

PROSPERITY IS SHOWN BY BANKS

Ireland's Deposits Trebled Within Ten Years, Due to Business Expansion

London, Nov. 3.—The figures established by the bankers in Ireland indicate a continuance of that prosperity which has been so marked of late years. It seems that at last Ireland is about to assert herself as a business nation, and not rest content until she is thoroughly established as such. Farming is, of course, the principal industry in the country, and it is in this direction extraordinary progress has been made. With the enormous demand for cat-

tle and foodstuffs, Ireland has been enabled to export very largely; the result being a considerable influx of money.

It is mainly owing to that that during the last ten years the total deposits and cash balances with the banks in Ireland has risen from \$295,000,000 to \$650,000,000—an increase of no less than \$355,000,000. That expansion is all the more remarkable when the fact is taken into consideration that very large sums have been invested in the various war loans. It would not be surprising to see a reduction in these figures shortly, as there are, no doubt, large deposits of trading concerns awaiting business development. Notes in circulation during the same period have risen from \$30,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

In this connection it is to be remembered that virtually all the agricultural transactions in Ireland are on a cash basis. Gold coin being no longer available, farmers and cattle dealers apparently prefer to settle their accounts in Irish banknotes, and consequently loose cash in the form of paper is more freely carried. The additional impost on checks encourages the thrifty to keep themselves constantly supplied with notes. During the war Irish banknotes were made legal tender, and will probably so continue.

Leads in Bank Facilities
It has been asserted that in proportion to its population Ireland is better equipped with banking facilities than any other country in the world. It has nine joint stock banks. In 1908 these banks had among them 613 branches in Ireland. At the close of 1918 that figure had risen to 848. Two of the banks—the National and the Provincial—have their head offices in London, the former combining the ad-

vantages of membership of the London Bankers' Clearing House with the convenience of a local board in Dublin.

Two other banks—the Belfast Banking Company and the Ulster Bank—are now under the control of the London Joint City and Midland Bank and the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, respectively. The remaining banks, the Bank of Ireland, the Hibernian Bank, Minister and Leinster Northern Banking Company, and the Royal Bank of Ireland, are administered entirely in Ireland. The largest Irish bank is the National, founded in 1835 by the great Daniel O'Connell. It heads the list of deposits with a total of some \$160,000,000, the Bank of Ireland coming next with \$110,000,000.

Advances to Farmers
It is the practice of the banks to make advances to the farmers in many cases on note of hand alone at about bank rate. This is evidence of the genuine desire of the banks to foster and encourage agricultural industry. In the north of Ireland and other manufacturing parts collateral security for advances is usually available. Interest is allowed on deposits at the advertised rates, but special rates are occasionally arranged for important amounts.

In connection with the increase during the last ten years of \$365,000,000 in the Irish deposits, it is interesting to note that advances during the same period have increased by only \$40,000,000. This proportionately small increase is due to the reduced demand for accommodation by the farmers in consequence of the higher prices obtained for their produce and the falling off in the requirements for industries which have had to curtail their op-

erations owing to the enhanced cost of building materials, etc.

The banks have, therefore, been enabled to invest largely in the government loans and treasury bills. These latter are immediately negotiable and afford a very convenient means of investment for the bankers, who thus preserve their resources in the most fluid form. The figures under the head of "cash in hand and money at call," etc., show an advance of \$220,000,000. This, of course, is not such a profitable employment of funds as the unthinking might suppose, but it is undoubtedly prudent, and it is an immense satisfaction to know that our banks keep such a large proportion of their assets in liquid form—immediately realizable.

With their additional resources, the banks have naturally been able to show larger earnings and higher dividends have prevailed although, with the increase in income tax the shareholders is not much better off. Establishments, however, have considerably, and have made great inroads into the profits of the banks. But in spite of this it is a source of satisfaction to the various directors that they have been able to make substantial additions to their reserve funds and pay higher dividends and at the same time meet the unprecedented advances in working expenses.

Funds Expertly Handled
In summing up the banking position in Ireland one can only congratulate those responsible for administering the funds of their respective institutions on their resistance to the temptation to economize in their holdings of cash and liquid resources. A glance at the balance sheets will immediately satisfy the observer that the assets of the various banks are held in the most readily convertible form.

The subject of foreign exchange might well be taken more fully into consideration by the bankers in Ireland. Some have already established foreign departments, which are apparently working satisfactorily; but they are no doubt handicapped by their distance from London, which is the "nerve center." In this class of business it is absolutely essential organization should be perfect. Otherwise, with the present rapid movement in rates, it is quite possible that serious loss may result, especially when quotations have to be telegraphed to Ireland from London and back again during the business hours of a day. Telegraphs are none too speedy for this class of business—and in fact, in fact the question of foreign exchange is one that requires the utmost possible care.—London Times.

ALASKA PRODUCES TIN
The tin mines of Alaska produced 156,000 pounds of tin, valued at \$118,000, in 1918, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. These figures may be compared with 200,000 pounds, valued at \$123,300, in 1917. The decrease in output in 1918 was due to the fact that only one dredge was operated. Additional tin, however, was recovered by sluicing. The first important production of Alaska tin was reported in 1902, when the output was 15 tons. Since 1912 the average has been over 100 tons annually.

The recent discovery of placer tin has been reported from Potato and Humboldt creeks, on Steward Peninsula, and from Moran Creek, a tributary of Melor River, where the gravels are said to contain 2½ pounds of tin and 10 cents' worth of gold to the cubic yard.

COOK LEFT IN TIME
The young man, one of the favored few who can still run a car, reached home late for dinner. "I got caught for exceeding the speed limit on the way home," he explained rather sheepishly. "Have to appear to-morrow morning and get a fine or 15 days."

The wife clapped two blistered little hands. "What a Providence!" she cried joyfully. "Take the 15 days, Harry. The cook has just left."—San Francisco Argonaut.

DELAYED APPLICATION
An insurance man tells this one: "Not long ago there rushed into one of our offices in the South a very excited woman, so excited, in fact, that she was out of breath and could speak only with difficulty. "What's the trouble?" asked one of the clerks. "I want a policy at once—at once," exclaimed the woman when she had recovered sufficiently to articulate. "Our home is on fire."—Los Angeles Times.

Senator Who is Seeking Republican Nomination For President in 1920



SENATOR MILES POINDEXTER
In a formal statement, Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President in 1920. In a platform of policies and principles he will advocate in his campaign the Senator denounced the threats of labor leaders to tie up the railroads as "government by terror for a special class" and declared that the Government must be made supreme to both capital and labor, although insisting that the just claims of labor should be recognized. This photograph was made in Washington after he announced his candidacy.

GOLDEN ASHMAN VALUES WASTE

Dawes, British Salvage Director, Urges Thrift—Against Word "Refuse"

London — J. C. Dawes, until recently assistant director of British national salvage and technical adviser to the national salvage council, has just been named inspector of public cleansing and salvage under the British Ministry of Health. He is a Britain's "Golden Ashman," to whom is intrusted the profitable task of gleaming dollars from dust and revenue from refuse.

Mr. Dawes can wander into any backyard garden, lift the dustbin lid and at a glance analyze the monetary value of the contents. He is full of interesting items of information about refuse, such as: "The household refuse of Great Britain amounts to 10,000,000 tons and the greater part of it is usable. It contains 3,500,000 tons of fuel and 70 per cent. of that has the value of good steam coal. Fuel thrown away in the garbage tins is worth \$6,250,000 a year. Rags from the refuse heap have a value of \$1,750,000. Bones from the kitchens of England equal in money \$600,000.

Would Organize Country
What Mr. Dawes means to do is to organize a great peace time campaign for refuse salvage and at the same time to improve the municipal sanitary services. There will be no uncleaned ashcans when the "Golden Ashman" gets busy. He suggests that all great municipalities should install special machinery for sorting refuse so that the gold may be parted from the dross. At present Sheffield, Liverpool, Newport and Marylebone are the most up to date towns in England in dealing with refuse.

Mr. Dawes' idea is the dual re-

fuse can, two cans in every home, so that the refuse which might make pig food is not mixed at the starting point with prospective fuel. "I want to teach the habit of municipal thrift," he says. "I want to do away with the word 'refuse.' There is no such thing. The contents of the refuse can be turned to good account."

Everything of Use
"When washed the fuel that is thrown away in the garbage cans becomes extremely valuable. For one year \$175,000 worth of rags are thrown away. Even the dust is useful on the soil. The chemical action lightens clay soil. You can gather from the figures we have at hand that everything thrown into the ashcan and regarded wrongly as refuse can be made a valuable asset."

Among the things I want to do is to encourage quick collection of refuse, its quick removal, and the efficient disposal of it in the most scientific way. It will benefit not only the household from the point of view of sanitary conditions, but also the nation by saving much valuable material hitherto regarded as waste."

At present every municipality in England has some sort of a refuse disposal plant, like every battalion in the British Army. But this is not a new thing in history that an official has been appointed to supervise the sanitary work of the nation.

I'LL SAY IT OUT
Mrs. Shye—I fear my husband's love is growing cold. What would you advise me to do?
The Widow Wise—Go and consult a fortune teller, pay her \$5 and tell your husband what you did. Then he'll make it hot for you.—Florida Times-Union.

LOGICAL CONCLUSION
Advertisement—"Clearance Sale of Slightly Scared Pianos." Do you know why the pianos should be scared, unless possibly at the prospect of being jazzed.—Boston Transcript.

BACON'S COUGH DROPS



Stop that cough before it stops you. You may save needless doctor bills by using Bacon's Cough Drops. They taste good, sweeten the breath, and are good for the whole family. You can stop your cold in its incipency. Keep a package handy. "Good for the throat—Bad for the Cough." You will find them on sale at nearly all stores. Ask for Bacon's.

ASTRICH'S

308 MARKET ST.

Our Third Wednesday Specials

This is the third week in which we are offering regular seasonable merchandise on Wednesday only at special sale prices. This is the biggest sale we have held and it will pay you to attend.

This Wednesday we have grouped three lots of Serge, Jersey, Tricotine and Satin Dresses to be sold at these prices.

Serge, Satin and Georgette Dresses \$12.75
Black, navy, elk, Burgundy; straightline and blouse models; values up to \$25.00 at

Tricotine, Serge, Satin, Jersey Dresses \$19.75
Navy, tan elk, black, all new models, selected from regular stock; values up to \$29.50 at

Tricotine, Serge, Jersey, Satin Dresses \$24.75
New models in all shades. In finest stock to be had. Regular values up to \$45.00. For Wednesday only at



A Remarkable Sale of Women's and Misses' Short Plush Coats At \$29.75
The season's newest styles. Short Coats made of Plush, featuring the newest belted back and belt-shaped sleeves. Well lined in fancy and plain lining. Sizes 16 to 44. Coats are 32 to 35 inches long. Your choice Wednesday of six different models, at only

500 Chemise In A Special Sale
White or Pink
These chemise we bought at a very low price and are offering them to you at the same rate. The present wholesale cost ranges from \$1.25 to \$2.00. These chemise would sell for \$2.00 to \$2.50. For this Wednesday only at

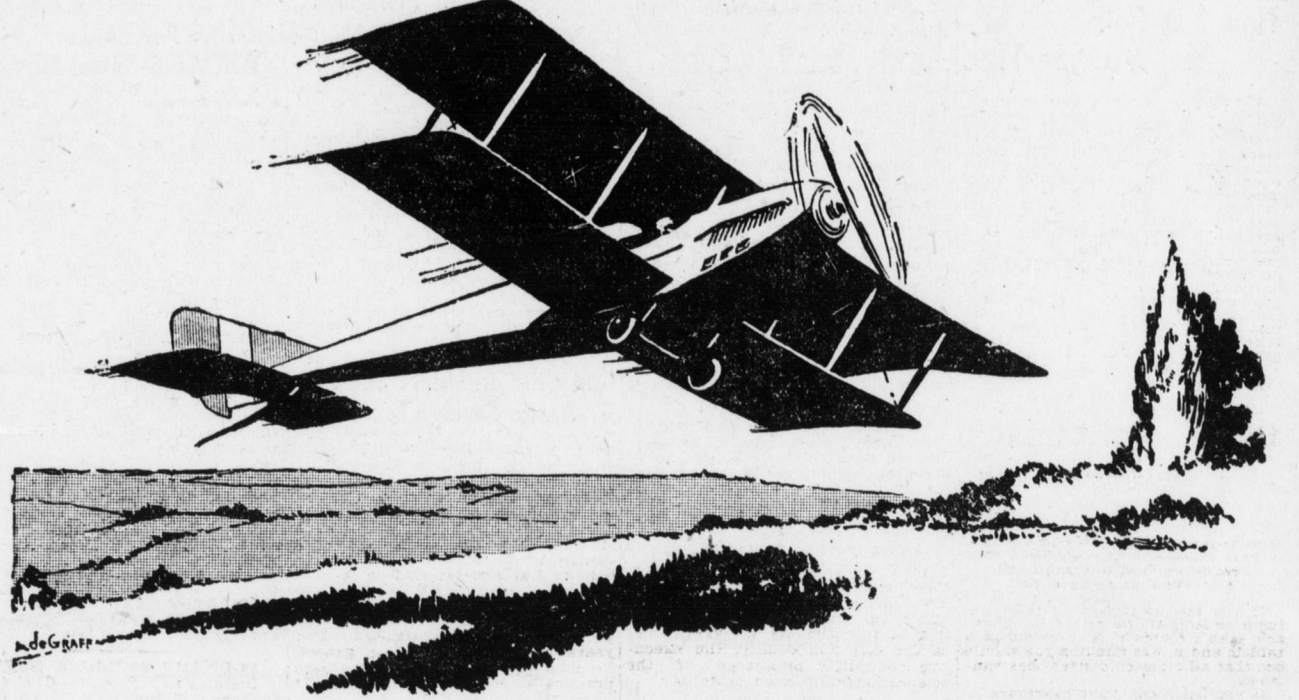
100 Voile Blouses At A Special Price
These are all picked from our regular stock of \$2.00 Blouses and cannot be purchased wholesale for \$1.50 a piece. You are the only gainer on these. For this Wednesday only

Camisoles in Satin \$1.50
Navy, flesh, American Beauty or floral patterns; regular \$2.00 values. For Wednesday only

Extraordinary Hosiery Specials
Due to the phenomenal success of our Monday offering we have purchased a new stock of heavy quality all-silk, full-fashioned Hosiery which we are offering at extra special Wednesday values.

Heavy all-silk Hose, patterned after the famous H-300 Hose; regularly \$2.50; only 2 pair to a customer. Special Wednesday only \$2

One lot of full-fashioned Silk Hose; in navy or cordovan with neat pin stripe—regular \$2.00 hose. Special for Wednesday only \$1.50



A Sense of Flying



Breezing along in an Atlantic-fed motor, one is impressed with the marked similarity to the sensation of mechanical flight.

For it seems the wheels *must* leave the road and carry you Up There on the highway of Hawker and Alcock and Read.

That's because Atlantic Gasoline is packed-to-the-doors with power and push that sweep everything before them. Power that will not be denied. Power that seeks release, like a beast ensnared.

Atlantic Gasoline is the same in all seasons. It is no fair-weather fuel, merely. Once your carbureter is adjusted for the season, you need not change it—IF you use Atlantic Gasoline, and nothing else.

Ask for Atlantic by name. Yes, it *does* make a difference. A BIG difference.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH

ATLANTIC Gasoline Puts Pep in Your Motor