7	95	Nov 14	90 1/2	Oct	105	Apr
									Old Colony	100	83 1/2	June 14	112 1/2	Dec 9	85	Dec	135	Jan
									Rutland	100	20	Jan 2	25	Jan 2	16 1/2	Dec	84 1/2	Feb
									Vermont & Massachusetts	100	80	Aug 6	90	Oct 4	83	Dec	110	Jan
									West End Street	50	37	Feb 20	50	July 5	34	Dec	50 1/2	Mar
									Do prof.	50	47	Jan 16	62	Apr 1	24	Dec	74	Jan
101	101 1/2	100 1/4	101 1/4	100 1/4	101	100 1/2	101	792	Amer Agricul Chemical	100	78 1/2	Jan 2	106	Oct 18	73	Dec	94 1/2	May
93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	455	Do prof.	100	88 1/2	Jan 2	100	Dec 5	88	Dec	103 1/2	Jan
*70	*70	*70	*70	*70	*70	70	70	300	Amer Pneumatic Service	25	40	July 1	24	Mar 2	1	Dec	2 1/2	Jan
*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	7	7		Do prof.	50	4	Sept 30	15 1/2	Mar 4	7 1/2	Dec	14	Mar
113 1/2	113 1/2	112	112 1/2	111	112	112	112	37	Amer Sugar Refining	100	69	Jan 2	115 1/2	May 15	90	Nov	120 1/2	June
*114	*114	*114 1/2	*115 1/2	*114 1/2	*115	114 1/2	115	51	Do prof.	100	107	June 4	115	Dec 6	105	Dec	121 1/2	Jan
100 1/2	101 1/4	100 3/4	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	1,368	Amer Teleg & Tele	100	90 1/2	Aug 5	109 1/2	Oct 9	96	Dec	128 1/2	Jan
*45 1/2	46 1/4	46	46	45 1/2	46	46	46 1/4	150	American Woolen of Mass	100	45 1/2	Jan 8	60 1/2	May 24	38 1/2	Nov	58	June
95	95 1/2	95	95	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	265	Do prof.	100	90	Jan 3	97 1/2	Dec 11	28 1/2	Dec	100 1/2	Jan
82	82	81	82	81	81	80	80	87	Amoking Manufacturing	100	60 1/2	Jan 2	92	Nov 8	60	Dec	75	July
*80	*81	*81	*81	*81	*81	81	81	25	Do prof.	100	75	Jan 7	82	June 6	75	Dec	97	Jan
*17	*18	*19	*17 1/2	*18	*19	18 1/2	19	379	Amer Metal Construc	100	111	Sept 6	219	Dec 1	105	Dec	144	Dec
*101	*103	*101 1/2	*101 1/2	*99	*101	100	100	50	All Gulf & W T S Lines	100	98	Jan 15	130 1/2	Feb 16	88	Sept	121 1/2	Jan
*65	*65	*65	*65	*65	*65	65	65		Do prof.	100	58 1/2	Jan 17	67 1/2	Nov 20	55 1/2	Feb	66	Jan
194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	870	Booth Fisheries	no par	21	Jan 25	28 1/2	Sept 5				
14	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	777	Century Steel of Amer Inc.	10	10 1/2	May 13	14 1/2	Dec 28				
*12 1/2	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12 1/2	12 1/2	13	11 1/2	Cuban Port Cement	10	11 1/2	Nov 30	17 1/2	May 1	9	Dec	20 1/2	June
*54	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	287	East Boston Land	10	4	Jan 31	5 1/2	May 15	3 1/2	Dec	10	Jan
169	167	167	167	167	168	168	168	28	Edison Electric Illum.	100	134	Jan 21	186	Nov 21	133 1/2	Dec	226	Jan
53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	1,035	Fairbanks Co.	25	27 1/2	June 27	64 1/2	Nov 10				
148 1/2	149	148 1/2	150	147 1/2	148	148	150	100	General Electric	100	123	Jan 19	157 1/2	Nov 9	118 1/2	Dec	170 1/2	Jan
*30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	30	30 1/2	395	Gofer-Pew Fisheries	50	27	Jan 29	35	Aug 30				
*5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	140	Internat Port Cement	50	4 1/2	Oct 10	7 1/2	Oct 23	4	Dec	11 1/2	Jan
*17	*17	*17	*17 1/2	*17 1/2	*17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	5,820	Island Oil & Transp Corp.	10	3	Aug 23	6 1/2	Dec 11				
*9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1,902	McElwain (W H) Ist pref	100	88	Sept 30	93	Nov 13	92 1/2	Dec	102	Jan
82	82	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82	83	83	148	Massachusetts Gas Cos.	100	77 1/2	Jan 15	91 1/2	Nov 13	71	Dec	100 1/2	Mar
*70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	51	Do prof.	100	62	June 17	71	Nov 4	63	Dec	81	Mar
*132 1/2	133	132 1/2	133	131	133	130	132 1/2	42	Mergenthaler Linotype	100	107	Jan 11	147	Nov 14	110	Dec	169	Jan
*92	*92	*92	*92	*92	*92	92	92		New Eng Cotton Yarn	100	88	Jan 16	95	Oct 29	35	Jan	95	Mar
92	93	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92 1/4	90	92	100	New England Telephone	100	82 1/2	July 30	100 1/4	Oct 10	90	Jan	92 1/2	Aug
*53	*55	*52	55	*52	55	50	55	100	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	100	53	Dec 30	69	Jan 2	259	Nov	112	Jan
*120	121	*120	121	121	121	121	121	352	Pullman Company	100	102	Jan 7	130	Nov 13	107	Dec	160 1/2	Jan
50	51	48 1/2	50	50	50 1/2	50	50	10	Raffa Hershe Sugar	50	29	Jan 3	51	Dec 5	23	Dec	46	Jan
*14	*15	*14 1/2	15	*14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15	1,002	Reese-Baker-Hale	10	11	Jan 29	13 1/2	Mar 10	10	Dec	16	Mar
33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4	2,171	Stewart Mfg Corps	100	27	Oct 23	41 1/2	Nov 20				
123 1/2	124 1/4	123	123 1/4	122	123	122 1/2	123 1/2	58	Swift & Co.	100	102	Aug 30	140 1/4	Aug 17	116	Nov	162 1/2	Apr
*52	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	55	54	54 1/2	1,120	Terrington	25	45	Jan 29	55	Dec 12	40	Nov	88	June
163 1/2	164	161 1/2	163 1/2	160 1/2	163 1/2	159	162	1,225	United Fruit	100	115 1/2	Jan 17	160	Dec 30	105	Dec	155 1/2	Jan
45	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45	6,765	United Shoe Mach Corp.	25	38 1/2	July 9	43 1/2	May 28	37 1/2	Dec	58 1/2	Jan
28	28	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	535	U S Steel Corporation	100	25	Aug 29	26 1/2	May 28	25	Oct	30 1/2	Mar
90	91	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	25	Do prof.	100	108	Mar 25	113 1/2	Dec 16	103 1/2	Dec	121	Jan
*114 1/2	115	*114 1/2	115 1/2	*114 1/2	115	114 1/2	115	1,325	Ventura Consol Oil Fields	5	5	Jan 2	9	Nov 5	4 1/2	Dec	8 1/2	Jan
*75	*95	*75	95	*75	85	*75	95		Adventure Con.	25	1 1/2	Jan 27	1 1/2	Jan 25	1	Oct	4 1/2	Jan
*71	72	*71	72	71	72	70	70	195	Ahneck	25	69	Dec 27	86	Nov 12	70	Dec	105	Jan
*34	4	*3 1/2	4	*3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2												

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range for Year 1918 (Low, High). Lists various bond types like U.S. Lib Loan, Am Tel & Tel, etc.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range for Year 1918 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Amer Shipbuilding, Booth Fish com, etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range for Year 1918 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Amer Sewer Pipe, Am Wn Glass Mach, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Complete record of the transactions at the Baltimore Stock Exchange from Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range for Year 1918 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Atlantic Petroleum, Balt Electric, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range for Year 1918 (Low, High). Lists various bonds like Anaostin & Potom, Atlan C L, etc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range for Year 1918 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like American Gas, Baldwin Locomotive, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds—Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range for Year 1918 (Low, High). Lists various bonds like U.S. Lib Loan, 1st Lib Loan, etc.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Jan. 24, 1919, categorized by Stocks, Railroad & Foreign Bonds, State, Mun. & Foreign Bonds, and U.S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Jan. 24, 1919, categorized by Stocks—No. shares, Par value, Bank shares, Govt. bonds, State, mun., &c., bonds, R.R. and misc. bonds, and Total bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore exchanges for the week ending Jan. 24, 1919, categorized by Shares and Bond Sales.

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from Jan. 18 to Jan. 24, both inclusive. It covers the week ending Friday afternoon.

It should be understood that no such reliability attaches to transactions on the "Curb" as to those on the regularly organized stock exchanges.

On the New York Stock Exchange, for instance, only members of the Exchange can engage in business, and they are permitted to deal only in securities regularly listed—that is, securities where the companies responsible for them have complied with certain stringent requirements before being admitted to dealings.

On the "Curb," on the other hand, there are no restrictions whatever. Any security may be dealt in and any one can meet there and make prices and have them included in the lists of those who make it a business to furnish daily records of the transactions.

Table listing Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range since Jan. 1 (Low, High).

Table listing Other Oil Stocks with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range since Jan. 1 (Low, High).

Table listing Mining Stocks with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range since Jan. 1 (Low, High).

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Jan. 24, 1919, categorized by Stocks, with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range since Jan. 1 (Low, High).

Table listing Bonds with columns for Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range since Jan. 1 (Low, High).

\* Odd lots. † No par value. ‡ Listed as a prospect. † Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. † New York r Unlisted. u Not reported. Jan. 18, \$15,000 Sou. Ry. 58, sold at 93 1/2. e There were no sales of S. S. Kresge Co. com. as reported last week. †e When issued. † Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. † Ex-stock dividend.



CURRENT NOTICES.

—William R. Compton Co., 14 Wall St., this city, have prepared a chart, which they are distributing to investors, showing the war record of municipal bonds, with figures of yield tracing market values month by month for the past two years for twenty of the largest cities of the United States. Analyzing the figures the firm concludes: "We find that a high price level was reached in the latter part of January 1917, and the decline which began in the first days of February continued steadily until April 1918. Then the trend turned upward and the higher prices ruled during the remainder of the year that has just closed. The net change for the war period would seem to be about expressed by the difference between the index figures for January 1917 and December 1918, roughly, one-half of one per cent in yield. Compared with rails or public utility bonds, State and municipal securities have exhibited remarkable stability during the war period. The popularity of this type of bond, especially during the period of unsettlement or alarm, is well illustrated by its record since the beginning of the war.

—The Wall Street Division of New York University School of Commerce announces the following courses for the second semester, beginning Feb. 3: Bookkeeping, Principles of Accounting, Practical Economic Problems, Money and Banking, Banking Practice, Foreign Exchange, Investments, Federal Taxes, Railroad Bonds, Marine Insurance, Commercial Law (Agency), Commercial Law (Partnership), Selling Methods in Foreign Trade, Merchant Marine Administration and Operation, Foreign Advertising, Document Technique of Foreign Trade, Charter Parties and Bills of Lading, Foreign Commercial Banking and Far Eastern Trade. Further information may be secured from the director, A. W. Taylor, Room 519, 25 Broad Street, New York City. Telephone, Broad 824.

—On a 5.50% basis, William R. Compton Co., of New York, with Mercantile Trust Co., Mississippi Valley Trust Co., Whitaker & Co. and Kauffman-Smith-Emert Investment Co., of St. Louis, are jointly offering a new issue of \$2,750,000 Arkansas Louisiana Highway District Serial 6% Bonds, falling due annually Sept. 1 1921 to 1939. The bonds are exempt from all Federal income taxes, and are an obligation of a district in the southeastern part of Arkansas, including approximately 675,000 acres of agricultural lands, about 29 towns with a population of 75,000, and some 200 miles of railroad. Value of the lands alone is in excess of \$27,000,000, and assessed valuation of the property taxed for the improvement is approximately \$9,576,718. See adv. in this issue for full information.

—The Poor's Manual Co. and the Moody Manual Co. are being consolidated under the name of Poor's Publishing Co. The new concern will publish for 1919 a consolidated manual combining the best features of both in three volumes, consisting of Poor's Railroad Manual, Moody's Manual of Public Utilities and Moody's Manual of Industrials. The publishing schedule for the three sections will be: Industrials, July 1; public utilities, July 15; railroads, July 31. The free information department, for a number of years a feature of the Moody Manual service, will be continued without extra charge to all manual subscribers.

—The greater part of the issue having been sold, Strong, Sturges & Co. and Colgate, Parker & Co., of this city, are jointly offering for investment, by advertisement on another page, the unsold balance, subject to prior sale, of \$1,005,000 South Porto Rico Sugar Co. 8% cumulative preferred stock at \$107.50 per share and accrued dividend, yielding about 7.35%. Full particulars appear in the advertisement. Descriptive circular will be furnished on request to the bankers.

—Luigi Criscuolo, formerly in the finance division of the United States Railroad Administration, has become associated with Merrill, Lynch & Co., 7 Wall St., this city. Prior to his war work in Washington, Mr. Criscuolo was connected with Redmond & Co., 33 Pine St., this city. Mr. Criscuolo is well known for his newspaper and magazine articles on financial subjects.

—Lawrence L. Schneider, for the past four years on the staff of the "Annalist," and more recently advertising manager of that publication, is now associated with the organization of Rudolph Guenther, Inc., specialists in financial advertising, 25 Broad St., New York City.

—L. B. O'Meara, formerly connected with Dawson & Lyon, and recently returned from the U. S. Navy, has established an unlisted department with the firm of Moys & Holmes, of this city.

—Fred R. Bauer, formerly with Eastman, Dillon & Co., announces that he is now associated with Kissel, Kinlicutt & Co., at 14 Wall St.

—J. Dudley Peterson of the firm of Bull & Eldredge has been admitted as a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes entries like America\*, Amer Exch, Atlantic, Battery Park, Bowers, Broadway/Can, Bronx Boro\*, Bryant Nat., Bryant Park, Bate & Drov, Cant Merc., Chase, Chat & Phon, Chelsea Exch\*, Chemical, Citizens, City, Coal & Iron, Colonial\*, Columbia\*, Commerce, Comm'l Ex\*, Commonwealth\*, Continental\*, Corn Exch\*, Cosmo/lan\*, Cuba (Bk of), East River, Europe, Fifth Avenue, Fifth, First, Garfield, Gotham, Greenwtch\*, Hanover, Harrison, Imp & Trad., Irving (trust certificates), Liberty, Lincoln, Manhattan\*, Mech & Met., Mechanics, Metropolitan\*, Mutual\*, New York\*, New York City, Pacific\*, Park, Prod Exch\*, Public, Seaboard, Second, Sherman, State\*, 23d Ward\*, Union Exch., United States\*, Wash H's\*, Westch Ave\*, Yorkville\*, Brooklyn, Coney Island\*, Greenpoint, Hillaide\*, Homestead\*, Meachand's\*, Mountank\*, Nassau, National City, North Side\*, Peoples\*, Trust Co's., New York, Chambers Trust, Central Union, Columbia, Commercial, Empire, Equitable Tr., Farm L & Tr., Fidelity, Fulton, Guaranty Tr., Hudson, Irving Trust, Law Tit & Ty, Lincoln Trust, Mercantile Tr. & Deposit, Metropolitan, Mutual (Westchester), N Y Life Ins & Trust, N Y Trust, Scandinavian, Title Gu & Tr, Transatlantic, U S Mtg & Tr, United States, Westchester, Brooklyn Tr., Franklin, Hamilton, Kings County, Manufacturers, Peoples, Queens Co.,

New York City Realty and Surety Companies

Table listing realty and surety companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes entries like Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, Bond & M G, Casualty Co., City Investing, Preferred, Lawyers Mtgo, Mtgo Bond, Nat Surety, N Y Title & Mortgage, Realty Assoc (Brooklyn), U S Casualty, U S Title Guar, West & Bronx Title & M G.

Quotations for Sundry Securities

Large table listing various securities with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes sections for Standard Oil Stocks, RR. Equipments, Ordnance Stocks, Tobacco Stocks, Public Utilities, and Short Term Notes. Lists companies like Anglo-American Oil, Atlantic Refining, Penn-Mer Fuel, Prairie Oil & Gas, Prairie Pipe Line, Solar Refining, Southern Pipe Line, South Penn Oil, Southwest Pa Pipe Lines, Standard Oil (California), Standard Oil (Indiana), Standard Oil (Kansas), Standard Oil (Kentucky), Standard Oil (Nebraska), Standard Oil of New Jer., Standard Oil of New York, Standard Oil (Ohio), Swan & Finch, Union Tank Line, Vacuum Oil, Washington Oil, Aetha Explosives, American & British Mtg, Atlas Powder, Babcock & Wilcox, Bilas (E W) Co, Canada Edys & Yorgings, Carbon Steel, Lat. pref., Colt's Patent Fire Arms, duPont (E D) de Nemours & Co, Debutene stock, Eastern Steel, Empire Steel & Iron, Hercules Powder, Niles-Bement-Pond, Penn Seaboard Steel, Phelps-Dodge Corp., Scovill Manufacturing, Thomas Iron, Win Repeat Arms, Hercules Powder, Niles-Bement-Pond, Penn Seaboard Steel, Phelps-Dodge Corp., Scovill Manufacturing, Thomas Iron, Win Repeat Arms, Great West Pow, Mississippi Riv Pow, North N States Pow, Pacific Gas & Elec, Pub Ser Corp, Rem Arms U M C S, Southern Ry, Utah Sec Corp, W House El & M, Wheelers Rep Arms, American Brass, American Chicle, American Hardware, Amer Typofounders, Borden's Cond Milk, Cellulose Company, Columbia Graphoph Mfg, Cresport, Texas Co, Havana Tobacco, Internat'l Bank, Internat'l Salt, Internat'l Silver, Loblitz Valley Coal Sales, Ota Elevator comm, Remington Typewriter, Common, 1st pref, 2d pref, Royal Baking Pow, Storer Manufacturing, Texas Pac Coal & Oil, W House Churn & Co.

\* Banks marked with a (\*) are State banks. † Made at auction or at stock Exchange this week. ‡ Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. † New stock.

\* Per share. † Basis. ‡ Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. † New stock / Flat price. n Nominal. ‡ Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. ‡ Ex-dividend of 25%.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS

The following table shows the gross earnings of various STEAM roads from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from Jan. 1 to and including the latest week or month. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various railroads like Alabama & Vicksburg, Ann Arbor, etc.

AGGREGATE OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: \*Weekly Summaries, Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %; \*Monthly Summaries, Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %.

Includes the former Canadian Northern, the Inter-colonial and other Government owned lines.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the second week of January. The table covers 12 roads and shows 29.19% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Second Week of January, 1919, 1918, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Ann Arbor, Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, Canadian National Railways, etc.

For the first week of January our final statement covers 13 roads and shows 22.80% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: First Week of January, 1919, 1918, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Previously reported (10 roads), Duluth South Shore & Atlantic, etc.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings with charges and surplus of STEAM railroad and industrial companies reported this week:

Table with columns: Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Grand Trunk of Canada, Jan 1 to Nov 30.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITY COS.

Large table with columns: Name of Road or Company, Latest Gross Earnings, Jan. 1 to Latest Date. Rows include Adirondack El Pow Co, Alabama Power Co, Amer Power & Lt Co, etc.

Table with columns: Name of Road or Company, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Puget Sd Tr. L & P, Republic Ry & Light, Richmond Lt & RR, etc.

a Now covers only the lines east of York Beach, Me.; in the first four months of 1917 covered also the lines west of York Beach, Me. b Includes all sources. c Earnings given in milreis. d Includes consistent or subsidiary companies. e Decrease in gross earnings due to the omission this year of the Texas State Fair, to the influenza epidemic and to the reduction in the number of troops at army camps.

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Rows include Brazilian Tr. L&P, Ltd, Colorado Power Co, Kan City Home Tel. Co, etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c Given in milreis.

Table with columns: Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Rows include Citizens Gas & Fuel, Colorado Spgs (Col) Lt, Heat & Pow Co, etc.

Table with columns: Company Name, Date, Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Includes companies like Internet System, Lancaster (Pa), Leavenworth, Lockport, Richmond, Union Gas & Elec Co, The Wilkes-Barre Co.

\* Operation suspended twenty-four (24) days during October 1918 on account of the strike.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Annual, &c., Reports.—The following is an index to all annual and other reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies published since Dec. 28.

This index, which is given monthly, does not include reports in to-day's "Chronicle."

Full-face figures indicate reports published at length.

Table listing various companies and their report pages. Includes Steam Roads, Electric Roads, Miscellaneous Companies, and a list of companies like Chesapeake & Potomac, Chesapeake & Delaware Canal, etc.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1918. Including Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay Ry. and Algoma Cent. Terminals, Ltd. Table with columns: Description, Amount.

ALGOMA CENT. & HUD. BAY RY. CO. BAL. SHEET JUNE 30 1918.

Table showing Assets and Liabilities for Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay Ry. Co. as of June 30, 1918.

Total each side \$28,063,747. Contingent liabilities in respect of French Government tax on bond coupons, amount unknown in respect of (prior to scheme) participation in Charbonnages du Kant Syndicate, 25,000 francs.

ALGOMA CENTRAL TERMINALS, LTD., BAL. SHEET JUNE 30 1918.

Table showing Assets and Liabilities for Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd. as of June 30, 1918.

The remainder of Mr. Taylor's statement, relating to Algoma Steel Corp., was cited in V. 103, p. 273 (Lake Superior Corp.)—V. 107, p. 1669, 1431, 904.

Interborough Consolidated Corp., New York.

(Report for the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1918.)

Pres. Theodore P. Shonts on Jan. 21 1919 wrote in subst.:

Suspension of Dividend.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Co., which is controlled by your company through the ownership of \$33,912,800 of the capital stock out of a total issue of \$35,000,000, found it necessary, on account of war conditions, to reduce the dividend payable July 1 1918 to 2 1/2%, which is on the basis of 10% per annum. In view of this action, the directors of your corporation were obliged to suspend the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% upon its preferred stock, inasmuch as dividends at the rate of 10% per annum upon the Interborough Rapid Transit stock are required to meet interest on the Interboro-Metropolitan 4 1/2% bonds, taxes and other incidental expenses.

Contract with City.—In its contract with the city dated March 19 1913, the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. agreed to merge its existing subway lines with such portions of the enlarged system as the city officials decided to award to it for equipment and operation, and to furnish approximately one-half of the estimated construction cost of the new subway lines, the city to furnish the balance. It was estimated that the company and the city would have to supply about \$58,000,000 each for construction. The Interborough Company agreed in addition to furnish funds for the cost of equipment, originally estimated at \$22,000,000.

At that time no one thought of a world war and the enormously increased costs of constructing and equipping new subways, and of operating those already built. Most careful calculations then made, based on a five-cent fare and pre-war conditions, indicated that under normal circumstances, the preferential and the interest on the company's investment would be quickly met, and that a return on the city's investment would also be realized.

Even after the opening of the war in Europe matters were progressing favorably, and just prior to the entry of this country into the war a re-examination of the earlier estimates of the probable earning power of the new system warranted the conclusion that the deficits during the lean period immediately following the opening of the new subways, would be about one-third of the amount originally anticipated.

Effect of U. S. Entrance into War.—Then came our entry into the war. The costs of everything mounted higher and higher. It became necessary in order to complete the Interborough a part of the contracts to raise about \$40,000,000 in addition to the \$160,000,000 originally borrowed. This was done by the issue of short term notes, dated Sept. 1 1918, aggregating \$39,416,000, secured by \$61,587,000 of the First & Refunding Mfgs. bonds as collateral. This, of course, increased greatly the fixed charges payable for interest and sinking funds, and in addition operating costs soared.

Materials and supplies have increased from 50% to 300%, while the total amount of wages (for operation and maintenance) at the rates of pay in effect Sept. 10 1918 is \$6,250,000 a year greater than the amount would be at the wage rates paid at Jan. 1 1916. War conditions have established wage rates which the company has been obliged to meet, and the Government has set prices for the most important materials which it is obliged to pay. On the other hand, the rate of fare is still limited to 5 cents.

In place of earning the returns calculated, large deficits have arisen and losses must be sustained. Provision must be made to meet these deficits.

Surplus Funds Decrease.—The Interborough Rapid Transit Co. had accumulated a cash surplus of more than \$10,000,000 out of which to take care of operating losses during the initial years. This, however, is no longer adequate, and it is rapidly being exhausted.

The investments for surplus account have suffered with all other securities and while the surplus on the books on June 30 1918 was \$18,662,977, that sum could not be realized in cash at this time. A considerable portion of it represents advances to other companies to keep them in condition to render service to the public. Those companies cannot repay at this time because they have no means of raising the money.

Application for Increased Fares.—Similar emergencies have been met by an increase of fare in about 400 communities. The American Electric Railway Association reports that increases have been granted in 90 out of 178 cities with a population of over 40,000 each, and in cities of 100,000 population or over increased fares have been granted, or are pending, in 63 out of 67.

The Government has met the needs of the steam railroads by increasing both passenger fares and freight rates and has urged local authorities to care for the credit and efficiency of their public utilities as vital to the nation's welfare.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Co. has petitioned to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to permit the fare to be raised to 8 cents, a rate sufficient, it is estimated, to meet the increased costs due to the war, to meet the preferentials, to assure the company's credit, and to return to the city a sum sufficient to meet the interest on its bonds issued for subway purposes.

The subway deficits of the city can be met in only one of two ways: either a higher fare (throwing the burden upon the people who actually get the benefit of the service, which includes 500,000 to 600,000 daily visitors or suburban residents who do not live in New York and who do not help pay her taxes) or by taxation which will fall upon the already overburdened real estate owners, and result in increased rents and increased costs of living generally to all the people who work and spend their incomes in New York.

Contrary to popular but mistaken impression, the proposed increase of fare would not increase the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.'s profit over that provided for in the original contract. But it would enable the Interborough Company to meet its obligations as well as help its credit, and too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of maintaining the credit of the electric railways as a vital part of the nerve structure of the nation's business.

Algoma Cent. & Hudson Bay Ry.—Algoma Eastern Ry.

(Financial Statement of Jan. 10 1919.) Alex. Taylor, Secretary of the Lake Superior Corporation, in half-yearly statement to the shareholders of that company, issued as of Jan. 10 1919, says, regarding these railways (compare V. 107, p. 806, 902, 1388):

Outlook.—The President of the Railway companies reports that the coming of peace has worked a change in the general conditions under which the railways operate, and that there may be a difficult period, following the cessation of freight traffic in munitions and war materials, during the gradual readjustment of Northern Ontario industries on a peace basis. For the past two years large expenditures have been made in repairs to and maintenance of track and equipment. Considerable new mining and lumbering developments are contemplated in the territories served. While, therefore, the immediate future is not clear there is every reason to expect that the new problems of traffic and operation will be adequately met and dealt with.

Earnings for Last Half of 1918.—The net earnings of both railway companies for the six months ending Dec. 31 1918 show an improvement over the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 1917.

Earnings for Year 1917-18.—In the annual report which was issued to the shareholders for the fiscal year ended June 30 1918 (V. 107, p. 806, 902, 1388), only an estimate of the earnings of the Algoma Central Ry. and Algoma Central Terminals for the year to June 30 1918 was given, on account of the fact that up to the time of issuing the report the railway company's accounts for the period referred to had not then been finally adjusted. These accounts have now been received and a copy is appended hereto. From the joint net earnings shown, the Algoma Central Ry. management paid a full 5% interest on the Algoma Central Terminals bonds and 2% on the railway's own bonds for the year to June 30 1918, the payment on the railway's bonds being the first payment in respect of these bonds since June 1 1914.

Negotiations as to Guaranty.—Negotiations are still proceeding in connection with the corporation's guaranty of the interest on the Algoma Central Ry. and Algoma Central Terminals bonds and in this connection it is fully expected that your directors will have something definite to report at an early date.

\* Found in V. 107.

In New York City this vast responsibility primarily rests upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The authorities, we consider, are under a moral obligation to maintain the parity of the carfare. It has depreciated fully 50%.

**Situation of Surface Lines.**—As regards the surface traction company, the New York Railways Co., the principal objection raised to increasing the fare has been that the rentals of the leased lines are too high. We can only reply to this by saying that the aggregate net rental paid during the fiscal year ended June 30 1918 (\$1,621,944) for the leased lines is exactly 7 1/2% upon the aggregate stocks and bonds (\$21,912,144) in the hands of the public at the end of that year; that an appraisal by Ford, Bacon & Davis of the actual property belonging to the owners of the leased lines devoted to street railway operation shows that it is worth \$32,073,070, and that the property not used for transportation purposes is \$328,501, or a total of \$32,401,571.

The net rental above stated is therefore 5.05% of the value of the property devoted to street railway operation and 5% of the total value stated; that there is no legal way by which the operating company can compel the owners to reduce the rentals. Even if the operating company should lose possession of the leased lines and they be returned to their owners, the public will certainly have to pay a return for that use greater than 5% of the value of the property at the service of the public. There can be nothing saved to the public, therefore, by a forced return of the leased lines to their owners. (See New York Railways on a subsequent page.)

**Outlook.**—If the public authorities shall continue to maintain their present position of refusal to increase the rate of fare and the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. shall find itself unable to realize upon its accrued deficits an amount sufficient to enable it to carry it through the lean period as extended by the conditions due to the war, they will have violated the spirit of the city's contract with the Interborough Company; they will have destroyed its credit and by that act shut off all future investment of private capital necessary for the development of the city's transportation, and they will not have advanced by a day the city's right to operate the property.

Furthermore, the city will then have to meet the interest and sinking fund on its own investment either by borrowing against its own accumulated surplus or by taxation. If it pursue the same course as to its entire dual subway investment of \$250,000,000, its annual charges will be at least \$13,333,333.

**INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.**

Table with 3 columns: Calendar Years, 1918, 1917. Rows include Divs. on I.R.T., Interest and dividends on securities owned, Interest on loans, bank balances, etc., Total, Deduct—Int. on \$67,825,000 Inter-Metr. 4 1/2% collateral trust bonds, Int. on advances from Bankers Trust Co., Interest on bills payable, Sinking fund on Int-Metr. 4 1/2% coll. trust bonds, Administration and general expenses, Taxes, Total deductions, Surplus available for dividends, Previous surplus carried forward, Total, Divs. on pref. stock, Appropriation for reduction of amount advanced by Bankers Trust Co., Total surplus as per balance sheet below.

**GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.**

Table with 3 columns: 1918, 1917. Rows include Property and securities, Interboro-Metrop. 4 1/2% collateral trust bonds for sinking fund—June 1 1915, Purchase of Int-Metr. 4 1/2% coll. trust bonds for sinking fund subsequent to June 1 1915, Cash, Bills (\$500,000) and acc'ts rec. (\$10,421) in 1917 U. S. Liberty bonds, Accrued interest and dividends, Special deposits to meet uncollected dividends on preferred stock, Total, Liabilities, Declared capital for carrying on the business of the corporation as provided in Consolidation agreement of April 23 1915, Preferred stock, Common stock, New York law at \$5 per share, Interboro-Metr. collateral trust 4 1/2% bonds, Bankers Trust Co., Acer. int. on Int-Metr. coll. 4 1/2% bds., not due, Preferred dividends (see contrs.), Taxes acer., Bills (\$580,000) & acc'ts. (\$15,978) pay'ble in 1917, Reserves—Sk. fd. on Int-Metr. coll. 4 1/2% bonds, Res'v. from income used for (a) the retirement of Int-Metr. 10-yr. 6% coll. notes of Jan. 1 1915, (b) used for reduction of amount advanced by Bankers Trust Co., June 29 1916, Surplus balance as per income account above, Total.

The report contains the five months' statement of earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., which was published in V. 108, p. 78; also the five months' statement of earnings of the New York Railways Co., which will be found on a subsequent page of this issue.—V. 108, p. 78.

**Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.**

(Report Continued and Petition of Receiver Garrison.)

The text of the first (preliminary) report of Receiver Lindley M. Garrison was cited at some length last week (p. 264), together with the comparative income accounts for the five months ending Nov. 30 1918 and 1917 both for the B. R. T. proper and the company's entire system, the latter showing the per cent of increase or decrease for each item, a significant tale of advancing costs and charges for the later period.

Below are given in somewhat condensed form the more important of the other tables contained in the Receiver's report. The special interest in these tables lies in the fact that they show the position as to earnings and also as to assets and liabilities of each of the constituent parts of the system, whereas the company's annual reports published from time to time in the "Chronicle" have been accustomed to present merely the combined income account and consolidated balance sheet of the entire system. (Compare V. 107, p. 691, 703.)

In his petition to the Court for authority to borrow money and issue receiver's certificates (see news item on a subsequent page). Receiver Garrison says in substance:

**Power Contract.**—Under contract of June 5 1917 between the Transit Development Co., now merged with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., the latter is under obligation for a period of ten years following the installa-

tion and operation of two large turbine units to furnish power for the railroads of the New York Consolidated and Municipal companies in the Borough of Brooklyn and partly in the Borough of Queens.

The above contract was approved by the P. S. Commission under Art. 38 of subway contract in order that the construction of power houses might be suspended for ten years. A similar contract was entered into at the same time between the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the New York Municipal and New York Consolidated companies for the furnishing of power in Manhattan. The effect of these contracts was to save several million dollars of investment to the New York Municipal Railway Corp. by utilization of the existing power facilities as proposed to be enlarged.

Until the sale of power under this B. R. T. contract begins, provision is made for the continuance of the previous pooling agreements between the companies of the B. R. T. System dated July 1 1908, as modified May 1 1911 and Jan. 17 1914.

The demand for additional power thus placed upon the B. R. T. Co. necessitated additional generating facilities to the extent of approximately 100,000 k. w. capacity (133,000 h. p.), of which 30,000 k. w. has been heretofore installed and 70,000 k. w. remain to be installed. The Brooklyn City RR. Co. had a power plant, with water front, at Kent and Division avenues, Brooklyn, adjacent to the principal power house owned by the B. R. T. Co. Its generating units, however, were obsolete. The B. R. T. Co. has expended several hundred thousand dollars in reconstructing and enlarging these power facilities and will still be required to expend approximately \$2,986,000, of which about \$1,754,000 will be upon property owned in fee by the Brooklyn City RR. Co. and covered by the lease of that company to the Brooklyn Heights RR. Co. In pursuance of this work, the old power house has been largely dismantled and the old units removed.

**Legal Status of Power Plant Expenditures.**—The property of the Brooklyn City RR. is subject to a 999-year lease made by that company as of Feb. 14 1893 to the Brooklyn Heights RR. Co. Said lease provides: "The lessor further covenants and agrees that in the event of the expiration of this lease or of other sooner termination thereof it will pay to the lessee the actual cost of all property, extensions, branches, additions, improvements and equipments made, acquired and paid for by said lessee out of its own funds for use in connection with the operations of the railroads of the lessor," and that upon such payment all said property, extensions, &c., "shall be and become the property of the lessor." The property of the Brooklyn City RR. Co. is also subject to the two mortgages made by it.

"The power house expenditures made and being made upon this property of the Brooklyn City RR. Co. are for the account of the Brooklyn Heights RR. Co., lessee. Under the terms of its lease, title to such of said work as consists of extensions, additions, betterments and improvements remains vested in the Brooklyn Heights RR. Co. until the expiration or prior termination of the lease and until payment therefor is made by the Brooklyn City RR. Co. as provided in the lease."

The property owned by the B. R. T. Co. as successor of the Transit Development Co., upon which part of said power house construction is located, is subject to the following liens: (1) Agreement of March 29 1907 between Transit Development Co., B. R. T. Co. and Central Trust Co., as trustee of the First Refunding Mtge. of B. R. T. Co., dated July 1 1902, to secure certificates of indebtedness of the Development Co. heretofore acquired and deposited under said First Refunding Mortgage, (2) Indenture of July 24 1918 between Transit Development Co., the trustee under said First Refunding Mortgage and B. R. T. Co., to secure the First Refunding Mortgage bonds.

**Necessity for Immediate Purchase of 250 Surface Cars.**—On Feb. 3 1917 the P. S. Commission entered an order which on Dec. 19 1918 was followed by a court mandamus and writ, directing the purchase of 250 surface cars by the following lines: Brooklyn Heights RR. Co., 135; Nassau Electric RR. Co., 92; Brooklyn Queens County & Suburban RR. Co., 10; Coney Island & Brooklyn RR. Co., 13. These are the cars payment for which will be made out of the money that the receiver asks to borrow.

**Alteration of Cars.**—In addition to the purchase of the first 50 of said cars (already ordered), the estimate of \$710,000 includes \$200,000 for the reconstruction and vestibuling of 105 surface cars for use as leaders to trailers, which are to be purchased now. The total cost of this work is estimated at from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per car. Said estimate also includes \$85,000 to cover the remaining cost of altering 101 centre-entrance type of cars so as to permit of the operation in train of two cars.

**Financial Guarantees.**—The acquisition of the cars for the surface lines would ordinarily be financed through the purchase by the B. R. T. Co., at par, of demand certificates of indebtedness of the surface railroad companies equal in face amount to the actual cost of the cars. These certificates the Transit Co. would assign to the trustee under its Consol. & Ref. Gold Mtge. of 1918, against the delivery to it of bonds issued thereunder, equal in principal amount to the actual cost or fair value, whichever might be less, of the certificates of indebtedness. Under this arrangement title to the cars would vest directly in the surface railroad companies, and would be held by them in trust to secure their respective certificates of indebtedness of affording the Consolidated & Refunding Gold Mortgage under which they are pledged a first lien thereon.

Subject to the prior liens of said certificates of indebtedness, the cars acquired by each of the surface railroad companies would, upon the acquisition thereof, fall under the liens of the respective surface line mtges. In case the court should authorize the issuance of receiver's certificates in payment for the purchase of these 250 cars, it is assumed that they might be kept out from the lien of the mortgages by the receiver taking title to such cars, and issuing receiver's certificates with a first lien thereon until paid for either by the B. R. T. Co. itself or by the constituent companies, the latter, in the meantime to pay an adequate rental therefor.

**Interest Payments on Elevated RR. Bonds.**—Under Art. 49 of Contract No. 4 with the City of New York, the lessee is allowed a preferred deduction of \$3,500,000 per year out of receipts and out of this preferential lien is required to "pay interest charges on obligations representing capital investment (preceding the date of this contract) in the existing railroads." The interest payable Feb. 1 1919 on the Kings County Elevated and Brooklyn Union Elevated RR. bonds, which interest it is proposed to meet out of the sum to be borrowed by the receiver, represents interest on such investments, and therefore come within this provision of the contract.

Annexed hereto (see tables below—Ed.) is a statement showing the earnings of the New York Consolidated RR. Co. for the five years ending June 30 1918, from which it would appear that said company has always earned a very substantial surplus over and above the interest due on the above mentioned Elevated RR. bonds. Our attention is advised that but for the use of funds arising from the Consolidated RR. Co.'s earnings to meet capital expenditures there would be sufficient funds at hand at the present time out of earnings to pay this interest due on Feb. 1.

Your petitioner is also advised that there can scarcely be any question that in the future the earnings of the New York Consolidated RR. Co. will be sufficient to provide the interest upon the said Elevated bonds.

**Purchase of 100 Subway Cars.**—W. S. Menden, Chief Engineer, advises that on account of the increase in traffic, and in view of the fact that additional lines are to be placed in operation during the present year, orders should be placed immediately for at least 100 additional steel subway cars, each of which is estimated to cost a minimum of \$18,000 and a maximum of \$25,000. These additional cars should be available for service before the winter season of 1919-1920. The acquisition and use of these cars will undoubtedly add materially to the net earnings of the New York Consolidated RR. Co., lessee of this property.

**Additional Requirements above the \$16,900,000.**—In addition to the aforesaid estimated \$16,900,000, the New York Municipal Railway Corp. will, prior to Jan. 1 1920, be required to arrange for additional steel cars for delivery in 1920, and if the city makes reasonable progress in connection with the completion of unfinished lines, definite arrangements will have to be made by the Railway Corporation for furnishing the line equipment for the 14th Street-Eastern Line and other misc. items of equip. of the RR.

Moreover, if the city makes a definite determination with reference to the plan to be followed for completing the third-tracking of the Fulton St. line, the company must make arrangements for completing this work. The total amount involved, exclusive of cars, will be approximately \$4,000,000, very little of which, if any, will be required during 1919. At the appropriate time it will be necessary to seek the additional funds.

**Bank Loans.**—In addition to the aforesaid requirements, the B. R. T. Co. has outstanding bank loans of \$3,850,000, secured by collateral. The loan of \$250,000 from the People's Trust Co., and the loan of \$500,000 from the City Exchange Bank, matured on Jan. 16 1919, and, owing to lack of resources, no steps have been taken by your petitioner to pay the interest due at that time on said loans or to make provision for the renewal thereof. Certain of said banks have requested your petitioner to furnish them with additional collateral for said loans pursuant to the provisions of the agreements under which the loans were made.

The War Finance Corporation, under the provisions of the arrangement by which it furnished approximately \$17,000,000 to the company, in con-



Table with 4 columns: Bklyn. Heights RR. Co. 5 Months, Year, Nassau Elec. RR. Co. 5 Months, Year. Rows include Total street railway revenue, Operating expenses and taxes, Non-operating income, etc.

N. Y. CONSOLIDATED RR. CO. (ELEVATED AND DEPRESSED LINES AND CITY SUBWAYS), OPERATIONS FOR NOV. 1918 AND PERIOD AUG. 1 1913 TO NOV. 30 1918.

Table with 4 columns: November 1918, Aug. '13 to Nov. '18, etc. Rows include Passenger revenue, Miscellaneous revenue, Total revenue, Deductions—Rentals, Taxes, etc.

\*The "city's interest charges," as above shown, include "the interest paid by city on cost of construction plus sinking fund at rate of 1% per ann."

New York Consolidated RR.—Results for Five Years ending June 30 1918.

Table with 5 columns: 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14. Rows include Income over exp. & taxes, Income over bond int., etc.

\*The bond interest here deducted includes the interest on Brooklyn Union Elev. RR. bonds, Kings County Elevated RR. bonds and Sea Beach Ry. bonds.

SUB. COMPANIES' GENERAL BALANCE SHEETS NOV. 30 1918.

Table with 4 columns: Bklyn. Hts. RR. Co., Nassau Elec. RR. Co., etc. Rows include Cash, Assets with affil. cos., Int. & divs. rec., etc.

Bklyn. Hts. RR. Co., Nassau Elec. RR. Co., etc. (continued)

Table with 4 columns: Bklyn. Hts. RR. Co., Nassau Elec. RR. Co., etc. Rows include Cash, Assets with affil. cos., Int. & divs. rec., etc.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO. GENERAL BAL. SHEET NOV. 30 1918

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Construction & equipment, Investment account, Pledged investments, etc.

\*Other interest includes interest on loans of constituent companies, \$130,821; banks and trust cos., \$43,317; account "Liberty Loan," \$2,923.

See also digest of text of Receiver Garrison's report and comparative income accounts of B. R. T. Co. and the entire system for 5 mos. ended Nov. 30 1918, in V. 108, p.263, 267.

Lehigh Valley Transit Co. (Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30 1918.)

Pres. H. R. Fehr at Allentown, Jan. 13 1919 wrote in subst:

Results.—Total gross earnings increased \$145,071, or 15.5%; total operating expenses, including taxes, increased \$593,200, or 32.2%; and the net divisible income decreased \$105,281, or 23.2%. War conditions and heavier taxes were responsible for the large increase in operating expenses...

Table with 4 columns: 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper. expenses & taxes, Net earnings from oper., etc.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows include Assets, Liabilities, etc.

\*Accumulated dividends on preferred stock have been unpaid for approximately three years and nine months.—V. 108, p. 268.

Weyman-Bruton Company, New York. (Results for 10 Months ending Oct. 31 1918.)

For the first 10 months of 1918 the company reports to the New York Stock Exchange (see a subsequent page):

Table with 4 columns: 10 mos. end. Oct. 31 '18, 6 mos. end. June 30 '18, Year 1917, etc. Rows include Income Account, Net earnings, Preferred dividends, etc.

\*In March 1918 a stock dividend of 20% was declared on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16, to take the place of the quarterly distribution usually paid April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1. A regular quarterly cash dividend of 2 1/4% was paid on the common shares Jan. 2 1919.

BALANCE SHEET, OCT. 31 AND JUNE 30 1918.

	Oct. 31.	June 30.		Oct. 31.	June 30.
<b>Assets—</b>			<b>Liabilities—</b>		
Plant, good-will, &c.	5,982,110	5,912,938	Preferred stock	4,688,100	4,600,000
Supplies, &c., at cost	3,966,479	3,634,502	Common stock	5,530,000	4,500,000
Securities of subsidiary, &c., cos.	2,783,758	1,363,126	Prof. div. payable		80,500
Cash	1,218,997	997,353	Provision for adv. int., disc., &c.	3,700,621	2,863,597
Bills receivable	4,301,100	4,070,257	Bills payable	4,177,950	2,713,616
Accts. receivable	680,810	778,164	Accts. payable	118,178	104,800
			Surplus	1,108,114	2,033,837
Total	19,313,265	16,756,340	Total	19,313,265	16,756,340

Union Stock Yds. Co. of Omaha, Ltd. (So. Omaha, Neb.)

(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30 1918.)

EARNINGS, &C., FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30.

Statistics—No.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Rec'rs of stock—Cattle	1,993,366	1,719,822	1,431,304	1,218,342
Hogs	3,429,533	2,796,596	3,116,820	2,642,973
Sheep	3,385,696	3,016,831	3,170,908	3,268,279
Horses and mules	29,212	22,779	27,486	41,679
Shipments—Cattle	812,116	702,539	585,496	516,283
Hogs	885,970	792,866	791,849	629,536
Sheep	1,891,565	1,562,341	1,223,963	1,317,203
Horses and mules	20,139	30,894	25,042	38,755
Gross earnings	\$3,710,180	\$2,840,755	\$2,335,524	\$2,065,523
Gross expenses	2,911,345	1,993,183	1,424,665	1,363,922
Net earnings	\$798,835	\$847,572	\$910,858	\$701,602
Depreciation		\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Res'v for future constr.		50,000	150,000	150,000
Dividends	(8%)599,704	(8)599,704	(8)599,704	(6)440,778
Total deductions	\$599,704	\$799,704	\$899,704	\$599,778
Surplus	\$199,131	\$147,868	\$11,151	\$101,824

BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 30.

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
<b>Assets—</b>			<b>Liabilities—</b>		
Real estate & plant	9,400,512	9,226,510	Capital stock	7,496,300	7,496,300
Accounts receiv.	88,415	137,832	Bonds	700,000	700,000
Supplies	256,388	110,204	Depreciation res'v	982,677	833,075
Liberty bonds	428,349	206,403	Accounts payable	7,779	
War Savings etcs.	866		Contingent res'v.	20,360	23,101
Prepaid insurance and interest	35,049	38,034	Reserve for taxes	60,524	30,136
Cash	32,185	238,510	For future constr.		200,000
			Surplus	1,074,213	674,283
Total	10,331,754	9,957,494	Total	10,331,754	9,957,494

Capacity for live stock, 40,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs, 80,000 sheep, 1,500 horses and mules.—V. 106, p. 1125.

Savage Arms Corporation.

(Statement of Stockholders' Protective Committee.)

The committee mentioned on a following page reports in sub-:

**Organization.**—The original Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Co. was chartered in 1915 with \$1,500,000 6% bonds, \$500,000 7% first pref. stock, \$500,000 8% 2d pref. stock and \$3,000,000 com. stock authorized, of which \$2,500,000 was presently issued and outstanding. The company owned and operated a plant for the manufacture of guns, mounts, drop forgings, pressed steel parts, &c., at Sharon, Pa. The plant was carried on its books at approximately \$2,550,000 besides an item of "good will, &c." of about \$1,300,000.

**Purchase of Savage Arms.**—In Dec. 1915 the company made a contract to purchase the entire plant and assets of the Savage Arms Co., of Utica, N. Y., a corporation having a capital of \$1,000,000, all of which was common stock, and then engaged in the manufacture of Lewis machine guns for the British Government. In order to finance the purchase at a price of approximately \$6,750,000, the common stock of the Driggs Co. was increased from an authorized amount of \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 (\$6,500,000 being presently issued for this purpose and being offered to the Driggs shareholders at \$125 a share.—V. 101, p. 2074, Ed.) and \$1,000,000 being retained for conversion of the 2d pref. stock and other purposes.

**Present Capital Stock.**—About one-half of the 2d pref. stock has been so converted and the total issued and outstanding common stock of the Driggs-Seabury Co. (now known as the Savage Arms Corporation) amounts to approximately \$9,250,000, of which amount about 12,500 shares have now been acquired by the company and retained in its treasury, leaving a balance of outstanding common stock of about \$8,000,000 (V. 107, p. 1750).

**Dividends.**—The directors on or about Feb. 1 1916 declared and paid for the period of Jan. 15 to March 1 1916 a dividend of 2 1/2% on the common stock, and later, for March 1 to June 1 1916, 5% on such stock. The reported earnings, however, for 1916 actually amounted to \$3,200,883, after deducting bond interest, instead of the expected \$6,500,000 (see V. 101, p. 2074) and of this amount \$2,425,127 was appropriated to reserves and of the balance available for surplus account, \$775,756, all but \$35,491 was expended in the dividends above mentioned, and the small requirements of the first and second preferred.

On Aug. 29 1916 the management announced the passing of all dividends on the common stock, and no dividends thereon were paid until June 15 1917, when a distribution of 1 1/2% quarterly was made, which has since been paid quarterly.

**Earnings.**—The reported earnings for 1917 after bond interest amounted to \$5,164,119, of which amount all but \$1,495,119 was appropriated to reserves and taxes. The last-mentioned item was at a higher rate than for 1916 on account of the so-called excess profits tax. Dividends amounted in that year to \$459,147 and surplus was increased to \$1,238,757 by \$1,035,971 (V. 106, p. 1339).

The reported earnings for the first nine months of 1918, after bond interest, amounted to \$7,055,127, of which \$5,906,201 was appropriated to "reserves for State and Federal taxes and special depreciation," and but \$735,631 was added to surplus, after dividends (V. 107, p. 1750).

The results for the period of 2 1/2 years since the increase in capital on or about Jan. 1 1916 to Sept. 30 1918, may be summarized as follows: The total reported earnings after bond interest have amounted to \$15,420,129, of which \$178,047 has been disbursed in first and second preferred dividends, \$1,434,520 or 47% of total earnings, has been paid to the common stockholders, and at the end of this period the accumulated surplus for nearly three years amounted to but \$1,807,094. The balance has been appropriated to reserves, special depreciation and taxes. This policy, commendable to a certain point, becomes manifestly unfair to the common stockholders when carried to extremes.

**Assets, &c.**—The following figures [of Oct. 31 1918—Ed.] are submitted for your information [for Dec. 31 1917 see V. 106, p. 1339]:

Assets (Other than Plant, Pat'ls, &c.)	Liabilities (Excl. Common Stock):
Cash	First preferred stock
Accounts receivable	Second preferred stock
Inventories at cost	Bonds
Liberty bonds and certifs. of indebtedness	Accounts payable
Investments	Deferred liabilities
Invested in and advanced to affiliated companies	Dividends payable
Deferred assets	Taxes for State & Federal
	Reserve for add'l comp'n.
Total	Total

Excess of assets over liabilities \$7,814,267  
Common stock, par value \$8,048,000

These figures do not comprehend the operations or earnings for Nov. and Dec. 1918, for which period earnings are conservatively estimated at \$1,250,000.

The above assets exclude the following items:  
Plant—balance Dec. 31 1915, \$3,950,213; additions and extensions, \$5,446,369; total, \$9,396,583; less depreciation and amortization, \$5,094,204; balance \$4,302,378  
Patents, &c. (including cost of Savage Arms Co. stock), \$7,142,248; less amortization, \$5,014,102; balance \$1,228,146

Officials of the company have stated that inventories are liquid and represent almost entirely work in process for U. S. Government account and will be worked up into finished product for the Government or paid for at not less than inventory cost.

**Future Policy, and Prospects.**—The stockholders are now confronted with the vital problem of the future of the company and should consider carefully what shall be its policy; whether a new business should be attempted or a liquidation and distribution in full or in part of its assets. The management apparently intends to use the accumulated assets or at least the major part of them to attempt to fill up the plants, which will become idle when Government requirements are fully met, with some sort of peace business, although it is admitted and is evident that this will be exceedingly difficult on account of the enormous expense of these plants to take care of war requirements (compare annual report, V. 106, p. 1905).

It is unnecessary to point out the uncertainties surrounding conditions to-day, or the hazards to which the liquid assets, accumulated during the war period, may be subjected by such a course. The only idea in increasing the common stock in December 1915 was to provide funds to engage in purely war work, i. e., the manufacture of Lewis machine guns, and now that the war is over and this activity gradually ceases, the stockholders themselves should decide the future policy.

It is evident that the old pre-war business of the Savage Arms Co., in sporting rifles, pistols, &c., at its best, will not show earnings sufficient to pay dividends on the present outstanding stock, inasmuch as the old Savage Arms Co., prior to the Lewis gun period, had a capital of but \$600,000 and for only a few years prior had been able to pay 6% thereon, while the old Driggs plant at Sharon, prior to its expansion in December 1915, showed little if any actual profit.—V. 108, p. 177, 84.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

(Preliminary Statement for Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31 1918.)

Substantially the following official statement was issued on Thursday, following the declaration of the quarterly dividends noted below:

**Profits, &c.**—For the year 1918 preliminary statements, partly estimated and as yet unaudited, show (1) value of total shipments, \$448,000,000; (2) earnings (prior to deduction for depreciation and amortization and taxes), \$32,000,000; (3) net earnings, after such deductions (including the necessarily large charges for depreciation and amortization due to the abnormal conditions resulting from the war), \$18,000,000, representing 21% on the common stock after payment of dividends on the two preferred stocks. The net earnings represent a profit of but 3 1/2% on the shipments for the year, practically all of which were to the U. S. Govt. and its allies.

**Additions.**—During the year there was expended for extensions to plant \$27,866,000, leaving \$20,000,000 to be expended during the year 1919 to complete the corporation's construction program. This expenditure is mainly for the completion of the commercial steel plant at Sparrows Point, Md., which when completed will result in making productive new and additional steel capacity, representing an investment of \$50,000,000. This will give to the corporation an annual capacity for steel output of more than 3,000,000 tons with finishing plants of sufficient capacity to convert this entire tonnage into commercial products, thus completing our provision for the great reduction in Government orders and the practical cessation of the manufacture of munitions.

**Unfilled Orders.**—The present uncertainty as to the policy of the Government regarding cancellation of some of our contracts makes it impossible to state accurately the amount of unfilled orders on the books as of Jan. 1 1919. After deducting orders definitely canceled by the Government and making liberal allowances for others, we have any reason to expect will be canceled, there will remain unfilled orders of from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000.

**Outlook for 1919.**—Included in these unfilled orders is a large amount of shipbuilding work for both the Navy Department and Emergency Fleet Corporation. While the returns on shipbuilding contracts are but a small percentage on the cost, the large volume of this business should insure substantial aggregate earnings for the coming year and afford an element of stability to the operations of the corporation independent of the business conditions in the general steel trade.

It is our opinion that for the immediate future there will be no large buying movement in the steel market. The whole country must stop and take an account of stock, so to speak, and start anew, putting our whole economic structure on a normal peacetime basis. We should then see again a period of unusual prosperity supported by an era of construction.

**Financial.**—The finances of the corporation are in good condition. Funds for plant improvements were provided by the nota issue of last summer (V. 107, p. 293, 405, 747), and all other requirements for the present year, including maturities of existing obligations, are provided for.

**Dividends.**—In view of the earnings for the past year and the generally satisfactory condition of the business of the corporation, the directors declared dividends for the current quarter on the common stock, both "A" and "B," of 1 1/2% regular and 1 1/2% extra, in addition to the full yearly dividends on both classes of the preferred stock.

The dividends on the 7% non-cumulative pref. stock and on the 8% cumulative pref. stock are payable April 1, July 1, Oct. 1 1919 and Jan. 2 1920 to holders of record on March 12, June 16, Sept. 15 and Dec. 16 1919, and the dividends, both regular and extra, upon the common and class "B" common stock are payable April 1 1919 to holders of record Mar. 12 1919.

**Bethlehem War Work.**—The board received the following summary of information Bethlehem's already made public at Washington regarding war work:

Bethlehem Shipments During the European War to Our Govt. and Its Allies.

Finished guns	3,579 guns
Forgings for guns (shipped for assembling in other plants and arsenals, largely in France), 63,027,197 lbs., equivalent in finished guns to about	11,000 guns
Finished gun carriages, limbers and other vehicles	7,582 vehicles
Finished naval gun mounts	599 mounts
Complete field gun ammunition	18,477,876 rounds
Projectiles for ammunition	1,710,579 projectiles
Air-tube forgings for torpedoes	9,517,311 pounds
Armor plate	69,409,533 pounds

This represents, as we are reliably informed, about the following percentages of the entire output of the country during the period of the war: Finished guns, 60%; gun forgings, 65%; complete ammunition, 40%.

At the close of the war our shipments of gun forgings to the French (who were finishing and assembling guns for our army) were sufficient for about 900 guns per month; and our shipments of ammunition to foreign Governments reached 1,000,000 rounds per month.

**Shipbuilding.**—Meanwhile the shipbuilding plants have been busily engaged on work for the navy and for the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Since the U. S. Government's declaration of war, we have delivered an aggregate of 625,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping, representing about 22% of the output of the entire country during this period.

During the past year the corporation has delivered to the navy, in addition to 16 submarines, 26 torpedo-boat destroyers, more than one-half of the deliveries by all of the shipbuilding plants of the country, and have launched and fitted out for early delivery 36 additional destroyers.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

[As nearly accurate as may be, using above meagre data for 1918.]

Calendar Years—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Orders on hand (text) say	\$25,000,000	\$33,808,759	\$93,374,249	\$75,432,895
Gross sales	\$448,000,000	\$298,979,531	\$126,284,555	\$146,513,798
Manufacturing profits	\$2,000,000	\$7,468,654	\$6,631,022	\$2,212,408
Bond, &c., interest		\$8,746,982	\$7,775,552	\$2,342,596
Depreciation, &c.	\$36,000,000	\$17,911,841	\$14,350,785	\$1,716,000
Taxes		\$13,489,294	\$4,918,703	\$4,391,000

Net earnings	16,000,000	27,320,477	43,593,969	17,762,812
8% pref. dividends	(8)2,400,000	(2)594,480		
Preferred dividends (7%)	1,043,560	1,043,560	1,043,560	1,043,560
Common dividend	(10)1,486,200 (7 1/2%)	2,000,000 (30)445,800		
Common "B" divs.	(10)4,458,600 (7 1/2%)	333,950		
Red Cross dividends		594,480		

Balance, surplus \$6,611,540 10,143,417 38,091,808 16,719,252

x The "total shipments" are shown in 1918 contrasting with "gross sales and earnings" in years 1915 to 1917.  
V. 108, p. 173, 82.



GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

**Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—Federal Advances.**—Federal advances to this company's subsidiary, the Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry., in December aggregated \$500,000, this being the total for the year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32)—V. 108, p. 266.

**Aurora Elgin & Chicago RR.—Earnings.**—

Results for November and 11 Months ending Nov. 30.

	1918—November—	1917	1918—11 Months—	1917—
Total earnings	\$177,454	\$175,788	\$1,952,758	\$1,995,777
Oper. expenses & taxes	164,179	133,110	1,694,245	1,434,302
Net earnings	\$13,275	\$42,689	\$258,513	\$561,475
Interest	38,569	35,612	400,408	392,891
Balance	df. \$25,294	\$7,056	df. \$141,895	\$168,584
Reserves, depreciation and amortization	7,115	6,868	76,412	72,508
Balance	def. \$32,409	\$358	def. \$218,307	95,976

**Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Dividends—Common Stock on 4% Basis.**—The directors on Wednesday declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2% on the preferred stock and a dividend of 2% on the common, both payable March 1 to holders of record Jan. 28. These declarations were made without any mention of their payment being dependent upon the approval of the Director-General, which was presumably obtained in advance.

The board on Dec. 18 1918 declared from surplus earnings a dividend of 2% on the common stock to be paid on Feb. 1 1919 to stockholders of record Dec. 28 1918, provided the necessary funds should be received from the Government on account of compensation on or before that date. It was then officially explained that said declaration was in lieu of the semi-annual dividend which would ordinarily have been declared payable Sept. 1 last, the declaration of which was deferred. The total dividends declared for the year 1918 upon the common thus aggregated 4 1/2%, as against 5% per annum from 1915 to 1917, both inclusive. Compare V. 107, p. 2374.

Of the dividends just declared the preferred dividend is described as "for the six months ending Dec. 31," while the common 2% was "declared from the surplus earnings of the company."

**Possible Government Aid.**—

A press dispatch from Washington on Jan. 23 states that while some details may yet have to be worked out, it is believed that the War Finance Corporation will assist the company in refinancing its short-term obligations of about \$22,000,000, which mature on Feb. 1.—V. 108, p. 266.

**Binghampton Railway, Binghampton, N. Y.—Fares.**—

Judge Kay in the United States District Court at Binghampton, N. Y., has issued an order permitting Receiver W. G. Phelps to ask the P. S. Commission for authority to increase fares to 6 cents.—V. 107, p. 1481.

**Birmingham Ry., Light & Power Co.—Receiver.**—

Upon petition filed by the American Cities Co., Lee J. C. Bradley has been appointed receiver for this company and Birmingham Tidewater Co.—V. 107, p. 905.

**Boston Elevated Ry.—Litigation.**—

Representative James J. Mellen and others filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court at Boston on Jan. 21 in which they declare that the dividends authorized by legislative Act under the trusteeship are unreasonable and unconscionable, and the Act establishing the trusteeship unconstitutional as a whole.

The petitioners seek to enjoin State Treasurer Burrell from paying to the Elevated trustees on July 1 next about \$4,000,000 to meet a deficiency in the operating expenses of the company as authorized by the Act providing that trustees operate the road for ten years.

**Wage Scale—Trustee Resigns.**—

The War Labor Board, acting as arbiters in the wage dispute of the employees of this company, have approved a scale of increased wages providing that employees of the first class shall receive 55 cents an hour, of second class 50 cents and third class 45 cents. The company is given until March 1 to make back payments to employees from Nov. 16 last on this scale.

Galen L. Stone has resigned as trustee on account of his health.—V. 108, p. 267, 76.

**Brooklyn City RR.—New Power Plant.**—

See Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 108, p. 170.

**Brooklyn East. District Terminal.—Federal Advances.**

Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$300,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).

**Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Receiver's Report.**—

See "Financial Reports" above and also in last week's "Chronicle," p. 263.

**Stockholders' Committee.**—

In view of the receivership, the committee named below is calling for deposits of the company's capital stock under the terms of a protective agreement dated Jan. 2 1919 up to 3 p. m. March 3.

Copies of a circular letter addressed by the committee to the stockholders may be obtained from the depository, the sub-depository or the Secretary of the committee.

**Committee.**—Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman; Charles A. Boody, Frederick H. Eckler, Seward Prosser, Galen L. Stone, Frederick Strauss and Everett R. Swozy, with Chellis A. Austin as Secretary, 115 Broadway, N. Y.; and Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, 61 Broadway, N. Y., and Cullen & Dykman, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn, as counsel.

**Depositories.**—Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., 115 Broadway, N. Y., depository; People's Trust Co., 181 Montague St., Brooklyn, sub-depos.

**Receiver Applies for Leave to Borrow Money and Issue Receiver's Certificates.**—

Receiver Garrison on Jan. 22 applied to the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York for authority to borrow sums aggregating \$16,859,357 for purposes below stated, of which \$2,333,834 is required immediately and the remainder, it is understood, within the next 12 or 15 months. He further asks that "he may be authorized to borrow upon the credit of the receivership estate the requisite amount of money to be employed for the objects and purposes herein set forth," and "if necessary, to issue receiver's certificates in order to procure the said funds, in such an amount, in such denominations and series, maturing at such times, bearing such rate of interest, and secured by such lien or liens as to the Court may seem best."

Under "Financial Reports" on a preceding page will be found further particulars covered by the receiver's application and also his reasons for believing that in 1920 still additional steel cars will be required and a further \$1,000,000 will or may be needed for line equipment on the 14th St.—Eastern subway, third tracking on Fulton St. Elev., &c.

Requirements for Which Receiver Would Borrow \$16,859,357.

(1) \$6,458,833 for Account of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.

(1) To provide for enlargement of power station facilities	\$2,986,321
(2) To provide for 50 add'l surf. cars already contracted for, and improvements to existing equipment, approximately	710,000
(3) To purchase and equip 200 additional surface cars to comply with court orders affecting additional surface car equipment, from \$1,500,000 to	2,000,000
(4) Taxes now due and payable (add int. from Nov. 1 1918)	\$7,512
(5) For work done and in progress in replacement of storage and dock facilities, approximately	50,000
(6) To pay audited vouchers for operation and unpaid payrolls and supply accounts incurred in operation within four months prior to the receivership, approximately	625,000
(7) \$1,947,992 for Account of the New York Consolidated Railroad Co.	
(2) Taxes not in litigation (add int. at 7% from Nov. 1 1918)	308,817
(8) Payment to tort claimants in connection with the Malbone St. accident, approximately	1,100,000
(9) Int. due Feb. 1 1919 on 1st M. bonds of Kings Co. Elev. RR.	140,000
(10) Int. due Feb. 1 1919 on Bklyn Union Elev. RR. Co. 1st M.	399,175
(3) \$8,452,532 for Account of the New York Municipal Railway Corp.	
(11) Payment of purchasing agent's orders	971,820
(12) Payment of purchasing agent's orders in connection with the Brighton Beach line	174,351
(13) Amount of outstanding obligations covered by existing formal contracts	3,782,813
(14) Additional contracts to be entered into within next sixty or ninety days for construction and equipment and miscellaneous expenditures, say	1,000,000
(15) Taxes not in litigation (add int. at 7% from Nov. 1 1918)	23,548
(16) Purchase of 100 add'l subway cars, say from \$2,000,000 to	2,500,000
<b>Total requirements</b>	<b>\$16,859,357</b>

**President Resigns.**—Col. Timothy S. Williams has resigned as President both of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. and its subsidiary, the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, effective Jan. 31, giving as his reason that he feels the need of a long rest. It is understood that Col. Williams will for the present retain his position as President of the several surface lines.—V. 108, p. 267, 263.

**Canadian Northern Ry.—Sale of Equipment Trust 6% Gold Certificates.**—

Wm. A. Read & Co. announce, by advertisement on another page, the sale at a subscription price for 1919 maturity, 6% basis, and all other maturities a 6 1/2% basis, an issue of \$7,500,000 Equipment Trust 6% Gold Certificates, Series B 1919, issued under the Philadelphia plan. Dated Jan. 1919. Total authorized, \$7,500,000; due in semi-annual installments of \$375,000 each, July 1 1919 to Jan. 1 1929, inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000 e. The company agrees to pay the normal U. S. income tax up to 2% if exemption is not claimed by the certificate holder. Divs. J & K, at the office of the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, trustees.

Data from Letter of Pres. D. B. Hanna, Dated Toronto, Jan. 18 1919.

**This Issue.**—The certificates are to be issued under the terms of a trust agreement to be dated Jan. 1919, between the Canadian Northern Ry., Canadian Northern Rolling Stock, Ltd., and the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Philadelphia, trustee. The certificates shall be issued by the trustee for an amount not exceeding \$7,500,000, which is less than 70% of the cash contract cost of the trust equipment.

Under the provisions of the statutes of Canada, the rentals payable by the company under the lease of the equipment rank as a working expenditure of the railway and constitute a claim against the railway company's earnings prior to both principal and interest of all its mortgage debt.

**Security.**—The certificates are secured by the following new standard equipment for the Canadian Northern System: 2,555 40-ton steel under-frame box cars; 285 40-ton steel frame flat cars; 40 consolidation locomotives; 100 30-ton wooden stock cars; 15 40-ton steel tank cars; 10 six-wheel switching locomotives. Title to all equipment remains vested in the trustee clear and unencumbered for the benefit of the certificate holders.

The cash contract price of the rolling stock is \$10,716,914, of which the company makes an initial cash payment of \$3,216,914, or 30%. This considerable initial cash equity is increased by payments of 10% of these certificates each year beginning July 1 1919, so that within three years over 50% of the contract cost of the equipment will have been paid. This equipment was ordered a considerable time ago at prices materially lower than those since prevailing in the U. S. for rolling stock of a similar character. The certificates are further secured by assignment to the trustee of a lease of the equipment to the company which is obligated to pay rentals, sufficient to enable the trustee to retire as due the total issue of these certificates, with dividends and charges.

**Guaranty.**—This guaranty is endorsed on each certificate: "The Canadian Northern Ry. for a valuable consideration guarantees the prompt payment by it to the trustee of the par value of the within certificate and of the dividends thereon according to the terms of said certificate and the dividend warrants thereunto attached."

**Government Ownership.**—Though the ownership of all of the \$100,000,000 capital stock of the railway is vested in the Dominion of Canada as a national asset, its management and operation continue under the control of the corporation with practically the same officers as have heretofore operated the property. The board of directors, selected by the Government, is representative of the most substantial commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of Canada.

**Total Equipment Issues.**—On Jan. 1 1919 the company had outstanding unamortized equipment obligations of only \$15,141,000. Its equipment purchases have aggregated \$68,542,721 since 1903, a total of \$53,401,721 having thus been paid in cash and in retiring equipment obligations.

**Insurance—Replacement.**—The company as lessee is required at its own cost to maintain the rolling stock in a good state of repair, and also to keep the equipment fully insured.

**Refunding of English Loan.**—

The London Stock Exchange has allowed dealings in this company's issue of £1,250,000 5% notes, due Aug. 2 1921 (Series "B"), guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion Government of Canada.

Upon inquiry, the "Chronicle" is informed that this issue is in effect a renewal of an English loan of like amount which had matured. The issue was handled entirely in London. Further data another week also in.—V. 108, p. 267.

**Canadian Northern Western Ry.—Offering of Bonds**

Guaranteed by Province of Alberta.—The Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., Toronto, &c., is offering at a price to yield 5 3/4% a block of the 4 1/2% First Mtge. coupon bonds of this company a part of the Canadian Northern system, guaranteed, p. & i., unconditionally by endorsement by the Province of Alberta, Canada.—V. 105, p. 2364.

**Carbon Transit Co.—Sold.**—

Representatives of the holders of this company's \$100,000 Second Mtge. bonds on Jan. 20 purchased for \$5,000, the assets, &c., of the company.—V. 106, p. 1688.

**Central Railroad of New Jersey.—Federal Advances.**—

Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$1,250,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32)—V. 106, p. 2648, 2345.

**Chicago Elevated Ry.—Fare Decision.**—

Judge Baldwin in the Circuit Court at Chicago has denied the petition of the municipal authorities for an injunction to restrain the company from charging a 6c. fare.—V. 107, p. 2184.

**Chicago & Milwaukee Electric RR.—Litigation Ends.**—Judge Landis in the U. S. District Court at Chicago on Jan. 20 directed Special Master in Chancery Charles B. Morrison to pay \$2,432,698 to the holders of 4,000 bonds of this company. The payment represents \$608.17 on each bond of the par value of \$1,000. This action of the Court brings to a conclusion the bankruptcy case which has been in the Court for nearly six years.—V. 102, p. 2235.

**Chicago Peoria & St. Louis RR.—Overdue Coupons.**—The semi-annual interest on the \$2,000,000 Prior Lien 4½% bonds, which for the preceding 2½ years had been paid about six months late, just preceding the expiration of the grace period was finally defaulted last year, the September 1917 being paid (at Liberty Nat. Bank, N. Y.) about March 1, 1918, but the coupon of the latter date still remaining unpaid at the present time.—V. 108, p. 267.

**Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Settlement of Litigation with Colorado & Southern Ry. in re Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. at 60% or \$4,000,000, Payable in 6% Pref. Stock at Par—Gives Ownership Outright of Half Interest in Last-Named Road.**—At the offices of the Ch. R. I. & Pac. Ry. Co. it was announced yesterday that the company had concluded a settlement of its litigation with the Colorado & Southern Ry. Co. growing out of certain contracts entered into in 1906 and 1914, whereby it agreed to purchase from the Colorado & Southern a half interest in the Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. The official announcement adds:

The Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. line, extending from Fort Worth and Dallas to Houston and Galveston, was constructed for the purpose of affording both the Rock Island and the Colorado & Southern an outlet from their terminals in north Texas to the Gulf ports. The Rock Island receiver in 1915 disaffirmed these contracts and the Colorado & Southern brought suit in the Supreme Court of New York to enforce them.

A settlement has been agreed upon whereby the Colorado & Southern will accept in cash 60% of the amount due on the contract, which, under the final decree in the Rock Island receivership, would be payable in full in 6% preferred stock at par, such as was paid to all other general creditors of the Rock Island.

This will involve the payment of some \$4,000,000 and the Rock Island will own outright a half interest in the Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. and will have a permanent outlet to the Gulf ports, which will be of great value in the event of the return of the roads to private operation. The total cost of the Trinity & Brazos Valley road is now in excess of \$11,000,000.—V. 108, p. 267.

**Chicago St. Paul Minn. & Omaha Ry.—Dividend.**—A semi-annual dividend of 3¼% has been declared on the preferred stock, 2½% on the common, both payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Feb. 1, provided that the company shall have then received from the Federal Administration sufficient money therefor either by way of advancement on just compensation or otherwise.—V. 108, p. 267.

**Chicago South Bend & Northern Indiana RR.—Fares.**—This company has filed a petition with the Indiana P. S. Commission for an increase to 2¼ cents a mile from the basic passenger rate of 2½ cents, as effective now. Despite the fact that the company received permission from the Commission last June to increase its basic rate to 2¼ cents from the old basic of 2 cents, the company says it had a deficit of \$161,339 in the first seven months of 1918.—V. 107, p. 603.

**Chicago Union Station Co.—Bonds.**—This company has applied to the Illinois P. U. Commission for permission to issue \$6,150,000 of its series B First Mtge. gold bonds. The issue is to be made for the purpose of completing the construction of the Chicago Union Passenger Station.—V. 107, p. 1836.

**Cincinnati Findlay & Ft. Wayne Ry.—Claims.**—Master Commissioner Frank H. Shaffer gives notice that all holders of claims against the receiver or otherwise are required to file them forthwith with the Master Commissioner prior to May 1, 1919.—V. 107, p. 2475.

**Cleveland Union Terminal Co.—Particulars.**—Referring to the adoption by the city of Cleveland of the ordinance providing for the erection of a new union station in Cleveland, the "Engineering News Record" says:

The new union station scheme developed from a project to build a station for the Cleveland & Youngstown RR., into which were later drawn the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Erie, the B. & O., and the Nickel Plate, which latter had bought the Cleveland & Youngstown RR. The latter station was originally planned as a stub-end terminal lying south and west of the Public Square, and embraced freight terminals farther south.

When plans for this passenger station were submitted early in 1918 to the United States RR. Administration it was suggested by the Regional Director that the plan be changed from a stub-end to a through-passenger station, with interurban electric terminal facilities, and that all the railroads entering the city be brought into the scheme. Later in 1918 the various railroads concerned came to an agreement to this end, and a report recommending a grand union station for all the railroads was adopted. This report brought about the introduction of the ordinance which has just been voted upon (Jan. 8).

Although reports come to the effect that the new station will be immediately started, as a matter of fact there remain a number of difficulties, partly financial and partly legal, which have to be overcome before actual construction will be started.—V. 108, p. 267.

**Colorado & Southern Ry.—Litigation Settled.**—See Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. above.—V. 108, p. 267.

**Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry.—Default—Committee.**—Default having occurred in the payment of the Jan. 1 interest on the First Mtge. 5% bonds, due Jan. 1, 1930, the below named committee has consented to act for the protection of the bondholders and urges deposits with the Central Union Trust Co., N. Y., prior to Mar. 1, 1919. (See adv. pages).

**Committee.**—James Timpson, Chairman, 2nd V.-Pres., Mutual Life Ins. Co., N. Y.; Robert Struthers, Jr., Wood, Struthers & Co., N. Y.; Livingston E. Jones, Pres., Savings Fund Society of Germantown and Its Vicinity, Philadelphia, with Emerson W. Judd, Secretary, 5 Nassau St., N. Y.; Masten & Nichols, Counsel, 49 Wall St., N. Y.—V. 108, p. 170.

**Columbus Railway, Power & Light Co.—Officers.**—Charles L. Kurtz has been elected President of this company to succeed Samuel G. McMeen, who has also retired as a director. Samuel Ungerleider has been elected Vice-President. Compare V. 108, p. 267, 77. The new directors are R. H. Platt, A. S. Hammond, Walter B. Beebe, Emil Klesewetter, Samuel Ungerleider and F. R. Huntington. Mr. Huntington was chosen to succeed Adolph Theobald, whose death occurred recently. The retiring directors are Clarence M. Clark, R. S. Warner, Samuel G. McMeen, E. R. Pomerene and Carl J. Hoster. Those who held over are Charles L. Kurtz, D. Meade Massie, Norman McD. Crawford, W. C. Willard, W. A. Gill and E. K. Stewart.—V. 108, p. 267, 77.

**Conestoga Traction Co.—Fare Decision.**—The Pennsylvania P. S. Commission on Jan. 17 rendered a decision holding that the increase in rates from 5 to 6c. by this company are not reasonable.—V. 106, p. 395.

**Cumberland Valley RR.—Consolidation.**—See Pennsylvania RR. below.—V. 105, p. 1577.

**Denver Tramway Co.—Seven-Cent Fares Set Aside.**—The Colorado P. U. Commission on Jan. 15 suspended that part of its order of Dec. 17 which granted a 7c. fare to the company and authorized the additional charge of 1c. for transfers. The increased rates were put

into effect Dec. 26 and continued until yesterday, when the company voluntarily restored the 6c. fare following a Supreme Court decision in the telephone rate case.—V. 108, p. 77.

**Detroit United Railroad.—Employees, &c.**—The National War Labor Board has handed down a decision ordering this company to retain in its employ women now serving as conductors. The employees of the company had demanded the discharge of the women employees of the company. A press dispatch from Detroit states that informal discussion is being held with a view to arranging some sort of terms looking toward the sale of the company's property to the city.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Evansville & Ohio Valley RR.—Successor Company.**—See Evansville Railways below.

**Evansville Railways.—Receiver's Sale.**—William H. McCurdy, Alfred F. Karges and Marcus S. Sonntag, representing the bondholders, on Jan. 18 purchased the properties of this company operating traction lines from Evansville, Ind., to Mt. Vernon, Rockport, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., for \$335,000. A press dispatch to the Cincinnati "Enquirer" says: "The purchasers will turn the properties over to the Evansville & Ohio Valley RR., incorporated recently, to operate the lines. The new company will petition the Indiana Legislature and Congress for permission to build a traction and wagon bridge across the Ohio River six miles above this city. It is announced that the company also will build the extension from Henderson to Owensboro, the survey of this extension having been completed some time ago. It is said that both the bridge and extension probably will be completed within the next two years." Compare plan, &c., in V. 107, p. 2287.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Ft. Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Co.—Fares.**—This company has filed a petition with the Indiana P. S. Commission for permission to increase its street car fare from 5 to 6 cents in Ft. Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette, Wabash and Peru and to increase its interurban basic rate from 2½ cents to 2¾ cents a mile.—V. 107, p. 1192.

**Gilmore & Pittsburgh RR.—Federal Manager.**—The jurisdiction of Federal Manager E. E. Caddin of the Union Pacific and others has been extended over this co.'s property.—V. 99, p. 1508.

**Great Northern Ry.—Equipment Company Stock.**—See Great Northern Equipment Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Gulf & Ship Island RR.—Federal Advances.**—Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$200,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 1837, 802.

**Gulf Texas & Western Ry.—Federal Manager.**—This company has been added to the jurisdiction of Federal Manager J. L. Lancaster, with headquarters at Dallas, Tex.—V. 99, p. 406.

**Hocking Valley R.R.—Federal Advances.**—Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$2,392,000, making a total of \$2,892,000 for such advances in year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 2476, 1747.

**Illinois Central RR.—Bonds.**—The Illinois P. U. Commission has granted this company permission to issue \$20,000,000 15-year 5½% secured gold bonds and \$10,640,000 refunding mtge. 4% gold bonds for the purpose of discharging obligations of the company.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Interborough Rapid Transit Co., N. Y.—Fares, &c.**—See Interborough Consol. Corp. above.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Interstate Railways, Phila.—Provision for Coupon.**—See United Power & Transportation Co. below.—V. 108, p. 171.

**Kalamazoo Lake Shore & Chicago Ry.—Contract.**—See Lacrosse & Southwestern Ry. below.—V. 103, p. 239.

**Kansas City Southern Ry.—Dividend Paid.**—The dividend of \$1 on the pref. stock declared payable Jan. 15, 1919 to holders of record Dec. 31, 1918 has been paid with the approval of the Director-General, the stock being quoted ex-dividend on Jan. 17.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Kansas City Terminal Ry.—Federal Advances.**—Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$400,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 2008, 1919.

**Knoxville (Tenn.) Railway & Light Co.—Wage Increase.**—The War Labor Board has granted an advanced wage schedule as follows: 36 cents for the first six months; 38 cents for the next three months, and 40 cents for the time thereafter. It is the same as that prevailing in Memphis. The award is retroactive from Aug. 3, 1918.—V. 107, p. 501.

**Lacrosse & Southwestern Ry.—Short Line Contract.**—Co-operating contracts have been signed by the Railroad Administration with the following short-line railroads: Lacrosse & Southwestern; Condersport & Port Alleghe; Pittsburgh Lisbon & Western; Kalamazoo Lake Shore & Chicago, and the Paris & Mt. Pleasant RR. For standard form of contract, see page 235 in last week's issue.—V. 80, p. 222.

**London & Lake Erie Traction Co.—Possible Operations.**—A press report states that this defunct company may again be in operation under a new management, negotiations toward this end, it is understood, being under consideration.—V. 107, p. 1579.

**Los Angeles & Salt Lake RR.—Federal Advances.**—Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$1,175,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 1837.

**Los Angeles & San Diego Beach Ry.—Discontinuance.**—The California RR. Commission has granted this company permission to discontinue its railway service, having been shown that receipts from operation are insufficient to pay operating expenses.—V. 107, p. 1101.

**Mahoning & Shenango Ry. & Lt. Co.—Fares—Director.**—Beginning Jan. 16 this company's lines in Youngstown, O., were brought under the new service-at-cost system. Under the new ordinance there is included the abolition of tickets, which heretofore have been sold six for 25 cents or 25 for \$1. Free transfers will not be issued and the new system will start with a straight 5-cent fare and 1-cent charge for transfers, with automatic increase of a stabilizing fund of \$100,000. Provision for ticket sales at higher and lower points in the fare schedule is provided. Tickets now in the hands of patrons will be redeemed. Albert E. Turner has been elected a director.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Memphis Street Ry.—Receiver.**—President T. H. Tuttwiler and Frank S. Elgin on Jan. 20 were appointed receivers for this property upon petition of the American Cities Co., the controlling corporation.—V. 108, p. 268.

**Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.—Fare Situation.**—The Wisconsin Railroad Commission has announced that no decision regarding this company's application for increased fares can be rendered before Feb. 1, the date of the expiration of the temporary settlement between the company and its employees.—V. 108, p. 171.

**Mississippi Central RR.—Federal Advances.**—Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$102,500, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 802, 402.

**Missouri & North Arkansas RR.—Federal Advances.**—Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$150,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 2290.

**Missouri Okla. & Gulf Ry.—Jurisdiction—Federal Adv.**—This company's property has been placed under Federal control and added to the jurisdiction of Federal Manager L. Kramer. Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$255,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 106, p. 607.

**Montreal Tramways Co.—Financing.**

It is stated that arrangements are almost complete for the financing of this company's issue of about \$5,000,000 2-year Collateral Trust gold notes maturing April 1 next. It is stated that these will be paid for in full by part of the proceeds of a new issue, this time for \$7,300,000 of similar notes, but bearing 6½% instead of 6% interest and running for five years in place of two years.—V. 107, p. 1579.

**Mt. Washington Street Ry., Pittsburgh.—Int. Payment**  
See Pittsburgh Railways below.—V. 80, p. 222.

**New Bedford & Onset Ry.—Proposed Fare Increase.**

The Massachusetts P. S. Commission was to hold a hearing Jan. 16 on a proposed increase of fare. The new rate, which was to go into effect on Jan. 11, was suspended one month.—V. 107, p. 2376.

**New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.—Deposits of Bonds Called for—New York Trust Co. Now a Depository.**—The bondholders' protective committee, the chairman of which is R. S. Hecht, President of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans, by advertisement on another page, is calling for deposits of the 4½% General Mortgage Gold Bonds and eight issues of underlying bonds with the New York Trust Co., of N. Y. City, depository, or any one of the three New Orleans depositories.

This bondholders' protective committee as enlarged consists of—R. S. Hecht, Chairman, Pres. Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, Crawford H. Ellis, Vice-Chairman, V.-Pres. Whitney-Central Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans.

Joseph P. Henican, capitalist, New Orleans.  
George W. Dodge, V.-Pres. Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans.  
Paul H. Saunders, Pres. Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans.  
Arthur M. Huger, Pres. New Orleans Stock Exchange, New Orleans.  
Mortimer N. Buckner, Pres. The New York Trust Co., New York.  
Albert Breton, V.-Pres. Guaranty Trust Co., New York.  
See full statements, V. 108, p. 165, 272, 269.

**New York Railways Co.—Earnings—Fares.**

Results for Five Months Ended Nov. 30,		Inc. or Dec.	
1918.		1917.	
Gross operating revenue	\$4,618,972	\$5,387,330	-\$768,359
Operating expenses	\$3,536,676	\$3,513,243	+23,433
Taxes	518,882	421,866	+97,016
Income from operation	\$563,414	\$1,452,221	-\$888,807
Non-operating income	219,366	249,013	-29,646
Gross income	\$782,780	\$1,701,234	-\$918,454
Int. on underlying bonds, rentals, &c.	1,082,522	1,107,544	-18,022
Int. on First Real Est. & Ref. 4% bds.	301,059	301,203	-144
Net income	def. \$607,802	\$292,486	-\$900,288
Operating per cent.	76.57%	65.21%	+11.36%
Passengers carried (revenue)	92,395,309	107,035,984	-15,240,675

See Interborough Consol. Corp. under "Reports" above.—V. 108, p. 269.

**New York Susquehanna & Western Ry.—Fed. Adv.**

Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$200,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 600, 402.

**Northwestern Pacific RR.—Bonds Authorized.**

The California RR. Commission has granted this company permission to issue \$3,941,000 of its First & Refunding Mfg. 4½% gold bonds, due Mar. 1 1957, or not less than 90-012, the proceeds to be used to pay and redeem the \$7,511,000 of 5% San Francisco & North Pacific Ry. bonds due Jan. 1 1919.

The Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, owners of the entire \$35,000,000 stock issue of the Northwestern, it is stated, have agreed to take the bonds at 90-612, and pending the actual issue of the bonds will advance the money necessary to redeem the bonds due Jan. 1 of this year. On Dec. 31 1917 the Northwestern had \$28,665,000 bonds outstanding. Of these the Southern Pacific owned \$23,976,000 and the Santa Fe \$164,000.—V. 108, p. 172.

**Northwestern Terminal Ry., Denver.—N. Y. Committee**

of Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Withdraws in Favor of New Denver Committee.—The N. Y. Committee, formed on or about Jan. 2 1918 (V. 106, p. 861), in circular just issued, announces its withdrawal from the field and its endorsement of the Denver committee, mentioned last week, saying:

The undersigned, after very careful consideration of the situation and after conferences in Denver and Washington, have reached the conclusion that the interest of the bondholders would be best served by a single committee, and, accordingly, after conferences in Denver with the bondholders' committee formed there, and consisting of Messrs. Samuel M. Perry, William A. Bell and Theodore G. Smith, a new committee has been formed consisting of Messrs. John C. Mitchell, Henry McAllister Jr. and Thomas B. Stearns, together with the gentlemen named. Mr. McAllister, who has been acting in Denver for the undersigned, will act in connection with Mr. Hughes as counsel for the new committee. Mr. Mitchell is President of Denver National Bank and Mr. Stearns is President of Stearns-Roger Mfg. Co. of Denver.

The new committee has been formed under a new deposit agreement dated Dec. 18 1918, under which the International Trust Co. of Denver will act as depository and Bankers Trust Co. of New York as agent of the depository.

The undersigned recommend holders to deposit their bonds with the new committee, and will not themselves proceed to a formal organization as a committee.

(Signed by Henry H. Wehrhane, P. J. Lisman, W. C. Ely and John D. Howard).—Compare V. 108, p. 269.

**Oklahoma (City) Ry.—Note Offering.**

The Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, is offering this company's \$375,000 Bond-Secured 8% gold notes, dated Sept. 1 1918, due Mar. 1 1921. A full description of the issue and the company's properties, earnings, &c., may be found in V. 107, p. 1837.

**Pacific & Eastern Ry.—Receiver Asked.**

A petition was filed on Jan. 16 in the U. S. District Court at Portland, Ore., for the appointment of a receiver for this 33-mile property operating between Medford and Butte Falls, Ore. It stated that most of the bonds are held by the Spokane Portland & Seattle RR.—V. 107, p. 1288.

**Paris & Mt. Pleasant RR.—Short-Line Contract.**

See La Crosse & Southwestern Ry. above.—V. 96, p. 1298.

**Pennsylvania RR.—Improvements Halted—Consolidation.**

A press dispatch from Philadelphia states that work has been stopped on improvements which, it is estimated, would cost upwards of \$10,000,000. Because its revolving fund of \$500,000,000 is nearly exhausted the Railroad Administration has adopted a policy of retrenchment and work is being stopped except in cases where the improvements cannot well be postponed.

The improvements on the Pennsylvania on which work was stopped this week temporarily were the classification yards being constructed at the following places: Edgemont, near Wilmington, Del.; Waverly, N. J.; Meadows Yard, N. J.; Sharpburg, near Pittsburgh, and the 52d St. (Overbrook) yard in Philadelphia. These improvements were to cost between \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

The directors of this company and the Cumberland Valley RR. on Jan. 22 took preliminary action looking toward the complete absorption by the parent company of the Cumberland Valley RR., following which the corporate existence of the latter will be ended. Stockholders of the Pennsylvania RR. will vote on the matter on March 4.—V. 108, p. 269, 172.

**Pere Marquette Ry.—Dividend Subject to Approval of Director-General of Railroads.**

The directors of this company have declared a dividend of 1½%, payable Feb. 1 to holders of voting trust certificates of this company's Prior Preference stock of record Jan. 27 1919, "subject to the approval of the Director-General of Railroads."—V. 107, p. 1580, 1385.

**Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Lease Rejection.**—The following are given as the reasons of the Pennsylvania P. S. Commission for the decision not to approve the lease for unified operation of the city and company transit lines:

(1) The sums mentioned in Item 6, Article 20, should not be postponed in payment as set forth in Clause 2 of that article, and should be cumulative, as are the payments mentioned in Items 2, 3, 4 and 5. The taxes on dividends and the payments on account of paving are obligations of some of the underlying companies in accordance with their charters or Acts of Assembly. These sums are now treated as fixed charges and should be paid before any dividends are declared.

(2) The Commission cannot approve of the method proposed for increasing or lowering the rate of fare. To do so would in effect be determining that the initial rate is just and reasonable. This Commission declines to do except in accordance with the methods and upon consideration of the principles recognized by the Public Service Company Law.

(3) The provisions of Article 22 as to the custody and control of funds, A and B, do not meet with the Commission's approval. The depreciation reserve funds A and B are for the maintenance of the city's transit facilities. These funds will be the property of the city of Philadelphia. They should be deposited with the City Treasurer or the Sinking Fund Commissioners, as Councils may determine, and should be invested in legal securities so as to be available at all times for repairs, replacements and renewals, but should not be invested in the bonds, notes or other securities of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., as provided in the proposed lease or contract.

(4) The Commission will not now approve any contract which would in effect an approval of the contract of 1907. The latter is not before the Commission and having been entered into prior to 1913, does not require the Commission's approval and the Commission will not in any indirect manner give its approval to that contract. Compare V. 108, p. 269.

**Tax Appeals in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.**

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has heard argument and reserved decision on the appeals of this company from the decision of Court of Common Pleas No. 3, which held it liable in ten cases of its underlying companies for the payment of the income and excess war-profit taxes levied by the Government, under the war-revenue measures passed by Congress.—V. 108, p. 269.

**Pittsburgh Lisbon & Western RR.—Short-Line Contract.**

See La Crosse & Southwestern Ry. above.—V. 105, p. 1310.

**Pittsburgh Railways.—Coupon Payment.**

Funds have been received by Brown Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, from receivers for the payment of interest due Oct. 1 1918 on the First Mfg. bonds of the Mt. Washington Street Ry. and the Allegheny Bellevue & Perry's Street Ry.—V. 108, p. 80.

**Public Utilities Co., Evansville, Ind.—Further Data.**—Announcement was made in these columns last week of the offering of this company's \$3,000,000 First & Refunding Mfg. 6% Ten-Year gold bonds.

Data from Letter of Pres. B. C. Cobb, Evansville, Ind., Dated Jan. 11, 1919.

*The Company.*—Owns and operates, without competition, the electric light and power, gas, street railway and steam heating properties in Evansville, Ind., and 32 miles of electric interurban road extending therefrom. Also does an electric light and power business in nearby communities. Population served is estimated at 100,000. Incorporated June 10 1912 in Indiana and represents the consolidation under one fee ownership of several predecessor companies.

*Capitalization (upon completion of present financing) Authorized. Outstanding*

Common stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Preferred 6% cumulative stock	3,000,000	2,526,100
6% debenture bonds, due 1942	3,000,000	335,000
First & Ref. Mfg. 10-Yr. gold bonds (this issue)	15,000,000	3,000,000
Underlying bonds (closed mtgs.): Evansville Elec. Ry. Co. First 4s, due 1921, \$1,200,000; Evansville & Princeton Tr. Co. First 5s, due 1923, \$290,000; Evansville Gas & El. Light Co. First & Ref. 5s, due 1932, \$1,190,000		2,680,000

*Security.*—A first mortgage on a portion of the interurban railway and on the steam heating system in Evansville, and by a direct mortgage on all the remaining property, subject to the prior \$2,680,000 bonds.

Further bonds will be reserved to refund \$ for \$ the \$2,680,000 outstanding underlying bonds. The remaining bonds to be authorized may be issued to reimburse the company for 75% of expenditures made after Jan. 1 1919, for extensions, additions, &c., provided net earnings are not less than twice the annual interest charges on all First & Ref. bonds outstanding, including those proposed, and underlying bonds in hands of public.

*Reserve Fund.*—The company must either expend in each calendar year, beginning 1919, or deposit in a general reserve fund an amount equivalent to 20% of gross earnings derived from the railway properties, 15% from the electric light and power, and 12% from the gas and steam heating properties and of all other income, to be expended for (a) maintenance, &c.; (b) the purchase or cancellation of bonds; or (c) for extensions, enlargements, &c., provided such expenditures for extensions, &c., shall otherwise be proper as a basis for the issuance of bonds, but, on account of which no bonds shall have been or shall be issued except as the reserve fund is reimbursed to the extent of moneys used or withdrawn therefrom for such expenditures.

*Franchise Situation—Rates.*—In 1917 the company voluntarily surrendered its franchises and received indeterminate permits for the operation of all its properties with the exception of such portions of the interurban line on private right of way. During the past year the Commission approved increases in both street and interurban railway fares and rates for gas, electric power and steam heat.

*Earnings for the 12 Months Ending Nov. 30 1918.*

Gross earnings	\$1,647,590	Int. on \$5,680,000 bonds out	\$302,000
Net after taxes and maint.	\$595,941	Balance	\$293,941

*Comparative Statement of Gross Earnings for Calendar Years.*

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
\$1,101,252	\$1,187,754	\$1,167,312	\$1,326,993	\$1,468,611	

*Property.*—The electric property comprises two generating stations with an aggregate installed capacity of over 16,500 h. p. of steam turbine units. Current is distributed to 6,972 consumers' meters over about 900 miles of electrical conductors, including a 20,000-volt 3-phase high-tension line extending 54 miles out of Evansville. The gas plant has oven coal-gas capacity of 1,250,000 cu. ft. per day, retort coal-gas capacity of 600,000 cu. ft. and carbonated water-gas capacity of 1,750,000 cu. ft., making a total capacity of 3,600,000 cu. ft. per day. The gas distribution system consists of 122 miles of high and low pressure mains with 11,222 meters in use. The steam heating system supplies the principal business section of Evansville through more than two miles of mains leading from one of the electric power stations.

The railway property includes over 69 miles of single-track equivalent, of which 37 miles are city lines in Evansville and the remaining 32 miles embraces the interurban line from Evansville to Princeton and Patoka, Ind. The company also owns sufficient rolling stock for city and suburban service and car barns and shops of adequate capacity for its purposes.

*Equity.*—On the basis of appraisals, the replacement value of the property is substantially in excess of the present mortgage debt of \$5,680,000. The equity is represented by \$335,000 6% debenture bonds, \$2,526,100 outstanding pref. and \$3,000,000 common stock.—V. 108, n. 269.

**Rapid Transit in New York.—Nostrand Ave. Tube.**

The New York P. S. Commission has decided favorably upon the proposed extension of the Nostrand Ave. subway to Manhattan Beach and Coney Island by way of the tracks of the Long Island RR., which latter company has signified its willingness to accommodate the city in this matter. The consent of the Board of Estimate is necessary before construction can begin.

**Proposal of Continuous Transit Securities Co.**

The Continuous Transit Securities Co. has filed with the P. S. Commission a plan for the establishment of a moving platform in 42d St. in place of the present shuttle subway operation between the East and West Side subway lines. It is proposed to utilize two of the four tracks and to construct three moving platforms, the fastest of which will operate at a speed of 9 m. p. h., and its seating capacity be 31,680 passengers per hour. The cost is estimated at less than \$1,000,000. The commission has taken the plan under consideration.

**Clark Street Tunnel.**

Announcement is made by the Public Service Commission that the Clark Street tunnel line, running from Wall and William St., New York, to Borough Hall, Brooklyn, will be ready for operation about April 1.—V. 108, p. 270, 172.

**Seattle & Rainier Valley Ry.—Secretary.**

Henry M. Brooks succeeds M. Murphy as Secretary.—V. 107, p. 1385.

**Sharon Railway.—Dividend—Revised Data—Suit—Stk.**

At the meeting of the board on Jan. 13 a dividend of 2½% was declared, payable on March 1, being at the rate of 5% per annum. This is a second reduction, as the rate in 1918 was cut from 6% to 5½%, a dividend of 2¼% having been paid in March and again in September. The company has brought a suit against the Erie R.R. Co. claiming that it is in default in the payment of rental under the provisions of the lease, the terms of which are interpreted by the officers of the company as in effect guaranteeing dividends at the rate of 6% p. a. on the outstanding stock. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has also reported the rent as "6% on capital stock, interest on bonds and \$2,100 for organization expenses." In 1918, however, owing to Federal taxes, a part of the accustomed rental was withheld with the result mentioned.

The stock has been increased from time to time for betterments and on Jan. 13 1919 amounted to \$1,205,000 (par \$50), but this amount, it is understood, will be increased in the course of the next 30 days to about \$1,400,000, in order to reimburse the Erie for double tracking done on the New Castle branch. This branch is used jointly by the Erie and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie for service between Sharon and New Castle.—V. 103, p. 2343.

**Short-Line Contract.—Standard Form of Contract for Short-Line Railroads.**—See page 235 in last week's issue.

**Sioux City Terminal R.R.—Federal Manager.**

Federal Manager S. G. Strickland of the Chicago & North Western R.R. has had his jurisdiction extended to include this property.—V. 70, p. 1292.

**Tacoma Ry., Light & Power Co.—Municipal Operation.**

The city of Tacoma, Wash., on Jan. 1 took over the operation of the municipal tidewater car line, which has been operated by the company under contract.—V. 107, p. 403.

**Toledo & Ohio Central Ry.—Federal Advances.**

Federal advances to the company in December aggregated \$770,000, this being the total for year 1918 (see V. 108, p. 32).—V. 107, p. 1386.

**Toledo Railways & Light Co.—Improvements, &c.**

The shareholders of this company on Jan. 16 authorized the issuance of \$3,200,000 bonds, the proceeds of which are to be used for additions and improvements to the electric light and power properties. It is stated that the company has plans in view, but that no announcement is forthcoming at the present time.—V. 107, p. 2098.

**Topeka Street Railway.—Fare Decision.**

The Kansas P. U. Commission has dismissed the application of this company for permission to charge a f. c. fare. A petition may be filed in June, when further consideration will be given to the proposed increase.

**Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry.—Settlement.**

See Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. above.—V. 103, p. 2429.

**Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Valuation Accepted.**

A press dispatch from Minneapolis says the special committee on street railways of the Minneapolis City Council has recommended that valuation of Minneapolis Street Ry. properties, placed at \$2,346,113 by G. L. Pillsbury, engineer, be accepted. This development indicates that the Council is making ready to take up matter of renewal of Minneapolis Street Ry. franchise, which expires in 1923, and on which it was impossible to get action under the former city administration.

Valuation made by City Engineer Cappalan was \$25,914,307, and the company placed the figure at \$30,712,000. The committee also is in favor of granting the company 7% on valuation, agreed upon in the event that a division of earnings with the city becomes a part of the franchise as eventually granted.—V. 107, p. 2377.

**United Gas & Electric Corporation.—Earnings.**

Statement of Earnings for 12 Mos. ended Nov. 30, Sept. 30 and June 30 1918.	Nov. 30.	Sept. 30.	June 30.
Balance of subsidiary operating co's.	\$1,242,680	\$1,256,472	\$1,406,013
Deduct—Reserve for renew. & replace.	243,139	246,967	404,760
Earns. applie. to stk. of sub. cos.	291,264	302,617	392,936
Balance, net.	\$708,276	\$806,888	\$608,311
Net from bond invest. & other sources	175,794	183,523	208,117
Total.	\$884,070	\$990,411	\$816,424
Deduct—Int. on U. G. & E. Corp. bds.	558,000	558,000	558,000
Int. on U. G. & E. Corp. cfs. of ind.	134,806	134,794	135,948
Amortization of debt discount.	58,580	57,853	56,750
Balance for 12 months.	\$132,684	\$239,765	\$65,736
For sub. co. earnings, see "Earnings Dept." above.—V. 107, p. 2478.			

**United Power & Transportation Co.—Dividend.**

A dividend of 60 cents has been declared on the stock payable Jan. 31 to holders of record Jan. 14. A Philadelphia paper states that this payment, together with other income received by the Inter-State Railways Co. will provide for the semi-annual interest requirements on Inter-State Railways 4s so that the Feb. 1 coupon will be paid as usual. In Jan. 1918 a dividend of \$1 32 was paid and in July \$1 20.—V. 107, p. 1386.

**United Railways Co. of St. Louis.—Stipulation Signed.**

Counsel for the city and this company on Jan. 15 signed the formal agreement and stipulation by which the company has agreed to pay and recognize the mill tax, and the city has agreed to abandon the dispute on the franchise of the Jefferson Avenue line. Compare V. 108, p. 270, 80.

**Virginia Railway & Power Co.—Sale Offer.**

A press dispatch from Norfolk, Va., states that Frank J. Gould, principal owner of this company, which owns the trolley lines of Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, has offered to sell his holdings to the cities of Richmond and Norfolk and to accept municipal bonds in payment therefor.—V. 108, p. 270, 80.

**Waycross (Ga.) & Western R.R.—Sold.—Partially Junked.**

Judge Evans in the United States District Court at Macon, Ga., on Jan. 20 confirmed an order, under which that part of the property extending 16 miles from Cogdell to Milltown is to be junked. The stretch of railroad from Cogdell to Waycross is to be continued in operation for a period of five years under the terms of the order. The purchaser, the Empire Construction Co., pays \$73,000 for the rail and ties when delivered at Waycross.

The Waycross and Cogdell portion of the railroad is sold as a going concern for \$120,000 and the purchasers agree to operate this part of the road for five years under a contract with the Knox Lumber Co.—V. 108, p. 81.

**Washington Water Power Co.—Offering of 1-Year Notes.**

White, Weld & Co. are offering at 99¼, to yield 6¾%, an issue of One-Year 6% Collateral Trust coupon notes due Feb. 2 1920. Authorized, \$3,500,000, to be presently issued about \$2,900,000.

Trustee, Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y. Interest Q.-F.: 2. Denom. \$1,000 and \$5,000 c.

**Security.**—These notes will be secured by pledge of Washington Water Power Co. First Refunding 5% bonds due July 1 1939 in the amount of \$1,200 par value of bonds for each \$1,000 par value of notes issued.

The notes are followed by \$15,490,000 capital stock on which dividends of 4% are now being paid. The company has paid dividends continuously on its outstanding capital stock since 1902.

**Earnings for Calendar Year 1917.**

Gross revenue.	\$2,856,213	Int. on bonds & float. d't.	\$433,754
Net after taxes, &c.	\$1,405,321	Balance.	\$971,567
For the 10 months ended Oct. 31 1918 gross earnings were reported as \$2,404,960, an increase of \$102,173, or 4.4% over the corresponding period of 1917, and net earnings for the same period were reported as \$1,159,986, an increase of \$41,978, or 3.8%.—V. 107, p. 803.			

**Yosemite Valley R.R.—Interest Status.**—In a letter to the holders of this company's \$3,000,000 First Mtge. 5% bonds, interest on which was defaulted Jan. 2, the Mercantile Trust Co., of San Francisco, trustee, says:

Funds for the payment of coupons due Jan. 2 1919 have not yet been deposited with the undersigned as trustee.

The trust deed given to secure the said issue of bonds provides that if this interest is paid within six months from its due date the default will be cured. We are informed on what we consider reliable authority that the earnings of the company have been sufficient to meet the interest charges to July 1 1918; that the railroad company has no floating debt beyond ordinary current items and that the failure to earn the interest during the season of 1918 was due to extraordinary conditions arising from the war emergency.

We are further advised that a committee of bondholders, representing a large percentage of the bonds, is about to collect information in regard to the situation of the railroad company and that a statement containing this information will be forwarded to the bondholders in the near future, probably within the next thirty days.

We would suggest that bondholders do not consider selling their bonds at what may prove to be a sacrifice without deliberation, and not until they have received the information from the committee of bondholders.—V. 85, p. 655.

**INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Air Reduction Co., Inc.—Reduction of Pref. Shares.**

**Increase in Common Stock—Status, &c.**—The stockholders of this company will vote Feb. 19 on (a) reducing the number of preferred shares which the company may issue to 5,252, the number now outstanding; (b) increasing the number of common shares without par value which the company may issue to 258,320; and (c) increasing the number of the directors to 14.

**Extracts from Letter of Pres. W. W. Birge, Dated New York, Jan. 18.**

**Terms of Subscription.**—Subject to the increase in the number of common shares being authorized by the stockholders, the board has resolved to offer 47,082 common shares to the common stockholders of record Feb. 19 at \$50 per share, being 40% of their respective holdings. The directors recommend, however, that the stockholders limit their subscriptions to 20% of their holdings, and that they waive their right to subscribe to the remaining 20%.

Subscriptions will be received up to and must be paid in full on or before April 1 1919, for which warrants will be mailed. Upon such payment fully paid stock certificates will be issued which will be entitled to any dividends declared after April 1 1919. Scrip certificates for fractions will not be entitled to dividends, but may be exchanged for full shares.

**Conversion of Pref. Stock.**—Out of the shares upon which the rights of subscription shall have been waived or not subscribed for the board proposes to set apart 10,504 shares for the conversion of the 5,252 shares (\$525,200 par value) of pref. stock still outstanding at the rate of two shares of common stock for each share of preferred. Chiefly by reason of conditions due to the war the French interest, which holds all the pref. stock now outstanding, did not feel able to convert the same when all the other pref. stockholders converted their shares in March 1917, but has now indicated its willingness and ability to effect the conversion. This will eliminate the pref. issue entirely.

**Employers' Subscriptions.**—To the remaining shares the board proposes to add as much as necessary of the 2,320 shares at present authorized but unissued, and thus create a fund of 15,000 shares to be reserved for subscription by executive officers and principal employees at not less than \$50 per share under a plan for deferred payments.

**Assets.**—Since Jan. 31 1917 the value of the fixed assets of the company has been increased by more than \$4,500,000. Of this amount \$2,900,000 was realized by the 1917 issue of stock, and the proposed issue will partially capitalize the remainder.

**Business.**—The gross business in oxygen has trebled in volume and the profits have increased proportionately. With the several new plants now nearing completion the company will shortly be operating 20 oxygen plants. During the war a heavy demand was made upon the company to supply all of the nitrogen gas plants required by the Government; but, having now substantially completed these undertakings, the company is again upon a peace basis.

The directors report that regular business is good, and that, as war conditions have brought about a great extension of the use of oxy-acetylene methods in various industries, the prospects are for the continuance of a strong demand for the company's products at satisfactory prices. Owing to the uncertainty of the tax situation, the board has felt it necessary to adhere to the past conservative policy in the matter of dividends.—V. 107, p. 1386.

**Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co.—Bond Issue.**

At the stockholders' meeting held at the office in the Crocker Building, San Francisco, on Jan. 10, nearly 70% of the outstanding capital stock being represented, it was voted unanimously to authorize the \$3,500,000 bond issue, practically as set forth in President Bradley's letter of Nov. 23 1918. The bonds, we are informed, will be sold privately to stockholders of the company who have confidence in the property.

**Digest of Letter from Pres. F. W. Bradley, San Fran., Nov. 23 1918.**

The new mill has been able to accomplish less than one-half of its promised capacity at an operating cost per ton of over twice the expected cost. The experimental features have proved unsuitable for the Alaska Juneau ore, and plans are now under way for so altering and enlarging the mill as to reduce its operating cost and bring its daily capacity up to 8,000 tons of ore as originally promised. It is estimated that these alterations and enlargements can be carried out at a further expenditure of not to exceed \$500,000; and that, when completed, the property can then earn an operating profit of \$1,400,000 per year as originally estimated.

At the time the new mill started up, March 31 1917, all the company's funds had been expended and there was an indebtedness of \$141,226. At the end of 1917, the net indebtedness had increased to \$1,015,934, with the progress accomplished as stated in the last annual report. Since Jan. 1 last, progress has been made as follows:

Results for 10 Months ended Oct. 31 1918 and Entire Year ended Dec. 31 1917.	10 Mos. '18.	Year 1917.
(October 1918 estimated.)		
Tons of rock crushed (ranging from 118,809 Jan. 1918: 24,210 Oct. 1918.	498,861	672,424
Gold assay value of same, per ton.	86.50 cts.	87.50 cts.
Mill extraction.	79.5%	74%
Total gold recovered, including \$33,567 from absorption cleanup.	\$376,707	\$470,534
All Juneau operating expenditures (operating milling costs, 63 cts. per ton, against 56.11 cts. in 1917; operating mining and tramming cost, 38 cts. per ton, agst. 38.95c.; all other, 10.10c., agst. 2.20c.)	554,549	633,434
Operating loss.	\$177,842	\$162,900
San Francisco and N. Y. expenditures, taxes, int. est.	74,664	62,888
All other Juneau expenses, additions, &c.	93,686	736,730
Add net indebtedness of Jan. 1.	1,015,934	Not shown
Decrease of warehouse supplies.	Cr. 15,059	
Total net indebtedness as at end of period.	\$1,347,067	\$1,015,934

In order to secure the amount still necessary to complete correcting the defects in the milling plant, in order to fund the indebtedness and for other purposes, I suggest authorizing an issue of \$3,500,000 of 1st Mtge. 10-year 7% gold bonds, to be disposed of as follows:

- (1) \$1,500,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to be exchanged at par for outstanding obligations and floating debt.
- (2) \$500,000 to be sold at not less than par to bondholders, stockholders or the public, at such times and in such amounts as may be required in order to complete the alterations and enlargements of the milling plant already planned and now under way.
- (3) The balance to remain in the treasury, to be used from time to time as may be required for the following purposes:

As it is contemplated that it will require two years' time to place the property on a paying basis, I recommend that for the first two years interest on the outstanding bonds shall be paid in scrip (exchangeable at par for bonds) or cash, at the option of the board. If the directors determine to pay interest in cash, and the earnings of the property are not sufficient to supply necessary funds, bonds to the extent necessary to supply any deficiency may be sold at par and proceeds used for this purpose.

Also said bonds, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be subject to sale at par at the discretion of the board for the purpose of acquiring additional machinery, including facilities and providing for possible operating losses during the two-year period estimated for completing alteration and enlargement of milling plant, and placing the property on the operating earning basis originally estimated.

With the end of the war there has been an increase in the supply of common labor in the Juneau district, and it is reasonable to expect a sufficient increase in the supply of skilled labor to complete the milling plant in two years' time after the necessary money for the work has been secured. Therefore it would seem safe to provide for a sinking fund to commence at the end of five years or sooner, at the option of the company. Also it would seem advisable to provide for redemption of the bonds at any time at the option of the company at 110.—V. 107, p. 2377.

**Aetna Explosives Co.—Sale of Plant.**

It is reported that this company has practically concluded negotiations for the sale of its military explosives plant at Drummondville, Can.—V. 108, p. 271, 173.

**Alaska Packers' Association.—Extra Dividend.**

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25%, payable in Liberty bonds, on Feb. 10. Extra dividends of \$2 each were paid from income of insurance and investments Feb. 10 1917 and Feb. 9 1918. A special dividend of \$20 per share was also paid Feb. 9 1918.—V. 106, p. 1228.

**Alliance Realty Co.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.**

1918.		1917.		1918.		1917.	
\$		\$		\$		\$	
<b>Assets—</b>				<b>Liabilities—</b>			
N.Y.C. real est.	401,025	370,835	Capital stock	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Invest. in stock	1,891,840		Accrued interest payable	8,821	8,843		
Other N. Y. City real est. inv.	351,501	2,280,214	Sundry accounts payable	28,751	47,800		
Bonds & mtges.	282,086	428,000	Reserve for dividend	30,000	30,000		
Marketable stks.			Reserve for contingencies	349,997	349,997		
\$ bds. ch. than real estate	125,290		Surplus	698,995	726,360		
Bills & accts. rec.	7,708	25,415					
Cash	40,799	28,549					
Accr. int. advs.	21,307	30,146					
Furn. & fixtures	1	1					
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,110,561</b>	<b>3,163,060</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,110,564</b>	<b>3,163,060</b>		

—V. 106, p. 926.

**American Bosch Magneto Corp.—Successor Corporation**

**Offering of Capital Stock.**—Hornblower & Weeks, having sold a majority of the stock, are offering at \$65 per share the balance of this company's capital stock, of which there is authorized and outstanding 60,000 shares of no par value. (See also advertising pages.)

Data from Letter of Arthur T. Murray, Gen. Mgr. Bosch Magneto Corporation, Dated Jan. 10 1919.

**Organization.**—To be organized in N. Y. as successor of the Bosch Magneto Co., formed in 1906. Originally financed by Robert Bosch of Stuttgart, Germany, who erected a large factory in Stuttgart. In 1906 the American demand had increased to such an extent that an American company was formed. The growth since 1906 has been rapid and a large plant was erected at Springfield, Mass., which was placed in operation in 1912. Since then various extensions have been added.

The entire capital stock and certain patent rights, &c., were seized by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, and were sold by him in Dec. 1918. The American Corporation is to acquire all the property and business of the Company and the patent rights, &c. The principal products are magnetos, starting and lighting systems and battery ignition systems, used with gas engines on automobiles, tractors, motorcycles, motorboats and airplanes, and also with stationary and portable gas engines. Also makes spark plugs, spark coils, impulse starters, switches, cable terminals.

**Capitalization (After Present Financing).**—Authorized, Outstanding, 7% Serial Gold notes, \$1,800,000 \$1,800,000  
 Capital stock (without par value) 60,000 shares 60,000 shares

**Plant.**—The factory buildings in Springfield and Chicopee, Mass., cover about six acres. The company has branches in New York City, Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco; also distributing agencies and service stations in 176 other cities in the U. S., and in Australia, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Argentina, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland and British South Africa.

**Note Issue.**—The \$1,800,000 7% notes constituting the company's only obligations outstanding other than current trade accounts, will mature in equal amounts one, two and three years from their date. No mortgage is to be placed upon the property while any of these notes are outstanding. The notes will be redeemable at 101 and int. at the option of the company on any interest date upon 30 days' notice, as a whole, in series, or in part.

Balance Sheet as of Sept. 30 1918, Including New Financing.

Assets		Liabilities	
Cash and etfs. of deposit	\$540,344	Current liabilities	\$208,092
Liberty bonds and interest	651,719	Relief fund	1,271
Accts. rec. & less reserve	382,111	Reserve for contingencies	120,000
Merchandise inventories	3,021,888	Reserve for Federal taxes	100,000
Investments	91,003	7% notes due 1920-1922	1,800,000
Sundry accts. receivable	10,836	Capital and surplus	4,903,527
Plant and equipment	2,363,301	(60,000 shares of no par val. equal to \$81.72 per share.)	
Other property, not app'd	50,188		
Patents			
Deferred charges	35,701	<b>Total each side</b>	<b>\$7,132,890</b>

The net quick assets alone of \$4,367,768 are over 2.3 times the principal of the notes, and are equal to par for the notes and \$42 per share for the stock. Total net assets of \$6,703,526 are over 3.7 times the principal of the notes, and are equal to par for the notes and \$81 per share for the stock.

**Gross Sales and Net Profits After Depreciation, but Before Federal Taxes, Years ending Sept. 30 (15 Months to Sept. 30 1914.)**

Period—	1913 (15 mo.)	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Sales	\$5,258,036	\$4,617,059	\$4,009,022	\$4,539,408	\$3,815,780
Net profits	\$1,686,366	\$1,554,606	\$806,646	\$478,564	\$670,547

The average profits of \$970,800 are equivalent to over \$14 per share for the stock. Under the new management, net profits after depreciation but before Federal taxes have averaged over \$65,000 per month.

The falling off in gross sales and net profits for the period beginning in 1915 was chiefly due to the fact that the former management did not wish to sell its products to any one who might supply the Allies' war needs. When the business was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian, about April 30 1918, a new management was installed. A considerable portion of the gross since July 1 1918 was for Government departments, substantially on a cost basis, and that none of the above profits were derived from war business.—V. 108, p. 271.

**American Brass Co.—Extra Dividend.**

An extra dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the \$15,000,000 outstanding capital stock in addition to the regular quarterly of 1 1/2%, both payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 31. An extra of 3 1/4% was paid in each quarter of 1918.—V. 107, p. 1870.

**American Hide & Leather Co.—Exec. Comm. Increased.**

The membership of the executive committee has been increased from 5 to 7 through the addition of Charles E. Danforth and Lindsey Hopkins of Atlanta, Ga.

**Earnings 3 and 6 Months.**

3 Months ending	*Net Earnings.	Bond Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Interest on S. F. Bonds.	Balance.
Dec. 31—					
1918	\$498,617	\$50,085	\$37,500	\$77,790	\$333,242
1917	867,587	58,830	37,500	69,045	702,212
1916	1,235,337	62,670	37,500	65,205	1,069,962
1915	646,466	68,400	37,500	59,475	481,091
6 Months—					
1918	\$1,312,822	\$103,870	\$75,000	\$151,880	\$982,072
1917	1,356,840	118,970	75,000	136,780	1,026,099
1916	1,511,424	128,010	75,000	127,740	1,180,674
1915	1,239,198	140,140	75,000	115,610	908,448

After charging replacements and renewals and interest on loans. Net current assets, \$14,262,026. Bonds in hands of public, \$2,861,000.—V. 108, p. 81.

**Amer. Pipe & Construction Securities Co.—Redemp'n.**

One hundred eight (\$108,000) 6% 10-year Collateral gold bonds due Aug. 1 1922 have been drawn for redemption at 102 1/2 and int. on Feb. 1 at the Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—V. 107, p. 1921, 1356.

**American Smelters Securities Co.—New President, &c.**

See American Smelting & Refining Co. below.—V. 106, p. 2453.

**American Smelting & Refining Co.—New President, &c.**

—Simon Guggenheim, former U. S. Senator from Colorado, and present Chairman of the board of directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co., has been elected to succeed his brother, Daniel Guggenheim, as President. He will also be President of the American Smelters Securities Co.

For the past 30 years, except for a period of six years when he was in the United States Senate and entirely withdrew from all business connections, Senator Guggenheim has been associated with his brothers, first in the details of mining and smelting operation in Mexico and the West, and later in the management of the Smelting & Refining Co. He brings to the new office the ripened experience of years in executive management and large financial operations and a wide knowledge of the mining and smelting industry, gained through a thorough practical training in the field and a close study of their economic values. He was born in Philadelphia Dec. 30 1867.

Digest of Statement from Daniel Guggenheim, Retiring President, New York, Jan. 15 1919.

For many years the senior members of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers have been the dominant factors in the management of the affairs of the American Smelting & Refining Co. and of the American Smelters Securities Co. They feel that, if these companies are to retain and improve their business positions, it is advisable to turn over the management and control to younger and more aggressive men. It has therefore been decided that three of the older members of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers should retire, so that the important offices of President, Chairman of the executive committee and Chairman of the finance committee may be filled by others.

It is the expressed wish of the board that Hon. Simon Guggenheim, formerly United States Senator, who for the past six years has been active in the management of these companies, as Chairman of the board of directors, should succeed to the Presidency of the Smelting company and the Securities company. The other offices will be filled by men now connected with the companies, who are in every respect fully capable of filling the same. It is the intention of Mr. Guggenheim and myself to remain as members of the board of directors, and we will place our services at the disposal of the directors of the companies in an advisory capacity, but without compensation. No member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers has ever participated in any way in the distribution of profits allowed (very opportunely it is believed) to other operating officials and employees.

The earnings of the past fiscal year are satisfactory and the fitness of the companies are in excellent shape. During the reconstruction period confronting the whole world, some difficult months may be expected, but I am a great optimist as to the future, based upon the enormous demand that must be made for raw materials. These demands will be felt as soon as the various business interests realize that prices and supplies are at a low ebb.—V. 107, p. 2478.

**American Stores Co.—Gross Sales.**

Year—	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Gross sales	\$62,292,375	\$58,123,807	\$4,168,568

—V. 107, p. 504.

**American Sugar Refining Co.—Zoning Restrictions End.**

Secretary Freeman has made the following statement: "The announcement by the Food Administration of the abolition on Jan. 20 of all zoning restrictions is a matter of utmost importance to the industry and to the trade. The restriction of territory was in pursuance of the aim of the Food Administration to effect with the aid of the Eastern and Southern refiners, a wide distribution of Western cane, United States beet and Louisiana clarified. In order to make these plans effective, Southern and Eastern refiners were obliged to yield markets formerly open to them and cease distributing sugars in the larger part of their former territory. This involved the abandonment of selling plans at a great expense to the Eastern refiners.

"Now that the zoning system is abolished it is believed that the service which the industry has rendered through the Food Administration to the trade and the public will receive deserved recognition."—V. 107, p. 2291, 2190.

**American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Opposition by State Commissions to Role Order of Postmaster-General Burleson.**

Full particulars may be found under "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page or in a subsequent issue of the "Chronicle."

**Subsidiary Company Bond Offering.**

See Southern California Telephone Co. below.—V. 108, p. 271, 173.

**American Woolen Co.—Peace Conditions.**

An official statement issued on Jan. 20 says: "The worsted mills in Lawrence are running on short time due to the fact that all Government work has been canceled and market conditions are such that the manufacturers cannot get orders for their regular line of business. The most important reason for this is that wool and other raw materials are falling in price every day.

"Wools that cost \$1.02 per pound on Nov. 30 can now be bought for 70 cents. The men who buy cloth know this and will not buy until they think the lowest price of wool has been reached.

"It takes several weeks to get our samples to show the trade. This is being done as rapidly as possible, and the mills think that business will soon pick up.

"As there are shut down or running only part time all over the country and Lawrence is much better off than most of the places in New England. Some mills are fortunate enough to have work to complete for the Navy and others are making special cloth now in demand that other mills are not fitted to make.

"If wool prices had not fallen rapidly since December, manufacturers would have made up some cloth for stock, hoping to be able to sell these goods later when there is a demand, but with falling wool prices this would only show a dead loss. As it is, the mills of the American Woolen Co. have made several thousand yards of cloth for which they have no orders, and these goods, when sold, will necessarily show a loss to the company."—V. 107, p. 2378, 2190.

**American Writing Paper Co.—Deposits—Time Extended.**

The committee, George C. Lee, Chairman, representing First Mtge. Sinking Fund 5% gold bonds, due July 1 1919, announces by advertisement on another page that over \$8,800,000 or 80% of the \$11,000,000 bonds have been deposited under the agreement dated Oct. 10 1918, and calls attention to the fact that the success of the plan is of such

vital importance to the present bondholders that it has extended the time for deposit of bonds until Feb. 20 1919. Deposited bonds must have the July 1 1919 coupon attached. Compare V. 107, p. 1671, 2190, 2291, 2478.

**Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.—Curtailed.**—Announcement is made that this company's plant is being operated on a schedule of 5½ hours per day, due to general trade conditions in the present readjustment period.

**Reduction in Prices.**—This co. has announced a reduction in its scale of prices of about 20%.—V. 107, p. 2378.

**Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn.—Property Returned.**—See page 231 in last week's issue. Interests affiliated with the brewery enterprise have organized the Bevo Packing Co. with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000 and will remodel the brewing plants for the packing business, &c.—V. 107, p. 2378.

**Arkwright Cotton Mills Corp.—Dividend.**—A quarterly dividend of 10% has been declared on \$450,000 capital stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. In Nov. and Aug. last paid a dividend of 10% and in Feb. and May paid 3%.

**Atlantic City Gas Co.—Interest Not Paid.**—J. M. Johnston, Secretary of the Protective Committee for the First Mtge. 5% Sinking Fund gold bonds, writes:

"The interest due Jan. 1 1919 on the Atlantic City Gas Co. First Mtge. 5% bonds was not paid. The company has a period of grace of three months under the terms of the mortgage, within which to meet the interest before foreclosure proceedings can be taken, and we do not know if they will be able to meet the same before that time.

"A slight increase in rates was very recently granted by the P. U. Commission of New Jersey, which may be of assistance to the company in paying the above-mentioned interest. No letter concerning the above interest has been sent out by the committee."—Compare V. 107, p. 1387, 504, 401, 292, 84.

**Atlantic Refining Co.—Subsidiary Co. Incorporation.**—See Atlantic Refining & Asphalt Corp.—V. 107, p. 1839.

**Atlantic Refining & Asphalt Corp.—Incorporated.**—This company, understood to be a subsidiary of the Atlantic Refining Co., has been incorporated in New York with an authorized capital stock of \$10,000. It is stated that stockholders of the Atlantic Refining Co. will receive notification of the details in due course.

**Atlantic Sugar Refineries Co.—Listed in Montreal.**—The Montreal Stock Exchange has listed \$2,500,000 Cumulative Convertible 7% Preferred stock and \$3,500,000 common stock of this co.

The company's plant is located at St. John, New Brunswick, and is stated to be one of the three largest sugar refineries in Canada. A press report states that in two years' time the company's sales have increased from \$6,000,000 to over \$10,000,000.—V. 106, p. 2759.

**Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.—Offering of Preferred Stock.**—Frisbie & Co., Hartford, Conn., are offering at 100 and divs. \$300,000 8% cumulative preferred (a. & d.) stock. Divs. Q.-J. Par \$100.

The stock is redeemable after Jan. 1 1921, all or part, at the option of the company, on any dividend date, on 60 days' notice, at 110 and divs.

**Capitalization, Auth. and Outstanding (no mtge. or other bonded debt)**—8% cumulative preferred stock, 3,000 shares (par value \$100).....\$300,000  
Common stock, 3,000 shares (par value \$50).....150,000

Summary from Letter of Vice-Pres. James E. Bennet, Dated Jan. 6 '19.

**The Company.**—Established in 1882 and is one of the largest printing press concerns in the country. The presses have been manufactured for the Babcock company by the Brown Cotton Gin Co., of New London, Conn., from the very valuable designs and patents of the Babcock company. The latter is now taking over the Brown plant, and this will place it in a position to manufacture its presses in its own plant under most advantageous conditions, and to increase the production considerably.

The property covers more than 7 acres, with modern buildings, occupying a floor space of about 170,000 sq. ft.

**Assets.**—Total net assets, after giving effect to the present financing, amount to \$589,573, equal to \$196 per share of pref. stock, and net quick assets to \$325,595, equal to \$108 per share.

**Earnings.**—Combined average annual net earnings of the Babcock and Brown companies for the four years prior to the war (1911-1914) were equal to more than twice the dividends on the present preferred stock. The company has many orders on hand, and the demand for its product is limited only by its ability to increase its manufacturing capacity.

**Sinking Fund.**—Annually from Jan. 1 1921, 10% of net profits, after maintenance, reserves for depreciation and preferred dividends, to retire preferred stock at not exceeding 110 and dividends.

**Purpose of Issue.**—Proceeds will reimburse the company for the payment of the property, &c., of the Brown company, for improvements and additional working capital.

**Mortgage and Dividend Restrictions.**—No mortgage or other bonded indebtedness except with the consent of at least 75% of the outstanding pref. stock. No common dividends unless total net assets are at least 1½ times outstanding preferred stock.

**Management.**—The same which has successfully developed the business.

**Baltimore Dry Docks & Shipbuilding Co.—Plant.**—The "Manufacturers' Record" in its issue of Jan. 9 publishes an illustrated article describing the operations of this company's plant at Baltimore. It is stated that about 10,000 men are now employed.—V. 107, p. 504.

**(O. C.) Barber Co., Akron, Ohio.—Sale of Collateral Trust Gold Notes.**—The bankers named below have sold at a subscription price of 98½ and int., yielding better than 7½%, \$1,650,000 7% Collateral Trust Gold Notes, dated Jan. 1 1919, due Jan. 1 1922. Both principal and interest guaranteed by O. C. Barber, of Akron, O., by endorsement.

The bankers who made the offering are: The First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio; Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Bonbright-Herrick Co., C. E. Denison & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., Maynard H. Murch Co., Borton & Borton, and Otis & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible," &c. Denom. \$1,000 e. Int. J. & J. at First Trust & Savings Co., Cleveland, Ohio, trustee. The company agrees to pay Federal income taxes not exceeding 4%. The notes are callable, all or part, on any interest date at par and int. on four weeks' notice.

**Security.**—Secured by pledge with the trustee, of the following securities:

<b>Shares—</b>	<b>Par Value.</b>
1,455 American Hominy Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., common stock.....	\$100
100 American Hominy Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., pref. stock.....	100
1,900 American Sewer Pipe Co., of Akron, Ohio, common.....	100
4,000 The Babcock & Wilcox Co., of New York City, com. stock.....	100
41,292 Bryant & May Co., Ltd., of London, Eng., common stock.....	21
2,000 The Diamond Match Co., an Illinois corporation; com. stock.....	\$100
2,000 General Fire Extinguisher Co. of N. Y., common stock.....	100
750 The National Coal Co., of Cleveland, O., common stock.....	100
1,650 The National Protection Co., of Providence, R. I., common.....	25
5,000 Northwestern Rubber Co., of Liverpool, Eng., common stock.....	100
851 Northwestern Rubber Co., of Liverpool, Eng., pref. stock.....	100
3,535 The Union Salt Co., of Cleveland, O., common stock.....	100
458 The Wilson Realty Co., of Cleveland, O., common stock.....	100
American Strawboard Co. (Chicago, Ill.), \$100,000 6% debenture bonds, due Jan. 1 1928.	
Union Salt Co., Cleveland, O., \$29,500 Second Mortgage bonds, due \$14,500 July 1 1929 and \$15,000 July 1 1930.	
\$1,500,000 First Mortgage of 1915 (subject to an indebtedness of approximately \$35,000) on O. C. Barber's farm of 3,100 acres in Summit County, Ohio, to mature on demand; the note signed by O. C. Barber and the mortgage signed by O. C. Barber and Mary O. Barber, releasing dower.	

**Extracts from Letter of O. C. Barber.**

The shares of stock of the American Hominy Co., American Sewer Pipe Co., Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bryant & May Co., Ltd., Diamond Match Co., General Fire Extinguisher Co., and the National Protection Co. alone are quoted in the present market at a sum equal to approximately \$1,500,000, and based upon book value, are worth substantially in excess of the total note issue.

The National Coal Co. is an Ohio corporation having an authorized and outstanding capital stock of \$300,000, and owning 7,500 acres of coal in Guernsey and Belmont counties, Ohio, with an estimated unmined tonnage of 39,000,000 tons. Its only indebtedness, outside of current accounts, consists of approximately \$162,000 of purchase money mortgages.

The Northwestern Rubber Co. was organized under West Virginia laws some years ago, to reclaim old rubber; plant at Liverpool, Eng.; main office in Akron, O. Authorized and outstanding capital stock, \$2,500,000 common and \$500,000 pref.; no indebtedness other than current bills.

The Union Salt Co. is an Ohio corporation, owning about 13 acres of lake front, on which a modern plant was completed this past year, with a productive capacity of 275 tons of salt per day. Authorized and outstanding: (a) Capital stock, \$500,000; (b) First Mortgage bonds, \$350,000; (c) Second Mortgage bonds, \$39,500. During the past year this property was appraised at \$1,200,000, exclusive of the value of riparian rights.

The Wilson Realty Co. is an Ohio corporation; outstanding capital stock of \$250,000. Property consists of about 22 acres, all on the Cleveland lake front. No indebtedness against this except possibly \$25,000 or \$30,000 for carrying charges.

On my farm I have spent over \$2,500,000, and from it I took a crop last year worth nearly \$400,000.

The dividends paid during the year 1918 on pledged stocks were about \$200,000.

**Bethlehem Steel Corporation.—Common Dividend, (in 1917-18 2½% Quarterly,) Now 1½% With 1¼% Extra.**—The directors on Thursday declared an extra dividend of 1¼% and a quarterly of 1½% on both classes of "A" and "B" common stock. From July 2 1917 up to and including the Nov. 1 1918 payment, quarterly dividends were at the regular annual rate of 10% on both these issues.

The 7% dividends on the 7% preferred and 8% on the 8% preferred stocks were also declared, payable in quarterly installments, as shown in the reports above.

**Preliminary Report for 1918.**—Under "Reports" on a preceding page will be found the preliminary report for the calendar year 1918.—V. 108, p. 173, 82.

**Bevo Packing Co.—New Enterprise.**—See Anheuser Busch Brewing Association above.

**Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass. (Building Products).—Sale of 10-Year Gold Notes.**—Lee, Higginson & Co. this week offered and immediately sold at a subscription price of 98½ and int. \$1,000,000 Ten-Year 6% Sinking Fund gold notes dated Jan. 1 1919, due Jan. 1 1929.

Interest J. & J. at the office of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, N. Y., and Chicago, O. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 e. Callable, all or part, on any int. date, at 103 during 1919; 102 during 1920 and 1921; 101½ during 1922 and 1923; 101 during 1924, 1925 and 1926; 100½ during 1927 and 1928. The company agrees to pay any Federal income tax now or hereafter deductible at the source to an amount not exceeding 2%, so far as it may lawfully do so. The First National Bank of Boston, trustee.

**Data from Letter of Pres. Charles Sumner Bird, Dated East Walpole, Mass., Jan. 1919.**

**Organization.**—Established in 1705; has been continuously and successfully carried on by descendants of the founder, and, in more recent years, under the firm names of F. W. Bird & Son and Bird & Son. On May 10 1918 the partnership of Bird & Son was dissolved and the business incorporated in Massachusetts under the name of Bird & Son, Inc. Substantially all the capital stock is owned by the former partners.

**Product.**—The company manufactures a large variety of paper, roofing and building products, including paper boxes, roll roofings and waterproof building materials. Its roofing and building products under the trade name of "Neponset" have had a nation-wide distribution for the last 20 years. Its plants are at East Walpole, Mass., Norwood, Mass., Phillipsdale, R. I., and Chicago, Ill.

**Purpose of Issue.**—The proceeds will pay off floating debt. The company is thus provided with ample working capital.

**Capitalization (upon Completion of Present Financing) Authorized, Outstanding**

7% First Preferred stock.....	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
6% Second Preferred stock.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Common stock.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ten-Year 6% gold notes.....	1,000,000	1,000,000

**Profits.**—Net profits during the four years ending Dec. 31 1917 were more than \$2,400,000, an average of more than \$600,000 per year, equal to ten times the \$60,000 annual interest on these notes, or nearly four times the \$160,000 combined interest and sinking fund charges on this issue. These profits are after deducting expenses of every nature, including estimated Federal taxes and interest on current loans. It is estimated that the net profits for 1918, after providing reserve for all taxes, will at least equal the previous four years' average.

**Sinking Fund.**—\$100,000 per year, from Nov. 1 1919 to purchase notes of this issue, or to call notes for payment on Jan. 1 of each year. Notes purchased or called for the sinking fund will be retired and not reissued. This sinking fund is sufficient to retire substantially all these notes before maturity. At the option of the company the sinking fund payment may be increased in any year, and in lieu of cash the company may turn in notes at cost not exceeding call prices.

**Security.**—While any of these notes are outstanding the company (a) will not mortgage any of its properties (the company now has no mortgage debt except \$50,000, which will fall due on Feb. 15 1919 and will then be paid); (b) will not incur or guarantee any other indebtedness running for a term in excess of one year; and (c) will at all times maintain "quick assets" equal to at least 150% of all its "liabilities," including these notes.

**Balance Sheet of Oct. 31 1918, Adjusted to Include These Notes.**

<b>Assets—</b>		<b>Liabilities—</b>	
Real est., plants & equip. \$3,463,256		10-yr. 6% notes (this iss.)	\$1,000,000
Less res. for deprec., &c.....	637,632	Notes payable.....	678,026
Cash.....	522,120	Accts. payable, incl. accrued liabilities.....	389,017
Notes receivable.....	42,022	Special reserves.....	57,005
Accts. rec., less reserves.....	1,379,770	Mtgs. due Feb. 15 1919.....	50,000
Merchandise inventories.....	2,179,213	U. S. Govt. bonds.....	120,500
U. S. Govt. bonds.....	120,500	Miscellaneous.....	877
Miscellaneous.....	877	Def'd chgs. & prep. exp.....	40,693
Def'd chgs. & prep. exp.....	40,693	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,174,048</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,110,189</b>	Exc. assets over liabilities.....	<b>\$4,936,141</b>

From the foregoing statement it will be observed that the assets of the company, as of Oct. 31 1918, after deducting all liabilities except these \$1,000,000 notes, amount to \$5,936,141. This does not include any valuation of intangible assets, such as patents, brands, trade-marks or good will, and is after ample allowances for depreciation of plants. The net quick assets alone, after deducting all liabilities except these notes, amount to \$3,070,454, or more than three times this note issue.

**Boston & Montana Development Co.—Bond Issue Sold.**

President Allen on Jan. 17 was quoted as saying that the company's issue of \$400,000 bonds had been sold and that operations of the railroad would begin in two or three months.—V. 107, p. 606.

**Bourne Cotton Mills Corporation.—Dividend.**

Press reports state that the directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 3% on the \$1,000,000 outstanding capital stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 15. A dividend of 5% was paid in November, 3% in August and 2% in May last.—V. 107, p. 1581.

**Brompton Pulp & Paper Co.—New Bonds.—**

The shareholders of this company will vote Feb. 4 on authorizing an issue of \$1,000,000 20-year 6% General Mortgage bonds, the proceeds of which will be used to finance the purchase of the Odell Manufacturing Co. A Circular press dispatch gives the following:  
Shareholders of record Jan. 25 will be offered rights of subscription to the new issue at a price of 80, in the proportion of \$100 in bonds for every nine shares of stock. The first payment will be \$8 on Feb. 18, the balance to be paid in nine equal monthly installments of \$8. Rights of subscription expire Feb. 18.—V. 107, p. 2291.

**Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.—Listing Stock of Consol. Co.**

The N. Y. Stock Exchange has agreed that \$19,000,000 common stock of this consolidated company (formed by merger of the Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn, shall be admitted to the list on and after Jan. 23 1919 official notice of issuance, in exchange share for share for the present outstanding (\$17,237,000) stock of Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. or in exchange for its \$1,763,000 outstanding 6% convertible debenture bonds of that company (\$350,400 due March 1 1922 and \$1,412,600 due Mar. 1 1925).

**Combined Earnings of Kings County Elec. Lt. & Power Co. and Edison Electric Illuminating Co.—**

Official Statement for Entire Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31.

1918.		1917.		Income Deducted:	
Gross oper. rev.	\$8,768,037	\$8,304,412	Int. on fund. dt.	\$715,374	\$711,242
Oper. expenses	\$4,659,936	4,114,892	do unfund. dt.	163,034	71,200
Taxes	925,000	715,290	Bd. disc. writ. off	20,269	20,269
Res've prop. retir.	577,569	681,806			
Net oper. inc.	\$2,605,532	\$2,792,430	Net income	\$1,593,559	\$1,469,658
Net non-op. rev.	86,264	76,443	Dividends (8%)	1,374,216	1,334,716
			Pd. Ed. inv. fund.	81,586	89,239
			Adl. &c. prev. years	39,948	57,896
Gross income	\$2,691,857	\$2,869,073	Balance, surplus	\$97,809	\$103,599
Deduct contin. res.	190,620	596,704		3,267,416	3,103,816
Previous profit and loss					
Total profit and loss				\$3,365,225	\$3,267,416
Stock outstanding				17,237,000	17,156,500
Kilowatt hours sold				218,977,826	202,823,791

x Not including taxes and reserve for property retired.—V. 108, p. 173.

**Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.—Offering of 6% Notes.**

A. G. Becker & Co., Chicago; Ames, Emerich & Co., Chicago and Milwaukee, and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, are offering at prices ranging from 100 and int. to 96 and int., to yield from 6% to 6.55%, an issue of \$4,000,000 6% Serial gold notes dated Jan. 1 1919, due \$400,000 annually from Jan. 1 1920 to 1929, inclusive. (See also advertising pages.) The bankers report:

The notes are redeemable at 103 and interest at the option of the company as a whole, but not in part, on any interest date upon 60 days' notice. Interest J. & J., payable in gold in N. Y. City and Chicago. Coupon notes Denom. \$1,000 except notes maturing Jan. 1 1925, which are in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Interest payable without deduction for any normal Federal income tax now or hereafter deductible at the source not in excess of 2%. Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, trustee.

**Extracts from Letter of B. E. Bensinger, President of the Company.**

The Company.—Business was established in 1845 and is the largest manufacturer in the world of billiard tables, bowling alleys and accessories, and the manufacturer of the "Brunswick" phonograph, "Brunswick" automobile tires, hard rubber goods, etc. The business is owned and managed by the heirs of the original founders, who, together with other officers and employees, own practically all the common stock.

Security.—These notes will be the direct obligation of the company and will constitute its only funded indebtedness. The indenture securing the notes will provide that: (a) While any of the notes are outstanding the company may not mortgage or pledge any of its present assets or those of its subsidiaries, except Liberty bonds or other obligations of the U. S. Govt. (b) Total quick assets of the company and its subsidiaries must equal at least twice total liabilities, including the amount of these notes outstanding. (c) The company may not issue, guarantee or endorse any other long-time notes, bonded debt or similar securities, except for acquiring additional property, without the consent of the trustee.

Assets.—Total assets as of Nov. 30 1918, after giving effect to this financing, were \$21,228,765, or more than five times the total issue of these notes; net quick assets were \$13,389,075, or more than 3 1/3 times the amount of the issue.

Income.—Surplus net income for the year ended Dec. 31 1918, after liberal allowances for taxes, is estimated at \$1,450,000, or more than six times the maximum annual interest requirement of these notes. The comparative surplus net income for 1918 is \$1,450,000 (one month estimated); 1917, \$1,211,889; 1916, \$1,165,409. Surplus net income for the past twelve years averaged \$1,221,406, or more than five times maximum annual interest requirements on these notes.—V. 106, p. 2556.

**Butler Bros., Chicago.—Extra Dividend.**

Press reports state that an extra dividend of 4% has been declared along with the regular quarterly of 2 1/2%, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 21. Extras paid in 1918 were Nov. 1/2 of 1%, Aug. 1/2 of 1%, May none and Feb. 3 1/2%.

The following were elected directors for three years: Edward B. Butler, J. H. Schorner and A. M. Matson.  
Net profits for the cal. year 1918 are unofficially reported as \$6,451,764, against \$4,979,692 in 1917.—V. 107, p. 606, 504.

**California Packing Corporation.—Sub. Co. Divs.—**

See Alaska Packers' Association above.—V. 106, p. 2224.  
**Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.—Curtailment.**  
This company has reduced operations to about 75% of the capacity maintained in the last few months.—V. 108, p. 271.

**Canada Steamship Lines.—No Dividend.**

The directors on Jan. 14 took no action on the dividend usually due at that time. It was explained that the delay is due to the fact that the final reports for the calendar year 1918 for the Atlantic services of the company, that is their overseas (war) business, were not to hand, and that it was considered more advisable not to commit the company to any dividend obligation until complete returns were before the board.—V. 107, p. 1922.

**Cement Securities Co., Denver, Colo.—Offering of Capital Stock.**

Boettcher, Porter & Co., Denver, are offering this company's capital stock of which there is \$10,000,000 authorized and \$6,832,600 outstanding. Par \$100. The company has no bonds and only one class of stock. Dividends are being paid Q.-J. at rate of 8% per annum. A circular shows:

Company.—Incorporated in Colorado, April 10 1908. This company owns the entire capital stock of the Colorado Portland Cement Co., Portland, Colo., which has a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day; the Union Portland Cement Co., Devils Slide, Utah, capacity 2,500 barrels; about 90% of the stock of the Three Forks Portland Cement Co., operating at Trident, Mont., capacity of 2,250 barrels; and a plant under construction at Hanover, Mont., capacity of 1,000. Cement Securities Co. also owns a substantial interest in a plant at Portland, Oregon, which has a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day.

The company has recently acquired the entire capital stock of the Oklahoma Portland Cement Co., at Ada, Okla., which has a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day, and the control of the Nebraska Cement Co., at Superior, Neb., capacity of 1,500 per day. In addition to the above, the company owns and is interested in extensive acreages containing valuable cement deposits.

**Comparative Statement of Condition for the Years 1916-1917.**

	Jan. 1'16.	Jan. 1'17.	Jan. 1'16.	Jan. 1'17.
Assets—			Liabilities	
Stocks & bonds	6,941,805	7,165,482	Capital stock	6,832,600
Loans to sub. cos	452,108	569,673	Surplus & reserve	769,273
Cash	207,960	302,871	Total each side	7,601,873
				8,038,026
<b>Statement of Income and Disbursements for the Calendar Year 1916.</b>				
Surplus Jan. 1 1916				\$769,273
Dividends received	\$964,075	interest collected	\$17,865	981,940
				\$1,751,213
Dividends paid	\$529,526	taxes, salaries and expenses	\$16,261	545,787
				\$1,205,426
Surplus Jan. 1 1917				\$1,205,426
<b>Directors (and Officers).—</b> Charles Boettcher (Pres.), Whitney Newton (V.-Pres.), John H. Porter (Sec'y), C. K. Boettcher (V.-Pres.), Harry C. James (Treas.), all of Denver; Carl Leonardt, Los Angeles, Cal., and M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo, Colo.				

**Central Mexico Light & Power Co.—Interest.**

See Guajuato Power & Electric Co. below.—V. 107, p. 406.

**Chicago Wilmington & Franklin Coal Co.—New Stock.**

This company has increased its authorized capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$2,225,000 by the issuance of 2,250 shares of common stock, par value \$100. There are now outstanding 10,000 shares of preferred stock and 12,250 shares of common.

A circular says: "The stockholders (on Dec. 31) authorized the directors to issue at par 750 of such additional shares of common stock in part payment for additional properties to be acquired, and to offer for purchase the balance of 1,500 additional shares to such employees of the company, and in such amounts as the board of directors may designate or approve for that purpose, and without offering such shares for subscription by common stockholders.—V. 107, p. 2478.

**Chile Copper Co.—Quarterly Statement.—President Daniel Guggenheim in circular for Sept. quarter says in substance:**

The operations of Chile Exploration Co. for the third quarter, ended Sept. 30 1918, show the following production of copper:

	Lbs.	April	Lbs.
July	7,559,394	May	7,769,874
August	8,496,665	June	7,506,720
September	7,345,434	Quarterly	9,279,562

Third quarter 1918..... 23,398,490 Second quarterly 1918..... 24,556,156  
Monthly average..... 7,799,497 Monthly average..... 8,185,386

The total quantity of ore treated during the quarter was 968,115 dry tons and average grade 1.60% copper, as compared with 950,885 and 1.58% respectively, for the second quarter of 1918; average net copper recovery 81.72%, as compared with 79.84%. There was sold and actually delivered 31,114,026 pounds at an average price of 25.48 cents per pound, contrasting with 21,142,505 pounds at an average price of 23.69c. per pound.

The costs and profits per pound on the basis of copper sold and actually delivered (the undelivered copper being carried in the inventory at cost) for the 3rd and 2nd quarters of 1918 contrast as follows: (a) Cost of production, exclusive of excess profits tax and obsolescence, 18.30 cents, against 17.75 cents; (b) cost f. o. b. plant, including depreciation, 11.94 cents, against 11.28 cents; (c) cost of delivery including freights, selling, income taxes, &c., with credits for miscellaneous earnings, 2.87 cents, against 2.59 cents; (d) depletion of ore reserves, interest and amortization of bond discount, 3.49 cents, against 3.86 cents.

The following compilation shows the financial outcome of the operations of both the Chile Exploration Co. and the Chile Copper Co. for the third quarter of the year, compared with the results for the preceding quarter: Net profit (after depreciation) plus miscell., &c., income, \$3,401,217, against \$2,091,185. Deducting accrued bond interest of Chile Copper Co. (\$660,008, against \$572,788), amortization of bond discount (\$35,000) and the expenses of Chile Copper Co. (\$4,578, against \$37,648), there remains undivided profits, both companies amounting to \$2,701,630, contrasting with \$1,445,747 for the 2nd quarter of 1918.

**Results for Three and Nine Months Ending Sept. 30 1918 and 1917.**

	1918—3 Mos.—1917.	1918—9 Mos.—1917.
Production (lbs.)	23,398,490	17,519,088
Net operating income	\$3,276,945	\$1,880,486
Other income	46,081	30,681
Int. on loans & bank bal.	78,181	146,048
		78,181
Total income	\$3,401,217	\$1,911,167
Bond interest	\$660,008	\$525,000
Bond discount, &c.	35,000	42,504
Depreciation	193,245	105,000
Exp. of Chile Cop. Co.	4,579	48,559
Surplus	\$2,701,630	\$1,150,418
		\$5,271,875
		\$6,528,161

The above earnings are computed on the basis of 25.48 cents per lb. for copper for the quarter ending Sept. 30 1918, against 25.21 cents per lb. for the Sept. 30 1917 quarter.—V. 108, p. 271.

**Cities Service Co.—Conversion.**

Holders of this company's Convertible Gold Debentures Series "B" 7% will be permitted to convert, on and after Feb. 1 1919, 10% of the aggregate principal amount of Series B Debentures owned by them, respectively, on Jan. 1 1919. Upon delivery by such owners of Series B Debentures to be converted to H. L. Doherty & Co., such debentures will be converted into Cities Service Co. preferred and common stocks on the basis set forth in said Series B Debentures. A similar privilege was extended to holders of record Dec. 1 1918, to convert 10% of their then holdings on and after Jan. 1 1919.—V. 108, p. 82.

**Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.—Bonds Called.**

Fifty-three (\$53,000) General Mtge. sinking fund 5% gold bonds have been called for payment Feb. 1 at 105 and int. at the Central Union Trust Co., New York.—V. 107, p. 1749.

**Colorado Power Co.—Offering of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.**

Bonbright & Co., Inc., in offering this company's 7% cumulative pref. stock in a new circular, show:

Company.—Incorp. April 14 1913, in Colo., together with United Hydro-Electric Co., all of whose stock it owns, retails power for mining and milling purposes through the Leadville, Monarch, Bonanza, and Red Cliff mining districts as well as all the metalliferous mining districts of Summit, Clear Creek, Gilpin and Boulder counties. It also furnishes commercial light and power service in Leadville, Salida, Alamosa, Monte Vista, Red Cliff, Georgetown, Idaho Springs and adjacent communities, Nederland, Sterling and Hiff. The company in addition furnishes power wholesale to other utilities serving Denver, Glenwood Springs, Cardiff, Carbonade and adjacent country, Central City, Black Hawk and Nevadaville.

	Authorized	Outstanding
Common stock	\$15,000,000	\$11,051,200
Preferred stock	5,000,000	1,000,000
First Mtge. 6%, due May 1 1953		4,247,800
United Hydro-Electric Co. 1st 6s, 1926	250,000	172,000

<b>Earnings for Twelve Months Ended November 30.</b>		
	1917.	1918.
Gross earnings	\$1,166,757	\$1,250,782
Net, aft. taxes	\$664,562	\$723,575
Other income	24,510	
Total income	\$748,092	
Annual interest charges		\$222,710
Depreciation reserve		126,964
Net income		\$398,418
Annual pref. dividend		70,000
Balance		\$328,418

For full data see V. 106, p. 1347; V. 107, p. 2292.

**Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.**

—Offering of \$3,000,000 10-Year 7% Conv. Gold Deb. Bonds.

Shareholders of this company are offered the right to subscribe, up to Feb. 3 1919, for \$3,000,000 10-year 7% Convertible Gold Debenture bonds at par and accrued interest from Jan. 1 1919, subscriptions being payable 10% with application, balance with accrued interest on allotment.

Pres. W. D. Mathews in a letter dated Jan. 18 1919 writes: "The bonds were approved by the shareholders and are to be issued dated Jan. 1 1919. The Royal Trust Co., Toronto, is trustee. The bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, are offered to the shareholders pro rata at the rate of \$100 of debenture bonds for every 15 shares of stock of the aggregate face value of \$400. Interest J. & J. at the Bank of Montreal in Montreal or Toronto or N. Y. The bonds may be called for redemption after Jan. 1 1922 at 110% and int. and may at any time after Jan. 1 1924 be converted into stock, \$ for \$.—V. 108, p. 272.

**Columbia Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.—**  
*Consolidated Earnings for December and Twelve Months ending Dec. 30 1918.*  
*(Incl. Sub. Cos.)*

	December	Inc. or Dec.	Year	Inc. or Dec.
Gross earnings	\$1,123,844	Dec.	\$1,242,411,451,863	Inc.
Oper. exp. and taxes	507,102	Dec.	76,189	5,873,180
Net oper. earnings	\$616,742	Inc.	\$74,947	\$5,578,683
Other income	167,755	Inc.	2,370	1,969,654
Total net earnings	\$784,497	Inc.	\$77,316	\$7,548,337
Lease rentals, &c.	294,210	Inc.	5,733	3,636,161
Fixed charges (Columbia Gas & Elec. Co.)	59,446	Dec.	388	713,350
Surplus	\$430,841	Inc.	\$71,971	\$3,198,826

—V. 108, p. 272.

**Continental Oil Co.—New Director.—**  
 Edwin Scarstead as director succeeds J. B. F. Reynolds, resigned.—V. 108, p. 694.

**Converse Rubber Shoe Co. (Malden, Mass.).—Offering of One-Year Notes.—**Townsend, Scott & Son, Baltimore, Md., are offering at 99 and int., yielding better than 7%, \$500,000 One-Year 6% gold notes dated Jan. 15 1919, due Jan. 15 1920. Denom. \$1,000. Auth. and outstanding, \$500,000. A circular shows:

Principal and interest, J. & J. 15, at Townsend Scott & Son, Baltimore, Md. Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co. of Baltimore, Trustees.  
**Company.**—Organized in Mass. in 1908 with a capital of \$250,000, and a capacity of 4,000 pairs per day. The business has grown to an auth. capital of \$2,000,000, and capacity 18,000 pairs per day. The company manufactures high grade rubber footwear of every description, including rubber shoes, boots, tennis shoes, athletic shoes, &c. The business has grown from total sales of \$977,000 in 1913 to over \$5,000,000 in 1918. During the past three years the company has refused over \$2,000,000 orders.

**Plant and Equipment.**—Over 1,700 are regularly employed by the company. The buildings are of modern fire-proof construction equipped throughout with a sprinkler system. The plant and its contents are insured for approximately \$2,700,000.

**Purpose of Issue.**—The proceeds will be used to fund bills payable and to furnish increased working capital.

**Earnings.**—Net earnings have been as follows for the years ended Mar. 31: 1915, \$185,657; 1917, \$191,034; 1918, \$502,021. The net earnings for the seven months ended Oct. 31 1918 are \$275,744.

The gross sales were as follows: 1916, \$1,586,953; 1917, \$2,584,996; 1918, \$3,995,760; and 1919, \$5,100,000 (partly estimated).

*Balance Sheet as of Oct. 31 1918, Incl. This Financing.*

Assets	Liabilities
Plant and equipment	Common stock
Cash, accts. & bills rec.	Preferred stock
Raw material	Three-year notes
Partly finished goods	One-year notes
Finished goods	Accounts and bills pay.
Leases, trade marks, &c.	Deprac'n and div. reserve
Miscellaneous	Surplus
Liberty bonds	
Total	Total

**Security.**—No mortgage can be placed during the life of these notes. Net quick assets of not less than \$900,000 must always be maintained. There are no obligations taking precedence to this issue.—V. 106, p. 712.

**Crucible Steel Co.—Status.—“Iron Age” says:**

At a meeting of directors on Jan. 16, the question of declaring a dividend on this common stock received no serious consideration. It developed that owing to the many cancellations of Government contracts, and the few new orders coming in, the company has closed down its Norwalk, Ohio, plant for an indefinite period. The Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co., a subsidiary, is operating only five of its 12 open-hearth furnaces at Midland, Pa. The directors also decided to close another large plant at once and at present this company is not operating to more than 60% of capacity. The company states that unless demand for this production soon improves it may have to close several other of its plants and lay off a great many men.—V. 108, p. 272.

**Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.—Proposal to Issue \$25,000,000 Bonds.—Official Statement.**—The stockholders will vote Feb. 11 on a proposal to issue not to exceed \$25,000,000 of bonds and to execute a mortgage to secure the same.

Henry F. Kroyer, Secy., in a letter dated Jan. 21 1919, says: During the three years ending Sept. 30 1918 the company has expended in the purchase of the “Stewart” properties and of lands and warehouses in Cuba the sum of \$10,915,302, and in making improvements and additions to its properties the further sum of \$15,534,452, a total of \$26,449,754, besides advancing to colonos (cane farmers) the net sum of \$9,052,710, against their crops. With the exception of \$4,475,778, all of these disbursements for new properties and for additions and improvements have been made in the sugar part of the island of Cuba, where the conditions offer the best opportunities for profitable developments.

The company has, moreover, in each year spent large sums for renewals, repairs and changes in location of machinery, &c., which have been charged to operating expense before arriving at the operating profit of the company. With the beginning of the present grinding season (Dec. 1918), the extensive program of additions and improvements has been substantially completed. As a result of the foregoing expenditures the annual grinding capacity of the Eastern properties has been increased from 560,000 bags to 1,870,000 bags and the efficiency of both the eastern and western properties has been much improved and all of the properties are now in a far better operating condition than they have ever been. Over \$10,000,000 of these expenditures were made during the past fiscal year so that the company's expenditures have not as yet reflected the benefit thereof.

To reimburse the treasury of the company for a part of these expenditures and to pay off the floating debt incurred in connection therewith, the directors deem it wise that the company should issue and sell not to exceed \$25,000,000 of its First Mortgage bonds and they recommend to the stockholders that such issue and sale be authorized.—V. 108, p. 272, 167.

**Damascus Brake Beam Co.—Stock Retirement, Etc.—**

The directors on Jan. 20 voted to retire \$50,000 additional stock of the preferred issue making \$100,000 of such issue so far retired up to the present time. The capitalization now consists of \$150,000 preferred outstanding and \$500,000 of common stock.

H. C. Robinson, V.-Pres. of the Guardian Savings & Trust Co., was made a director of the company succeeding B. A. Hegeman, Jr., of New York, who also retires as V.-Pres. of the company.—V. 107, p. 1290.

**Detroit Edison Co.—Earnings.—**

	Month of December 1918.	1917.	Year end, Dec. 31 1918.	1917.
Gross earnings	\$1,415,133	\$1,296,186	\$13,801,527	\$12,279,925
Net, after taxes, &c.	486,079	414,025	3,747,991	3,664,410
Interest	129,337	87,375	1,353,767	1,028,562
Balance	\$356,742	\$326,650	\$2,394,224	\$2,635,848

—V. 107, p. 2379, 184.

**East Bay Water Co., Oakland, Cal.—New Stock.—**

Amending a recently filed petition to the California RR. Commission this company has filed a request for authority to issue its Class “A” 6%

cumulative preferred stock to the amount of \$437,332.20, instead of \$394,021, as requested in the original petition. The proceeds of the sale are to be used as follows:

To reimburse treasury for 20% of expenditures of \$1,014,841, previously reported to Commission, \$202,963; to reimburse treasury for 20% of expenditures to the amount of \$701,544 on San Pablo project for the year 1918, \$140,208.80; to apply on San Pablo construction expenditures to the amount of \$470,276, as per schedule, \$94,055.20.—V. 107, p. 2011.

**Ehret (G.) Breweries.—Return by Alien Property Custodian.** See page 231 in last week's issue.—V. 106, p. 2347.

**Eureka Pipe Line Co.—New Director.—**  
 E. R. Shepard has been elected a director to succeed E. W. Macklin. All other directors and all of the officers were re-elected.—V. 106, p. 2760.

**Forestal Land, Timber & Rys. Co.—Debentures Paid.—**  
 One hundred and fifty (\$15,000) 6% First Mtge. Refunding debentures, par \$100, and 115 debentures (\$2,300), par \$20, were called and paid off on Jan. 1 at 102½%. Authorized, \$1,200,000; listed on London Stock Exchange, \$1,126,500. There are also outstanding \$1,141,200 6% mortgage debentures of 1914.—V. 107, p. 2379.

**Franklin Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.—Outlook.—**

An official of this company says: “I cannot speak for other manufacturers but our profits for first six months of this year will be higher than are high, and expenses incidental to getting back to automobile production are heavy. Our production plans call for 10,000 cars, against 6,689 in 1918 and 8,987 in 1917.”—V. 108, p. 83.

**Gas & Electric Securities Co.—Redemption.—**

All of the Collateral Trust Bonds 10-year 6% Series “B”, dated Jan. 1 1918, have been called for redemption on Feb. 1 at the office of the Bankers Trust Co., New York, at 101 and accrued interest.—V. 105, p. 2098.

**General Electric Co.—Strike Over—Export Company.—**

The strike at this company's plant at Pittsfield, Mass., ended Jan. 19, when the Metal Trades Council voted unanimously to accept an agreement reached during the day between the General Manager of the company and the 1,000 strikers not taken back, that some sort of work will be provided for all of them on or before the 27th. See International General Electric Co. below.—V. 108, p. 272, 83.

**General Petroleum Corp., San Fran.—Stock.—**

Common shareholders of record Jan. 12 are offered the right to subscribe to new common stock at par in the ratio of one new share for each 10 shares held, payment to be made \$50 a share on or before Feb. 15 and \$50 per share on or before April 15 1919. Dividends will be paid on the new stock on the last day of the calendar month next succeeding the month in which the subscription is paid in full.

No fractional shares will be issued. In order to exercise the rights under the fractional share certificates, the holder thereof must acquire sufficient fractions to entitle him to a whole share. Payments must be made in San Francisco funds.

Owing to the heavy dealings in the company's stock and the necessity of registering stock under the by-laws, the indulgence of subscribers is asked if there is any delay in the receipt of checks for the first dividend on the new stock.—V. 107, p. 2380.

**Gera Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J.—Reorganization.—**

This company was incorporated in New Jersey on Jan. 21 with an authorized capital stock of \$3,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of preferred and 20,000 shares of common stock, par \$100. It is stated that the reorganization of this formerly enemy-owned property will take place shortly.—V. 107, p. 2293.

**Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—Decision.—**

Judge A. N. Hand in the U. S. District Court at N. Y. has sustained a demurrer filed by counsel for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., of New York in a suit brought against the two companies by a dealer in automobile supplies. It was declared that the decision vindicates the policy of Pres. F. A. Seiberling of establishing service stations for the distribution of wares.—V. 107, p. 2184.

**Great Northern Equipment Co.—Stock.—**

Notice is given that the capital stock of this corporation has been increased by a vote of the shareholders on Oct. 26 last, so that it now consists of \$12,000,000 divided into 120,000 shares of \$100 each.

The company was incorporated June 11 1914 in Minn. with \$5,000,000 authorized capital stock to purchase, lease and sell to the Great Northern Ry. such equipment as the latter may require for the transaction of its business.—V. 98, p. 1922.

**Great Southern Lumber Co.—Redemption.—**

One hundred (\$100,000) Debenture 5% gold bonds have been called for redemption at par at the Bankers Trust Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., on Feb. 1 1919.—V. 94, p. 70.

**Greene Cananea Copper Co.—Dividend Reduced.—**

A dividend of \$1.50 has been declared on the stock payable Feb. 24 to holders of record Feb. 7. Previous to this time \$2 has been paid quarterly. It is stated that the directors reduced the dividend because of the present unsettlement in the market for metals.—V. 108, p. 175.

**Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.—Coupons, &c.—**

Curtis & Hine, General Managers, Colorado Springs, as of Dec. 2 1918, in a circular addressed to the bondholders of the Guanajuato Power & Electric Co., the Michoacan Power Co. and Central Mexico Light & Power Co., say in subst.:

General conditions in the territory in Mexico served by the plants of your companies remain about the same as stated in the annual report sent you under date of May 1 1918 (compare V. 107, p. 467).

Mexico continues on a metallic currency basis, giving earnings collected a real exchange value, and therefore the companies' cash balance has accumulated to a point where they can make payment of another coupon and still leave a sufficient cash reserve to meet such emergencies as can reasonably be anticipated. The boards of directors have accordingly decided to pay the earliest maturing of the overdue coupons of the bond issue of each of the companies on Jan. 1 1919, with interest at 6% on such coupons to that date. These coupons are: Michoacan Power Co. and Central Mexico Light & Power Co. coupons due July 1 1916, which should be presented to the Old Colony Trust Co. at Boston, and coupons of the Guanajuato Power & Electric Co. due July 1 1916, which should be presented to the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. at New York. The amount to be paid on the coupon from each \$1,000 bond will be as follows: Guanajuato, \$34.05; Michoacan, \$34.50; Central Mexico, \$34.50.

Since the recent U. S. Revenue Act requires a deduction of 6% at the source on payments of interest on tax-free bonds owned by foreign corporations, instead of 2%, as required by the previous Act, bondholders who are not foreign corporations should have coupons presented for payment in their own names. This tax deducted at the source is, of course, paid by the companies, as the bonds are tax free.

The end of the European war will undoubtedly have a very favorable effect on general political and business conditions in Mexico, and with the restoration of order and the resumption of normal business conditions, the earnings of your companies should show substantial improvement very soon. Additional coupons will be paid off as rapidly as funds can be accumulated above the emergency reserve. Compare V. 107, p. 407.

**Houston (Texas) Gas & Fuel Co.—No Increase.—**

This company's application for an increase in rates from \$1.10 to \$1.35 has been rejected by the City Council.—V. 106, p. 818.

**Houston Oil Co.—Decision—Called for Payment.—**

The Texas Supreme Court has rendered a decision in favor of the Houston Oil Co. of Texas in the suit brought by the State some years ago for the recovery of about 80,000 acres of land and also for the payment of approximately \$1,500,000 for timber cut on the said land. The company has been uniformly successful in this litigation ever since it was first instituted by the State of Texas, having won this suit in the lower court, the Court of Appeals and now in the Supreme Court of the State.

Two hundred fifty-five (\$255,000) New Series Timber certificates, issued under the Kirby Lumber Co. contract, dated Aug. 1 1911, have been drawn for redemption on Feb. 1 1919 at par and int. at the Maryland Trust Co., Baltimore, or its agent, the Chase National Bank, N. Y.—V. 107, p. 1923.



Hurlbut Motor Truck Co.—Receiver Appointed.— Judge Mayer in the U. S. District Court at New York on Jan. 22 appointed William B. Hurlbut, President, as receiver. The suit instituted is in the nature of a friendly action, the company agreeing to the appointment of a receiver.—V. 106, p. 718.

Imperial Paper Mills of Canada.—Distribution.— The committee announce that they have now obtained the release of funds in court sufficient to permit of a distribution of 4 1/4% on the certificates, making, with previous distributions, 65 1/4%; the necessary form should be forwarded with the certificates of deposit to the Metropolitan Trust Co., Ltd., Gresham House, Old Broad St., E. C. 2, London, and will be returned after endorsement with a cheque for the amount due.—V. 105, p. 293.

International Coal & Coke Co., Ltd.—Reincorporation.— That the burden of taxation in the United States may be avoided, the officers of this company, organized under the laws of the State of Washington, have made a tentative arrangement with the Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd. (of Toronto), whereby that company agrees that if the transaction is duly sanctioned, it will form a corporation under the laws of the Dominion of Canada with the same capital stock as now, to wit: 3,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1 per share, to take over the property and will deliver to each shareholder the same number of shares in the new corporation to be formed as he now holds, or at his election will pay him 25 cents per share for his stock.

President A. C. Flumerfelt in circular of Dec. 14 further says in brief: It is now costing the company between \$1,200 to \$1,500 per month to keep up its corporate existence in the United States. Please execute and return the enclosed proxy to Secretary W. G. Graves, 1230 Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash. You will have until Feb. 1 1919 to determine whether you desire to take stock in the new corporation, share for share, or 25 cents a share for your stock.—V. 107, p. 295.

International General Electric Co.—Organization.— This company has been organized to develop the foreign trade of the General Electric Co., of which it is a subsidiary. Gerard Swope, who resigned as Vice-President of the Western Electric Co., is President of the new company; Charles Neave, of Fish, Richardson & Neave, attorneys, of New York, will be Chairman of the Board, and M. A. Ordlin, Manager of the foreign department of the General Electric Co., will be Vice-President. The records of the Corporation Trust Co. of New York show the incorporation of this company under New York laws as of Jan. 17 with an authorized capital stock of \$20,000,000.

International Harvester Co.—Canadian Acquisition.— The International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd., has purchased the Oliver interests in the Oliver Chilled Plow Works of Canada, Ltd., at Hamilton, Ont. Compare V. 108, p. 175.

Islands Electric Co. (Portland, Me.).—Sale.— Receiver William B. C. Fairbanks will sell at public auction on Feb. 19 at Rockland, Me., the properties of this company. The upset price is \$25,000.

Island Oil & Transport Co.—New Officers.— The following directors have been elected: W. Y. Cartwright, Cincinnati; A. Robert Elmore, Washington, D. C.; George Tyson, Boston; W. E. Fulcher, L. G. Huntley, F. B. Lasher, A. B. Leach, F. L. Sample, A. J. Stevens and A. Bruce Belasich, all of New York. Officers elected follow: Pres., L. G. Huntley; V.-Pres., F. B. Lasher; F. L. Sample and A. W. Cartwright; Treas., H. P. Smith; Sec., R. E. Desverlin; Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas., W. H. Young. Executive committee is composed of L. G. Huntley, A. B. Leach, A. J. Stevens, F. B. Lasher and A. B. Belasich.—V. 107, p. 1388.

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.—Franchise Situation.— A press report states that this company will ask the Kansas Legislature to pass a bill providing for the surrender of the franchises the company holds in various towns in Kansas, and the placing of the affairs of the company completely under the control of the State P. U. Commission.—V. 107, p. 806.

Keystone Telephone Co.—Earnings.—

Cal. Years.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	
Gross earnings.	\$1,605,721	\$1,639,299	Prof. divs.	\$164,632	\$164,632
Net earnings.	664,043	747,449	Bal. surplus.	515,927	\$247,546
Int. charges.	334,484	335,271			

—V. 107, p. 1582.

Kings County El. Lt. & Pow. Co.—New Name—Earnings. See Brooklyn Edison Co., Inc.—V. 107, p. 2350.

Kipawa Co., Ltd.—Incorporated.— Interests affiliated with the Rloron Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., have incorporated this company under Canadian laws with an authorized capital stock of \$20,000,000.

Lake Superior Corp.—Sub. Cos. Earnings, &c.— See Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. Co. under "Financial Reports" above.—V. 108, p. 273.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—New Directors.— Daniel B. Wentz has been elected a director to succeed his father, the late John S. Wentz; William J. Turner succeeds R. Dale Benson, resigned.—V. 107, p. 610.

Liberty Steel Co.—Stock Increase.— The directors of this company have authorized an increase in the capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. The present capitalization is \$1,000,000 common and \$500,000 preferred, and each will be increased 100%. Stockholders are asked to reduce the number of directors from seven to five and to provide for the redeeming of the present preferred stock at \$110 instead of \$105. In announcing the new issue, Pres. E. A. Clark says: "Your directors believe, in view of the present industrial and commercial situation, that the time has arrived to take the first step in the expansion of your company. Accordingly they have decided to recommend to you at this time an increase of the capital stock to \$3,000,000.—V. 106, p. 2011.

Lit Brothers Corporation, Phila.—Extra Dividend.— An extra dividend of 2 1/4% has been declared on the stock along with regular semi-annual 5%, both payable Feb. 20 to holders of record Jan. 27. An extra dividend of 2 1/2% has been paid semi-ann. since Feb. 1917.—V. 107, p. 610.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.—Special Dividend.— The directors have declared a special dividend of \$1.00 per share along with the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, both payable Mar. 1 1919 to holders of record Feb. 1.—V. 107, p. 1750.

Lyman Cotton Mills.—Extra Dividend.— The directors have declared an extra dividend of 3% along with the regular semi-annual dividend of 3%, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 21. An extra of 3% was paid in Aug. 1918 and 1% extra in Feb. 1918.—V. 107, p. 408.

Manufactured Rubber Co., Phila.—Prof. Div. Resumed.— A dividend of 3% has been declared on the \$200,000 preferred stock, payable Jan. 27 to holders of record Jan. 24. This is the first distribution since Dec. 1913, when 1 1/2% was paid. From 1908 to June 1913 dividends at the rate of 6% per ann. (3% J. & D.) were distributed.—V. 84, p. 452.

Maryland Coal Co., W. Va.—Dividend.— A dividend of 3% has been declared on the \$2,000,000 capital stock, payable in U. S. Liberty bonds on Feb. 15 or at the convenience of the management to holders of record on Feb. 6. In December last the company paid a dividend of 1% and 1% extra and in Feb. 1% and 2% extra.—V. 107, p. 2013.

Midland Counties Public Service Corp.—Financing.— This company has applied to the California RR. Commission to authorize the issuance of First & Refunding Mortgage bonds in the sum of \$146,000; bonds for an amount equal to the cost of additions and betterments to its properties during the period from Oct. 31 1918 to May 1 1919; issuance and exchange of \$25,000 First & Refunding Mortgage bonds for a like amount

of first mortgage bonds of the Coalinga Water and Electric Co.; also an extension of a year's time of the Commission's order authorizing the issuance of \$218,000 of its First & Refunding Mortgage bonds.—V. 106, p. 2348.

Michoacan Power Co.—Interest.— See Guajalato Power & Elec. Co. above.—V. 107, p. 408.

Mines Co. of America.—Reorganization Plan.—Hayden, Stone & Co. in an official announcement say in substance:

With the improvement of conditions in Mexico the company is making ready to resume operations which were interrupted by the revolutions, and has completed a plan of reorganization by which the necessary working capital will be provided. There are outstanding \$54,502 shares of stock. The assets will be sold to a new corporation to be known as the Dolores Esperanza Corporation with the same number of shares. Holders will be permitted to purchase stock in the new company on the surrender of the old stock and the payment of \$2 a share. The plan has been underwritten by Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co.—V. 97, p. 1119.

Minneapolis Gas Light Co.—Ordinance Not Signed.— Mayor Meyers of Minneapolis on Jan. 20 returned the 5-year gas rate ordinance to the City Council unsigned. In a letter Mayor Meyers explains that the 7-cent return on the valuation allowed by the city's expert, Dr. Malthus, was too high.—V. 108, p. 274, 176.

Missouri Plate Glass Co.—Sale.— This company's property at Valley Park, Mo., was sold on Jan. 17 for \$275,000 to the Universal Glass Co., a Pennsylvania corporation. A press dispatch from St. Louis states that the new owners will immediately take possession of the property and begin improvements and reorganization so as to have the factory in operation by May 1. Compare V. 105, p. 2277.

Mountain States Teleg. & Teleph. Co.—Decision.— The Colorado Supreme Court on Jan. 14 reversed a ruling made by the Colorado P. U. Commission for increased charges in favor of this company. The question of jurisdiction had been raised by officials of the city of Denver, and the matter taken to the Supreme Court on stipulation for the purpose of obtaining a test of Section 6 of Article 20 of the constitution.—V. 107, p. 507.

National Coal Co., Ohio.—Shares as Collateral.— See (O. C.) Barber Co. above.

New York & East River Ferry Co.—Possible Resumption.— A plan is said to be under consideration by a group of business men looking towards the resumption of the operations of this company. It is stated that a fund has been pledged to operate the line.—V. 108, p. 84.

North Shore Gas Co.—Rates.— The rate of \$1.30 per 1,000 cu. ft. of gas ordered by the Illinois P. U. Commission on Sept. 18 last, to be in effect until Dec. 31 1918, will be in effect until July 1919, having been extended by the Comm.—V. 98, p. 159.

North West Utilities Co.—Offering of 6% Notes.— W. G. Souders & Co., Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit, are offering by advertisement on another page \$1,000,000 6% Serial Collateral gold notes dated Jan. 1 1919, due Jan. 1 1922 and 1923, \$75,000 each; 1924 and 1925, \$125,000 each; and 1926-1929, incl., \$150,000 each. The offering prices ranging 97.34 to 92.89, according to maturity, yield 7%.

Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, trustee. Interest payable J. & J. without deduction of Federal income tax of 2%. Interchangeable denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 c\*. Callable all or part at any time upon 30 days' notice at 101 and int., if on or before Jan. 1 1922, and at par and int. thereafter.

Data from Letter of President Samuel Insull Dated Chicago, Jan. 13. Organization.—The company, a Delaware corporation, was organized in Dec. 1918 for the primary purpose of acquiring and holding the securities of companies operating public utility properties.

Capitalization.—

Preferred stock	\$5,000,000	\$1,200,000
Common stock	5,000,000	2,000,000
3 to 10-year 6% Collateral gold notes (total issue)	1,000,000	1,000,000

Purpose of Issue.—These notes were used in part payment for \$2,168,925 capital stock of Wisconsin River Power Co. (V. 101, p. 1090), and the entire \$400,000 capital stock of Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Co.—(V. 101, p. 1193).

Security.—A direct obligation of the company. There are deposited with the trustee as collateral security (par value in each case \$100):

21,600 (total 30,000 shares) capital stock, Wisc. Riv. Pow. Co.	\$2,160,000
10,300 (total 15,000 shares) capital stock, Southern Wisc. Pow. Co.	1,030,000
4,000 shares (entire cap. stock) Wisc. P., L. & Heat Co.	400,000
7,500 shares 6% preferred, Middle West Utilities Co.	750,000

Territory Served.—The properties of the subsidiary companies are located in south central Wisconsin and are inter-connected with the best type of high-tension transmission lines.

The hydro-electric plant of the Wisconsin River Power Co. at Prairie du Sac and that of the Southern Wisconsin Power Co. at Kilbourn are excellent types of water power development. Their combined present capacity is 30,000 h. p. These plants supply, at wholesale, approximately all of the electric energy requirements for the operation of the interurban and street railways in and around Milwaukee; the entire light and power requirements of Madison, and those of 12 other communities. They also supply substantially all of the light and power requirements of the Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Co. and the Central Wisconsin Utilities Co.

The properties of the Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Co. and the Central Wisconsin Utilities Co. now serve 22 communities with electrical energy under indeterminate permits which assure the companies necessary rights to do business without competition.

Consolidated Statement of Earnings Year Ended Sept. 30 1918.

Gross earnings subsidiary companies	\$843,555
Net, after maintenance and taxes	\$417,090
Non-operating revenue	101,146

Gross income	\$518,236
Interest on funded debt, and all other charges	373,996

Net income	\$144,240
Annual interest on \$1,000,000 notes (this issue)	60,000

Northwestern Rubber Co., West Virginia.—Collateral. See (O. C.) Barber Co. above.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd.—Status—Official Statement.—Referring to the telegraphic report of closing of the company's plants, President D. H. McDougall has issued substantially the following statement at New Glasgow, N. S.:

The several plants have during the past four years been operated at high pressure. The present moment, when the cancellation of munitions contracts has left the tonnage on our order books at a lower point than at any time during the past four years, is considered an excellent opportunity for carrying out necessary repairs and renewals. New business is offered to a very limited extent and at prices which are not at present attractive to us.

The cost of production at the Sydney collieries has for some time past been extremely high, making it impossible for the company to compete in the general coal markets, and seriously affecting the fuel costs in iron and steel production. We hope to effect such an improved general policy of operation and engineering that the company will, in the near future, resume its position in the general coal market and obtain coal for steel-making at a cost which will enable it to meet competition.

Above ground, our plans contemplate reconstruction, chief among which will be the provision of new and thoroughly up-to-date by-product cooling ovens.

The situation at New Glasgow will require considerable additional thought, but in so far as is possible, it is our intention to develop the steel manufacturing industry in all its departments in Nova Scotia on a steadily growing basis.

It is at Wabana, however, that the company is likely to make its most important progress in the near future. During the world war shipping conditions entirely cut off our former trade in the sale of iron ore. Development work nevertheless was pushed forward and it is my idea to so develop the mines that the company will produce iron ore far in excess of its former outputs and at materially reduced costs. We shall then be in a position to enter the ore markets of the world on a scale commensurate with our vast reserves of iron ore.

Considerable time and capital will be required for these plans and developments to mature. Fortunately, the probability of these developments was foreseen by the management and by Hayden, Stone & Co., who represent the large United States interests in this company, and through the fortunate provision of an additional \$5,000,000 of working capital, by the sale of that amount of stock in the year 1917, the company is now placed in a remarkably strong financial position, having net current assets of over \$10,000,000.

This presently available working capital will enable us to commence with confidence the development of our plans, which we intend to push energetically. The resources of the company are so large as to justify the developments we contemplate and to ensure the soundness of the investment.—V. 107, p. 1924, 1196.

**Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.—Wages—Net Sales, &c.**  
This company has issued a statement definitely refusing to grant the 45-hour week which has been demanded by all textile workers. The refusal was based on the statement that trade and employment are on a downward grade, prices are now higher than ever before and the workers have during the past year received voluntary increases.

	—Six Months Ending—	—Years ending Dec. 31—
	June 30 '18, Dec. 31 '18,	1918, 1917.
Net sales	\$27,864,895 \$29,170,170	\$57,044,065 \$36,941,445
Net profits	3,062,899 2,768,733	6,731,632 4,475,508

These figures of net profits are without any provision for Federal taxes.—V. 107, p. 1291.

**Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Sub. Co. Bonds.**—See Southern California Telephone Co. below.—V. 107, p. 1672.

**Penn Mex Fuel Co.—New President.**—George W. Crawford succeeds J. C. Trees as President and F. W. Crawford and L. B. Denning succeed Mr. Trees and M. L. Benedum as directors. The holdings of both the retiring directors were acquired by the Standard Oil interests who already had control of the company.—V. 107, p. 2481.

**Philadelphia Electric Co.—Bonds Sold.**—Announcement is made in Philadelphia that Drexel & Co. and Brown Bros. have purchased from the company a block of \$1,500,000 First Mortgage 5% bonds.—V. 107, p. 2103.

**Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.—Govt. Orders Canceled.**—“The Government has canceled orders for about 500 trucks. This leaves the company with Government business for 1,000 trucks, which will be completed within a short time. The Government also canceled all of the airplane business, which perhaps is fortunate for the company, which had not yet gone into production on the Hispano-Sulza motor. It is understood this contract called for delivery of airplane motors with total value of about \$20,000,000. During 1918 the company produced 8,500 vehicles, which was slightly in excess of estimates late in the fall.” (“Boston News Bureau,” Jan. 21.) Compare V. 107, p. 1924.

**Pierce Oil Corporation.—More Stock Sold.**—The N. Y. Stock Exchange on Jan. 22 authorized the listing of an additional \$750,000 (out of an authorized issue of \$3,000,000) common stock, par value \$25 a share, on notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total listed \$19,939,250, as against \$17,485,750 outstanding on Dec. 31 1917 (not 1918). This stock, like \$625,000 issued late in 1918, has been sold for cash and the proceeds have been or will be used in liquidating current bank loans. “Notes payable” on Sept. 30 1918 aggregated \$2,616,242. See earnings for 9 months ended Sept. 30 1918 in V. 107, p. 2481, and balance sheet of Aug. 31 in V. 107, p. 2373.

**Pond Creek Coal Co.—Mine Sold.**—This company's mine in Southern Illinois has, according to press dispatches, been sold to D. E. McMillan, Chicago, and James C. McElvorn of Springfield, Ill., for \$250,000. The property consists of 1,000 acres in Franklin County, with an output of 1,500 tons a day, employing 250 men.—V. 107, p. 2381.

**Portage Rubber Co.—Balance Sheet Nov. 30.**

Assets—	1918.	1917.	Liabilities—	1918.	1917.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Real estate, bldgs. & equipment	1,103,425	626,189	Preferred stock	\$520,200	425,612
Trade marks, pat. & good will	411,707	299,520	Common stock	\$2,500,000	2,421,050
Cash	255,601	199,899	Notes payable	250,000	300,000
Notes receivable	36,929	104,957	Accounts payable	128,435	77,516
Accounts receivable	382,098	819,439	Reserve funds	246,075	2,050
Inventory	1,744,965	1,599,294	Surplus	305,121	439,894
Other assets	13,045	17,645			
Total	3,947,830	3,666,993	Total	3,947,830	3,666,993

\* Authorized \$5,000,000.—V. 106, p. 403.

**Poulsen Wireless Tel. & Tel. Co.—New President.**—R. P. Schwern has been elected President to succeed Dr. V. Dodge, resigned. The following directors were elected: Leon Hecquartz and Tilden C. Tognazzini to succeed E. W. Hopkins and John L. Deahl, both resigned.—V. 107, p. 186.

**Procter & Gamble Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—New Stock.**—The common stockholders of record Feb. 15 are given the privilege until Feb. 21 of subscribing pro rata for 37,955 shares of unissued common stock, par \$100, at \$300 per share, in the ratio of one new share for each 4 shares held. Payments are to be made at the company's office at any time between Feb. 17 and Apr. 1 1919, incl.

No fractional shares will be issued, but instead non-dividend bearing scrip will be issued and when presented in sufficient amounts to equal one or more full shares will be converted into common shares.

When payment is made prior to April 1 1919 a discount at the rate of 6% per annum, calculated from the date payment is received to April 1 1919, may be deducted.

The stock to be issued shall not share in the regular dividend to be paid May 15 1919, but shall have the right to participate in all dividends thereafter.—V. 107, p. 2015.

**Republic Iron & Steel Co.—Quarterly Report Omitted.**—Chairman John A. Topping has stated that owing to pending tax legislation and to the necessity for further time required to adjust accounts incident to the annual report, the board of directors decided to omit at this time the publication of the quarterly report for the period ended Dec. 31 1918. It is expected, however, to issue the annual report at the usual time.—V. 107, p. 2482.

**Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.—Sub. Co. Incorporation.**—See Kipawa Co., Ltd., above.—V. 108, p. 177.

**Rochester Railway & Light Co.—Director.**—Alfred B. Smith has been re-elected a director to succeed Horace E. Andrews, deceased. Mr. Smith left the board following his appointment as Regional Director of Railroads.—V. 107, p. 2477.

**St. Lawrence Flour Mills, Ltd.—Extra Dividend.**—An extra dividend of 1% has been declared on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly 1 1/4%, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 18. In Feb. 1918 a quarterly div. of 1 1/4% and an extra of 1% was paid and in May, August and November, 1 1/4% quarterly and an extra of 1% was paid.—V. 107, p. 186.

**Savage Arms Corp.—Stockholders' Committee Favors Capital Distribution of \$50 to \$75 a Share—Status.**—The Stockholders' Protective Committee named below submits the financial report cited on a preceding page, and says in subst.:

The attached statement [see “Financial Reports” above] sets forth some of the reasons which have led a large group of stockholders to favor the distribution of a substantial amount of the liquid assets of the company at as early a date as practicable. The company could and, in our judgment, should, adopt a plan to distribute from \$50 to \$75 per share to the common stockholders by a reduction of the capital stock, or otherwise. If the larger sum named is distributed there will still remain in the company not only its plants at Utica, Sharon and Philadelphia, but in addition, as shown by recent figures, net quick assets of approximately \$3,000,000.

If you agree with us that a substantial part of the assets accumulated during the war period through the manufacture of the Lewis gun should be returned to the holders of the stock now, we ask you to sign and return at once the proxy herewith enclosed, for use at the annual meeting or sooner at a special meeting if deemed necessary.

**Shannon Copper Co.—Production (in Pounds).**—A revised statement of production follows:

	1918—Dec.—1917.	Increase.	1918—12 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
668,000	654,005	13,995	9,351,171	6,144,538
				3,206,633

—V. 108, p. 177.

**Shawinigan Water & Power Co.—Stock Sold.**—A press dispatch from Montreal states that this company has sold an additional \$500,000 capital stock, privately, it not being offered to stockholders.—V. 107, p. 1291.

**South Porto Rico Sugar Co.—Offering of Pref. Stock.**—Colgate, Parker & Co. and Strong, Sturgis & Co. are offering, by advertisement on another page, at 107.50 and div., yielding about 7.45%, \$1,005,000 8% cumulative pref. stock, par \$100. Divs. Q.-J. The company has no bonded indebtedness. A circular shows:

The pref. stock has a prior claim on the earnings of the company and has also a prior claim on the property and assets in case of dissolution.

**Extracts from Letter of Pres. Frank A. Dillingham, Dated Jan. 16.**  
**Business.**—The business of the company is transacted through its two subsidiaries, the South Porto Rico Sugar Co. of Porto Rico and the Central Romana, Inc., which operates in Santo Domingo. The business in Porto Rico is confined to the manufacture of raw sugar and molasses, the sugar cane being received from planters under contract and converted into raw sugar which is sold by the company to be again converted into refined sugar. The actual investment in the property (exclusive of current assets), which has been made out of the sale of capital stock and from earnings, is \$16,422,287, of which about \$8,800,000 is from earnings.

On July 1 1918 \$1,125,000 common stock was sold to the common stockholders at par.

**Purpose of Issue.**—The proceeds of the pref. stock will provide additional working capital, including additional cane plantings in Santo Domingo.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Issued.
Preferred stock 8% cumulative	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Common stock	6,000,000	5,525,000

**Dividends.**—Dividends at the rate of 8% per annum have been regularly paid on the pref. stock since the beginning of business in 1902. Dividends on the common were paid during 1910 to 1915 incl. at an average rate of nearly 6 1/2% per annum. Since Jan. 1916 dividends at the rate of 20% have been paid with occasional extra cash and stock dividends. The common dividends paid on July 1, Oct. 1 and Dec. 31 1918 were paid in 7% scrip maturing in three years, in order to conserve the cash resources of the company in view of shipping and other difficulties occasioned by the war.

**Income Account, Including Central Romana, Inc., Years ended Sept. 30.**

	1910.	1912.	1914.	1916.	1918.
Gross receipts	\$5,120,765	\$5,038,021	\$5,239,025	\$8,396,562	\$11,448,242
Profits, after tax, int., &c.	1,333,123	1,513,737	680,886	3,687,200	2,691,851

The average annual operating profits for the last nine years shown above were \$1,792,299, which is equal to 4 1/2 times the 8% annual dividend on the pref. stock now outstanding.

**Production of Raw Sugar for Years Ended September 30 (in Tons).**

1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
57,250	61,500	61,885	62,240	62,770	63,355	75,550	92,342	90,400

The production for 1919 is estimated at 96,000 tons of raw sugar. The U. S. Sugar Equalization Board has fixed the price for Porto Rican sugars for the current crop at 7.28c. per lb., c.i.f. N. Y., and the sugars manufactured at the Guanica factory are being sold to the U. S. refiners at this price. A contract has been made with the Canada Food Board covering the output of the Central Romana factory during the coming crop at 5.96c. per lb., c.i.f. Canadian ports.

**Reserves.**—Since Jan. 1910 the operating profits have been \$16,130,693, out of which \$6,812,840 has been set aside as reserve funds for depreciation and working capital.

**Officers and Directors.**—William Schall, Chairman of Board; F. A. Dillingham, Pres. & Sec.; Julius A. Stursberg, 1st V.-Pres.; F. T. Maxwell, 2d V.-Pres.; F. M. Welty, Treas.; Horace Havemeyer, George G. Haven, Edward S. Paine, Seward Prosser, C. M. Russell.

For annual report, including income account and balance sheet, as of Sept. 30 1918, see V. 107, p. 2185.

The New York Stock Exchange on Jan. 22 added to the list the above-mentioned \$1,005,000 8% cumulative preferred stock, making the total amount authorized to be listed \$5,000,000.—V. 107, p. 2185.

**Southern California Edison Co.—Application for Bond.**—This company has applied to the California RR. Commission for approval of the issuance and sale of \$8,000,000 25-year 6% bonds, and \$8,000,000 Serial 7% Debentures, due at various dates up to and including 1928. These securities, it is stated, have been sold subject only to the approval of the Railroad Commission.

The funds are to be used to pay off certain bonds of the company shortly becoming due, and to reimburse its treasury for construction expenditures heretofore made.

President W. A. Brackenridge of the company is quoted as saying: “Of the \$15,000,000 of new financing which we are asking the Railroad Commission to approve, \$10,000,000 will be used to pay an equal amount of bonds maturing July 1 of this year, and the remainder is to reimburse the treasury for construction expenditures practically since the first of June 1917, the date upon which we took over the properties of the Pacific Light & Power Corporation.

“This new financing will put the company in a position to begin work on its \$20,000,000 program for the development of 150,000 additional horse power in hydro-electric plants, which is needed to meet the growing demand of the large section served by the company, and to hold steam plant operation down to a minimum. We are fortunate in being able to finance such a large amount at this time, and hope to be in position to start the new work at an early date. This will serve as a great aid in finding places in our organization for the hundreds of our employees returning from war service.

“The service of the company now extends to ten counties in Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley, over an area of 55,000 square miles, serving upwards of 200,000 consumers in 233 cities, towns and intervening rural territory. The demand in this extensive region is larger than ever before, necessitating the immediate construction of additional water-power plants with transmission and distribution lines to reach agricultural territories and industrial activities now pressing for service.”

**Rate Petition—Rates.**—The city of Santa Monica has filed a petition for a rehearing of the application of this company for authority to increase its electric rates. The Commission recently granted the company's request for an increase, to go into effect Jan. 3 1919.

The California RR. Commission has authorized this company to collect a minimum charge of 75 cents per meter per month for electric lighting service in the cities of Arcadia, San Gabriel, San Marino and that portion of the city of Glendale, formerly the city of Tropic.—V. 108, p. 84.

**Southern California Telephone Co.—Offering of First & Refunding 5s.**—The Equitable Trust Co. of New York and Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston, are offering at 91 and interest, this company's First & Refunding 5% gold bonds of 1917, due May 1 1947, guaranteed by endorsement as to both principal and interest by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. Denom. \$1,000 e\*. Int. M. & N. in N. Y. Redeemable at 105 and int. on or after May 1 1922.

The company is owned and operated by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., which is one of the largest subsidiaries of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and which operates all the local and long-distance lines of the Bell system on the Pacific Coast. Further particulars should appear another week.—V. 108, p. 1692.

**Southern Counties Gas Co.—Acquisition Approved.**—The California RR. Commission has granted this company authority to purchase the plant of the Ontario-Upland Gas Co. for \$135,000. The reproduction cost of the Ontario utility was fixed by the company's engineer at \$150,000, but the Commission cut this to \$125,000.—V. 108, p. 84.

**South West Penn Pipe Lines.—Directors, &c.**—The following directors have been elected: Forrest M. Towl, New York; T. M. Magee, Theodore C. Towl and J. S. O'Brien of Pittsburgh, and V. S. Swisher, Oil City. Officers: Forrest M. Towl, President; E. G. Wright, Pittsburgh, Vice-Pres.; E. R. Shepard, Vice-Pres. and Treas., and O. A. McLouth, Secretary, both of Oil City.—V. 108, p. 1229.

**Southwestern Shipbuilding Co.—Redemption.**—Twenty-Five First Mortgage 6% Serial gold bonds, dated April 11 1918, are called for redemption on Feb. 1 at 101 and interest at the Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bk., Los Angeles, Cal. See V. 108, p. 2127.

**Stafford (Cotton) Mills, Fall River.—Extra Dividend.**—Press reports state that the directors have declared an extra dividend of 1 1/2%, along with the regular quarterly of 1 1/4%, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 20.—V. 107, p. 2295.

**Standard Chemical Co.—New Name.**—See Standard Chemical, Iron & Lumber Co. below.

**Standard Chemical, Iron & Lumber Co. of Canada Ltd.—New Name.**—

Public notice is given that under the "Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued dated Dec. 30 1918, changing the name of this company to "Standard Chemical Co., Ltd."—V. 107, p. 1008.

**Standard Oil Co. of Cal.—Stock Dividends Held Not Subject to Income Taxes.**—

Judge Julius M. Mayer, sitting in a test case in the U. S. District Court in N. Y. City on Jan. 23, decided without leaving the bench that the U. S. Supreme Court meant what it said in the *Towne* case, and that stock dividends are no more subject to income tax under the 1918 law than they are under the 1913 law, which was the subject of the original decision. This finding was rendered after ex-Judge C. E. Hughes had been speaking in opposition to a demurrer raised by the Government. The Court, interrupting Mr. Hughes, stated that it was not necessary for him to proceed further and that the Court would hold that stock dividends were not taxable.—V. 107, p. 1843.

**Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.—Extra Dividend.**—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 3%, along with the quarterly payment of 3% on the \$30,000,000 outstanding capital stock (par \$100), payable Feb. 28 to holders of record Feb. 3. An extra of 3% has been paid quarterly in addition to the regular dividend, since Feb. 1917.—V. 107, p. 1673.

**Standard Oil Co. of Kansas.—Extra Dividend.**—An extra dividend of \$3 per share and the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 have been declared on the capital stock, payable Feb. 28 to stock of record Feb. 14. An extra dividend of \$3 per share was paid in the four quarters of 1918.—V. 107, p. 2015.

**The State-Lake Theatre & Realty Co.—Offering of Real Estate Bonds.**—The American Bond & Mortgage Co., Chicago, is offering \$400,000 out of a total issue of \$800,000 6% First Mortgage Real Estate gold bonds secured by a First Mortgage of the 99-year leasehold estate and the State-Lake Building, corner of State and Lake streets, Chicago.

The improvements on the property will consist of a modern 12-story fireproof building and theatre. There will be approximately 120,000 sq. ft. of rentable office and shop space; and on the ground floor about 7,000 sq. ft. of store space which can be divided into twelve stores. Valuation: Leasehold estate, \$200,000; cost of building, \$1,600,000; total, \$1,800,000. Income (estimated)—Offices, \$170,924; stores, \$33,500; theatre (net), \$300,000. Expense of operation, including taxes, \$115,897; ground rent (average for first ten years), \$85,000. Net income, \$303,527.

**Stewart-Warner Speedometer Co.—Dividend Increase.**—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the \$10,000,000 common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 29. Since May 1913 a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% has been paid regularly.—V. 108, p. 177.

**Thomas Colliery Co.—Bond Redemption.**—Thirty-three (\$33,000) First Mtge. 6% Sinking Fund gold bonds, due Aug. 1 1922, have been drawn for redemption out of moneys in the sinking fund at 102 1/2 and int. at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, trustees, as of Feb. 1 1919.—V. 108, p. 404.

**(J. V.) Thompson Coal Properties.—Sales.**—Judge Charles P. Orr in the U. S. District Court at Pittsburgh has confirmed three private sales of coal property and mining rights in this estate involving \$1,978,103. The first sale was consummated Jan. 7 and covers 2,282 acres in James Dorsey for \$1,460,098. The second was closed on the same date and covers 1,177 acres of coal land to H. G. Rockwell for \$450,636.50. The third sale covers several interests of Thompson lands in Greene and Fayette counties to several persons for \$65,369.—V. 108, p. 177.

**Tobacco Products Corp.—Scrip Underwriting.**—This company, it is stated, has completed arrangements whereby the plan for the underwriting of its scrip at par will include all of the outstanding series. When the directors declared the dividend which will be payable Feb. 15, announcement was made that the scrip to be issued would be underwritten through a banking house. The plan has now been extended so that the scrip which was issued during the last three quarters of 1918 will be provided for. This will be purchased at par but without accrued interest.—V. 108, p. 282.

**Turners Falls Power & Electric Co.—Stock Increase.**—This company has notified the Massachusetts Commissioners of Corporations that the capital stock has been increased by \$2,409,100, all of which has been paid in cash on Jan. 15 1919.—V. 107, p. 1198.

**Union Bag & Paper Corp.—Extra Dividend.**—An extra dividend of 2% has been declared on the stock payable in Fourth Liberty Loan bonds on Feb. 15 1919 to holders of record Feb. 5. Amounts less than \$50 will be paid in cash. A like amount was paid in Liberty Loan bonds in Feb. 1918.—V. 107, p. 2482.

**Union Electric Light & Power Co.—Rates.**—The Missouri P. S. Commission has allowed this company to increase its rates as of Feb. 1 to permit an additional revenue of \$387,000.—V. 107, p. 2383.

**Union Salt Co., Ohio.—Shares as Collateral.**—See (O. C.) Barber Co. above.

**United Drug Co., Boston.—Sales.**—The following published statement is pronounced correct: Sales for the year 1918 are definitely ascertained to be in excess of \$51,000,000, without

the English business. The figures from the English branch are not yet available. The manufacturing business alone increased over 40%.—V. 107, p. 2383.

**United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.—Divs.**—The directors on Jan. 23 declared a dividend of 5% on the pref. stock out of the earnings for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 1918, payable 1 1/4% quarterly in 1919 the first quarterly dividend to be paid March 15 1919, to holders of record March 1 1919.—V. 107, p. 612.

**United States Express Co.—Liquidation.**—The directors have declared a sixth dividend in liquidation of \$1 25 per share, payable Feb. 21 to stockholders of record Feb. 1. This will make \$53 25 distributed out of assets. Compare V. 108, p. 1230.

**Utah Metal & Tunnel Co.—Apex Claims.**—The directors have issued a statement to the stockholders of this company referring to the settlement of certain apex claims in relation to adjoining properties, examinations and negotiations in connection with the legal rights of the company having been concluded.—V. 105, p. 1904.

**Wages.—Anthracite Miners' Scale—Other Wage Matters.**—See pages 226 and 227 in last week's issue.—V. 108, p. 85.

**Wakefield Iron Co.—Redemption.**—Fifty (\$50,000) 6% First Mortgage Leasehold Sinking Fund gold bonds of 1913 are drawn for payment on Mar. 1 at 102 and int. at the office of the First Trust & Savings Co., Cleveland, O., or the Security Trust Co., Detroit, Mich.—V. 107, p. 87.

**Western States Gas & Elec. Co.—Application for Bonds.**—This company has applied to the California RR. Commission for an order authorizing the issue of \$450,000 5% bonds to be sold at not less than 82 1/2 and interest. The proceeds of the bonds are to be used to reimburse the company for construction expenditures already made, and to provide for similar expenditures during 1919.—V. 107, p. 1751.

**Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—Payment of Notes—Offer of Exchange.**—Announcement is made that this company's \$15,000,000 6% One-year Gold Notes, due Feb. 1 1919, will be paid on and after Feb. 1 1919, upon presentation at the office of the Central Union Trust Co., of N. Y. Referring to the above, Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer to holders of the notes the privilege of exchanging the same for a like amount of new 6% One-Year gold notes, due Feb. 1 1920, upon surrender at their office. The bankers will issue a temporary receipt, entitling the holder to receive the new notes, when issued and received by them. (See advertising pages in last week's issue.)

**Letter from Chairman G. E. Tripp, Dated Jan. 14 1919.** For the purpose of providing funds to pay its issue of 6% One-Year gold notes, amounting to \$15,000,000, which mature on Feb. 1 1919, the company has decided to create a new issue of 6% One-Year gold notes, also limited to \$15,000,000 and to mature on Feb. 1 1920. Denom. of \$1,000 e. Interest F. & A. Both principal and interest of the notes will be payable without deduction for any taxes, other than any Federal income tax, which the company or the trustee under the indenture may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the U. S. of America or of any State, county, municipality or other taxing authority therein.

The indenture under which the new notes are to be issued will be similar in form to that under which the maturing notes are issued, and will provide, among other things, that the company (including its proprietary companies) shall at all times while the notes are outstanding have on hand current assets equal to at least twice the amount of its current obligations, and that it will not hereafter and so long as any of the notes are outstanding make or permit to be made any mortgage on any of its properties or upon the properties of any of its proprietary companies.

**Unfilled Orders \$95,000,000.**—As of Jan. 1 1919 the company had on hand unfilled orders amounting to more than \$95,000,000, exclusive of approximately \$3,500,000 orders for munitions. At the close of business Nov. 30 1918, its current assets amounted to over \$110,000,000, while its current liabilities as so defined amounted to less than \$41,000,000, which the present issue of notes will not increase, as the proceeds thereof will be applied to the payment of outstanding notes. The funded debt of the company, consisting almost entirely of the Westinghouse Machine Co. First & Refunding Mortgage bonds, due 1940, amounts to about \$6,570,000, and its capital stock, now paying 7% dividends per annum, amounts to \$74,812,650 par value.

**Income for Eight Months.**—The net income for the eight months ending Nov. 30 1918 of the current fiscal year, after the payment of capital stock taxes and all State and municipal taxes, and applicable to the payment of interest, was \$10,018,031, and the interest charges for the same period amounted to only \$1,567,680, leaving a balance of earnings for the period of \$17,450,351 applicable to Federal income and excess profits taxes and dividends. Reserves of \$8,000,000 have been made out of these earnings to provide for such Federal taxes for said eight months' period.

General Guy E. Tripp, Chairman of the board, in discussing the subject of ordnance production on the part of this company, says:

The undertaking to produce munitions was new to our organization, and, naturally, after the receipt of the first contract, methods had to be changed overnight, new tools purchased, and machine tools and layouts worked up. Next was the design and manufacture of cutting tools, of which there was need for a great number.

Then came the organization of a supervising force and building up of a force of workmen sufficient to care for all the orders. Take, for example, the case of the 4 1/2-inch shells; the contract called for 3,000 a week, but before work was under way subsequent orders had been received bringing production requirements up to 3,000 a day. Sixty days after the receipt of the order the first delivery of shells was made; in 75 days 3,000 a week were delivered, and after 180 days 24,000 a week. Similarly 8-inch shells were delivered at the rate of 5,000 a week.

So imperative because the demands for marine-propelling equipments from the Emergency Fleet Corp. that the new Essingen plant was built at South Philadelphia and placed in operation for the exclusive production of this equipment. Over 350 complete marine propulsion equipments were completed or under construction at the time the armistice was signed. From a plowed field to a fully equipped industrial plant, embracing seven large buildings and employing over 2,000 people in less than a year, is the remarkable record of this activity.

The New England Westinghouse Co. made a record by turning out a total of 1,000,000 rifles within a calendar year, and produced during the last week of the year an average of 7,000 rifles a day. Another record made by this company was in the production of Browning machine guns, turning these out at the rate of about 3,000 a month, the total delivery being 20% greater than the number of machine guns surrendered by the Germans.—V. 107, p. 2482, 898.

**Weyman Bruton Co.—Listing—Earnings.**—The N. Y. Stock Exchange on Jan. 22 authorized the listing on and after Jan. 27 1919 of \$1,104,000 additional common stock (recently offered to common shareholders at par) on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total amount authorized to be listed \$6,624,000. For 10 months earnings and balance sheet see "Reports" above. Compare V. 108, p. 177.

**Worcester Gas Light Co.—Bonds Authorized—Rates.**—The Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners has authorized this company to issue additional bonds to the amount of \$800,000 with interest at 6% to refund certain indebtedness. The company asked permission to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,400,000, but the Commission states that it will allow only \$900,000 at present, but will consider the balance later upon further request from the company. The Board also ordered the Worcester Gas Light Co. on or before July 1 next to reduce the price of its product from \$1 15 per 1,000 ft. to \$1 10.—V. 107, p. 2384.

**Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco.—Stock Permit.**—The California RR. Commission has granted this company permission to issue 10,000 shares of its common stock to its employees at par \$100, for cash.—V. 106, p. 935.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Jan. 24 1919.

Trade in this country is still quiet for several seasons: First, high prices, a fear of decline, a very marked sensitiveness as to the danger of being caught with high-priced stocks on the falling market, and finally the unseasonable mildness of the weather. The remarkably high temperatures undoubtedly hurt retail trade everywhere, even in the Northwest. Naturally, this reacts on the wholesale and jobbing branches. Industries are undoubtedly slowing down for another reason. The war is over and peace demands do not make good the loss of war business. Everybody is cautious. Everybody is buying from hand to mouth and keeping a weather eye on prices and their downward drift. Cotton has fallen 3½ cents this week, or about 13 cents in the last few months. Difficulties of exportation largely account for the falling prices of cotton. America has large stocks and Europe is bare. The trouble is to get ships to take it to Europe, although it is also true that Europe is in no shape to pay very high prices for anything. A brighter factor is the decline in food prices, especially in dairy products. Butter is down 11 cents per pound within a week, and eggs are also lower. Corn has dropped over 10 cents per bushel, oats about 9 cents, pork \$2 25 per barrel, and lard is a trifle lower. There is an agitation for lower prices of foodstuffs generally. Coffee has declined very sharply since the Exchange reopened on Dec. 26. There are immense stocks in Brazil. Metals have recently been declining. To get rid of goods clearance sales are more general in various parts of the country. That was not necessary a year ago. Then the buyer sought the goods. The goods now seek the buyer. Textile trades feel the mildness of the weather and the effects of high prices; also the tendency to economize. For, after all, the cost of living is still high. Rents are rising here. Optimism is expressed, however, as regards the outlook for trade in hardware, building materials, agricultural implements and automobiles, as well as leather, &c. The sales of chewing and smoking tobacco are larger. It is supposed that the tobacco habit will spread when prohibition becomes a fixed fact; but, strangely enough, cigar leaf tobacco is dull. Manufacturers do not care to pay the price the farmers demand. The wheat crop looks well. Wool trade conditions seem better. Money rates show a tendency towards greater ease, especially at the West. And it is now said that the Money Committee here will modify its restrictions on Stock Exchange business. Failures continue to be few. The general condition of the country is regarded as sound—all the more so because it recognizes that business is in a transition period and that caution is necessary. In some Eastern parts of this country unemployment due to demobilization of troops and decreased trade seems to be increasing. The Department of Labor urges the erection of 800 public school buildings, delayed by war, immediately to make a market for labor. It is said that there are 40,000 soldiers and sailors seeking employment in New York City alone. The weather here and in many other parts of the United States has thus far this season been mild. In New York a practically snowless January sets a new record. Never before have there been twenty-four January days in succession without snow. The weather at the West is unseasonably mild, and bad roads interfere with marketing of corn. It is said that New York State will share with New Jersey the cost of a vehicular tube under the Hudson River from New York to Jersey City. The cost will be limited to \$6,000,000 for each State. The New York Legislature may appropriate \$1,000,000 for starting work immediately. The tunnel is expected to pay for itself in 20 years by toll charges.

The Advisory Board in the strike of 55,000 clothing workers has just announced that it had decided in favor of the union's demands for a forty-four hour working week, and advises the workers to return to their places in shops. About 75,000 men and women are affected by the decision in New York City and vicinity and probably 250,000 workers throughout the country. The strike has been on for three months. The question of wages will be decided later. Trade being quiet the tendency in the textile industry is to shut down some of the mills for a time or to shorten hours. Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., employing 15,000 workers will operate 5¼ hours a day, beginning 6.45 a. m., and closing at noon effective on Jan. 20. Some North Carolina cotton mills it seems will reduce their working time to give days a week and cut wages 20%. Lawrence, Mass., mills have refused to grant a forty-eight hour week; Paterson, N. J., textile workers want to work only 44 hours weekly. In the Northwestern lumber trade great activity is expected this spring; also in other building materials.

There is a big drive on to push the American merchant marine. A great fleet to rival any in the world is sought. An organization has been completed to conduct a nationwide propaganda. Some 5,054,050 tons of United States ships were built in 1918. For the past six months approximately 33,000 tons of supplies for the American army in France have been handled daily at the port of New York, but now amounts to 50,000 tons a day and this rate is expected to continue for the next six months. New York was recently made the single point of debarkation for over-

seas supplies for American forces. It is regrettable to notice that advices from Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay indicate a widespread movement in South America to cancel orders placed with firms in the United States in the hope of an early drop in prices. An association opposed to national prohibition has been organized by New York hotel and business men and has already enrolled 500,000 members throughout the country.

LARD lower; prime Western 24@24.10c.; refined for the Continent 28.50c.; South American 28.65c.; Brazil in kegs, 29.65c. Futures have declined somewhat. Hogs have also fallen a little. But exports of products have been good and it is said that at the meeting of the Food Administration on Jan. 28 no abandonment of price fixing on hogs will be authorized, whatever may have been urged to the contrary by popular agitation at the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange. January at times, however, has shown noticeable weakness. May has exhibited the most strength. The weakness in corn, however, has had a more or less noticeable effect. The movement of hogs has also been large. On the other hand, the short interest is believed to be heavy. It is based largely on the agitation in favor of lower cost of foodstuffs.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January delivery	23.60	23.35	23.20	23.20	23.17	22.75
May delivery	23.62	23.35	23.60	23.32	23.42	22.92

PORK quiet but steady; mess, \$50 @ \$51; clear, \$46 @ \$51. Beef, steady; mess, \$35 @ \$36; packet, \$37 @ \$38; extra India mess, \$63 @ \$64. No. 1 canned roast beef, \$4 25; No. 2, \$8 25. Cut meats easier at 27½ @ 28½c. for pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., and 32 @ 33c. for pickled bellies. To-day January pork closed at \$44, a decline of \$2 25 for the week. Butter, creamery extras, 55½ @ 56c. Cheese, flats, 32 @ 38c. Eggs, fresh gathered extras, 61 @ 62c.

COFFEE quiet and lower on the spot; No. 7 Rio, 14½c.; No. 4 Santos, 21½c.; fair to good Cuzcuta, 19½ @ 20½c. Futures declined, but latterly have shown more steadiness on covering of shorts and some European buying. Europe has been buying September and December. On the other hand, however, Brazilian prices have declined. Speculation is not brisk. The recent heavy decline in prices has chilled it. Besides, the popular agitation in favor of lower prices for foodstuffs counts; also the big stocks in Brazil and the dullness of spot coffee here. There is a widespread idea that war inflation must be followed by peace deflation in all kinds of commodities. General trade throughout the country is comparatively quiet in the expectation of lower prices for merchandise generally. Closing prices were as follows:

May	cents. 13.40 @ 13.45	September	cents. 13.15 @ 13.20
July	13.25 @ 13.30	December	13.00 @ 13.05

SUGAR in fair demand and steady; centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 7.25c. for Cuban and Porto Rican. Receipts at Cuban ports have fallen off, probably owing to labor troubles on Cuban railroads. The total at the ports last week is only 58,612 tons, against 73,944 the week before and 103,060 tons last year. On the other hand, exports jumped practically 26,500 tons. They reached 57,552 tons, of which 55,293 were to the United States Atlantic ports. Yet, stocks at Cuban ports on Jan. 20 showed an increase for the week of only 1,060 tons. The total is 123,277 tons. The number of mills grinding is 152. That is 24 less than a year ago. Moreover, the weather in Cuba is still unsettled. The Equalization Board has been buying here on only a moderate scale. The demand for refined is certainly not aggressive. On the contrary, it is rather small. Refiners are in shape to accept more business, but the demand is light.

OILS.—Linseed quiet and steady; city raw, car lots, 1.45c.; 5 bbl. lots, 1.48c. Edible laid, \$2 05 @ \$2 10. Coconut, Ceylon, bbls., 15½ @ 16c. Cochin, bbls., 18 @ 18½c. Soya bean, 14 @ 15c. Corn oil, crude wood, 17½ @ 18c. Olive, 3.50 @ 4c. Cod, domestic, 1.40 @ 1.50c. Spirits of turpentine, 75½ @ 76c. Common to good strained rosin, \$14 @ \$14 10.

PETROLEUM in moderate demand and steady; refined in barrels, cargo, \$16 25 @ \$17 25; bulk, New York, \$8 25 @ \$9 25; cases, New York, \$19 25 @ \$20 25. Gasoline remains in good demand; motor gasoline in steel barrels, to garages, 24½c.; to consumers, 26½c. Gas machine, 41½c. The total production of crude oil in California for 1918 is 101,637,870 barrels. This is an increase of 4,370,038 barrels over that of 1917. Advices from Washington indicated little hope for the enactment of legislation during the present session of Congress looking to the opening of public lands to prospecting and development operations.

Pennsylvania Dark	\$4 00	South Lima	\$2 38	Illinois, above 30	
Cabell	2 77	Indiana	2 28	degrees	\$2 42
Crichton	1 40	Princeton	2 42	Kansas and Okla-	
Corning	2 85	Somerset, 32 deg.	2 60	homa	2 25
Wooster	2 53	Ragland	1 25	Caddo, La., light	2 25
Thrall	2 25	Electra	2 25	Caddo, La., heavy	1 25
Straw	2 25	Moran	2 25	Canada	2 78
De Soto	2 15	Plymouth	2 33	Headton	1 45
North Lima	2 38			Henrietta	2 25

TOBACCO.—There is a fair demand for old crop domestic leaf. No pressure to sell is noticeable, but on the other hand, packers are not buying freely. They are awaiting lower prices. They think that they have got to come. At the same time manufacturers are believed to be none too well supplied with leaf and some have but moderate or actually small stocks. The idea is in the air that prices have got to come down but farmers are firm.

COPPER has been generally quoted at 20@23c., but on the 22d inst. it is reported that smaller producers were quoting electrolytic at 19c. for April delivery. Representatives of the Copper Export Association, Inc., have left for Europe. It is hoped that they will be able to smooth out all difficulties. The British idea is that Americans have formed a very powerful selling agency to control prices to the foreign consumer and that determined efforts will be made to keep up prices. The English fear American competition. They think American manufacturers may be able to get cheaper freights as well as cheap copper and so secure an advantage in various consuming centres. Meanwhile in this country there is little demand and efforts are being made to reduce production. Tin quiet and steady at 71@72c. Lead in moderate demand and lower at 5.45@5.50c. Spelter quiet and easier at 7.35@7.40c.

PIG IRON is mainly awaiting the drift of events. Both domestic and foreign demand is in abeyance so far as actual business is concerned. Some foreign business has been done and there are hopes of a larger business soon. Leading producers express themselves as very hopeful as to the general outlook. There is no disguising the fact, however, that the question of tonnage for foreign business is causing more or less uneasiness. It is certainly hoped that plenty of ships and lower rates will be provided, with no very protracted delay.

STEEL trade interests report good export inquiries, but local trade is light. Production is said to be at 50 to 75% of capacity. As far as local trade is concerned, a good many are waiting for something to turn up. It is pointed out, too, that even 55% now represents almost full capacity in the days before the war four years ago. In four years the industry has made big strides, but production, following a big war demand, is bound to be smaller for a time. Certainly that is the case in the heavier tonnage items of finished steel. But as to sheet, tin plates and wire products, the situation is more cheerful. They are being produced at about 70% of capacity. The tonnage is irregular. Some of the large Chicago mills are operating at anywhere from 70 to 90%, while in the East it is said to be 50% or below as the rule. Cast iron pipe, following a decline in pig iron and scrap, is 5% lower in Chicago and the Central West. In the East the decline is \$3. On the whole, the tendency has been and is towards deflation following war inflation for the iron industry. The new bookings are said to be less than half the current production. Business in many descriptions of finished steel is for not much over a month ahead. The drift seems to be toward lower wages, with labor recognizing this as inevitable. That of itself is certainly a helpful feature. Yet, there are threats of strikes in the Pittsburgh district, though there is not entire unanimity. No actual export business of importance is reported.

COTTON

Friday Night, Jan. 24 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 142,425 bales, against 161,949 bales last week and 131,534 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1918 3,223,575 bales, against 3,964,577 bales for the same period of 1917-18, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1918 of 741,002 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	13,565	6,849	9,809	10,723	8,744	4,082	53,772
Texas City	3,806	1,963				2,594	8,363
Port Arthur, &c.						2,046	2,046
New Orleans	2,765	5,829	7,840	6,327	6,207	5,415	34,383
Mobile	665	403	232	556	563	803	3,253
Pensacola						1,418	1,417
Jacksonville						2,744	23,821
Savannah	2,704	4,316	4,494	3,743	5,820	1,000	23,821
Brunswick						1,000	1,000
Charleston	86	312	1,958	1,311	729	534	4,930
Wilmington	615	230	632	124	197	260	2,058
Norfolk	1,765	1,377	460	279	311	948	5,140
N port News, &c.						225	1,783
New York						115	3
Boston							240
Baltimore							240
Philadelphia							
Totals this week	25,971	21,279	25,425	23,194	22,911	23,645	142,425

The following shows the week's total receipts, total since Aug. 1 1918 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Jan. 24.	1918-19.		1917-18.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1918.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1917.	1919.	1918.
Galveston	53,772	1,119,023	30,217	1,224,475	276,320	266,077
Texas City	8,363	38,508		40,602	10,855	28,645
Port Arthur, &c.				5,492		
Aransas Pass, &c.	2,046	19,363	698	16,876		
New Orleans	34,383	832,939	41,492	978,490	437,656	
Mobile	3,252	93,786	470	67,447	24,739	9,821
Pensacola		9,422		20,767		416,920
Jacksonville	1,418	16,386	1,000	34,650	11,000	15,000
Savannah	23,821	635,585	19,422	766,227	294,445	254,085
Brunswick	1,000	52,950	3,600	106,400	4,000	14,000
Charleston	4,930	115,636	4,550	175,538	59,306	63,827
Wilmington	2,058	65,269	784	64,642	53,552	40,943
Norfolk	5,140	182,694	7,557	213,558	110,904	94,582
N port News, &c.		2,900		3,205		
New York	1,783	6,184	1,082	103,775	93,735	137,486
Boston	219	17,203	1,558	78,756	13,932	20,089
Baltimore	240	15,788	1,894	60,212	9,350	26,917
Philadelphia		30		3,455	6,117	8,216
Totals	142,425	3,223,575	114,224	3,964,577	1,405,011	1,396,011

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	53,772	30,217	55,198	42,742	150,289	115,409
Texas City, &c.	10,409	698	3,185	5,032	13,934	25,502
New Orleans	34,383	41,492	18,382	31,512	84,114	63,068
Mobile	3,252	470	1,519	2,424	6,190	5,988
Savannah	23,821	19,422	8,514	24,808	83,702	27,086
Brunswick	1,000	3,500	1,500	5,000	10,500	2,700
Charleston, &c.	4,930	4,550	951	2,997	23,719	1,423
Wilmington	2,058	784	467	4,265	9,250	6,143
Norfolk	5,140	7,557	3,520	14,631	22,709	13,765
N port News, &c.				2,987	649	6,107
All others	3,660	5,534	8,875	6,466	5,855	76,692
Total this wk.	142,425	114,224	102,111	142,804	428,981	272,944
Since Aug. 1.	3,223,575	3,964,577	5,115,833	4,674,966	6,304,788	8,200,000

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 201,438 bales, of which 57,350 were to Great Britain, 44,468 to France and 99,620 to other destinations. Exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1918 are as follows:

Exports	Week ending Jan. 24 1919. Exported to—				From Aug. 1 1918 to Jan. 24 1919. Exported to—			
	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.
Galveston	24,903		59,913	84,816	451,819	25,500	237,998	715,377
Texas City							15,800	15,800
Port Arthur, &c.							130	130
New Orleans	24,273	34,768	550	59,591	283,258	143,331	94,618	521,107
Mobile					53,362			53,362
Pensacola					9,532			9,532
Savannah	4,704	9,700		14,404	72,815	102,250	77,416	252,481
Brunswick					33,413			33,413
Charleston						1,000	409	1,409
Wilmington							5,046	5,046
Norfolk					11,550	31		11,581
New York	3,381		8,788	12,170	217,805	59,693	178,962	445,400
Boston	89			89	22,286	5,376		27,862
Baltimore					12,353			12,353
Philadelphia					10,116			1,400
Pacific ports			30,368	30,368			225,455	225,455
Total	57,350	44,468	99,620	201,438	1,187,811	328,441	835,726	2,351,977
Tot. '17-18*	29,912		7,896	28,712	561,125	341,005	750,234	2,652,364
Tot. '16-17	57,280	48,854	58,091	164,225	1,844,339	529,707	1,292,034	3,667,180

\*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.

Jan. 24 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Total.	Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Cont'l.	Coastwise.		
Galveston	5,470	25,500		6,302	500	38,132	238,188
New Orleans	18,055	8,732		19,246		46,033	391,603
Savannah	12,000	11,000				23,000	271,445
Charleston					1,000	1,000	58,306
Mobile	4,919					4,919	19,820
Norfolk					650	650	109,354
New York	6,000	4,000		3,000		13,000	80,735
Other ports	9,000	2,000		3,000		14,000	94,806
Total 1919.	55,714	51,252		31,628	2,150	140,754	1,264,257
Total 1918.	45,979	57,000		34,367	13,500	150,786	1,245,225
Total 1917.	34,523	15,894		36,849	15,210	102,386	1,295,901

\* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been more active at decidedly lower prices. Exports have still been disappointing. Also domestic mills are doing comparatively little business. Some of them have closed down, it is said, for at least short periods. Others, as for instance the Amoskeag Co. of Manchester, N. H., with its 15,000 hands, will run only 5 1/2 hours a day for a time. In North Carolina, it is stated that some of the mills will operate only five days a week, with wages reduced 20%. The agitation in favor of lower prices for food has not without a certain effect. It is supposed that it may, sooner or later, be followed by efforts to bring about a lower cost of living generally. In any case such things had more or less of a sentimental effect. Certainly it shows widespread discontent with the high cost of living. Currency and gold inflation the world over has lifted prices to an abnormal basis. Of course this means a large reduction in the buying power of money. Even in this country gold inflation, attended by high prices, has reduced the purchasing power even of gold very perceptibly. And there is a widely prevalent idea that war inflation should give place to peace deflation throughout all the ramifications of American business. At the same time there is still a scarcity of ocean tonnage and ocean freights are still high. Naturally, this seriously hampers the export trade. Besides Europe is comparatively poor. Certainly its purchasing power is still very far below what it was four and a half years ago. In this country general trade is quiet, as buyers fear to stock up with what may prove to be very high-priced goods, on a declining market. They are inclined to look for lower prices and they are all the more cautious on this account. This applies to all lines of businesses. Textiles are certainly not excepted. The mildness of the winter, too, in sharp contrast with the severity of last winter, naturally has a more or less harmful effect on general business. Predictions of prominent financiers of a period of depression in American trade for a time are not without their effect. But in general it is a lack of home and foreign demand that hits cotton the hardest. Both raw and manufactured cotton is quiet. Mills finding trade slow are naturally not buying raw cotton freely. In fact, they are buying it very sparingly. And time is passing on. We are within a week of the average

date for the beginning of crop preparations in such big cotton States as Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Whatever may be said to the contrary, not a few look for a large acreage. The big rains in the last few months in Texas, it is estimated, may possibly increase the crop in that State a million bales. Without accepting actual figures like these, it is regarded as at least reasonably probable that the possibility of raising a good-sized crop in that State has been greatly increased by the very great addition to its sub-soil moisture. And east of the Mississippi there has also been a good deal of rain. Speculation, though more active at times, has been largely in the nature of liquidation. Clearly the outside public takes comparatively little interest in cotton. It has declined about 13 cents per lb. On Sept. 3 March was 36.05, May 35.90 and July 35.48. On Nov. 6, October was 26c. To-day it touched 18.02c. Within a short time the drop has been four cents. It certainly does not tend to encourage outside business. Liverpool has shown at times a good deal of weakness. It has sold here with noticeable freedom from time to time, especially of the old-crop months. The South here has sold more or less freely also. Japanese interests apparently have been selling heavily here. So have Wall Street and the outside world generally. They have liquidated their holdings in disgust. Finally professional operators have sold, aggressively, on the idea that a decline was inevitable with trade for home and foreign account dull, Southern stocks large and deflation of an inflated situation unavoidable. On the other hand, the technical position has been improved by enormous liquidation at a big decline in prices. A big short interest has been built up. In Lancashire the machinery employed will be increased 10% next Monday. And many look for an increase in the export trade before long. Southern Senators and also members of the Farmers' Union have cabled to President Wilson urging that restrictions on exports to non-enemy countries be rescinded and also the embargo on exports to Germany and Austria as soon as possible. Liverpool has bought the new crop months here, notably October. So have some prominent trade interests. And there are those who insist that at present prices there is no likelihood of an increase in the acreage. With October around 18 1/2c, it is argued that the price is below the cost of production. At the South, too, spot holders are said to be generally firm. It is argued that if they stand their ground they will sooner or later carry their point. Some prominent interests in the trade believe that the decline has been greatly overdone. A certain number of Jan. notices have been issued, but Japanese interests have stopped them. Finally of course Europe is bare of cotton and it is argued that it is only a matter of time when it will have to replenish its supplies. By means of a development of acceptances and otherwise the way will be opened for requisite credits and there will then, it is urged, be no reason why Europe should not buy at least on a fair scale. Restoration of normal conditions will be hastened by quicker work at the Peace Conference, and, after considerable delay, the Conference has now apparently settled down to business. To-day prices were irregular but ended higher showing a sharp recovery from the low point of the day. The rally was due to covering of shorts with the technical position strong, what looked like a cessation of heavy selling by Japanese and other prominent interests and finally the fact that a good many, especially those directly connected with the trade, were buying October on a scale down. Middling uplands on the spot closed at 25.60c. showing a decline for the week of 350 points.

The following averages of the differences between grades, as figured from the Jan. 23 quotations of the ten markets, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, are the differences from middling established for deliveries in the New York market on Jan. 30:

Middling fair	2.04 on	Strict middling "yellow" tinged	1.33 off
Strict good middling	1.55 on	Middling "yellow" tinged	2.40 off
Good middling	1.15 on	Strict low mid. "yellow" tinged	3.70 off
Strict middling	0.59 on	Low middling "yellow" tinged	5.58 off
Strict low middling	1.38 off	Good middling "yellow" stained	2.43 off
Low middling	3.78 off	Strict middling "yellow" stained	3.43 off
Strict good ordinary	5.95 off	Middling "yellow" stained	4.45 off
Good ordinary	7.53 off	Good middling "blue" stained	3.33 off
Strict good mid. "yellow" tinged	0.15 on	Strict middling "blue" stained	4.20 off
Good middling "yellow" tinged	0.53 off	Middling "blue" stained	5.63 off

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Jan. 18 to Jan. 24—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	29.05	28.05	27.85	27.25	25.60	25.60

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Jan. 24 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1910 c.	25.60	1911 c.	14.90	1903 c.	8.95	1895 c.	5.69
1918	31.95	1910	14.35	1902	8.31	1894	7.94
1917	17.10	1909	10.00	1901	9.88	1893	9.62
1916	12.20	1908	11.75	1900	7.88	1892	7.62
1915	8.55	1907	11.00	1899	6.31	1891	9.38
1914	12.90	1906	11.90	1898	5.88	1890	11.00
1913	13.05	1905	7.00	1897	7.31	1889	9.88
1912	9.65	1904	14.85	1896	8.31	1888	10.12

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contract.	Total.
Saturday	Quiet 5 pts. dec.	Very steady			
Monday	Quiet 100 pts. dec.	Easy	1,300	1,300	
Tuesday	Quiet 20 pts. dec.	Very steady	700	700	
Wednesday	Quiet 60 pts. dec.	Very steady	200	200	
Thursday	Quiet 165 pts. dec.	Weak	600	600	
Friday	Quiet	Very steady			
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,800</b>	

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Jan. 18.	Monday, Jan. 20.	Tuesday, Jan. 21.	Wed. day, Jan. 22.	Thursday, Jan. 23.	Friday, Jan. 24.	Week.
January—							
Range	26.05-25	25.07-110	24.35-250	24.10-140	22.87-190	21.00-255	21.00-125
Closing	26.05-15	25.07	25.10	24.52	22.56-88		
February—							
Range			33.45				23.45
Closing	25.15	33.50	23.90	23.70	21.75	21.75	
March—							
Range	24.75-12	23.80-794	23.15-82	23.30-10	21.56-160	20.95-95	20.95-212
Closing	24.90-95	23.30-35	23.75-70	23.52	21.50-60	21.07-71	
April—							
Range			32.75	25.52-80	31.00		21.00-275
Closing	23.85	22.40	23.70	22.45	20.55	20.92	
May—							
Range	23.30-74	22.15-72	21.95-52	21.95-89	20.40-80	20.00-95	20.00-174
Closing	23.05-70	22.16-25	22.47-50	22.31-35	20.40-60	20.77-79	
June—							
Range			21.90	21.50	19.70		
Closing	22.70	21.40	21.90	21.50	19.70	20.20	
July—							
Range	22.26-60	21.25-289	21.02-65	21.10-62	19.60-42	19.15-435	19.15-269
Closing	22.52	21.25-39	21.84	21.35-45	19.65-72	20.12-15	
August—							
Range	21.35-52	20.30-00	19.95-58	20.57	20.25		19.95-252
Closing	21.45	20.30	20.58	20.20	18.60	19.22	
September—							
Range	20.70	20.10-00	19.75-40	19.65-17	18.43-70	18.10	18.10-200
Closing	20.70-89	20.05-15	20.20	19.65	18.40-45	18.98	
October—							
Range	20.20-53	19.00-75	19.45-05	19.28-25	18.25-60	18.02-87	18.02-453
Closing	20.40-50	19.60-71	19.95-00	19.45-35	18.25-35	18.77-87	
November—							
Range					18.50-50		18.58-50
Closing					18.10	18.82	
December—							
Range		19.80-85	19.80	19.42-80	18.75-15	17.90-60	17.90-685
Closing	20.10-20	19.40-50	19.80-85	19.15-20	17.95-05	18.47-52	

120c. 25c. 124c. 123c. 22c. 21c. 120c. 110c.

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.

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Jan. 24—				
Stock at Liverpool	bales. 416,000	416,000	852,000	773,000
Stock at London	16,000	22,000	28,000	60,000
Stock at Manchester	59,000	64,000	85,000	66,000
<b>Total Great Britain</b>	<b>491,000</b>	<b>502,000</b>	<b>965,000</b>	<b>899,000</b>
Stock at Hamburg			1,000	1,000
Stock at Bremen			1,000	1,000
Stock at Havre	100,000	121,000	268,000	310,000
Stock at Marseilles	1,000	4,000	5,000	9,000
Stock at Barcelona	46,000	64,000	94,000	85,000
Stock at Genoa	29,000	26,000	229,000	163,000
Stock at Trieste			1,000	1,000
<b>Total Continental stocks</b>	<b>176,000</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>599,000</b>	<b>570,000</b>
<b>Total European stocks</b>	<b>667,000</b>	<b>717,000</b>	<b>1,564,000</b>	<b>1,469,000</b>
India cotton afloat for Europe	20,000	37,000	82,000	35,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	385,765	216,000	398,470	328,054
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Eur's	47,000	139,000	112,000	50,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	406,000	337,000	185,000	227,000
Stock in Bombay, India	570,000	530,000	600,000	768,000
Stock in U. S. ports	1,405,011	1,396,011	1,398,287	1,803,409
Stock in U. S. interior towns	1,491,922	1,309,947	1,237,996	1,402,292
U. S. exports to-day	11,554	7,800	7,397	11,263
<b>Total visible supply</b>	<b>5,014,352</b>	<b>4,689,758</b>	<b>5,585,150</b>	<b>6,095,018</b>

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
American—				
Liverpool stock	266,000	264,000	726,000	520,000
Manchester stock	27,000	24,000	69,000	52,000
Continental stock	147,000	180,000	504,000	479,000
American afloat for Europe	385,765	216,000	398,470	328,054
U. S. port stocks	1,405,011	1,396,011	1,398,287	1,803,409
U. S. interior stocks	1,491,922	1,309,947	1,237,996	1,402,292
U. S. exports to-day	11,554	7,800	7,397	11,263
<b>Total American</b>	<b>3,735,352</b>	<b>3,397,758</b>	<b>4,341,150</b>	<b>4,596,018</b>
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	150,000	152,000	126,000	253,000
London stock	15,000	22,000	28,000	60,000
Manchester stock	32,000	40,000	16,000	14,000
Continental stock	29,000	35,000	95,000	91,000
India afloat for Europe	29,000	37,000	82,000	36,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat	47,000	139,000	112,000	50,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	406,000	337,000	185,000	227,000
Stock in Bombay, India	570,000	530,000	600,000	768,000
<b>Total East India, &amp;c.</b>	<b>1,279,000</b>	<b>1,292,000</b>	<b>1,244,000</b>	<b>1,499,000</b>
<b>Total American</b>	<b>3,735,352</b>	<b>3,397,758</b>	<b>4,341,150</b>	<b>4,596,018</b>

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total visible supply	5,014,352	4,689,758	5,585,150	6,095,018
Middling upland, Liverpool	15,841	23,360	10,914	7,930
Middling upland, New York	25,800	31,800	17,150	11,850
Egypt, good brown, Liverpool	35,000	31,650	21,700	11,850
Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool	37,000	36,000	18,000	11,750
Broach, fine, Liverpool	17,670	22,050	10,450	7,700
Tinnevely, good, Liverpool	17,820	22,300	10,630	7,820

\*Estimated.

Continental imports for past week have been 82,000 bales. The above figures for 1919 show an increase over last week of 57,608 bales, a gain of 324,594 bales over 1918, a decrease of 570,798 bales from 1917 and a loss of 1,080,666 bales from 1916.

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, Jan. 18.	Monday, Jan. 20.	Tuesday, Jan. 21.	Wed. day, Jan. 22.	Thursday, Jan. 23.	Friday, Jan. 24.
January	21.80-90	25.60-65	25.90-95	26.04	24.20	22.85
March	25.00-03	23.75-78	24.05-10	24.20	22.50-60	22.50-62
May	23.46-49	22.25-32	22.47-50	22.23-39	20.65-80	21.07-09
July	22.35-39	21.20-30	21.48	21.20-25	19.60-72	20.25
October	20.00	19.25-34	19.40-41	19.30	17.99-01	18.30
December				19.00		
Tone—						
Spot	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Nom.
Options	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.

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 Jan. 24 1919.			Movement to Jan. 25 1918.		
	Receipts.		Shipments.	Receipts.		Shipments.
	Week.	Season.		Week.	Season.	
Ala., Eufaula...	37	4,081	2,741	135	4,060	2,687
Montgomery...	373	56,345	26,280	447	45,896	13,979
Selma...	440	53,124	449	20,651	150	33,162
Ark., Helena...	420	32,547	420	7,469	150	31,902
Little Rock...	5,344	116,649	4,235	45,652	2,000	160,760
Os., Abilene...	3,600	91,167	4,607	41,700	800	105,604
Pa., Allentown...	19	9,437	420	4,643	40	12,175
Atlanta...	1,934	96,810	4,165	41,964	1,651	97,045
Augusta...	4,257	133,113	4,721	26,226	6,000	229,096
Columbus...	0,995	290,387	5,664	176,589	7,505	386,647
Macon...	1,259	59,158	269	30,990	500	29,263
Rome...	3,187	136,382	1,444	37,314	3,388	131,531
La., Shreveport...	514	37,856	832	14,935	734	45,295
Miss., Columbus...	1,581	104,348	1,701	52,781	2,370	174,339
Clarkdale...	133	15,954	464	5,068	450	9,010
Greenwood...	3,000	98,210	3,000	48,403	500	97,694
Meridian...	1,800	102,178	2,400	43,000	1,585	110,124
Natchez...	631	31,972	520	14,737	630	26,335
Vicksburg...	757	34,522	378	13,724	584	44,088
Yazoo City...	797	25,240	2,113	11,237	662	18,260
Mo., St. Louis...	250	30,272	250	17,926	404	34,661
N.C., Gr. Harbor...	23,134	314,794	21,615	24,444	10,432	777,335
Raleigh...	500	24,192	700	8,600	928	23,130
O., Cincinnati...	127	4,993	100	383	38	6,340
Okla., Ardmore...	4,471	80,154	3,671	15,090	1,927	83,728
Chickasha...	1,544	32,770	1,673	10,129	1,000	23,760
Hughes...	250	26,497	420	3,700	1	25,747
Okla., Muskogee...	2,000	26,887	3,000	6,200	1,833	24,509
S.C., Greenville...	200	12,911	400	9,608	1,641	11,641
Tenn., Memphis...	23,833	551,037	18,676	348,589	11,254	755,410
Nashville...	1,268	1,268	1,552	1,217	1,217	969
Tex., Abilene...	100	7,227	200	1,100	125	23,619
Brenham...	37	16,161	5,237	40	18,850	148
Clarksville...	500	35,027	600	8,700	1,498	46,343
Dallas...	3,991	64,556	4,348	14,753	3,511	107,008
Honey Grove...	300	21,788	500	5,000	3,023	52,269
Houston...	42,848	1,259,030	42,954	303,108	43,574	1,539,533
Paris...	2,400	89,928	3,800	43,370	4,739	76,364
San Antonio...	926	30,888	1,003	4,023	698	27,471
<b>Total, 41 towns</b>	<b>143,289.4</b>	<b>1,922,931.1</b>	<b>140,404.1</b>	<b>1,919,222.1</b>	<b>117,341.5</b>	<b>1,791,055.0</b>

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 2,885 bales and are to-night 181,975 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 25,948 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:

Jan. 24— Shipped	1918-19		1917-18	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis	21,615	230,404	23,198	276,088
Mounds, &c.	16,548	268,836	354	293,506
Via Rock Island	857	14,782	—	5,220
Via Louisville	1,942	70,993	1,378	50,610
Via Cincinnati	3,180	48,333	624	30,781
Via Virginia points	1,012	91,186	2,598	156,186
Via other routes, &c.	18,412	320,762	16,481	385,405
<b>Total gross overland</b>	<b>63,566</b>	<b>1,118,037</b>	<b>29,633</b>	<b>1,687,797</b>
<b>Deduct Shipments</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Overland, to N. Y., Boston, &c.	2,242	39,205	4,534	246,198
Between interior towns	1,633	31,344	1,261	55,374
Inland, &c., from South	2,965	126,800	68,993	338,213
<b>Total to be deducted</b>	<b>6,590</b>	<b>197,349</b>	<b>17,884</b>	<b>634,485</b>
<b>Leaving total net overland</b>	<b>56,976</b>	<b>920,688</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>1,053,312</b>

\* Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.  
b 23,000 bales added as revision of shipments in December.  
The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 56,976 bales, against 14,845 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 82,624 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1918-19		1917-18	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Jan. 24	142,425	3,223,375	114,224	3,964,577
Net overland to Jan. 24	56,976	920,688	14,845	1,003,312
Southern consumption to Jan. 24*	60,000	1,919,000	70,000	2,129,000
<b>Total marketed</b>	<b>259,401</b>	<b>6,063,263</b>	<b>199,069</b>	<b>7,096,889</b>
Interior stocks in excess	2,885	795,306	12,338	955,005
Came into sight during week	282,286	—	211,647	—
<b>Total in sight Jan. 24</b>	<b>282,286</b>	<b>6,858,569</b>	<b>211,647</b>	<b>8,051,894</b>
North, spinners' takings to Jan. 24	43,068	1,219,247	42,417	1,483,036

a Revised. \* These figures are consumption; takings not available.  
**Movement into sight in previous years:**

Week	Bales	Since Aug. 1	Bales
1917—Jan. 26	172,793	1916-17—Jan. 26	9,310,478
1916—Jan. 28	212,755	1915-16—Jan. 28	8,216,538
1915—Jan. 29	501,699	1914-15—Jan. 29	9,725,088

**WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.**—Our advices by telegraph this evening from the South denote that while rain has fallen in most localities during the week, the rainfall has not been sufficiently heavy to interfere with farm work in earlier sections. Temperature has been a little higher on the whole.

**Galveston, Texas.**—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of ninety-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer ranged from 50 to 64, averaging 57.  
**Abilene, Tex.**—Rain on two days of the week. The rainfall has been one inch and thirty-four hundredths. Lowest thermometer 33; highest 66, average 49.

**Amarillo, Tex.**—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 34, the highest being 48 and the lowest 20.

**Brownsville, Tex.**—There has been rain on one day the past week to the extent of twenty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 58, ranging from 38 to 78.

**Dallas, Tex.**—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of twenty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer ranged from 34 to 63, averaging 51.

**Palestine, Tex.**—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 52, highest 68, lowest 36.

**San Antonio, Tex.**—It has rained on two days during the week to the extent of one inch and forty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 53, the highest being 66 and the lowest 40.

**Taylor, Tex.**—We have had rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and four hundredths. Minimum thermometer 34.

**New Orleans, La.**—We have had rain on four days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and ninety hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 55.

**Shreveport, La.**—Rain on two days of the week. The rainfall has been fifty-four hundredths of an inch. Highest thermometer 66, lowest 37.

**Vicksburg, Miss.**—It has rained during the week to the extent of fifty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 51, the highest being 69 and the lowest 39.

**Mobile, Ala.**—There has been rain on three days the past week to the extent of one inch and twelve hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 54, ranging from 37 to 66.

**Selma, Ala.**—It has rained on two days during the week, to the extent of seventy hundredths of an inch. The thermometer ranged from 31 to 62, averaging 47.5.

**Savannah, Ga.**—Rain on two days of the week. The rainfall has been forty hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 58, highest 71, lowest 44.

**Charleston, N. C.**—It has rained on two day during the week to the extent of thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 57, the highest being 70 and the lowest 44.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—We have had rain during the past week to the extent of one inch and eighty-four hundredths. The thermometer averaged 53, ranging from 38 to 68.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—It has rained on three days during the week, to the extent of two inches and eighteen hundredths. The thermometer ranged from 38 to 65, averaging 51.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Jan. 24 1919.	Jan. 25 1918.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge.	14.6
Memphis	Above zero of gauge.	19.0
Nashville	Above zero of gauge.	21.7
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge.	21.2
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge.	40.0

**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 Jan. 24.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thurs. day.	Friday.
Galveston	29.00	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25
New Orleans	28.75	28.25	28.25	27.60	27.50	27.50
Mobile	26.50	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
Savannah	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
Charleston	30.00	25.00	25.00	25.25	23.50	30.00
Wilmington	26.25	25.00	24.50	25.00	24.00	24.00
Norfolk	27.50	27.00	27.00	26.50	26.50	24.00
Baltimore	29.30	28.05	28.10	27.50	26.85	25.85
Philadelphia	27.25	27.00	26.65	26.65	26.75	25.80
Augusta	29.75	29.25	29.25	29.00	28.50	28.00
Memphis	28.10	26.55	26.75	24.50	24.65	24.65
Dallas	28.30	27.00	27.00	26.40	26.75	26.75
Houston	28.50	28.00	27.75	26.75	26.75	26.75
Little Rock	—	—	—	—	—	—

**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 out-ports:

Week end'g.	Receipts at Ports.			Stocks at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations		
	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17
Dec. 6.	150,747	194,241	242,594	331,279	1,216,659	1,350,749	142,024	259,878	284,303
13.	147,395	158,476	200,130	343,838	1,248,095	1,379,059	159,754	189,912	228,440
20.	171,357	122,999	148,643	390,823	1,259,429	1,382,887	218,542	134,333	152,471
27.	135,441	124,476	141,234	1,448,017	1,301,441	1,405,560	192,635	166,487	163,907
Jan. 3.	123,074	139,294	147,260	1,485,119	1,304,120	1,352,284	160,176	141,973	93,984
10.	131,594	133,526	125,848	1,494,729	1,297,927	1,302,513	141,144	147,333	76,077
17.	161,949	130,483	123,929	1,480,037	1,297,927	1,373,617	156,257	130,165	95,033
24.	142,425	114,224	111,141	1,491,922	1,309,947	1,237,996	145,309	126,562	66,490

The above: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1918 are 4,018,880 bales; in 1917-18 were 4,919,582 bales, and in 1916-17 were 6,000,095 bales. 2.—That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 142,425 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 145,309 bales, the balance going to increase stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 126,562 bales and for 1917 they were 66,490 bales.

**CENSUS BUREAU'S REPORT ON COTTON GINNING.**—The Division of Manufactures in the Census Bureau completed and issued on Jan. 23 its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Jan. 16 the present season, and we give it below, comparison being made with the returns for the like period of the three preceding years:

	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama	763,167	488,284	544,023	1,012,802
Arizona	35,713	16,413	6,006	1,620
Arkansas	868,358	868,109	1,068,964	762,487
California	55,440	41,679	31,725	23,545
Florida	29,242	47,167	50,632	55,025
Georgia	1,904,752	1,781,738	1,823,410	1,918,836
Louisiana	540,782	607,934	436,377	333,814
Mississippi	1,073,403	818,016	780,442	897,122
Missouri	52,984	46,146	57,040	44,022
North Carolina	811,075	561,356	658,057	709,485
Oklahoma	554,017	909,142	806,443	573,324
South Carolina	1,440,508	1,162,121	936,673	1,149,187
Tennessee	290,662	203,324	362,789	286,503
Texas	2,615,717	2,598,681	3,540,757	2,964,135
Virginia	21,255	16,661	26,601	15,233
All other States	4,770	3,968	5,771	4,830
United States	11,051,845	10,570,733	11,137,712	10,751,990

The number of round bales included this year is 149,412, contrasted with 135,014 bales in 1918 and 139,004 bales in 1917. The number of Sea Island bales included this year is 41,088, against 38,840 bales in 1918 and 115,592 bales in 1917. The distribution of Sea Island cotton in 1919 by States is: Florida, 16,081 bales; Georgia, 17,701 bales, and South Carolina, 7,306 bales. The number of American Egyptian bales included this year is 21,860.

**PRICES OF WAMSUTTA WIDE SHEETINGS.**—Messrs. Watts, Stebbins & Co. announce the following revision of prices of Wamsutta wide sheetings in effect Jan. 23:

	ST.	HH.	PS.	ST.	HH.	PS.
42-inch	35 1/4c.	36 1/4c.	41 1/4c.	58 1/4c.	61c.	71 1/4c.
5-4	38c.	39 1/4c.	46 1/4c.	8-4	63 1/2c.	80c.
50-inch	40 1/4c.	42 1/4c.	51 1/4c.	9-4	73 1/4c.	88c.
6-4	43c.	45 1/4c.	56 1/4c.	10-4	83 1/4c.	96c.
				11-4	88 1/4c.	91c.

**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 Jan. 17	4,956,744		4,688,487	2,814,776
Visible supply Aug. 1		3,027,450		8,051,894
American in sight to Jan. 24	262,286	6,858,569	211,407	7,000,000
Bombay receipts to Jan. 23	875,000	757,000	79,000	773,000
Other India ship's to Jan. 23		12,000		49,000
Alexandria receipts to Jan. 22	935,000	587,000	19,000	564,000
Other supply to Jan. 22 *	61,000	105,000	4,000	72,000
Total supply	5,330,030	11,347,019	5,003,894	12,324,670
Deduct—				
Visible supply Jan. 24	5,014,352	5,014,352	4,689,758	4,689,758
Total takings to Jan. 24 a	315,678	6,332,667	314,136	7,634,912
Of which American	216,678	5,072,667	216,136	6,173,912
Of which other	99,000	1,260,000	98,000	1,461,000

\* Embances receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 1,919,000 bales in 1918-19 and 2,129,000 bales in 1917-18—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners—4,413,667 bales in 1918-19 and 5,505,912 bales in 1917-18, of which 3,153,667 bales and 4,044,912 bales American. b Estimated.

**ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.**—The following are the receipts and shipments for the week ending Jan. 1 and for the corresponding week of the two previous years:

Alexandria, Egypt, January 1.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	179,025	195,490	90,036
Since Sept. 1	3,207,471	3,779,558	3,873,138

Exports (bales)—	1918-19.		1917-18.		1916-17.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool		110,440	34,092	143,575	10,304	121,787
To Manchester, &c.	3,217	67,921		38,653	8,773	83,093
To Continent and India	6,624	45,991	5,442	42,293	4,039	50,583
To America		11,792		13,530	10,382	61,138
Total exports	9,841	235,154	39,534	237,961	33,498	326,599

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. The statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Jan. 1 were 179,025 cantars and the foreign shipments were 9,841 bales.

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is stagnant. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1918-19.				1917-18.			
	32s Cop Tst.	34s Cop Tst.	36s Cop Tst.	38s Cop Tst.	32s Cop Tst.	34s Cop Tst.	36s Cop Tst.	38s Cop Tst.
Nov. 29	43	46	27	30	35 1/4	38 1/4	17	23
Dec. 6	41	44	25	28	34 1/2	37 1/2	17	23
13	41	43	25	28	34 1/2	37 1/2	17	23
20	38	40	24	26	33 1/2	36 1/2	17	23
27	38	40	24	26	33 1/2	36 1/2	17	23
Jan. 3	38	40	23	25	33 1/2	36 1/2	17	23
10	36 1/2	39	23	25	33 1/2	36 1/2	17	23
17	32	34	21	23	31 1/2	34 1/2	16	22
24	31 1/2	34	21	23	31 1/2	34 1/2	16	22

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 201,438 bales. The shipments in detail as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool—Jan. 20—Winifredian, 3,381	3,381
To Barcelona—Jan. 18—Ida, 2,800	2,800
To Genoa—Jan. 20—San Giorgio, 1,018	1,018
GALVESTON—To Liverpool—Jan. 17—Tactician, 10,278	10,278
To Manchester—Jan. 17—Novington, 7,355	7,355
Katus, 7,270	7,270
To Copenhagen—Jan. 18—Rosenberg, 3,013	3,013
To Barcelona—Jan. 18—Marte, 16,050	16,050
PARIS—Jan. 22—Angel B.	24,100
To Japan—Jan. 20—Antiochus, 17,525	17,525
Maru, 15,275	15,275
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool—Jan. 18—Defender, 10,379	10,379
Jan. 22—Glenark, 10,379	10,379
To Havre—Jan. 20—Challenger, 25,268	25,268
Commandant Dorise, 9,500	9,500
To Mexico—Jan. 18—50	50
To Japan—Jan. 23—Bassano, 500	500
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool—Jan. 17—Lakonia, 4,704	4,704
To Havre—Jan. 20—Ville de Majunga, 9,700	9,700
BOSTON—To Liverpool—Jan. 17—Bohman, 89	89
PACIFIC PORTS—To Japan—Jan. 20 to 23—30,368	30,368
Total	201,438

The particulars of the foregoing shipments for the week, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Denmark.	Spain.	Italy.	Japan.	Mexico.	Total.
New York	3,381			2,800	5,989			12,170
Galveston	24,903		3,013	24,100		32,500		84,516
New Orleans	24,373	34,768				500	50	59,591
Savannah	4,704	9,700						14,404
Boston	89							89
Pacific ports						30,368		30,368
Totals	57,350	44,468	3,013	26,900	5,989	63,668	50	201,438

**LIVERPOOL.**—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 24.
Sales of the week	2,000	7,000	5,000	4,000
Of which speculators took				
Of which exporters took				
Sales, American	2,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Actual export				
Forwarded	700,00	49,000	75,000	75,000
Total stock	404,000	453,000	447,000	416,000
Of which American	251,000	285,000	291,000	266,000
Total imports of the week	169,000	48,000	75,000	33,000
Of which American	134,000	46,000	55,000	20,000
Amount afloat	171,000	222,000	229,000	
Of which American	107,000	185,000	178,000	

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12-15 P. M.		Quiet.	Pressed for Sale.	Freely offered.	Easier.	Quiet.
Mid. Up'ns Good Mid. Uplands.		HOLI-DAY.	17.50	16.58	16.81	15.64
Sales		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	500
Futures.		Easy, 7 pts. dec. to 4 pts. adv.	Easy at 50@70 pts. dec.	Steady, 1 pt. dec. to 10 pts. adv.	Quiet at 17@32 pts. dec.	Irregular, 34@50 pts. decline.
Market, 4 P. M.		Irreg. at 37@55 pts. dec.	Unsettled, 13@55 pts. dec.	Steady at 23@32 pts. adv.	Easy at 53@62 pts. dec.	Unsettled, 54@73 pts. decline.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Jan. 28 to Jan. 24.	12 1/4 12 1/4	12 1/4 6	12 1/4 4	12 1/4 4	12 1/4 4	12 1/4 4
	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.
New Contracts January	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
February		18.15 17.82	17.34 17.60	17.88 17.92	17.76 17.39	16.82 16.85
March	HOLI-DAY.	15.91 15.51	15.90 15.18	16.38 16.47	15.27 15.85	15.28 15.17
April		14.51 14.17	13.54 13.62	13.79 13.91	13.70 13.29	12.70 12.61

**BREADSTUFFS**

Friday Night, Jan. 24 1919.

Flour has been dull. And all the more so because of the widely prevalent talk to the effect that prices of all commodities will go lower. It is said that the spring wheat acreage will be increased 10%. Meanwhile the domestic buyer is frightened by the predictions of lower prices. The exporter is doing little or nothing. Stocks here are still large. Holders, it is stated, have become more or less nervous. On the other hand, some think that the predictions of lower prices are unwarranted, despite the petition sent to Washington to ask the discontinuance of price fixation. Curiously enough too, some take the ground that the country is really threatened by a shortage of flour sooner or later, owing to the hesitation of millers about buying wheat ahead, with the talk so general of lower prices. It is even said that Congress may take action looking to the stabilizing of flour prices. It remains to be seen just how much ground there is for this report. Some have feared that the Government might suddenly change its wheat program in favor of lower prices. Just how it could do so is not at all clear. On the contrary, the general opinion is that the present method of handling the wheat crop and the existing scale of prices will not be changed.



Wheat visible supply increased last week 3,048,000 bush., as against a decrease in the same week last year of 1,101,000 bush. Winter-wheat crop advices are generally favorable. Some take the ground that the spring-wheat acreage will be increased at least 10%. The Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade are taking action looking to the restoration of prices of foodstuffs to a pre-war basis. Specifically, they have asked the Attorney-General of the United States to take measures to stop the further fixing of prices on hogs. The Produce Exchange of Philadelphia has recommended to the local and Federal Food Administration that the arbitrary fixing of prices on foodstuffs be rescinded. Reports from Boston indicate that grain and provision dealers there are inclined to take similar action. The Department of Agriculture, it is stated, are drafting a measure by which the Federal Government may take its first step looking to an abandonment of price-fixing on foodstuffs. This measure calls for an appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 with which to keep the Government's pledge to the farmer to pay him \$2.25 per bushel for all the wheat he grows. The idea is to have the profit and loss between this fixed price and any decline in the market price following the rescinding of price fixing assumed by the Government.

In France continued rains have caused fears of crop damage, and delayed field work. Action is being taken to bring 4,000,000 acres under cultivation in northern France, which were liberated from German occupation and it is believed most of the land will be ready for sowing in the spring. Native wheat supplies are fair to liberal and it is reported that offerings are larger in Central and Western markets. Severe floods in Central and North Italy have been prejudicial to new seeding although in the South sowings are generally favorable. In some sections, however, the crop is not altogether satisfactory. The scarcity of labor and fertilizer may unfavorably affect the outcome of next year's crop. In Spain seeding is generally favorable, prices are declining and supplies are liberal. The general position is much more favorable than it has been for a long time. The price for the new wheat has been officially fixed at 88s. 6d. per 480 lbs.

From Germany no reliable information is available, but it is believed that farm work has been going on steadily in that country and in Austria-Hungary, especially in sections far distant from the big towns. Advices from North Africa say that beneficial rains have fallen in Morocco and the outlook is good. In the United Kingdom plowing and cultivation have been delayed by wet weather to some extent, but on the whole these operations have made fair progress. Unsettled weather there has also hindered threshing. In Argentina, where rain is badly needed, the weather has been clear and warm. The labor situation is better and is now approaching normal. A more optimistic feeling prevails, although differences have not as yet been satisfactorily adjusted. The foreign demand, however, is said to be increasing there.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

No. 2 red	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	cts. 237 3/4	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4
No. 1 spring	240 1/4	240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2	240 1/2

Indian corn declined sharply in the fear of big importations from Argentina. It is said that 1,000,000 bushels have been chartered there for shipment to the United States. Argentina corn is offered here at \$1.27. Also the cash demand for corn is light. Corn products are not selling freely. The visible supply last week increased in this country 965,000 bushels. The agitation in favor of lower prices for foodstuff in this country has not been without its effect. Prices are down nearly 20 cents from the high level touched on Jan. 8. Numerous grades of cash corn at the West are now selling on a parity with futures. Early in the week the receipts were quite large. There is a growing idea that war inflation of prices must give place to deflation. Yet after so big a decline in the last few weeks, some look for a rally. It is said that the policy of the Government in the matter of price-fixing will not be changed at once. Also the Government report on the number of hogs shows an increase of nearly 5,000,000, as compared with a year ago, i. e., 75,587,000 as against 70,978,000 in 1918 and 58,933,000 in 1914. The total number of animals to be fed how an increase in the year of 7,000,000. Also the farmer is beginning to grumble at current prices. And the roads are said of late to be in bad condition. The weather at the West is mild. This of itself may tend to hamper the marketing of corn for a time. Some think that there will be falling off in the movement before long. Freight rates from Argentina have been advanced \$5 per ton. Of course, this must be added to the cost of laying down Argentina corn in this country. And, although the visible supply gained near a million bushels last week, it is still only 3,877,000 bushels against 3,976,000 a year ago. In Argentina the weather has been unfavorable. A good fall of rain is needed in most sections. There is a good foreign demand there. Holders seem willing to sell at prevailing prices, but the growth of the new crop is being keenly watched. Prices, however, are easy owing to the willingness of holders to sell. Visible stocks are large. To-day prices fell sharply on heavy New York liquidation and low prices for Argentina, \$1.27. Prices are down this week over 10 cents per bushel at Chicago. January corn fell to-day 12 1/4 cents.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

No. 3 yellow	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	cts. 154 1/4	152 1/4	149 1/4	148	147	145

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

January delivery in elevator	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	cts. 136 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	133	132 1/2	123 1/2
March delivery in elevator	131	127 1/2	129 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	122 1/2
May delivery in elevator	128 1/2	124 1/2	126 1/2	123	123 1/2	118

Oats have declined sharply with corn. The agitation in favor of lower prices of food stuffs has not been without its influence. If other commodities are to decline many think it follows as a matter of course that oats will have to do the same. Exporters have still for the most part been out of the market. Certainly they have done little or nothing. And the prospects of sales to Europe in the immediate future are not considered very good. It is true that the visible supply last week fell off 1,129,000 bushels but for all that the total is still 32,371,000 bushels, against 15,334,000 bushels a year ago. Cash and commission houses, as well as large local traders, have been selling at Chicago. Sample prices have been easy. Speculation has been listless. On the other hand, prices at times have shown a tendency to rally occasionally with corn on covering of shorts. Some export inquiry has been noticed. Chicago has at times reported war bids on a working basis, even if little actual business has been done. At times, however, the domestic shipping demand has been better there. New York, New England and the South have been buying at Chicago. Moreover, country offerings of late have been rather light. Receipts have been small. There is supposed to be a fair-sized short interest. If the report proves true that at the meeting of the Food Administration on Jan. 28 there will be no recommendation of an abandonment of the price-fixing policy as regards hogs, there may be a sharp upturn in corn and inevitably a more or less sympathetic advance in oats. To-day, however, prices again fell taking the lead from corn. May is about 8 1/2% lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Standards	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	cts. 77 1/2-78	76 7/8	76 7/8	73 1/4-74 1/2	73	69 1/2
No. 2 white	78	76 1/2	76 1/2	74-75	73 1/2	69 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

January delivery in elevator	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	cts. 67 1/2	63 1/2	66 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	58 1/2
March delivery in elevator	67 1/2	63 1/2	67	63 1/2	63 1/2	59 1/2
May delivery in elevator	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	64	64	59 1/2

The following are closing quotations:

Spring patents	\$10 50@10 80	Barley flour (to arrive)	\$7 50@8 00
Winter	10 25@10 65	Barley goods—Portage barley	
Kansas	10 60@11 00	No. 1	nom.
Rye flour	8 50@9 25	Nos. 2, 3 and 4	4 00
Corn goods, per bbl.		Nos. 2-0 and 3-0	5 50@5 65
White flour	\$8 50	No. 4-0	5 75
Yellow flour	8 00	Oats goods—Carload, spot delivery	9 35

GRAIN.

Wheat—		Oats—	
No. 2 red	\$2 37 1/2	Standard	73
No. 1 spring	2 40 1/2	No. 2 white	73 1/2
Corn—		No. 3 white	73
No. 2 yellow	1 00	No. 4 white	72
No. 3 yellow	1 47	Barley—	
Rye—		Feeding	1 00@1 04
No. 2	1 67	Malting	1 10@1 12

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls. 100 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.
Chicago	147,000	799,000	2,502,000	1,620,000	565,000	225,000
Minneapolis	1,117,000	553,000	370,000	721,000	233,000	—
Duluth	2,154,000	—	13,000	104,000	378,000	—
Milwaukee	11,000	322,000	169,000	473,000	328,000	333,000
Toledo	36,000	36,000	81,000	118,000	—	—
Detroit	44,000	82,000	40,000	—	—	—
St. Louis	51,000	436,000	1,089,000	686,000	45,000	4,000
Peoria	82,000	14,000	824,000	178,000	42,000	5,000
Kansas City	3,000	429,000	1,179,000	349,000	—	—
Omaha	—	324,000	1,448,000	534,000	—	—
Indianapolis	—	26,000	862,000	242,000	—	—
Total wk. '19	294,000	5,695,000	8,894,000	5,183,000	2,305,000	1,171,000
Same wk. '18	126,000	2,098,000	3,652,000	2,842,000	1,097,000	286,000
Same wk. '17	376,000	5,601,000	5,999,000	3,478,000	1,428,000	269,000
Since Aug. 1—						
1918-19	8,542,000	434,605,000	113,097,000	176,413,000	40,556,000	23,992,000
1917-18	7,966,000	129,599,000	72,411,000	176,404,000	25,033,000	16,382,000
1916-17	9,359,000	234,694,000	165,239,000	166,658,000	60,323,000	16,411,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Jan. 18 1919 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	91,000	506,000	140,000	414,000	153,000	31,000
Portland, Me.	103,000	1,222,000	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	112,000	334,000	25,000	316,000	33,000	23,000
Baltimore	146,000	311,000	82,000	117,000	37,000	17,000
N'port News	3,000	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	145,000	166,000	57,000	99,000	—	—
Galveston	86,000	41,000	3,000	—	—	—
Montreal	11,000	51,000	—	75,000	53,000	—
Boston	59,000	500,000	—	43,000	4,000	—
Port Arthur	—	219,000	—	—	—	—
Total wk. '19	756,000	3,350,000	307,000	1,124,000	280,000	71,000
Since Jan. 1 '19	2,390,000	9,245,000	1,098,000	6,044,000	1,230,000	504,000
Week 1918	455,000	883,000	227,000	1,176,000	155,000	167,000
Since Jan. 1 '18	1,266,000	2,948,000	568,000	3,706,000	349,000	563,000

\* 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 Jan. 18 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	171,358	140,648	285,732	785,288	366,477	111,201	4,017
Portland, Me.	1,222,000	-----	103,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Boston	202,000	-----	-----	221,000	-----	-----	-----
Philadelphia	42,000	-----	40,000	560,000	314,000	-----	22,000
Baltimore	-----	-----	85,000	190,000	-----	-----	-----
Newport News	-----	-----	3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Orleans	325,000	105,000	153,000	579,000	-----	-----	-----
Galveston	262,000	-----	58,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Port Arthur	219,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total week	244,358	245,648	727,732	2,315,288	680,477	11,261	26,017
Week 1918	1,872,611	134,856	185,627	635,070	277,746	168,229	-----

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 Jan. 18 1918.	Since July 1 1918.	Week Jan. 18 1918.	Since July 1 1918.	Week Jan. 18 1918.	Since July 1 1918.
	bbls.	bbls.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
United Kingdom	189,000	2,078,848	1,863,000	29,789,332	100,000	1,591,499
Continent	522,732	2,590,473	580,358	38,408,459	140,648	13,90,026
So. & Cent. Amer.	11,000	59,133	-----	-----	-----	33,485
West Indies	5,000	237,131	-----	-----	5,000	65,826
Brit. No. Am. Colonies	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,071
Other countries	-----	44,505	-----	-----	-----	2,263
Total	727,732	5,008,099	2,443,358	68,197,791	245,648	3,214,160
Total 1917-18	185,027	3,371,370	1,872,611	44,495,660	134,856	8,997,068

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Jan. 18 1919 and since July 1 1918 and 1917 are shown in the following:

Exports	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1918-19.		a 1917-18.	1918-19.		a 1917-18.
	Week Jan. 18.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Jan. 18.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer.	4,564,000	160,820,000	164,009,000	242,000	6,551,000	14,581,000
Russia	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Danube	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Argentina	468,000	58,993,000	9,599,000	1,178,000	20,905,000	12,407,000
Australia	520,000	21,328,000	27,178,000	-----	-----	-----
India	-----	6,623,000	10,252,000	-----	-----	-----
Oth. countries	62,000	2,162,000	1,507,000	118,000	2,303,000	2,169,000
Total	5,914,000	248,935,000	212,542,000	1,538,000	29,759,000	29,157,000

a Revised.

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 Jan. 18 1919 was as follows:

GRAIN STOCKS.

United States—	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Barley. bush.
New York	3,183,000	398,000	2,230,000	755,000	587,000
Boston	1,211,000	1,000	168,000	-----	-----
Philadelphia	1,924,000	40,000	619,000	402,000	203,000
Baltimore	2,341,000	140,000	856,000	1,347,000	91,000
Newport News	-----	-----	398,000	-----	-----
New Orleans	3,481,000	101,000	828,000	-----	-----
Galveston	1,700,000	5,000	-----	-----	-----
Buffalo	5,518,000	132,000	2,759,000	2,448,000	239,000
afloat	22,781,000	-----	11,093,000	3,058,000	760,000
Toledo	1,341,000	60,000	726,000	95,000	5,000
Detroit	68,000	140,000	242,000	90,000	-----
Chicago	14,165,000	1,035,000	6,596,000	1,806,000	1,511,000
Milwaukee	2,679,000	42,000	1,617,000	1,495,000	1,839,000
Duluth	21,800,000	-----	316,000	1,524,000	758,000
Minneapolis	23,591,000	25,000	860,000	3,462,000	1,889,000
St. Louis	2,479,000	120,000	239,000	80,000	58,000
Kansas City	13,439,000	248,000	1,673,000	166,000	-----
Peoria	285,000	355,000	182,000	-----	-----
Indianapolis	285,000	484,000	291,000	16,000	-----
Omaha	4,375,000	671,000	708,000	104,000	76,000
Total Jan. 18 1919	126,358,000	3,877,000	32,371,000	16,848,000	8,006,000
Total Jan. 11 1919	123,110,000	2,912,000	33,500,000	17,167,000	7,387,000
Total Jan. 19 1918	16,262,000	3,976,000	18,335,000	1,894,000	4,526,000
Total Jan. 20 1917	51,828,000	8,558,000	46,524,000	2,572,000	4,137,000
Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, Duluth, 3,000 bushels; total, 3,000, against 778,000 bushels in 1917; and barley, Duluth, 77,000 bushels; total, 77,000, against 163,000 in 1917.					
Canadian—					
Montreal	8,163,000	177,000	1,093,000	3,000	474,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	19,892,000	-----	3,032,000	-----	-----
Other Canadian	11,904,000	-----	1,870,000	-----	-----
Total Jan. 18 1919	37,959,000	177,000	5,995,000	3,000	474,000
Total Jan. 11 1919	35,777,000	188,000	5,039,000	3,000	462,000
Total Jan. 19 1918	24,274,000	18,000	7,450,000	19,000	61,000
Total Jan. 20 1917	33,383,000	15,000	25,144,000	12,000	148,000
Summary—					
American	126,358,000	3,877,000	32,371,000	16,848,000	8,006,000
Canadian	37,959,000	177,000	5,995,000	3,000	474,000
Total Jan. 18 1919	164,317,000	4,054,000	38,366,000	16,851,000	8,480,000
Total Jan. 11 1919	158,887,000	3,109,000	38,539,000	17,170,000	7,849,000
Total Jan. 19 1918	40,536,000	3,994,000	22,785,000	1,913,000	4,587,000
Total Jan. 20 1917	85,211,000	8,573,000	70,688,000	2,584,000	4,285,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Jan. 24 1919.

While there is some evidence of confidence returning in the dry good markets and indications of improved business, there has been no abandoning of the cautious policy buyers have pursued. Consequently trade continues to be of a hesitating character. Further downward readjustments of prices have been made with one of the largest mills in New

England reducing prices for bleached fabrics approximately 25%. This same manufacturing concern, in an effort to stimulate inquiry and keep up production, has also announced its intention to protect jobbers by allowing them the prices prevailing at the time of invoicing, should they be lower. As a result of this movement, buyers are endeavoring to have all selling agents give the same guarantee which will enable them to proceed with more confidence and assure them that they will be protected in the event of prices going lower. Despite the hesitancy in making purchases for future requirements, there are few in the trade who actually believe that prices will go much lower, aside from fabrics which have not as yet been revised to a basis with standard goods. In jobbing circles, prices are gradually being readjusted in order to stimulate inquiry from retailers who at present are keeping out of the market. One of the largest hobbing interests in the trade has marked prices down to coincide with the primary lists, but are only urging their customers to satisfy present requirements or buy from "hand to mouth." Mills taking the initiative in reducing prices has resulted in much comment throughout the trade. This action is taken to indicate that they are in need of orders to keep their machinery going. During the past few days, curtailment has increased and many mills have reduced their working schedule to five days per week, with some operating even less. There have also been reports in circulation to the effect that a number of Southern mills have started to reduce wages. Manufacturers are seriously threatened with labor unsettlement with the situation growing worse. Labor unions are agitating for an eight-hour day, and the trade is awaiting with much interest the decision of manufacturers to be given before Feb. 3. One prominent mill in New England has already refused the demand for a 48-hour week. The uncertainties regarding general business are likewise not being overlooked, as merchants know that economic conditions will to a large extent control the purchasing power of the consumer. The promising outlook for export trade appears to be the one bright spot in the dry goods situation. Inquiries have improved during the week, and exporters are of the opinion that South American and European countries will look to this market for their supplies for some time to come. The recent downward revision of prices is just what foreign buyers were waiting for, and they are now expected to take advantage of them. The Textile Alliance Corporation, recently formed to do an exporting business in textiles has received the approval of the Federal Trade Commission, and it is looked upon as an important step towards developing American trade with foreign countries.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—As a result of the weakness in markets for raw material, staple cotton goods have ruled unsettled during the past week. Early in the week, a prominent manufacturer reduced the price of bleached fabrics 25%, 32-inch chambrays 4½ cents per yard, staple ginghams 3½ cents a yard, 27-inch outing flannels 20 cents, and tickings 11 cents. These reductions resulted in some improvement in demand, and quite a few orders were placed for deferred delivery. Jobbers have shown more interest of late, their inquiries being largely for napped goods and shirting fabrics. Demand for sheetings has been slow, as many buyers are seeking lower prices, which mills are reluctant to grant. Markets for gray goods have been unsettled with prices easy as a result of the weakness in cotton. A few offerings for forward delivery have been accepted at 10¼ cents for 38½-inch 64-60s fabrics, but the majority of mills are asking 10½ cents. Gray goods 38½-inch standard for prompt delivery are listed at 11½ cents.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.—Trade remains dull in markets for woolsens and worsteds, but as a result of the wool auctions, manufacturers now have a basis on which to operate and will soon be in a position to name prices. Piece goods markets locally have been unsettled by the strike of garment workers in New York City. In the men's wear division of the market, business is featureless as mill agents hesitate to name prices. At the convention of clothing manufacturers held this week, manufacturers as a rule did not look for any lower prices for clothing during the current year. While a few scattered openings in dress goods have been made for next fall, the majority of openings are not likely to take place until March.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—No change of importance has been noted in the linen situation, and the market continues comparatively quiet. Prices, however, remain firm, with holders offering sparingly. On the other hand, many are optimistic as regards the future, and look forward to a better business developing. Recent sales by retailers have greatly decreased their stocks as demand was active, despite the high prices. While there have been some fair arrivals of Scotch and Irish linens, they have not been of sufficient quantity to increase stocks. Advances from abroad are not very encouraging for enlarged shipments nor lower quotations as production continues very limited, owing to the raw material situation. Foreign mills report an improved inquiry from European sources where supplies of linens are more depleted than they are here. As a result of increased offerings, burlaps have been easier with light weights quoted at 9.00c. and heavy weights at 14.00c.

# State and City Department

## NEWS ITEMS

**California.—Further Details Concerning Harbor Case.**—We again quote the San Francisco "Chronicle" (Jan. 14) concerning the proposition to get the State to turn the harbor of San Francisco over to that city.—V. 108, p. 290.

After reaffirming their indorsement of the salient features of the bill providing for municipal control of San Francisco harbor, members of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon approved the introduction of the bill in the Legislature to-day so as to insure its inclusion on the calendar. Assistant City Attorney Milton Marks, who drafted the document at the request of the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, will submit the bill. For a further hearing on the measure the Commercial Development Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, and the question will come before the full Board for final ratification on Friday.

Both the Commercial Development Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Board itself entered into lengthy discussions of the proposed measure yesterday. All practically were in accord that municipal control of San Francisco's port is the only means by which it can be developed to its fullest extent.

The plan, as now drafted, proposes the gradual acquisition of control by the city, the appointing power passing from the Governor to the Mayor at the expiration of terms of the Commissioners in two, eight and ten years.

Assistant City Attorney Marks explained in detail the entire bill before the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon. He said the immediate and drastic change would be the remodeling of the management of the harbor, at the time the Act goes into effect, by placing the executive control in the hands of a director, whose salary is estimated at about \$30,000 a year. His relation to the Harbor Commission would be that of an executive officer to the board of directors of a corporation.

The Act has been drawn, Marks pointed out, with careful reference to the four outstanding bond issues, and to the future absorption or issuance of subsequent bond issues. It is provided in the bill that upon the enactment of the proposed legislation, the Governor shall reappoint the three Harbor Commissioners at that time in office for two, four and six-year terms, respectively. At the expiration of the two-year term the Mayor would make the appointment, but upon the expiration of the other two terms the Governor would make appointment for four-year terms.

The appointment of the \$30,000 executive came in for considerable discussion yesterday. Supervisor Gallagher expressed himself in favor of obtaining the services of the "very best man available for the job, even if it was necessary to pay a little more than at present estimated."

When the bill comes up for further discussion before the Board of Supervisors on Friday the chances are that some slight changes will be recommended and probably made. It is generally conceded, however, that the passage of the bill, practically as it stands now, will be urged on the legislators.

**California (State of).—Bill to Empower State to Back Irrigation Bonds.**—A bill providing for the establishment of a \$1,000,000 revolving fund and asking the State to virtually guarantee bonds issued by irrigation districts was introduced in the State Senate by L. L. Dennett of Modesto on Jan. 11. The San Francisco "Chronicle" in its issue of Jan. 12 refers as follows to the matter:

Virtual State guarantee of bonds of irrigation districts, organized under the Bridgford Act, is provided in a bill introduced in the State Senate to-day by L. L. Dennett of Modesto. The measure seeks to prevent depression of first issues of irrigation districts by financial interests seeking exorbitant profits from investments, Dennett said, and to assist the districts until their systems are in operation.

The bill provides for establishment of a \$1,000,000 revolving fund, which might be used in taking up coupons issued by the districts, those to be repurchased later by the districts. If this is not done the State is authorized to take over and operate the districts, but Dennett said no State irrigation district had defaulted in California for more than 20 years.

A Constitutional amendment, providing for a State guarantee of irrigation district bonds, will be proposed in the Assembly this session, Dennett said. If this is approved, it could not become effective for two years, Dennett said, and his bill is offered to assist the districts in the meantime.

**Colorado.—Description of Proposed Bonds.**—In addition to our bond item on this State we quote the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" of Jan. 14 in reference to a bill being drafted for introduction in the State Legislature providing for the issuance of \$20,000,000 road-improvement bonds.

Bonds for the raising of a \$20,000,000 highway-construction fund in Colorado are to be of a denomination that will bring them within reach of the general public, under the plan proposed by the legislative committee of associated good roads organizations in bills now drafted for introduction in both houses of the Legislature to-day or to-morrow.

The plan provides that the bonds shall be of a denomination of \$50 or any multiple of that amount, and shall bear interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually.

The first issue, as proposed, shall not exceed \$2,000,000, and shall be dated June 1 1921. Succeeding issues are to be for a sum not to exceed \$3,000,000 a year, until an amount not exceeding \$20,000,000 shall have been issued.

The bonds shall be payable at the option of the State at any time after ten years from their respective dates, and shall be due and payable fifty years after the date of issue.

The State Board of Equalization is authorized to levy and assess a special tax on all taxable property in the State sufficient to meet the interest on the bonds. Provision for ultimate redemption is made through a tax, which shall create an annual fund equal to 2% of the whole amount of the bonds issued.

Taxes to cover interest and redemption shall be collected in the same manner as other State taxes. Any surplus in the interest fund may be transferred to the credit of the sinking fund.

All money available from the sale of the bonds shall be used for the construction and improvement of public highways and State roads, and shall be expended by and under the direction of the State Highway Commission.

No fixed plan of apportionment of the funds is embodied in the measure as proposed.

The proposed measure calls for a constitutional amendment which will be submitted to the voters in 1920, provided favorable action is secured from the Legislature at this session.

Proponents of the measure debated whether to include in the amendment a definite program as to how the money shall be apportioned and expended, but lawyers who passed upon the proposal rendered the opinion that this would inumber the measure and affect the salability of the bonds.

**Indiana.—Change in Tax Bill Concerning Municipal Bond Issues.**—The State Board of Tax Commissioners has made a change in the tax reform bill, so as to provide for a referendum vote on municipal bond issues of \$50,000 or more. This new plan is outlined as follows: If a county, city, school district or any other political subdivision desires to issue bonds, and the State Board of Tax Commissioners should deny the petition of the municipality, the tax-levying officers would have the right to ask that the question of issuing the bonds be submitted to a vote of the people. If the vote should stand in favor of the bonds, the State Board would, within ten days, have to enter an order approving the issue.

The Indianapolis "News" of Jan. 13 had the following to say regarding the matter:

This important change in the tax reform bill is designed to safeguard the right of local self-government and put it up to the people themselves if they wish to make improvements and assume tax burdens that the State Board might disapprove. It is thought that this change will meet objections that have been raised to the bill on the ground that as it was drawn it would take from local municipalities the right to decide what improvements should be made.

### How Provision Would Work.

For example, if a county desired to issue bonds to build a courthouse, or a school corporation to issue bonds to build schoolhouses, or a city to issue bonds to build or buy a water plant or light plant, and the State Board of Tax Commissioners refused to approve of a bond issue requested by the local officials, such local officials could bring about a referendum vote, and if the voters sustained them, the State Board's decision would be overthrown.

Meanwhile, before a vote of the people was cast, there would be ample publicity on the question, and it is believed that the referendum vote would be an intelligent expression of opinion.

This change the State Tax Commissioners have approved, for the tax reform bill will be better understood in connection with provisions already in the bill. The bill provides that no more revenue shall be raised in any taxing unit than is now raised, unless the State Board of Tax Commissioners approves of an increase. This restriction was incorporated in order to prevent an excessive tax burden when assessments are brought up to true cash value, or 100%. If valuations were doubled the tax rates would have to be cut down one-half. Taxing districts having, say, a rate of \$3 on the \$100, would have a rate of \$1.50 if the valuation of property were doubled. The State Tax Commissioners feared that if valuations were brought up to 100% there would be excessive taxation because in many districts the rates would not be reduced in proportion to the increase in valuations. So they put in the bill the restriction that no more revenue should be raised in the future than at present without the approval of the State Board. This would necessarily force the tax rates down unless the State Board authorized more revenue.

### Reason for Bond Restriction.

The State Tax Commissioners, realizing that bonds might be issued and thus indirectly defeat the restriction on the amount of revenue raised, put in the bill a provision that bonds could not be issued without their approval. The change the commissioners have agreed to relates to the issuance of bonds. The State Tax Commissioners would still have the final authority to say whether tax rates should be increased, but if they decided against bond issues of \$50,000 or over, their decision could be overthrown by a vote of the people. Were bonds thus authorized, the tax rate would have to be made sufficient to pay the interest and ultimately the principal.

This new feature of the bill, safeguarding the right of local self-government through a vote of the people, reads as follows:

Provided, however, That in case any petition for the issue of such bonds in an amount not less than \$50,000 has been denied by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, the tax-levying officer or officers in the unit affected by such denial may, within ten days from the date of such denial, file in the office of said State Board of Tax Commissioners a petition for the submission of the question whether such bonds shall be issued to the legal voters of the taxing unit to be affected thereby. If such board be satisfied within ten days from the filing of such petition and order such election at a time to be fixed in such order. The county auditor shall give the notice for such election, and all proceedings for the holding of such election shall be governed by the law regulating general elections in such municipality. The county auditor shall certify the result of such election to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, and if such result be in favor of the issuance of such bonds said State Board of Tax Commissioners within ten days after the filing of such certificate of result shall enter an order approving such issue. All costs and expenses for the holding of such election shall be paid by the taxing unit interested in the issuance of such bonds.

### Change Regarding Intangibles.

The State Tax Commissioners have also adopted a change in the wording of the section relating to the 75% deduction for intangibles. It was made in order to conform more closely to the decision of the State Supreme Court sustaining the \$700 mortgage deduction law. The 75% deduction for intangibles is believed to be in keeping with the principles of the \$700 mortgage deduction law. Section 56a has been modified to read as follows:

For the purpose of securing full, true and just returns of all such kind of property designated as credits as defined in Section 66 of this Act and as more specifically enumerated in the schedule and assessment sheet as set out in Section 69 of this Act, and for better equalizing taxation among all the people, and in view of the intangible character of such credits, and the fluctuating and uncertain nature and value thereof, any person being the owner of such property listed as credits on the personal property schedule may have an amount equal to 75% of such total amount returned deducted from the assessed valuation of such total amount of credits and the amount of such valuation remaining, after such deduction shall have been made, shall form the basis for assessment and taxation for the property listed as credits for said year.

Other States that have given what amounts to a lower rate for intangibles have found that it placed on the tax duplicate much more property and put in the public treasury much more revenue than did the old system that caused people to hide their intangibles because if they returned them honestly the tax ate up all or a large part of the interest.

**Kansas City, Mo.—Validity of Bonds Questioned.**—According to local newspapers the ice interests in this city have decided to fight the validity of the \$400,000 municipal ice plant bond issue voted by the people on Nov. 5 by a vote of 28,872 "for" to 7,894 "against"—V. 107, p. 1937. In reference to this we quote the Kansas City "Post" of Jan. 13:

The ice interests in Kansas City came out openly to-day in the fight to invalidate the \$400,000 municipal ice plant bond issue voted by the people last November. The law firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore has been retained to prosecute the case against the city before the Supreme Court, in which the city is asking a ruling on the validity of the bonds.

The City Comptroller has refused to issue the bonds, as a friendly way of getting the case before the Supreme Court. Colonel E. M. Harber will mandamus the Comptroller to issue the bonds.

As a "voluntary move" the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore will represent the City Comptroller.

"I understand they are offering their services to our office," said Vernon Greene, Assistant City Comptroller, this morning. "It's just a friendly suit, but the firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore is representing the ice interests."

Bruce Dodson, one of the big stockholders in the City Ice & Storage Co., has also furnished his own attorney.

Hunt Moore, County Prosecutor, is now investigating the alleged trust methods of the ice interests.

**Massachusetts.—Railroad Bonds Claimed to be Technically Illegal as Investment for Savings Banks Under Government Control.**—The Boston "Transcript" has the following to say concerning a hearing on Jan. 23 before the Committee on Banks and Banking of the Massachusetts Legislature:

That the investment in railroad bonds by savings banks is technically illegal under the present law, and under prevailing conditions, was brought out in a hearing to-day before the Committee on Banks and Banking, on the bill recommended by the Bank Commissioner relating to investments of savings banks and institutions for savings (House 332).

Commissioner Thorndike, in speaking for his bill, made the statement that, under the Government administration of railroads, it was impossible to determine the earnings of any particular road. Senator John A. Curtin, Chairman, expressed great surprise at this statement and asked by what authority it was made. Mr. Thorndike replied that the firm of White & Knickerbocker of New York were responsible for this view and that in addition he had been given an opinion by the Attorney-General. Senator Curtin sent a messenger for the Attorney-General asking if he would appear before the Committee.

Attorney-General Attwill said that the "affairs of the Railroad Administration are so jumbled that it is impossible to determine the earnings of any particular railroad." He said that whether a road made money or not the Government paid dividends.

As far as the present law is concerned, a savings bank is allowed to invest in bonds of railroads that are actually operated by the companies, based upon their gross earnings. In the case of New England railroads

they are permitted to invest in bonds of leased roads. This technical illegality, he said, did not apply to bonds now in possession of the banks, as they were purchased when they were legal. It would, however, apply to new bonds, and, under the law, the Bank Commissioner could not on Feb. 1 include railroad bonds in his list of legal investments, which is sent out at that time. The pending bill is to amend the law so that the technical illegality will be removed.

**Michigan.—Senate Adopts Resolution Authorizing Bonds.**—A resolution, introduced by Senator Connelly, providing for the submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment giving the State authority to issue \$50,000,000 bonds for the construction of paved roads, was passed on Jan. 15 by the State Senate, without a dissenting vote. The resolution was then placed on its third and final reading for passage.

Good roads enthusiasts in the House say there will be no trouble there. The Michigan Good Roads Association, officials and the members of the various county organizations plan to begin at once to make the campaign with the people, showing why the amendment should be passed.

While the limit of bonds is placed at \$50,000,000, none can be spent without the action of the Legislature, so that with the amendment passing at the April election it will be necessary for this present Legislature to vote for the sale of a certain amount of the bonds and tell just how the money shall be spent. If this Legislature does not act, no good can come of the entire plan for more than two years.

**Missouri.—Proposition to Annex City of St. Louis to County.**—State Senator A. E. L. Gardner will introduce a constitutional amendment, it is reported, to annex the City of St. Louis to the County of St. Louis. This is in direct opposition to the Million Population Club's plan to do just the opposite—that is, annex the County of St. Louis to the city.

"I am in favor of letting St. Louis come back into the county if it desires to do so," said Senator Gardner. "The city was separated from the county in 1875 and has been hoeing its own row ever since. . . . If it wants to come back to the county we will welcome its people with open arms."

The Million Population Club bill has been prepared and will be among the early bills dropped into the legislative hopper. It provides that all or any part of the county may vote to become a part of St. Louis, provided a majority of both county and city vote favorably.

Senator Gardner is planning a vigorous fight against this measure upon the ground if the suburban cities annex themselves to St. Louis the taxable valuation of property in the county will be so reduced that it will be impossible to maintain the public roads and meet the county's other financial obligations.

**Texas.—Municipality Wants State to Pay Defaulted Bonds.**—The following appeared in the Dallas "Journal" of Jan. 11:

Austin, Texas, Jan. 11.—A prepared brief or memorial has been received here for presentation to the Legislature asking that the State of Texas make good the schoolhouse bonds issued by New Birmingham 25 years ago. The petitioner is S. D. Scherff of St. Louis, Mo., who bought \$8,000 of the bonds and has never been able to realize on them. They fell due in 1911. In 1914 he obtained judgment in the Federal Court at Tyler for \$25,390 and foreclosed, but the property at New Birmingham did not realize any appreciable amount.

**BONDS CALLS AND REDEMPTIONS**

**Helena, Mont.—Warrant Call.**—Martin Daly, City Treasurer, calls for payment on Feb. 1 the following warrants:

- Special Sewer Improvement Dist. No. 4C—Warrants No. 478.
- Special Sewer Improvement Dist. No. 5D—Warrants No. 536.
- Special Sewer Improvement Dist. No. 6D—Warrants No. 541.
- Special Sewer Improvement Dist. No. 6E—Warrants No. 1227.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 45—Warrants Nos. 22 and 8A.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 53—Warrants Nos. 196 and 197.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 62—Warrants No. 233.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 65—Warrants No. 293.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 66—Warrants No. 298.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 70—Warrants Nos. 212 and 213.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 71—Warrants No. 452.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 72—Warrants No. 524.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 73—Warrants No. 556.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 76—Warrants No. 541.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 78—Warrants No. 633.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 80—Warrants Nos. 807 and 808.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 82—Warrants Nos. 606 and 607.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 83—Warrants No. 1010.
- Special Street Impmt. Dist. No. 84—Warrants Nos. 735, 736, 737 and 738.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 91—Warrants No. 822.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 95—Warrants No. 968.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 99—Warrants No. 1030.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 101—Warrants No. 1038.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 102—Warrants No. 1076.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 104—Warrants Nos. 1114 & 1115.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 105—Warrants No. 1102.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 108—Warrants No. 1129.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 109—Warrants Nos. 1139 & 1140.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 113—Warrants No. 1199.

*Previously Called Warrants.*

- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 65—Warrants No. 267.
- Special Street Improvement Dist. No. 66—Warrants No. 234.

Interest on the first block of bonds will terminate on Feb. 1 1919, while interest on the second block terminated on May 1 1918.

**BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS**  
this week have been as follows:

**AIR LINE DELTA HIGHWAY TAXING DISTRICT, De Soto County, Miss.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.**—Francis Bro. & Co. of St. Louis are offering to investors at a price yielding 5 1/2% an issue of \$80,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. Int. (M. & N.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer or at the office of the above company. Due \$4,000 yearly on May 1 from 1919 to 1938, incl. Bonded debt, this issue only. Assessed value for taxation, 1917, 1,342,537. Actual value (est.), 3,000,000. Population (est.), 6,500.

**AJO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ajo), Pima County, Ariz.—BOND SALE.**—The \$135,000 5% school bonds voted during August (V. 107, p. 1022), have been disposed of at par.

**AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.**—Local papers report that a proposition to issue \$3,000,000 sewer bonds will be voted upon at an election to be held March 4.

**ALLEGANY COUNTY (P. O. Cumberland), Md.—BOND OFFERING.**—Angus Ireland, Clerk, Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 11 a. m. Feb. 11 for \$75,000 5% coupon tax-free school bonds of 1918. Denoms. \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 (at option of purchaser). Int. semi-ann. Due \$15,000 yearly on July 1 1931 to 1935, incl. Cert. check for 5% of the amount of bid required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue) \$290,500. Assessable basis \$47,196,452.

**ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Ft. Wayne), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The issues of 4 1/2% 10-yr. highway impt. bonds aggregating \$14,800, offered on Jan. 15 (V. 108, p. 93) have been awarded to J. F. Wild & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., for \$14,803 (100.02) and int.

**ANDERSON, Madison County, Ind.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—The City of Anderson has petitioned the Public Service Commission to issue \$90,000 5% boiler purchase bonds, it is reported.

**ANNIS LAKE DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Clarkesdale), Coahoma County, Miss.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$31,667 40 6% bonds, recently authorized, has been sold.

**ARKANSAS LOUISIANA HIGHWAY DISTRICT, Ark.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKS.**—A syndicate headed by the William R. Compton Co. of St. Louis is offering on a subsequent page of this issue \$2,750,000 6% serial highway bonds of this district.

**ATLANTA, Ga.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—We are advised that an election will be held in the near future for the purpose of submitting to the voters a proposition to issue the following 4 1/2% 30-year impt. bonds: \$500,000 water-works improvement bonds, 125,000 fire department bonds, 100,000 cyclorama and museum bonds, 75,000 electric generating plant bonds.

**AUBURN, Androscoggin County, Me.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On Jan. 22 the temporary loan of \$200,000 issued in anticipation of revenue, dated Jan. 22 and maturing \$100,000 Nov. 7 and \$50,000 Nov. 18 and Dec. 28—V. 108, p. 291—was awarded to Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston on a 4.15% discount basis.

**BAKERSFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bakersfield), Kern County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.**—It is reported that on Feb. 5 a proposition will be submitted to the voters providing for the issuance of \$125,000 school-building bonds.

**BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The three issues of 5% sewer bonds, aggregating \$229,000, offered without success on Aug. 5 (V. 106, p. 620), were awarded on Jan. 14 to Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo at par and interest. Denom. \$500. Date July 15 1918. Int. J. & J. Due \$23,000 from 1919 to 1927, inclusive, and \$22,000 in 1938.

**BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—We are advised that the two issues of 4 1/2% road bonds, aggregating \$9,520, offered on Dec. 31 (V. 107, p. 2491), were awarded on that date to William G. Irwin, of Columbus, for \$9,522, equal to 100.021. Date Dec. 31 1918. Due from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1928.

**BEVERLY, Essex County, Mass.—BIDS REJECTED.**—All bids received for an issue of \$10,000 4 1/2% coupon Sewerage Loan No. 2 bonds of 1918, offered on Jan. 22, were rejected.

**BELLEVUE, Huron County, Ohio.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.**—No action has yet been taken looking toward the issuance of the \$135,000 Reservoir bonds, voted Jan. 7 (V. 108, p. 291).

**BEXAR COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The State Comptroller on Jan. 13 registered an issue of \$5,000 5% 10-20-year school bonds.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION, City of Fargo, Cass County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$25,000 4% 30-year building bonds was sold to the State of North Dakota at par during November. Date Mar. 1 1918. Due Mar. 1 1948.

**BRISTOL, Bucks County, Pa.—BOND SALE.**—On Nov. 15 \$52,000 4 1/2% 10-30-year (opt.) water and sewer-ext. bonds were awarded to local investors. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.). Due July 1 1947.

**BRISTOL COUNTY (P. O. Taunton), Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.**—Reports state that proposals will be received until 9 a. m. Jan. 28 by the County Treasurer for the purchase on a discount basis of a temporary loan of \$150,000, dated Jan. 29 1919 and maturing Nov. 7 1919.

**BROWN COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—We are advised that on Jan. 13 \$50,000 5% road bonds were registered with the State Comptroller. Due \$2,000 yearly.

**BRUNSWICK, Frederick County, Md.—BOND OFFERING.**—According to reports, proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 31 by Frank L. Spitzer for \$75,000 5% 10-30-year (opt.) water bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, required.

**CASS COUNTY (P. O. Dowagiac), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—It is reported that proposals will be received by the Board of County Supervisors until Feb. 10 for \$140,000 road bonds.

**CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.**—On Jan. 17 the \$135,000 2-28-year serial school bonds, dated Feb. 1 1918 (V. 108, p. 189), were awarded to the American Trust Co. of Charlotte acting as agent for Folds, Richard & Co. of N. Y. at 100.67 for 6s. Other bidders were:

	Int. Rate.	Amount Bid.
Eastbrook & Co., New York	5 1/2%	\$135,750 00
J. C. Mayer & Co., 318 Walnut St., Cincinnati	5 1/2%	135,364 50
Stacy & Braun, Toledo	5 1/2%	135,314 40
Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo	5 1/2%	135,111 62
Citizens National Bank, Frostburg	5 1/2%	138,615 85
Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati	5 1/2%	137,360 00
Harris Forbes & Co., New York	5 1/2%	136,597 05
Charlotte National Bank, Charlotte	5 1/2%	136,517 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	5 1/2%	136,485 00
Edmunds Bros., Boston	5 1/2%	136,390 50
Charles W. Hill, New York	5 1/2%	136,351 00
R. M. Grant & Co., New York	5 1/2%	135,916 05
Prudden & Co., Toledo	5 1/2%	135,756 00
Breed, Elliott & Harrison, Cincinnati	5 1/2%	135,486 00
Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore	5 1/2%	135,471 00
The Robinson-Humphrey Co., Atlanta		

The following bid not on form, but by letter, and calling for delivery in Chicago, instead of New York. Listed as information only:  
John Nuyven & Co., Chicago, Ill. 5 1/2% 135,826 00

**CHILLICOTHE, Ross County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 10 by Robert T. Weaver, City Auditor, for \$41,000 4 1/2% deficit bonds. Auth. Sec. 3931 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$1,000 every six months from Dec. 1 1919 to Dec. 1 1938 incl. Cert. check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

**CHIPPEWA COUNTY (P. O. Saulte Ste. Marie), Mich.—BIDS REJECTED.**—All bids for the \$25,000 bridge and \$25,000 court-house bonds offered on Jan. 15 (V. 108, p. 189) were rejected.

**CINCINNATI, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.**—Local newspapers state that \$500,000 4 1/2% school bonds will be offered shortly.

**CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.**—On Dec. 23, the City Council passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$100,000 5% coupon public bath site and building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. Due \$4,000 yearly from Mar. 1 1920 to Mar. 1 1944, incl.

**NO ACTION YET TAKEN.**—C. S. Metcalf, City Auditor, advises us that no action has been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$3,500,000 filtration plant bonds mentioned in V. 108, p. 291.

**CLINTON COUNTY (P. O. Frankfort), Ind.—BOND ELECTION.**—The voters of this county will vote on a proposition providing for the issuance of \$100,000 memorial hospital bonds on Mar. 4, it is stated.

COLORADO (State of).—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$20,000,000 (not \$10,000,000 as first reported) State highway impt. bonds bill, which we reported would be introduced in the Legislature during this month (V. 107, p. 2307) fixes the interest rate on the proposed bonds at 5% payable semi-annually. Denom. \$50 or any multiple of that amount. It is proposed that the first issue shall not exceed \$2,000,000 and be dated June 1 1921. In our news items of this department we quote a local paper on the proposed issue.

COLUMBIA, Brown County, So. Dak.—BONDS VOTED.—Newspapers state that at a recent election a proposition to issue \$15,000 municipal electric light plant bonds was favorably voted.

COLUMBUS, Lowndes County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. Feb. 4 by the City Council, for \$70,000 5% 20-year serial coupon refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1919. Int. semi-ann. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Due \$3,500 for 20 years. Cert. check for 5% payable to the City Treasurer required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue) Jan. 1 1919 \$353,000. Assessed value \$5,188,839. State and county tax rate (per \$1,000) \$18.00.

COLUMBUS, Franklin County, Ohio.—BONDS PROPOSED.—This city has under consideration the issuance of \$100,000 High Street widening bonds.

COOK COUNTY (P. O. Chicago), Ills.—BIDS REJECTED.—The following bids, received on Jan. 20 for an issue of \$850,000 4% road bonds, offered on that day, were rejected: Merchant Loan & Trust Co. \$5,077 E. H. Rollins & Sons \$94.09 Harris Trust & Sav. Bank \$94.79 A. B. Leach & Co. \$94.09 National City Co. \$94.29 Wm. H. Compton Co. \$94.09 National City Bank \$94.29 Halsey, Stuart & Co. \$94.09 \* And accrued interest.

COPIAH COUNTY (P. O. Haxelhurst), Miss.—BOND SALE.—Recently the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. of Memphis was awarded at 104.275 and interest, according to reports, \$40,000 Road District No. 2 bonds.

COVINGTON, Miami County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 4 by George M. O'Donnell, Village Clerk, for \$2,500 6% fire dept. automobile bonds. Auth. Sec. 3939 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$500 yearly on June 1 from 1920 to 1924, inc. Cert. check for percentage of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (P. O. Denison), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 22 the \$95,000 5% funding bonds, dated Feb. 15 1919—V. 108, p. 199—were awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport for \$96,120 equal to 101.178 a basis of 4.78%. Due \$5,000 each six months, beginning Apr. 15 1921.

CRESCENT CITY, Putnam County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 4 the \$2,500 6% coupon electric-light bonds (V. 107, p. 1855) were awarded to F. L. Bills at 97. Date Oct. 1 1918. Due \$1,000 15 years from date and \$1,500 16 years from date.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—According to reports, \$5,000,000 Lorain-av-Huron-nd Viaduct bonds will be offered shortly.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—According to reports, F. O. Vail, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. Feb. 12 for \$36,500 sewer and \$45,000 water and \$12,000 sewer 6% bonds. Int. semi-annual. Certified check for 10% required.

DANVILLE FIRE DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Danville), Caledonia County, Vt.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 1 the \$5,000 4% fire-district No. 1 bonds (V. 107, p. 2206) were awarded to the National Life Insurance Co., at par.

DENTON COUNTY (P. O. Denton), Tex.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—According to reports, preliminary plans have been made to submit to the voters the question of issuing \$1,500,000 road bonds.

DODGE CITY, Ford County, Kans.—BOND ELECTION.—The question of issuing \$90,000 auditorium bonds will be submitted to the voters on April 1, it is reported.

EASTLAND COUNTY ROAD DISTRICTS (P. O. Eastland), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$130,000 Road District No. 1 and \$50,000 Road District No. 2 5% 10-30-year (opt.) bonds recently offered—V. 107, p. 2491—have been purchased by the T. & P. Coal & Oil Co. at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918.

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Jan. 20 the temporary loan of \$200,000 issued in anticipation of revenue, dated Jan. 20 1919 and maturing \$100,000 Nov. 20 1919 and \$100,000 Dec. 20 1919 (V. 108, p. 291) was awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Salem on a 4.03% discount basis. Other bidders were:

Table with columns: Bank Name, Discount, Premium. Includes Central National Bank, Old Colony Trust Co., Pawtucket National Bank, Arlington Trust Co., Gloucester Safe Deposit & Trust Co., S. N. Bond & Co., Beverly National Bank, Gloucester National Bank, E. H. Hamlin & Co., Cape Ann National Bank.

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Newark), N. J.—NOTE OFFERING.—Bids will be received by the Finance Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders (Amos W. Harrison, Chairman) until 2 p. m. Jan. 30 for \$1,250,000 tax anticipation notes. Denom. \$250,000. Date Jan. 30 1919. Due Dec. 30 1919. Cert. check for \$10,000, payable to R. W. Booth, County Collector, required.

ETNA SCHOOL AND CIVIL TOWNSHIP, Whitley County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 18 the \$7,000 school and \$7,000 civil 5% 5-10-year (opt.) township bonds (V. 107, p. 2401) were awarded, it is stated, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of Columbia City for \$14,325 (102.321) and interest.

FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Jan. 21 the loan of \$200,000, dated Jan. 22 1919 and maturing Nov. 7 1919—V. 108, p. 292—was awarded to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of N. Y. on a 4.01% discount basis plus a premium of \$6. Other bidders were:

Table with columns: Bank Name, Discount, Premium. Includes S. N. Bond & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., Old Colony Trust Co., Blake Bros. & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Alexandre & Burnett.

FALSEN SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 53, McHenry County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$8,700 4% 20-year building bonds was sold at par during November to the State of North Dakota. Date Aug. 15 1918. Due Aug. 15 1938.

FORD CITY (P. O. Detroit), Wayne County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that Thos. P. Stackpool of Highland Park has purchased \$150,565 55 6% bonds of this city.

FORT BENTON, Chouteau County, Mont.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The proposition to issue \$35,000 water-improvement bonds was defeated at the election held on Jan. 17 (V. 107, p. 2306). The vote was 21 "for" to 36 "against" the proposition.

FRESNO COUNTY (P. O. Fresno), Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Feb. 4, it is reported, by the County Clerk for \$50,000 school bonds.

FRYBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8, Billings County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$5,400 4% 20-year school bonds was purchased by the State of North Dakota at par during December. Date Dec. 20 1917. Due Dec. 20 1937.

GENESEE COUNTY (P. O. Flint), Mich.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—It is reported that \$500,000 road bonds will be offered shortly.

GEORGIA (STATE OF).—WARRANT OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Feb. 5 by H. M. Dorsey, Governor (P. O. Atlanta),

for the purchase on a discount basis \$2,500,000 school warrants, it is stated. Due Feb. 1 1920.

GLENN'S FERRY HIGHWAY DISTRICT (P. O. Glenn's Ferry), Elmore County, Ida.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 4 an issue of \$100,000 6% bonds was awarded to Bosworth, Chanute & Co. of Denver at 101.263. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1919. Int. J. & J.

GLOUCESTER, Essex County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Jan. 28 by the City Treasurer for the purchase on a discount basis of a temporary loan of \$150,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, dated Jan. 31 1919 and maturing Nov. 17 1919. It is stated.

GRADY COUNTY (P. O. Chickasha), Okla.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—The question of issuing \$250,000 court house and jail bonds will be submitted to the voters at an election to be held in the near future, it is reported.

GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Levi J. Bauer, County Treasurer, until Feb. 5 for \$17,300 Richland Township highway improvement bonds.

HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the \$3,000 4% electric works bonds, mentioned in V. 108, p. 292, have been purchased by the Sinking Fund Trustees.

HARBOR CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Harbor Creek), Erie County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by T. K. Elliott, Sec'y Board of Township Supervisors, until 2 p. m. Feb. 12 for \$17,600 Series "A" redemption and \$9,900 Series "B" road tax-free 5% bonds.

HAVERHILL, Essex County, Mass.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$15,000 4 1/2% 5-year influenza epidemic bonds, awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, of Boston, on Dec. 28 (V. 108, p. 292), are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1918. Int. J. & D. Due \$3,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1919 to 1923. In addition to the bid upon which the award was made the following bids were also received: Harris, Forbes & Co. 100.06 Arthur Perry & Co. 100.10 F. S. Moseley & Co. 100.10

HEALDSBURG, Sonoma County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 15 \$24,000 5% water bonds were awarded to R. H. Moulton & Co., of San Francisco, at 100.2125. Denom. \$1,000. Int. J. & J. Due \$2,000 yearly from 1923 to 1939, inclusive.

HILLSBORO DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 25, Traill County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—The State of North Dakota purchased at par during December \$11,394.40 4% drainage bonds, Date June 21 1918. Due \$760.50 annually.

HILLSBORO, Hill County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—According to reports, proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Feb. 4 by J. E. Green, City Treasurer, for \$40,000 5% 20-40-year (opt.) water bonds. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for \$400 required.

HOLYOKE, Hampden County, Mass.—BONDS PROPOSED.—It is reported that this city has under consideration the issuing of \$200,000 street improvement bonds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Marion County, Ind.—LOAN OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by R. H. Bryson, City Controller, until 12 m. Jan. 27 for the following loans:

\$90,000 dated and deliverable as follows: \$30,000 Jan. 28 1919, \$30,000 Feb. 28 1919 and \$30,000 Mar. 28 1919. Due May 28 1919. 300,000 dated and deliverable as follows: \$150,000 Jan. 28 1919, \$100,000 Feb. 28 1919 and \$50,000 Mar. 28 1919. Due May 28 1919. Denom. \$5,000 and upwards (at option of holder).

JACKSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Byesville), Guernsey County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Feb. 8 by William Gray, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, for the \$36,000 5% Road District No. 1 bonds offered on Oct. 1 without success (V. 107, p. 2329). Auth. Sec. 3295-25-53, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date March 1 1919. Interest semi-annual. Due \$2,000 each six months from March 1 1920 to Sept. 1 1928, inclusive. Certified check on some solvent bank for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk of the Township Trustees, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

JAY COUNTY (P. O. Portland), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Jan. 31 by John W. Current, County Treasurer, for \$25,000 4 1/2% highway impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,400. Date Jan. 31 1919. Int. M. & N. Due \$1,400 each six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1920, incl.

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$3,200 6% refunding bonds offered on Jan. 15 (V. 108, p. 190), have been awarded to the First National Bank of Jefferson at par and accrued interest. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1918. Interest annually. Due \$800 yearly on March 1 from 1921 to 1924, inclusive.

JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH (P. O. Jennings), La.—BOND OFFERING.—John T. Hood, Clerk of the Police Jury, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Feb. 8 for \$150,000 5% 12 1-3-year (aver.) road bonds, it is stated. Interest semi-ann. Certified check for \$3,000 required.

JERSEY CITY, Hudson County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 21 the two issues of 4 1/2% gold coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds (V. 108, p. 190) were awarded to a syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes & Co., National City Co., Estabrook & Co. and Kemick, Hodges & Co., as follows: \$1,537,000 school bonds of 1918, Series "A," for \$1,559,025.21 (101.433), a basis of 4.63%. Due \$38,000 Dec. 1 1919 and \$39,000 Dec. 1 1920 and a like amount each year thereafter. 44,000 1-10-year serial school bonds of 1918, Series "B," for \$44,123.64 (100.281), a basis of 4.69%. Date Dec. 1 1918.

JOHNSON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Clarksville), Ark.—BOND SALE.—Caldwell & Co. of Nashville have purchased \$344,000 (part of an issue of \$544,000) 5% road bonds, Denom. \$500 at \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis. Due yearly as follows: \$12,000 1921 to 1923, \$13,000 1924, \$14,000 1925, \$15,000 1926, \$16,000 1927 and 1928, incl., \$17,000 1929, \$19,000 1930 and 1931, \$20,000 1932, \$22,000 1933, \$23,000 1934, \$24,000 1935, \$25,000 1936, \$26,000 1937, \$28,000 1938 and \$11,000 1939. Bonded debt, this issue only. Assessed valuation, \$2,317,981. Estimated value, \$7,000,000. Population (est.), 10,000. Assessed benefit, \$660,000.

LIMA, Allen County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Feb. 24 by David Rupert, City Auditor, it is reported, for \$46,000 5% 17 1/2-year (average) bridge bonds. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 5% required.

LINDEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Linden), Cass County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—An issue of \$7,000 5% school bonds was registered on Jan. 13 by the State Comptroller. Due \$175 yearly.

LITTLE RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Mo.—NOTICE.—In reporting the sale of the \$1,000,000 5 1/2% coupon tax-free bonds in V. 108, p. 191, we failed to mention that the Kaufman-Smith-Emert Investment Co. of St. Louis was one of the principal factors in the transaction and we therefore call attention to their page advertisement in our last week's issue, offering the above-named securities.

LOVINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lovington), Lea County, N. Mex.—BOND SALE.—The \$42,000 school bonds voted during August (V. 107, p. 715) have been awarded to Sweet, Causoy, Foster & Co. of Denver at 97.97. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J.

LOWNDES COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Miss.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.—The \$25,000 Artesia Road District and \$10,000 Zion Road District bonds mentioned in V. 107, p. 310, have not as yet been sold.

LUBBOCK COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—We are specially advised that on Jan. 13 an issue of \$8,000 5% 20-40-year school bonds was registered with the State Comptroller.

MCAURTHUR SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3, Pembina County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$5,500 4% 5-year school-building bond was purchased during December by the State of North Dakota at par.

MADISON, Lake County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Feb. 10 by William Rae, City Auditor, for \$100,000 10-20-year (opt.) electric-light bonds at not exceeding 5 1/2% interest. Certified check for \$500 required.

MANTECA, San Joaquin County, Calif.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$35,000 6% sewer bonds recently awarded to the Lumbermens Trust Co. of San Francisco (V. 108, p. 190), are in denoms. of \$1,000 and \$500 and are dated Jan. 1 1919. Int. J. & J. Due yearly from 1920 to 1945, inclusive.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—NOTE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 p. m. March 11 by Leo K. Fesler, County Auditor, for \$150,000 5% promissory notes. Denom. \$5,000. Date March 12 1919. Due Dec. 15 1919. Bonds to be delivered and paid for immediately upon award.

BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Jan. 31 by Edward G. Soubrier, County Treasurer, for \$51,000 4 1/2% 10-year highway-improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,275. Date Jan. 31 1919. Int. M. & N. Due \$2,550 every six months from May 15 1920 to Nov. 15 1929, inclusive.

MARSHALL, Logan County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The \$5,000 6% 20-year supply bonds approved by the Attorney-General of Oklahoma during July (V. 107, p. 98), have been awarded to Geo. W. & J. E. Pierson, of Oklahoma City, at par.

MASON CITY, Cerro Gordo County, Iowa.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—Further details are at hand relative to sale of the \$43,000 5% funding bonds awarded on Jan. 3, 1918, as first reported) to Schank & Co., of Mason City, for \$43,970 (102,255 interest and furnished blank bonds and attorney's fees (V. 108, p. 196). Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1919. Int. F. & A. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: \$10,000 1924, \$10,000 1929, \$10,000 1934 and \$13,000 1939.

MATAGORDA COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 8, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The State Comptroller on Jan. 17 registered, we are advised, \$65,000 5 1/2% road bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly.

MEDFORD, Jackson County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—It is stated that Grvin & Miller of San Francisco, acting as agents for the Clark-Kendall Co. of Portland, was recently awarded \$700,000 6% refunding bonds at par and interest.

MIAMI, Dade County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—The \$175,000 6% improvement bonds voted during July (V. 107, p. 310), were awarded on Aug. 15 to the Robinson-Humphrey Co., of Atlanta for \$177,950, equal to 101.544. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due July 1 1928.

MILFORD VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Milford), Clermont and Hamilton Counties, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 1 by S. G. Gateh, Clerk-Treasurer of the Board of Education, for \$1,200 6% refunding school bonds. Auth. Sec. 5656, Gen. Code. Denom. \$300. Date Jan. 2 1919. Interest semi-annual. Due \$300 yearly on Jan. 2 from 1925 to 1929, inclusive. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk-Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

MILLS COUNTY (P. O. Glenwood), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 6 the Bankers Mortgage Co. of Des Moines was awarded at 102.85 \$30,000 6% road and bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1919. Int. M. & N.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 1, Mo.—BOND SALE.—Francis, Bro. & Co., of St. Louis, have purchased \$165,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Date June 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.), payable in St. Louis. Due yearly on June 1 from 1922 to 1938, inclusive.

MODESTO, Stanislaus County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 10 the \$97,500 5% gold coupon street, fire, sewer and water bonds (V. 107, p. 2393), were awarded to the Anglo & Paris National Bank, of San Francisco, for \$98,435.75, equal to 101.386. Date Jan. 2 1919. Due \$2,000 yearly on Jan. 2 from 1920 to 1924, inclusive, and \$2,500 annually thereafter.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Monroeville), Ala.—BOND ELECTION MIS-CARRIED.—We are advised that the election held Nov. 5 to vote on the proposition to issue \$195,000 5% 30-year road and bridge bonds mis-carried. V. 107, p. 1686.

MONTAGUE COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—From special sources we understand that on Jan. 17 an issue of \$20,000 5% road bonds was registered with the State Comptroller. Due \$5,000 yearly.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Clarksville), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 12 by Jno. T. Cunningham, County Judge, for \$50,000 5% coupon highway bonds. Denom. \$500. Date March 1 1919. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.), payable at the office of the County Judge. Due \$12,500 in 1934, 1939, 1944 and 1949. Certified check for \$500 required.

MONTICELLO, Jefferson County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 7 the \$17,500 6% 5-20-year (opt.) light-plant-purchase bonds voted during August (V. 107, p. 715), were awarded to the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Monticello at par and interest. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1919. Interest annually.

MOUNTAIN IRON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mountain Iron), St. Louis County, Minn.—BONDS PROPOSED.—We are advised that this district is contemplating the issuance of \$500,000 6% 1-10-year school-building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. Bonded debt, none. School tax rate per \$1,000, \$6.30.

NAMPA AND MERIDIAN IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Meridian), Ada County, Idaho.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 7 Carstens & Earles, Inc., of Seattle, were awarded at 95 and interest \$19,950 6% refunding bonds. Denoms. 39 for \$500 and 1 for \$450. Date Jan. 1 1917. Int. J. & J. Due Jan. 1 1929.

NEW KENSINGTON, Westmoreland County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 21 the \$25,000 4 1/2% improvement bonds (V. 108, p. 93) were awarded to Lyon, Sleser & Co., of Pittsburgh, at 101.51 and interest. Date Dec. 30 1918. Due \$5,000 on Dec. 30 in 1928, 1938 and 1943, and \$10,000 Dec. 30 1948. Other bidders were: Logan Trust Co., Phila. \$25,376; Glover & MacGregor, Pitts. \$25,250; A. B. Leach & Co., Phila. \$25,221; Frazier & Co., Philadelphia. \$25,151

NEW LONDON, Huron County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 31 by Andrew Ledgett, Village Clerk, for \$3,000 6% tax-free coupon water-works bonds. Auth. Secs. 3939 and 3959, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1918. Annual interest (Dec. 1) payable at office of Village Treasurer. Due \$500 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1924 to 1929, incl. Certified check for \$100, payable to Village Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonded debt (incl. this issue), \$96,970. Assessed value, \$1,789,465. State and county tax rate (per \$1,000), \$4.10. Total tax rate (per \$1,000), \$15.40.

NEWPORT, Newport County, R. I.—BIDS.—The following bids were also received on Jan. 16 for the temporary loan of \$100,000 awarded as reported in V. 108, p. 293:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Discount. Includes S. N. Bond & Co., N. Y. (4.10%), Blake Bros. & Co., Boston (4.17%), Brown Bros. & Co., N. Y. (4.15%), Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, New York (4.24%), and Aquidneck National Bank (4.17%).

NEW SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Morton County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—During December the State of North Dakota purchased at par \$12,000 4% 20-year funding bonds. Date Oct. 15 1918. Due Oct. 15 1938.

NIORRARA COUNTY (P. O. Lusk), Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. Feb. 4 by A. L. Miller, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, for \$60,000 10-20-year (opt.) court-house bonds, at not exceeding 6% interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) payable Kountze Bros., N. Y. Cert. check for 10% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

NORTH DAKOTA.—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE.—During the months indicated the State of North Dakota purchased at par the following 4% bonds:

Table for NOVEMBER with columns: Place Issuing Bonds, Amount, Purpose, Date, and Due. Includes Bonanza S. D. 12, Morton Co. (\$1,200 Building, Aug. 15 1918, Aug. 15 1938), Fort Rice S. D. 30, Morton Co. (1,000 Building, Sept. 2 1918, Sept. 2 1928), etc.

Table for DECEMBER with columns: Place Issuing Bonds, Amount, Purpose, Date, and Due. Includes Laketown S. D. No. 59, Barnes Co. (\$2,000 Building, Sept. 23 1918, Sept. 23 1928), Little Butte S. D. 25, Burke Co. (2,000 Building, Oct. 15 1918, Oct. 15 1928), etc.

OKMULGEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Okmulgee), Okmulgee County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 school-site and building bonds, approved on June 8 by the Attorney-General (V. 108, p. 2578), have been disposed of at 100.50 and interest.

OMAHA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Omaha), Douglas County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—The \$1,000,000 4 1/2% 30-year school bonds dated June 1 1918 offered on Jan. 20 (V. 108, p. 190) were awarded on that day to Merrill, Oldham & Co. of Boston at 103.189, a basis of 4.297%.

Financial Statement table with columns: Description and Amount. Includes Valuation for purposes of taxation (\$249,788,015.00), Total bonded debt (3,915,000.00), Stinking fund (307,335.13), Net debt (\$3,007,064.87), and Population (200,324).

OSHKOSH, Winnebago County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—The \$50,000 5% 7-11-year serial water-works improvement bonds, dated Dec. 1 1918, offered on Jan. 17 (V. 108, p. 190), were awarded on that day to Powell, Garard & Co., of Chicago, at 103.138 and interest. Other bidders were: Wm. R. Compton Co., Ch. \$51,285.00; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chic. \$50,905.00; McCoy & Co., Chic. 51,213.00; Bolger, Mosser & Willaman, Chic. 50,850.00; First Nat. Bank, Milw. 51,207.63; H. T. Holtz Co., Chic. 50,802.00; First Pr. & S. Bk., Chic. 51,105.00; Hanchett Bond Co., Chic. 50,767.75; Second Ward Sav. Bank, Milwaukee 50,951.00; Oshkosh Sav. & Tr. Co., Oshkosh 50,750.00; Harris Tr. & S. Bk., Chic. 50,915.00; R. L. Day & Co., Boston 50,670.00; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chic. 50,905.50; H. C. Spear & Sons, Chic. 50,508.00; Comm'r'l N. Bk. Oshkosh 50,905.00; National City Co., Chic. 50,374.50. All the above bidders offered accrued interest.

PARSONS, Labette County, Kan.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$20,000 Marvel Park bonds has been disposed of at par.

PATERSON, Passaic County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—Of the three issues of tax-free gold coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds, offered on Jan. 23 (V. 108, p. 190), the following two issues were awarded on that day to Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., of New York, as follows: \$42,200 4 1/2% improvement bonds at 100.225 and int., a basis of 4.73%, Date Jan. 1 1919. Due yearly on Jan. 1 from 1920 to 1949, inclusive. Isolation hospital bonds at 100.708 and int., a basis of 4.68%. Date Jan. 1 1919. Due yearly on Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000 1920 to 1946, inclusive; \$1,500 1947 and 1948, and \$1,457.79 1949.

Table with columns: Bidder Name and Amount. Includes Harris, Forbes & Co., New York (\$42,200.00), B. J. Van Ingen & Co., New York (100,223), and Outwater & Wells, Jersey City (100,025).

PEABODY, Essex County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Jan. 28 by the City Treasurer, it is reported, for the purchase on a discount basis of a temporary loan of \$200,000, dated Jan. 29 1919 and maturing Nov. 10 1919.

PITTSFIELD, Berkshire County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Jan. 24 a temporary loan of \$200,000, dated Jan. 25 1919 and maturing Nov. 7 1919, was awarded, it is stated, to Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston on a 3.98% discount basis.

POLK COUNTY (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 20 \$100,000 funding bonds were awarded, according to reports, to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport, at 102.055.

PONTIAC, Oakland County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—It is stated that a proposition to issue \$325,000 sewer bonds will be voted upon shortly.

PORTLAND, Cumberland County, Me.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Jan. 24 J. P. Morgan & Co. of N. Y. were awarded on a 4% discount basis the temporary loan of \$200,000 issued in anticipation of taxes, dated Feb. 1 1919 and maturing Oct. 2 1919 at the First National Bank of Boston.—V. 108, p. 293.

PUTNAM COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to offering on Feb. 3 of the \$85,000 6% school bonds (V. 108, p. 293). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 10 a. m. on that day by C. H. Price, Secretary, Board of Public Instruction (P. O. Palatka). Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1919. Prin. and annual interest payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Due Feb. 1 1949. Cert. check for \$1,000 payable to L. C. Stephens, Chairman, Board of Public Instruction, required.

RAY SCHOOL DISTRICT, La Moure County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—During December the State of North Dakota purchased at par \$5,000 4 1/2% 10-year school bonds. Date Nov. 1 1918. Due Nov. 1 1928.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—On Jan. 23 the \$500,000 local improvement notes maturing four months from Jan. 29 1919, \$75,000 conduit construction notes and \$30,000 sewage-disposal notes maturing eight months from Jan. 29 1919 at the Central Union Trust Co., of N. Y. (V. 108, p. 293) were awarded to S. N. Bond & Co., of New York, at 4.15% interest. Other bidders, all of New York, were:

Table with columns: Bidder Name and Interest. Includes Alexandre & Burnet (all or none) (4.29%), Equitable Trust Co. \$500,000 local improvement notes (4.21%), and 75,000 conduit construction notes (4.69%).

ST. BERNARD, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 17 by George Schroeder, City Auditor, for the following 5 1/2% coupon bonds: \$11,000 fire-apparatus bonds. Date Oct. 1 1919. Due \$500 yearly on April 1 from 1920 to 1941 incl.

15,000 water-works bonds. Date Jan. 1 1919. Due \$500 on July 1 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1934, 1936 and 1938, and \$1,000 on July 1 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939.

Auth. Secs. 3939, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500 and multiples thereof. Int. semi-ann. Prin. and int. payable at the Citizens Bank of St. Bernard or at the office of the City Treasurer. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for required. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Osceola), Mo.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$585,000 5% bonds recently awarded to G. H. Walker & Co. of St. Louis (V. 108, p. 95) are in demon. of \$1,000 and are dated

Dec. 10 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) payable at the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis. Due yearly on Feb. 1 as follows:  
 \*\$90,000.....1924 \$29,000.....1925 \$36,000.....1932 \$43,000.....1936  
 25,000.....1925 31,000.....1929 37,000.....1933 45,000.....1937  
 27,000.....1926 32,000.....1930 38,000.....1934 49,000.....1938  
 28,000.....1927 34,000.....1931 41,000.....1935  
 \* Optional \$21,000, Feb. 1 1921; \$22,000, Feb. 1 1922; \$23,000, Feb. 1 1923.

*Financial Statement.*  
 Estimated actual value taxable property.....\$25,000,000  
 Assessed valuation taxable property, 1918.....5,481,312  
 Total bonded indebtedness (this issue only).....585,000  
 Population, 1910 (Census), 16,412.

**SCHENECTADY, Schenectady County, N. Y.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—Local newspapers state that this city has under consideration a proposition providing for the issuance of \$60,000 sewer bonds.

**SEBRING, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$66,000 4½% coupon water works bonds, offered on Jan. 21 (V. 107, p. 2493), were awarded to the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh at par and accrued interest.

**SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Memphis), Tenn.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—Local newspapers state that an issue of \$375,000 auditorium and market-house bonds was approved in the County Court on Jan. 20.

**SILVER LAKE, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.**—According to Akron papers, on March 11 the voters of this village will vote on a proposition providing for the issuance of sewer and water system bonds. It is also reported that Geo. Cummins, Clerk of the Board of Elections, will fix the amount of this issue later.

**SPRINGFIELD, Hampden County, Mass.—BIDS.**—The following bids were also received on Jan. 15 for the temporary loan of \$500,000, awarded as reported in V. 108, p. 294:

	Discount.	Premium.
Blake Bros. & Co., Boston.....	4.09%	\$7 00
F. S. Mosley & Co., Boston.....	4.09%	—
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, N. Y.....	4.10%	6 00
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.....	4.10%	3 00
S. N. Bond & Co., N. Y.....	4.12%	4 25
E. H. Hamlin & Co., Boston.....	4.37%	—

**STARK COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Ohio.—BONDS PROPOSED.**—It is reported that this county contemplates the issuance of approximately \$500,000 road bonds.

**STONEWALL COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 5, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until Jan. 30 by the County Judge (P. O. Aspermont) for \$80,000 5½% 10-30-year (opt.) road-impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer or at the office of the State Treasurer, or at the Hanover Nat. Bank of New York, at option of the holder. Cert. check for 5% of bonds bid for, required. Official circular states that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatening affecting the corporate boundaries of said district, or the titles of its officials to their respective offices, or the validity of these bonds.

*Financial Statement.*

County bonded indebtedness (including warrants).....	\$165,845 31
Sinking fund (cash).....	9,300 00
Assessed value real estate.....	429,495 00
Assessed value, personal.....	144,515 00
Population (estimated).....	5,000

**SWEETGRASS COUNTY (P. O. Big Timber), Mont.—BOND ELECTION.**—On March 17 it is stated, the voters will decide as to whether they are in favor of issuing \$100,000 5½% 15-20-year (opt.) road-impt. bonds. It is stated. Interest semi-annual.

**TAUNTON, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On Jan. 21 S. N. Bond & Co. of N. Y. were awarded on a 4% discount basis plus a premium of \$1 25 the temporary loan of \$100,000 issued in anticipation of revenue, dated Jan. 21 1919 and maturing Oct. 21 1919. V. 108, p. 294. Other bidders were:

	Discount.	Premium.
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, New York.....	4.01%	\$2 00
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.....	4.04%	50
F. S. Mosley & Co., Boston.....	4.07%	—
Blake Bros. & Co., Boston.....	4.09%	2 25

**TEXAS (State of).—BONDS RESCITERED.**—The following 5% bonds have been registered with the State Comptroller:

Amount.	Place and Purpose of Issue.	Due.	Registered.
\$3,000	Wharton Co. Common Sch. Dist. No. 19	10-20 years	Jan. 13
1,800	La Rive Independent School District	10-40 years	Jan. 13
400	Morris Co. Common School Dist. No. 8	5-20 years	Jan. 13
700	Morris Co. Common School District No. 9	5-20 years	Jan. 13
1,200	Lamar Co. Common School Dist. No. 48	10-40 years	Jan. 13
2,000	Wise Co. Common School Dist. No. 6	10-20 years	Jan. 13
4,500	Lubbock Co. Common School Dist. No. 14	10-20 years	Jan. 13
1,500	Lubbock Co. Common School Dist. No. 15	10-20 years	Jan. 13
1,000	Lubbock Co. Common School Dist. No. 26	10-20 years	Jan. 13
2,500	Falls Co. Common School Dist. No. 67	10-20 years	Jan. 16

**TILLAMOOK, Tillamook County, Ore.—BOND SALE.**—On Jan. 6 an issue of \$14,500 5% sewer construction bonds was awarded to the Tillamook County Bank of Tillamook for \$14,818 20 (102,194) and blank bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 15 1918. Int. A. & O. Due in 20 years, subject to call any time after 5 years from date thereof.

**TORRANCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—The \$10,000 school bonds voted on May 23 (V. 106, p. 2148), have been purchased by Percival Brooks Coffin of Chicago.

**UNION PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Farmersville), La.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Feb. 5 by T. A. Green, District Superintendent and Secretary, for \$25,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$100. Int. annually. Due yearly on July 1 from 1919 to 1943 incl. Cert. check for \$250 required.

**VOLTAIRE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26, McHenry County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.**—The State of North Dakota purchased at par during December \$7,000 4% 20-year school-building bonds. Date Aug. 15 1918. Due Aug. 15 1938.

**WAGONER, Wagoner County, Okla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$15,000 5% fair-ground bonds, approved by the Attorney-General during August (V. 107, p. 623) have been purchased by the City of Wagoner at par. Date April 15 1918. Int. A. & O. Due April 15 1933.

**WALLOWA, Wallowa County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until Feb. 15 by J. C. Bald, City Recorder, for \$7,782 75 5½% 10-year (opt.) sewer bonds. Date July 15 1919. Principal and semi-annual int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Redeemable on any interest date one year after date. Cert. check for \$250 required.

**WARD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15, Burke County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.**—During November the State of North Dakota purchased at par \$11,000 4% 20-year building bonds. Date Aug. 15 1918. Due Aug. 15 1938.

**WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Warren), Pa.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.**—According to reports, a special election will probably be held shortly to vote on a proposition to issue \$750,000 road bonds.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Johnson City), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. J. Barton, Chairman of the Good Roads Commission, will receive bids until Feb. 15 for \$293,500 21 5-6-year (aver.), \$213,500 31-year (aver.), and \$183,000 37½-year (aver.), 5% road bonds. It is stated. Int. semi-ann.

**WATERTOWN, Middlesex County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.**—It is reported that the Town Treasurer will receive bids until 3-30 p. m. Jan. 30 for the purchase on a discount basis, a temporary loan of \$175,000 issued in anticipation of revenue, due Nov. 27 1919.

**WAUTAUGA COUNTY (P. O. Boone), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Reports state that W. R. Gragg, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Feb. 10 for \$50,000 5-30-year serial road bonds.

**WAXAHACHIE, Ellis County, Tex.—BOND ELECTION.**—On Feb. 11 a proposition to issue \$60,000 street-paving, water-extension and sewer-main bonds will, it is reported, be submitted to the voters.

**WHEELER COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—On Jan. 13 the State Comptroller registered an issue of \$15,000 5% road bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly.

**WILBURTON, Latimer County, Okla.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.**—No action has yet been taken looking toward the holding of an election to vote on the proposition to issue \$30,000 water bonds. (V. 107, p. 530.)

**WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—It is reported that on Jan. 22 a temporary loan of \$200,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated Jan. 23 1919 and maturing May 14 1919, was awarded to the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston on a 3.97% discount basis plus a premium of \$3.

**CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**ALSASK, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—An issue of \$3,250 debentures was awarded on Jan. 4, according to reports, to C. N. Burgess & Co.

**BRANTFORD, Ont.—DESCRIPTION OF DEBENTURES.**—The \$75,000 school and \$125,000 railway expansion debentures recently voted by this city, are described as follows:  
 \$75,000 5½% 20-installment school debentures. Denom. \$3,750. Interest semi-annual. Due \$3,750 beginning Dec. 31 1920.  
 125,000 5½% 20-installment railway expansion debentures. Denom. \$6,250. Int. semi-ann. Due \$6,250 beginning Dec. 31 '20.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA (Province of).—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.**—The Provincial Government has approved of the issuance of \$3,000,000 provincial bonds, it is stated.

**COLLINGWOOD, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$13,000 10-year and \$8,400 ten-installment 6% debentures authorized in November (V. 107, p. 2026), have been awarded to C. H. Burgess & Co., it is stated.

**ESSEX BORDER UTILITIES COMMISSION (P. O. Windsor), Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Jan. 1 an issue of \$210,300 6% 30-installment debentures was awarded, it is stated, to Morrow & Joliet, of Toronto, at 103.16, a basis of 6.70%. Assessed property, \$40,153,466.

**ESTON, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—W. L. McKinnon & Co. have purchased, it is stated, \$1,300 debentures during the present month.

**ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—It is reported that Brent, Noxon & Co. were awarded at 100.25 last week \$5,000 6% ten-installment debentures.

**HANOVER, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Reports state that this town is sending out a notice asking for bids on \$18,000 hydro-electric debentures.

**HEART'S HILL (Rural Municipality of), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Jan. 4 \$5,769 debentures were awarded to Nay & James, of Regina, it is reported.

**KINGSLEY (Rural Municipality of), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—According to reports, Nay & James, of Regina, were awarded \$4,487 debentures on Jan. 4.

**LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—NOTES AUTHORIZED.**—The city has authorized an issue of \$126,000 5-year 6% Treasury notes, on security of unpaid taxes, to be applied on cost of filter plant and fire engine.

**LISTOWEL, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—We are advised that \$3,500 6% 20-year paving debentures have been awarded to Mulholland, Bird & Graham at par. Date Nov. 1 1918. Due Nov. 1 1938.

**MOOSE JAW, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$100,000 pipe-line debentures recently voted (V. 107, p. 1763), have been purchased by the Sinking Fund Trustees, it is stated.

**NEW BRUNSWICK (Province of).—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received by the Comptroller-General (P. O. Fredericton) until 12 m. Feb. 1 for \$150,000 5½% 15-year coupon transferable railway debentures. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Date Feb. 15 1919. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) payable at the office of the Provincial Sec'y-Treas. or at the Bank of Montreal in Montreal, Toronto, Fredericton or the Bank of Montreal agency in New York City at option of the holder.

**ONTARIO (Province of).—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The Equitable Trust Co. of New York has been awarded a temporary loan of \$3,000,000 Treasury bills at 5% interest. Date Jan. 13 1919. Principal and interest payable in New York City. Due July 13 1919. Attention is called to the advertisement of the above company offering these bills, in last week's issue.

**REGINA, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Wood, Gundy & Co. purchased on Jan. 4, it is reported, \$38,000 debentures.

**ROSTERN, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—According to reports, \$4,000 debentures have been sold.

**SANDWICH TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—A. E. Ames & Co. have purchased \$16,500 6% 20-installment debentures, it is reported.

**SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—Following is a list of debentures recently authorized. It is stated, by the Local Government Board: Carmichael Village, \$2,500; Lost Horse Creek, \$1,000; Maxamont, \$1,000; Carnduff, \$800; South Ridge, \$2,500; King George, \$600; Gallivan, \$3,000; Red Butte, \$2,500.

**DEBENTURE SALE.**—The following is a list of debentures reported sold from Dec. 18 1918 to Jan. 4 1919:

**School Districts.**—Dafco, \$2,500, to Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co., Regina; South Side, \$2,850; Highecroft, \$3,500, Drake-Ballard & Co., Moose Jaw; Odell, \$1,200, to Chas. Thode, Saskatoon; Eden Valley, \$1,500, Regina Public School Board, Sinking Fund Trustees; Gravel Hill, \$2,500, Wood, Gundy & Co.; Willow Lake, \$1,200, Canada Landed & National Investment Co., Winnipeg; St. Antoine R. C. Public S. D. No. 1, \$1,200, to Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co., Ltd., Regina; Stortholms P. S. D. No. 2, \$2,500, to E. G. Read.

**SIDNEY, Nova Scotia.—DESCRIPTION OF DEBENTURES.**—The \$294,500 (net \$237,000, as first reported) debentures, maturing 1944 to 1945, awarded to the Eastern Securities Co. of St. John (V. 108, p. 295), are described as follows:

Amount.	Purpose.	Dated.	Term.	Rate.
\$10,000	Water	April 1914	30 years	5%
19,000	Sewer	Aug. 1914	30 years	5%
22,000	Water	Aug. 1914	30 years	5%
12,000	Retiring loan	Oct. 1916	30 years	5%
12,000	Hospital	July 1917	30 years	5%
27,500	Fire Department	Oct. 1916	30 years	5%
50,000	Schools	July 1917	30 years	5%
20,000	Streets	July 1917	30 years	5%
55,000	Sewer	July 1917	30 years	5%
15,000	Schools	Dec. 1918	30 years	6%
12,000	Retiring loan	Dec. 1918	30 years	6%

\$264,500  
**THOROLD, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Jan. 13 an issue of \$3,000 6% 15-year debentures was awarded to D. W. Eagle at 99.50.

**THREE RIVERS, Que.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received by Arthur Nobert, Treasurer of School Commissioners, until 4 p. m. Jan. 27 for \$10,000 6% 10-year school debentures. Date Nov. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & N.) payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the Hochelaga Bank, Montreal, Quebec, or Three Rivers. Due Nov. 1 1928. Certified check for 1% of the issue, payable to the above Treasurer, required.

**UXBRIDGE, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—We are advised that \$7,000 6% electric-light-plant purchase debentures, recently voted, have been taken by J. W. Gould, owner of the electric-light plant, in payment of the above sale.

**VICTORIA, B. C.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.**—According to reports, \$38,000 5% 20-installment cemetery-purchase debentures have been authorized.

**WHITBY TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—A block of \$13,500 6% 20-installment township debentures has been purchased by Kerr, Fleming & Co. for \$13,667, equal to 101.237, it is stated.

**YORK TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Jan. 20 the \$75,515 6% 10-installment water-works debentures mentioned in V. 107, p. 2116, were awarded to A. Jarvis & Co. for 103.95, it is reported.

Financial

# Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 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 \$418,106.60	
Interest on Deposits in Banks, Trust Companies, etc.....	120,010.84
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses.....	97,634.51
Losses paid during the year.....	\$ 635,752.01
Less: Salvages.....	\$4,105,973.64
Re-insurances.....	\$239,186.51
	1,947,733.08
	\$2,186,919.59
	\$1,919,054.05
	\$1,756,937.01
	\$ 996,019.98

Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums  
Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc.

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 not 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, JOHN N. BEACH, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, JAMES BROWN, JOHN CLAFFLIN, GEORGE C. CLARK, J. WILLIAM A. DALETT, FREDERIC A. DALETT, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, CORNELIUS ELBERT, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, HERBERT L. GRIGGS, SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, HENRY FORBES McCREERY, NICHOLAS E. PALMER, WALTER WOOD PARSONS, CHARLES A. PEABODY, WILLIAM R. PETERS, JAMES H. POST, CHARLES M. PRATT, DALLAS B. PRATT, JOHN J. RIKER, JUSTUS RUPERTI, WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, SAMUEL SLOAN, WILLIAM SLOANE, LOUIS STERN, WILLIAM A. STREET, GEORGE E. TURNURE, GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr., RICHARD H. WILLIAMS.

<b>ASSETS.</b>		<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	
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.....	1,335,500.00	Premiums on Unterminated Risks.....	1,000,934.33
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads.....	3,089,879.33	Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid.....	316,702.75
Other Securities.....	285,410.00	Returns 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 under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887.....	75,000.00	Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks.....	288,508.92
Real Estate on Staten Island held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887.....	663,439.52	Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.....	139,296.10
Bills Receivable.....	716,783.36	Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums.....	22,592.54
Cash in hands of European Banks to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	236,994.00	Income Tax Withheld at the Source.....	3,739.93
Cash in Bank and in Office.....	1,972,809.61	Certificates of Profits Outstanding.....	6,140,100.00
Statutory Deposit with the State of Queensland, Australia.....	4,765.00	Balance.....	\$3,825,570.11
	\$16,833,491.31		\$16,833,491.31
Balance brought down.....		Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounted to.....	\$3,825,570.11
Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounted to.....		Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounted to.....	95,590.45
Rents due and accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounted to.....		Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1918, amounted to.....	23,109.40
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.....			2,411,384.11
			\$6,381,835.38

Financial

## High Grade Investment Bonds

Municipal and Corporation Issues Underwritten

We specialize in securities of the Mississippi Valley and the South

BOND DEPARTMENT  
**Mississippi Valley Trust Co.**  
ST. LOUIS



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- DESIGN steam power stations, hydro-electric developments, transmission lines, city and interurban railways, gas plants, industrial plants and buildings.
- CONSTRUCT either from our own designs or from designs of other engineers or architects.
- REPORT on public utility properties, proposed extensions or new projects.
- MANAGE railway, light, power and gas companies.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

## MELLON NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 31 1918

<b>RESOURCES</b>		
Loans and Discounts.....	\$50,089,205 53	
United States Obligations.....	25,901,030 50	
Other Bonds and Investments.....	26,236,991 23	
Overdrafts.....	38 52	
Cash and due from banks.....	24,649,149 55	
	\$126,876,465 43	
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Capital.....	\$6,000,000 00	
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	4,441,415 27	
Reserves.....	2,386,583 20	
Borrowed from Federal Reserve Bank.....	4,500,000 00	
Circulating Notes.....	4,820,000 00	
Deposits:		
Individuals.....	\$67,460,807 43	
Banks.....	34,022,634 09	
Government.....	3,246,055 44	104,729,496 96
		\$126,876,465 43

## Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits **\$16,400,000**

Pays Interest on Time Deposits, Current and Reserve Accounts. Deals in Foreign Exchange. Transacts a General Trust Business.

Has on hand at all times a variety of excellent securities. Buys and sells Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds.

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