WILSON RIGETTA LE PROPOSTE TEDESCHE

Nessun Armistizio Fino a che Continueranno gli Orrori Teutonici

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Washington, Dc., 15 ottobre.

"Incondizionata resa" e' il tenore della risposta del Presidente Wilson alla nota di pace della Germania, trasmessa la scorsa notte a Berlino. Essa e' la finale risposta dell'America. Non vi possono essere discussioni di termini. L'importante decisione del Presidente Wilson pue' riassumersi come segue:

"Nessuna considerazione vi puo' essere per un armistizio fino a che la Germania continui la inumana ed illegale distruzione di vite e di proprieta' in terra ed in mare. Non vi potra' essere armistizio fino a che i capi militari prussiani non solo dovranno ritirare le loro armate da tutto il territorio delle nazioni dell'Intesa, ma, in addizione a cio', le armate degli Stati Uniti e dell'Intesa dovranno avere assoluta soddisfazione, garanzie e salvaguardie per il mantenimento della presente supremazia militare delle forze sotto il comando del generale Foch.

"Le condizioni di qualsiasi armistizio, che potesse rendersi possibile, dovranno essere stabilite dai comandanti delle armate degli Stati Uniti e dell'Intesa, come pure quelle per la evacuazione dei territori invasi.

"Non vi potra' essere una pace generale fino a che il Kaiser e l'autocrazia militare germanica abbiano cessato di controllare i destini del popolo tedesco. Si deve inoltre intendere che le principali condizioni sulle quali insistera' il generale Foch prima di un armistizio saranno la completa occupazione delle perdute provincie dell'Alsazia e Lorena, di tutte le vie del Reno, comprese le citta' fortificate di Metz e Strasburg. Solo queste condizioni incontreranno l'approvazione degli Stati Uniti."

Il Senato in Washington rimase in seduta fino a che giunse e fu letta la risposta del Presidente alla Germania. Tale risposta fu salutata da grandi applausi riscuotendo l'approvazione di tutti. In tutti i circoli ufficiale regna un atmosfera di guerra e non di pace. Mentre il Segretario Lansing comunicava ai giornalisti la risposta del Presidente, il segretario di questi, Mr. Tumulty, rendeva pubblico il seguente comunicato:

"Il Governo continuera' a mandare oltre 250,000 uomini, con tutte le loro provviste, ogni mese e non vi dovra' essere nessun rilassamento di qualsiasi specie."

Roma, 15 ottobre.

Un comunicato ufficiale, pubblicato l'altra notte dal Ministero della Guerra, ha annunziato che le truppe italiane, operanti al fronte in Albania, hanno occupato la citta' di Kavaya la quale trovasi a dodici miglia a sud-est di Durazzo. L'occupazione avvenne sabato scorso ed ora si ritiene imminente l'occupazione dell'altra citta' di Elrana per opera delle due colonne di truppe italiane che continuano la loro avanzata. Con la cattura di quest'ultima citta' si deve ritenere vicina anche l'occupazione di Durazzo.

Dal fronte in Italia sono giunte notizie che segnalano soltanto una notevole attivita' dei riparti di ricognizione lungo tutto il fronte di battaglia.

Anche gli aviatori italiani ed alleati sono attivissimi e con successo hanno compiuto varie ed importanti incursioni aeree, special mente bombardando i lavori militari del Porto di Trieste ed i sobborghi di Durazzo.

Turn Elks Club Into Hospital

Bristol, Pa., Oct. 15.—Bristol Lodge, B. P. O. E., has turned over its magnificent river-front home here to the Bristol Red Cross as an emergency hospital in the influenza epidemic. The hospital will be prepared to handle several hundred cases by tonight.

The despised American Continentals lived on pitiful rations and shivered in their rags at Valley Forge.

But they brought Liberty to the United States.

It is for us to see that the warriors of Liberty of our prosperous days have all that is needful for the great work of emancipation they are carrying on.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS NOW

The War Can't Wait

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PHILADELPHIA PA.

316-18-20 Chestnut Street

CENTRAL OFFICE 1422 S. PENN SQUARE — WEST PHILA. OFFICE 9 S. 52ND STREET

WAKE UP, PHILADELPHIA!

4th LIBERTY LOAN

The sale of Liberty Bonds in Philadelphia has been greatly handicapped by peace talk and the prevailing epidemic, the time for action is here.

To aid in the sale of bonds this Bank will make loans secured by Fourth Liberty Bonds, subscribed for through it, at 4¼% for 90 days, with renewals at the same rate covering the entire period of one year.

YOU LEND TO UNCLE SAM

and

WE'LL DO THE REST

THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK

116 SOUTH THIRD STREET

U. S. Puts Life in Vladivostok

Continued from Page One

cans encamped on the Usuri River, 600 miles away.

But one day is needed here to hear the testimony of all that the Czechs are the real boys. They rule the city and they operate the ships and railroads. Marching through the streets, they give a splendid impression, while in the interior they are fighting, against the greatest odds, the Bolshevik-German prisoner combination. This is what makes our men particularly restive, for like all soldiers they prefer a campaign to a camp.

Vladivostok Impressive

Vladivostok viewed from a ship in the Gulf of Amur presents an imposing and impressive picture. The city lies on mountain slopes like the sides of a great amphitheatre. From a distance one sees the Allied and Red Cross flags waving from innumerable modern buildings.

In the harbor are American, British, Chinese, French and Japanese warships, while scattered through the Golden Horn gulf are old Russian ships, some damaged by the Bolsheviki but now housing refugees.

Stretching for several miles along the bay are warehouses packed with supplies bought before the revolution, but which never reached the Russian front because of the terrible congestion everywhere. In the outskirts of the city one sees millions of dollars' worth of supplies in canvas-covered mounds guarded by Americans.

The city's cobbled streets are busy with droskies, army cars, passing Japanese army wagons, refugees by the thousands, even Russian officers, wearing the Czar's decorations and Czechs with a red and white ribbon on their caps, modeled after the American overseas caps.

The street cars run, but they are as filthy as Mexican cars and are jammed from stem to stem. It is worth one's life to ride in one of them.

American Base

In the wide main street near the city's center are General Graves's headquarters in a two-story brick building, while the American base is nearly four miles away up the Golden Horn bay, where the Americans occupy enormous warehouses as barracks. General Graves and his immediate staff live at headquarters, where the accommodations were better.

My first day here resulted in a riot of impressions and opinions, but a striking thing is the city's animation and hustle, a condition which is outward only, for when one orders meals or attempts to hurry there are a thousand impediments. It takes from two to four hours to get food and longer to send a telegram, for procrastination it not a fine art but a habit here.

Every one's business is to get money with the least effort. Prices are sky high and would be prohibitive were it not for the ease with which money is issued. Thousands of different kinds of Russian money circulate here, even bond coupons and stamps, and the shops, when they cannot give change, write I. O. U.'s for change. These are circulated again as money.

Such is a birdseye view of the city, which is a thousand miles from the old Russian front. Nobody knows how far it remains from the center of the Russian rebirth. Today it is only a base, with irregular telegraph communication and poorer train connection with the interior.

Carl W. Ackerman, whose first cable dispatch as special correspondent at Vladivostok for The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER appears today, is noted as a writer of several articles and books on the war.

Mr. Ackerman was an American correspondent in Gemany from the time of the outbreak of the war until the United States broke off diplomatic relations. He came home through Switzerland and Paris with Ambassador Gerard.

Since then he has written articles for The Saturday Evening Post, The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER, and the Public Ledger, notable among them being "Germany, the Next Republic?"

Mr. Ackerman was a correspondent in Central Europe for two years before the war. He came back to America, only to be returned when the war began.

GRIP KILLS JACOB MUTH

Uncle of Boy Once Kidnapped Influenza Victim

Jacob Muth, uncle of "Freddy" Muth, who was kidnapped several years ago and was the central figure in one of the biggest mystery cases in the police annals of this city, died of influenza.

He was buried this afternoon after funeral services at his home, 1632 Columbia avenue. Mr. Muth, lived with Charles Muth, father of the once kidnapped boy.

Jacob Muth died last Saturday after a few days' illness of influenza, which turned to pneumonia. He was 47 years of age.

PRINCE RESCUES BANKER

Axel of Denmark Saves Seattle Man on Fishing Trip

Seattle, Oct. 15.—Prince Axel of Denmark, here on a visit, went fishing yesterday in Lake Curl.

Besides getting a basket of fish the Prince jumped into the water and pulled out Raymond Frazier, a Seattle banker, a member of the party, who had slipped off a boating log.

GOSSIP OF THE STREET

MARKET STRONG IN MOST ISSUES

Ashurst's Encouraging Statement Was Unnecesary to Keep Stocks in Good Demand

The published interview with Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, after his talk with President Wilson yesterday afternoon was not needed to strengthen the security market, which had been strong from the opening, but it had its influence apparently, in a degree, near the close. At least this was the opinion of many bankers and brokers.

Practically the whole list showed great strength from the opening to the close, the railroads, oils and peace stocks generally taking the lead. It was asknowledged in the boardrooms yesterday that United States Steel was certainly acting very much like a peace stock.

That Germany is hopelessly beaten is almost universally asknowledged, but that she must be beaten till she squeals, and the possibility of her ever being able to brag that, with the whole world against her, her frontiers were never pierced and broken, must not be tolerated, is the talk of the Street. Bankers and brokers are almost unanimous in demanding unconditional surrender. There is a not inconsiderable number in the financial district who believe the war is not over yet, nor will it be for a long time to come, by which it was found they meant we may have another year of it.

Among the questions freely discussed in the Street yesterday in connection with the war news was, What would Germany have demanded from us had she been the victor?

One well-known banker, who was at the front for the Y. M. C. A. for a time, said, when asked, that such a condition was unthinkable. "I would rather bury my wife and five children, much as I love them," he said, "than see the Huns victors in America."

There was some difference of opinion as to whether the stock market yesterday was a war or a peace market. Many were in favor of attributing the rise in prices to the splendid work of the Allied armies under Foch, rather than the near prospect for peace.

The investment houses are devoting their time and energies to the Liberty Loan campaign. Many of them are woefully shorthanded through the influenza epidemic.

"Only the tightness of money prevents this market from running away," was the remark of a very conservative broker yesterday as he surveyed the rapidly mounting quotations. "But," he said, "we can't expect easy money and plenty of it, with the Government calling upon the banks for so much. I believe that any legitimate business can get all the money necessary to carry it on, but there is none for the speculator, and under the circumstances it is right that there should not be."

In a discussion yesterday over the question as to whether railroad securities are war or peace securities, the majority seemed to place them in the peace class.

One broker remarked that they were selling far below their average price levels of former years because their dividends are fixed at present rates, while taxes are so heavy as to make fixed incomes less valuable than formerly, and many who had fixed incomes seemed to favor railroad securities as an investment. It should be remembered, he said, that the present conditions are temporary and that lowering of taxation will come with peace, and on this basis alone, if no other, railroad securities should derive considerable advantage.

Liberty Loan Drive

Next to the curiosity regarding the reply which President Wilson would give to the German reply signed by State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Solf, the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan was the most important topic of discussion in the financial district today

As to the first, the prevailing sentiment seemed to be embodied in the words "Trust Wilson," and as to the second there were a variety of views, from a fear that the combination of the influenza epidemic and indifference brought about by the apparent nearness of peace would have a serious effect on the final figures to a feeling of optimism that this country has never yet failed in any great matter which it undertook, and that the loan will be oversubscribed when the closing gong of the campaign is sounded.

A banker who expressed his doubts about the filling of the quota of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District said yesterday that "people should realize that even were peace" declared tomorrow our experience of the past, when the most expensive year of the Civil War period was the year after the war ceased, should spur every citizen to subscribe for the last cent he can raise.

"With 2,000,000 in Europe who must be well provided for in every way," he said, "with large contracts out for war material and our determination to keep on sending 10,000 more men each day till the Allies get the kind of peace they want, needs money, and we can't borrow it from anywhere except our own people. If," he concluded, "people could only be convinced that Liberty Bonds are the prime security of the world, and will go to a premium shortly, the spirit of selfishness should compel them to subscribe if patriotism does not appeal sufficiently.

Regular listed bonds on the New York Stock Exchange have been gradually increasing in value in almost every instance during the last week. What then can be expected from Liberty Bonds when the war is over?

"This is the biggest loan in the history of war finance and its failure would at this time stiffen the backbone of the millitary party in the Central Empires. It must not fail."

MONEY-LENDING RATES

NEW YORK—Money on call opened, lending and renewing, mixed collateral at 6 per cent, industrials 6½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA—Call, 6 per cent; time, 5¾@6 per cent. Commercial paper, three to six months, 5@6 per cent; six months, 6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 15.—The readjustment of neutral exchanges due to war developments were further reflected in the new low records on this movement in Swiss exchange. Swiss cables dropped to 4.94 and checks to 4.96, a loss of four centimes since Monday. The other neutrals displayed a heavy tone.

Quotations were:

Demand sterling 4.75 7-16, cables 4.76 9-16; sixty-day bills nominally 4.73 and ninety-day bills 4.71.

Franc cables 5.47, checks 5.48.
Lire cables 6.35, checks 6.36.
Swiss cables 4.94, checks 4.96.
Guilder cables 43, checks 42½.
Pesetas cables 20.60, checks 20.50.
Stockholm cables 29.50, checks 29.20.
Christiania cables 27.80, checks 27.50.
Copenhagen cables 27.50, checks 27.20.

BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings today compared with corresponding day last two years:

	1918	1917	1916
Philada.	$72,498,569	$68,468,625	$58,860,982
N. York	685,378,621	805,023,872	483,744,753
Boston.	64,066,702	51,513,681	52,030,251

London Market Firm on U. S. Note

London, Oct. 15.—The stock market was firm and cheerfully brisk today. President Wilson's note was welcomed as being greatly reassuring.

Philadelphia Markets

GRAIN AND FLOUR

WHEAT — Receipts, 118,669 bushels. Market steady. Quotations: Car lots in export elevator (Government standard inspection), standard prices—No. 1, red winter, $2.39; No. 1, northern spring, $2.36; No. 1, hard winter, $2.39; No. 1, red winter, garlicky, $2.37; No. 1, red smutty, $2.36; No. 2, red winter, $2.36; No. 2 northern spring, $2.36; No. 2, hard winter, $2.36; No. 2, red winter, garlicky, $2.34; No. 2, red smutty, $2.33; No. 3, red winter, $2.32; No. 3, northern spring, $2.32; No. 3, hard winter, $2.32; No. 3 red winter, garlicky, $2.30; No. 3, red smutty, $2.29.

CORN—Receipts, 1311 bushels. Trade was slow and there was no change in prices. Quotations: Car lots for local trade—Yellow, as to grade and location, $1.55@1.70.

OATS—Receipts, 5468 bushels. The market was 1c higher in sympathy with the recent advance in the west. Quotations: Car lots as to location—No. 2 white, 80@80½c; standard white, 79½@80c; No. 3 white, 78½@79c; No. 4 white, 77@78c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 488,593 lbs. in sacks. Trade was dull and prices favored buyers. Quotations: To arrive, per 196 lbs. in 98-lb. sacks—Winter wheat 100 per cent flour, $10@10.25; Kansas wheat, 100 per cent flour, $10.60@10.85; spring wheat, 100 per cent flour, $10.60@11.

RYE FLOUR sold slowly at former rates. We quote at $8.50@9.50 per barrel, in sacks, as to quality.

PROVISIONS

The market ruled firm with a fair jobbing demand. The following is the range of quotations: City or western beefs in sets, smoked and air-dried, 47c; city beef knuckles and tenders, smoked, air-dried, 48c; beef knuckles, smoked, air-dried, 48c; beef hams, 460; pork, family, 52@54; hams, S. P. cured, loose, 34@35c; do, skinned, loose, 36@37c; do, smoked, 34@35c; other hams, smoked, city cured, as to brand and average, 36@37c; hams, smoked, western cured, 38@37c; do, boiled, boneless 56c; picnic shoulders, S. P. cured, loose, 28c; do, smoked, 28c; bellies in pickle, according to average, loose, 30c; breakfast bacon, as to brand and average, city cured, 47c; breakfast bacon, western cured, 47c; lard, western refined, 28@28¼c; lard, pure city, kettle rendered 28@28¼c.

REFINED SUGARS

Offerings were light and the market ruled firm on a basis of 9c for fine granulated.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

CHEESE—The market ruled firm, under light offerings and a fair demand. Following are quotations: New York, whole-milk, fancy, fresh, 32@33½c; specials higher; do, do, fair to good, 32@32½c; Wisconsin, whole-milk, fancy, 33@33½c; do, do, fair to good, 32@32½c.

BUTTER—The market was quiet at the late advance. Demand was chiefly for the medium and undergrades. Quotations: Solid-packed creamery, extra, 61c; higher-scoring, good, 62@64c; extra firsts, 60@60½c; firsts, 58@59c; seconds, 53@55c; fancy brands of prints, jobbing at 66@68c; fair to good at 61@65c.

EGGS—The market was in good shape and firm, with a fairly active demand for both first and held stocks. The quotations follow: Free cases, nearby first, $16.50 per standard case; current receipts, $15.50@16.50 per case; western extra firsts, $16.50 per case; firsts, $15.90@16.20 per case; inferior lots lower; storage eggs, $12.75@13.50 per case as to quality; candled and recrated eggs were jobbing at 60@62c. per doz.

POULTRY

LIVE—The market was steady with demand fair at the late decline. Quotations: Fowls, not Leghorns, according to quality, 34@35c; White Leghorn fowls, 30@32c; spring chickens, not Leghorns according to quality, 32@33c; white Leghorn chickens, as to quality, 30@31c; roosters, 24@25c; ducks, Pekin, 30@32c; do, Indian Runner, 28@30c; guineas, young, per pair, weighing 1½@2 lbs apiece, $1@1.25; smaller sizes, 60@85c; guineas, old, per pair, 75@80c; pigeons, old, per pair, 30@35c; do, young, per pair, 25@30c.

DRESSED continued firm, with supplies well cleaned up. Following were the quotations: Fresh-killed fowls, in bbls., dry-picked, fancy selected, 36c; weighing 4½ lbs. and over apiece, 37½c; smaller sizes, 33@37c; old roosters, dry-picked, 28½c; chickens, western, fancy, weighing 1½@2 lbs. apiece, 38@40c; weighing 4 lbs. apiece and over, 35c; weighing 3½ lbs. apiece, 32@33c; weighing 2½@3 lbs. apiece, 30@31c; spring ducks, Long Island and Pennsylvania, 38@39c; squabs, per doz., white, weighing 11@12 lbs. per doz., $8@8.25; do, weighing 9@10 lbs. per doz., $7@7.50; do, weighing 8 lbs. per doz., $6@6.50; do, weighing 7 lbs. per doz., $4.50@5; do, weighing 6@6½ lbs. per doz., $3@4; dark, $1.50@2.50; small and No. 2, $1@2.50; guineas, young, per pair, 75c@$1.25; old, 50@75c.

FRESH FRUITS

Choice stock sold fairly and values generally were steadily held as follows: Apples, New York, per bbl.—Wealthy, $3@5.50; Alexander, $4@6; Maiden Blush, $4@5; Hubbardston, $4@5; Gravenstein, $3.50@5.50; Twenty-Ounce, $3.50@5.25; Greening, $4@5; various varieties, $3@4. Apples, Pennsylvania and Virginia, per bbl.—Grimes, $4.50@7; King, $5@6; Baldwin, $4@5; Ben Davis, $3.50@4; York Imperial, $4@4.75; Jonathan, $5@8. Apples, per ½-bushel basket, 40c@$1.50; do, per bushel-basket, $1@1.75. Crab apples, per ½-bushel basket, $1.50@2.75. Apples, California, per box, $3@3.50. Quinces, New York, per bbl., $9@10; do, do, per bushel-basket, $3@3.25. Pears, New York, Seckel, per bbl., $7@12. Pears, New York, per bushel-basket—Seckel, $3@4.25; Recurre Rose, $3@3.50; Flemish Beauty, $2@2.50. Pears, California, per box, $3@5. Plums, New York, per 4-qt. basket—Reine Claude, 55@65c; Damson, 50@65c; Blue Gage, 55@65c. Plums, New York, Damson, per bushel, $3@3.50. Plums, California, per box, $1@2. Prunes, New York, per 4-qt. basket, 40@60c. Prunes, Northwestern, Italian, per box, $1@1.70. Lemons, per box, $8@10. Oranges, California, per box, $8@15. Grapefruit, per box, $5@8. Pineapples, Cuban, per crate, $5@6.50; do, Porto Rico, per crate, $5@9.50. Cranberries, Jersey, per bushel-box, $2.50@3.25. Grapes, Delaware and New York, per 5-lb. basket—Concord, 21@25c; Delaware, 22@25c; Niagara, 20@23c. Grapes, New York, per 15-lb. basket—Concord, $1.15@1.25. Grapes, California, per box, $1.75@4. Peaches, New York, Elberta, per bushel-basket—No. 1, $1.50@2.25. Peaches, California, per box, 25c@$1.25. Cantaloupes, Colorado, Honey Dew, per flat crate, $2.25@2.50.

VEGETABLES

The general market was quiet and barely steady, with fairly liberal offerings. Quotations: White potatoes, Eastern Shore, per bbl.—No. 1, $4@5; No. 2, $2.50@3.50. White potatoes, Jersey, per ⅝-bushel basket—No. 1, $1@1.15; No. 2, 50@70c. White potatoes, Jersey and Pennsylvania, per 100 lbs.—Green Mountain, No. 1, $2.65@2.80; Giants, No. 1, $2.50@2.75; No. 2, $1.50@2.25. Sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket—No. 1, 75@90c; No. 2, 50@60c. Sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per bbl.—No. 1, $3@3.25; No. 2, $1.50@1.75; culls, $1. Sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore, per bbl.—No. 1, $3@3.50; No. 2, $2@2.25. Lettuce, New York, per crate, $1@2. Celery, New York, per bunch, 15@60c. Cucumbers, New York, per basket, $1@1.50. Cabbage, New York, per ton, $13@17. Onions, per 100-lb. bag, No. 1, $1.40@1.75; do, do, No. 2, $1@1.25.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

Chicago, Oct. 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 27,000 head; left over, 4868 head. Mostly 10c to 20c higher than yesterday's average. Light hogs, 15c to 20c higher. Trade slow on packing grades. Butchers' heavy, $18.40@18.65; medium, $18.25@18.75; packing heavy, $16.85@17.40; mixed, $17.10@18.10; light, $17.75@18.65; pigs, $15.50@16.75; rough, $16.50@16.75.

CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000 head. Slow. Quality very poor, good kinds steady. Tendency lower on others. Calves steady.

SHEEP—Receipts, 31,000 head. Slow. Steady to lower.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15. — HOGS—Receipts, 2200; active; heavies, $18.40@18.50; heavy yorkers, $18@18.30; light yorkers, $17.25@17.75; pigs, $17@17.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Receipts, 500; steady; top sheep, $11.50; top lambs, $17.

CALVES—Receipts, 200; steady; top, $19.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; lower. Lights, $17.65@18; pigs, $14.75@16.75; butchers, $17.65@18.40; heavy, $18.30@18.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000; slow. Native steers, $11.50@18.25; heifers, $9.50@15.50; cows, $7.50@12.50; stockers and feeders, $8.50@12; calves, $7.75@17.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2000; steady. Lambs, $16.50@16.75; ewes, $11@12.

East Buffalo, Oct. 15. — CATTLE—Receipts, 1800; easier.

CALVES—Receipts, 250; steady, $7@19.

HOGS—Receipts, 8000; pigs 25c lower; others, 10@15c lower; heavy, $18.75@18.90; mixed, $18.60@18.75; yorkers, $18.60@18.65; light yorkers and pigs, $17.75@18; roughs, $16@16.25; stags, $12@14.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Receipts, 1800; slow; lambs, 25c lower; lambs, $10@17; others unchanged.

Kansas City, Oct. 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; strong. Heavy, $17.25@18.10; packers and butchers, $17.25@18.05; lights, $17@17.80; pigs, $13.50@18.

CATTLE—Receipts, 26,000; steady. Primefed steers, $17.50@19; southern steers, $7.50@15; cows, $6@12; heifers, $7@13; calves, $7@12.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8000; steady. Lambs, $12@15.25; yearlings, $10@11; wethers, $9@10.25; ewes, $8@9.50.

South Omaha, Oct. 15.—HOGS—Receipts, 5300 head.

CATTLE—Receipts, 10,600 head.

SHEEP—Receipts, 45,000 head. Cars, 682.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid	Asked
2s, registered, 1930	98	...
2s, coupon, 1930	98	...
3s, registered, 1918	99¾	...
3s, coupon, 1918	99¾	...
4s, registered, 1925	106	106¼
4s, coupon, 1925	106¼	107¼
3s, registered, 1946	83	...
3s, coupon, 1946	83	...
Panama 2s, registered 1936	98	...
Panama 2s, registered 1938	98	...
Panama 3s registered 1961	83	...
Panama 3s, coupon	83	...

SHIP NEWS

SHIPYARDS TO REPORT PRODUCTION PROGRESS

Charts Provided by New Emergency Fleet Department Will Give Records

To schedule and report progress of steel ship construction in this country, a new department, the production control branch of inspection and production, has been established by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

A system of charting the work done will be installed to check up on that form of ship production. The new department is headed by W. H. Blakeman.

District managers and officers will ask each yard to schedule its material requirements and building program by means of the Emergency Fleet graphic charts.

The tracing of the charts will be kept at various yards and the progress promptly recorded thereon. Reports will be made on the 1st and 15th of each month to the Emergency Fleet Corporation via the district managers.

Each yard will be permitted to set its own task and analyze its progress.

THE FEMININE TOUCH has been added to the commissary section at Hog Island. Nearly half a hundred women workers have been engaged to serve as kitchen maids, dishwashers, waitresses and potato parers. One of the barracks has been turned over to them for use during the winter so that they may not have to travel back and forth.

A NEW SUBMARINE and mine detector has been invented by a Hog Island worker. He is John M. Murray, 5424 Regent street, Philadelphia. Plans of the invention have been placed in the hands of the Navy Department for consideration.

NEW LAURELS WERE GIVEN M. F. Whealton, superintendent of the machinery erector control yard at Hog Island. He won the title of the "Hurry-up Bridegroom" on November 27, 1917, when he married in the morning and reported for work in the afternoon. Now his friends are smoking themselves to death at his expense, since he is receiving congratulations as the proud papa of a twelve-pound boy.

THE LIBERTY LOAN RECORD of the Traylor shipyard still remains unequaled. In twenty minutes 2000 shipworkers gathered at a rally subscribed $118,000. The response, just $18,000 over the yard quota, followed speeches made by officials of the corporation.

MUSICIAN SHIPWORKERS, attention! Renewed efforts are being made to recruit the Emergency Fleet Corporation band and orchestra to full strength. W. R. Ellis, jr., secretary of the organization, has issued a request that all men who play instruments register with him. As soon as the orchestra ranks are filled a move will be made to organize the band.

DURING ONE WEEK the employes of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation contributed $18,981.75 to the War-Savings Society fund. Only $118 of the 11,858 employes of the company are not members of the society. Some savings!

THE GOOD SHIP "Emergency Fleet Corporation," which is to be the name of the ship company, was formally launched in the lobby on the first floor of its offices. The vessel is a sixty-foot square representing a 11,000-ton steamship. When the craft is ready for launching will be evidence that the corporation is "gone over the top" in the local campaign.

Vineland Soldier Killed in Action

Vineland, N. J., Oct. 15.—Joseph [illegible] cano, of this place, was killed in action in France on September 19, [illegible] body of Joseph Lenzie came here [illegible] Camp Meade, Md., yesterday. He [illegible] here September 5 and died from [illegible] monia.

Henrietta

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With ten days of very critical conditions behind us, and with promise of but slight relief this week, we ask the users of our service to help by making only absolutely essential calls for a few days more.

Make no more calls than you did yesterday. We hope that by the end of the week conditions will have been restored practically to normal.

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L. H. KINNARD, *Vice Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.*