

MANUFACTURERS PLAN TO OFFSET ORDER BY OVERTIME WORK

Garfield order, was the information received early today by the Manufacturers' Association. Many manufacturers who considered their status in doubt and trusted they would come under the favored class of food producers or be protected by special orders through loss sustained by a five-day shut down, had nevertheless closed today and were adding more specific ruling from the National Fuel Administrator.

Here are some of the plants of nation-wide importance which have closed their factories in the vicinity of New York:

- The Edison Companies at Orange, N. J., employing 4,000 men.
Singer Sewing Machine Company, Elizabeth, N. J., employing 3,500 men.
Aonion Company, makers of player pianos, with plants in Cedarwood, N. J.; Manhattan and Connecticut employing 2,000 men and its daily payroll of \$125,000.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, with plant in Brooklyn employing 1,800 men.
Mehl Machine, Two and Six Companies, Lorraine, N. J., engaged on contracts for the Government and employing 100 men.

75,000 CLOTHING WORKERS ARE THROWN OUT

In many quarters, especially among pieceworkers in the garment trade, the gravity of the situation as it would affect slender incomes was realized early today. All over the state side and in other sections of the city union relief committees and Jewish benefit societies held meetings to discuss the distribution of relief to those rendered needy by the lamentable shutting of the fourteen day's business.

It was said that among a majority of the one side garment workers five dependents relied upon the income of each worker and that the enforced absence from work would bring inevitable suffering.

Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, said that 75,000 workers in 2,000 shops throughout the city had been thrown out of employment temporarily by the Garfield regulation. Between ten and fifteen thousand of these were working on Government uniform contracts.

On an average of five persons to each worker losing fourteen days' pay represented the percentage of dependents upon the workers, he added. The salary loss was approximately \$300,000 daily.

Harry Cohen, President of the Cloakmakers' Association said that at a meeting of the association yesterday afternoon it was voted to abide rigorously by the Garfield order. None of the members of the manufacturers' group would pay employees for lost time, he added.

"On its face Mr. Garfield's order is very drastic and will bring great loss and distress to the cloak and suit trade," said Cohen. "We will try to adapt ourselves to conditions, however."

SAYS EDICT WILL PARALYZE SUIT AND CLOAK TRADE. A. Cohen, of Cohen, Prokoff & Katz, No. 26 Washington Place, prophesied that the closing order would probably result in his firm's going out of business.

"Like many other firms in the cloak and suit trade," he said, "ours works under contracts with the sales houses. The loss of fourteen working days will put us so far behind in our contracts that we will be unable to make delivery. But the greatest distress will fall upon our workers and those in similar lines of production. Most of them are piece workers, receiving no stipulated salary, and the loss of fourteen days' income will bring disaster to them."

EDICT STRICTLY OBSERVED BY THE EDISON COMPANIES. "As soon as we received a copy of Mr. Garfield's order," read a statement issued by the Edison Companies, "we had it interpreted by our legal department and called a meet-

ing of all our department heads with a view to seeing that the order is strictly observed by all the Edison interests in accordance with the interpretation placed upon it by our lawyers.

"We are not in a position to express an opinion as to the necessity of the Administrator's action or concerning the reasons which made it necessary. It is in fact necessary, nor are we in a position to state whether the results in the way of fuel saving will compensate the enormous losses to labor and capital that must inevitably recur.

"We are strongly opposed to interrupting the normal work of the Edison order, and we seriously hope that the course of the action will not be prejudicially affected."

HOW THE ORDER AFFECTS CITY'S SKYSCRAPERS

The greater part of 2,000 workers in factories in the 15-story Hobart Building at Nos. 152-52 Broadway were sent home, though a number were put at hand work in the cold rooms.

The 25-story Herald Square Building at Nos. 145-45 West 34th Street was in a peculiar position. On the twenty-second floor is a hospital, the Sprague Institute, and Frank Bunnell, head of the company that owns the building, said the power required to heat the hospital would keep the rest of the building warm. The manufacturing concerns in the building, however, stopped operations.

In the twelve-story building at No. 124-24 West 15th Street, where 2,000 workers, mostly clothing makers are employed it was said the order was being complied with. In the twelve-story building at No. 123-23 Broadway there was no heat or power and only enough lights for safety. Work was stopped at the thirteen-story building at No. 121 West 15th Street.

DECLARES LAUNDRIES WILL BE KEPT IN OPERATION

Laundries throughout the city consider themselves public utilities and will remain open during the five-day period, according to Perry Mendelson, Secretary of the Carolyn Laundry, No. 119 East 125th Street.

"I have not been in communication with any of the local fuel administrators," said Mr. Mendelson, "but I have been notified by John Heidenreich, President of the New York State Laundrymen's Association, and also by the head of the National Association, that the plants will be kept running. Laundries are indispensable to public and charitable institutions and to hospitals. They also aid in the conservation of health."

At the cigarette factory of Schmidt Brothers, No. 32 West 19th Street, where 500 persons are employed, the manager said: "The plant is closed for five days. No wages will be paid."

At Jacob Ruppert, whose brewery at 25th Street and Third Avenue employs 500 men, said: "Due to a misunderstanding our delivery foremen sent out trucks this morning but they were recalled as soon as officials of the company arrived, and the plant will be closed for the next five days. This applies also to all the breweries in the city. We will abide by any rule the Government makes and do anything we can to help defeat the Germans."

The Nathan Manufacturing Company at 164th Street and the East River, which is engaged on Government work, closed down, laying off 800 men.

One of the most knotty problems the local Fuel Administration had to face today was one in anticipation of the forthcoming first Monday holiday decreed by Garfield's order and concerned the status of most of the big office buildings both downtown and along Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

Can heat, light and power be shut off from a building housing railroad or steamship offices or dentists and physicians? How may these exempt be served without permitting the whole building to be heated and elevators to be operated?

Section 4 of Garfield's order for the Monday holiday stipulates that no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of supplying heat for (A) any business or professional offices except offices used

by the United States, State, county or municipal governments, transportation companies—physicians or dentists.

Will a single steamship company six floors above the street in the financial district, or a dentist, or doctor fifteen floors above Fifth Avenue, being immune to the whole building? An elevator must run to take patrons to these exempt—how must heat be put without sufficient number of pounds in the boiler to heat all other offices?

RENT-FREE OFFERS FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

The superintendents of many office buildings were prone today to look upon their doctor or dentist tenant as an exempt. It was said that offices, not free, were being surreptitiously offered professional men of the pill and forceps.

William H. Robb, manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, has received a direct ruling from State Fuel Administrator Wiggins concerning the conservation of automatic sprinkler systems used for fire protection. In a notice sent out to all those responsible for the maintenance of such systems, Mr. Robb said:

"State Fuel Administrator Wiggins has issued a general order allowing the use of fuel for heating buildings protected by automatic sprinklers to such a degree as may be necessary to prevent freezing."

SOME BROOKLYN PLANTS TO WORK OVERTIME

In Brooklyn today many employees are interpreting the Garfield order in accordance with their own wishes. Others, more cautious, are acting with discretion. Some "interpret themselves closed" and nobody knows who has the right interpretation.

One fact developed in Brooklyn today which indicates that the Garfield order will have to be amended if it is to accomplish its purpose. Factories propose to effect the extra holidays by working overtime on the days when work is permitted. In this way it is proposed that there shall be as many working hours in a week as previously and by consequence as great a weekly consumption of coal.

This overtime plan brought a ray of hope to thousands of workers because it assured them that what they lose now in wages may be made up in the near future by overtime pay.

The Robert Galt Company, manufacturers of paper boxes, announced that it would pay its employees regularly for the lost time, but would charge the amount against them and collect it later from their overtime pay. The amount involved in this case, it was announced, will be about \$200,000 for the company's 3,500 men and women.

WHAT'S THE SENSE PILING UP FOOD AND COAL?

"What's the sense of piling up food and coal?" demanded George W. Gar, Vice-President of the company. "If at the same time you deprive the working people of the money it takes to buy it, it was in consideration of that question that we decided to pay our people in advance for future overtime."

The Algiers Shoe Manufacturing Company, employing 700 workers, announced that it would "see the employees through" in much the same manner as that adopted by the Galt concern, paying now and collecting later on overtime.

Brooklyn department stores are open today pending the result of a meeting of the Retail Drygoods Association, at which the Garfield order was to be studied and interpreted. But many of the department stores have factories in conjunction and these were closed. Around the employees' entrances groups of weeping women and girls were observed this morning.

POTS GIRLS TO WORK, BUT FINALLY CLOSED DOWN

The Ellis & Lamb Company, Brooklyn, which employs girls in making knit goods, opened its doors this morning and put the girls to work on the plea that many of them had made long trips from the suburbs and that it would be unfair to send them back without any pay. The shop was closed at 19 o'clock, however, and the girls will receive a full day's pay.

The J. S. Bailey Company department store planned to keep its retail business run "on a Sunday best basis." This firm closed its factory. Among the firms that "interpreted themselves open" was that of C. Kenyon & Co., clothing manufacturer. It was explained that they had navy contracts and believed it was all right to go ahead.

The W. H. Sweeney Manufacturing Company occupies only a part of its great building at Water and Main Streets, Brooklyn. It leases other parts to a dozen manufacturing tenants. But the whole building was closed today. The Sweeney company made wire goods, brass and copper utensils and employs 3,000 men and women.

CAN'T STOP MAKING SOAP, SAYS MANUFACTURER

The soap making industry faced a problem all its own, illustrated by the case of the Kirkman Soap Company. "The chemical process of making soap," said the secretary, William Wright, "takes about three weeks. We received absolutely no advance notice of this Garfield order, and it catches us in mid-process, our vats are full of soap which must be kept heated. We will continue until some body stops us. We have closed our

factory department and dismissed 500 men for the holidays."

CONCERNS WORKING ON U. S. ORDERS CLOSE

Ninety per cent of the work done by J. T. Davidson & Co., makers of steam pumps is for the Government, but the pumps closed everything but its office and sent a telegram of inquiry to Washington as to whether it may resume business. Another concern working on Government orders, the Ledges Manufacturing Company, boiler makers, remained open and awaited a specific closing order from the Fuel Administration.

The mail order concern, Charles Wittig stores, classified itself as a retail merchant on the ground that it does not come under the Factory Inspection law, so it kept working. It did close its printing department.

The F. W. Hise Company, which is making leopards for the Navy, did not know whether it was classified as an exception or not, so it took a chance and kept on working.

Ten thousand families, many hospitals and the Brooklyn Navy Yard may have to get along without clean linen because of the closing of the Holland Laundry in Brooklyn. The 300 employees were sent home this morning and the management petitioned Washington for permission to open again.

The Hamner Shoe Company sent home its 500 employees without assurance of pay or of overtime. The National Lead Works, paint makers, turned away 300.

70,000 RENDERED IDLE IN THE BRONX ALONE

Seventy thousand men and women in the Bronx, it was estimated, were taken off their regular work today as a result of the Garfield order. There was confusion everywhere. At some plants, including the Mathussek Piano Company at No. 77 Alexander Avenue, small percentages of the working forces were put at odd jobs that require no fuel, in order to keep them on the payroll. Skilled workmen chopped wood and cleaned out buildings.

It is estimated the five-day shut down and the Monday holidays will mean a \$1,000,000 loss in wages in the Bronx.

Albert E. Goldman, manager of the Edison plant in the Bronx, said he had received no orders from anybody and that the plant was running as usual.

The big factory of Jacob Dell & Sons at No. 199 Southern Boulevard shut off all heat and power, but found some work for 150 of its 800 employees to do.

The American Bank Note Company let out all but a few of its 1,500 employees and used only enough fuel to keep its pipes from freezing.

The De Lavergne Machinery Company, at 133th Street and the East River, has been taken over as a shipyard for Government work, and all its 700 men were on the job today. This concern is subject to orders from the Shipping Board.

MAKERS OF ARMY EMBLEMS HAVE TO SHUT DOWN

The Karsheed Manufacturing Company, which makes emblems and badges for army officers, closed, dismissing 400 workers.

Three hundred and fifty workers were let out when the Tremont Mills closed, and the same number when the Bronx Company shut off its power.

Of the 600 factories in and about Long Island City practically all are closed with the exception of those having processes to finish and those making perishable products. It is estimated that 40,000 men and women are idle. During the suspension the factory of Steynway & Sons, piano makers, is being cleaned up and generally overhauled.

Newark, N. J., also reported all of its industries at a standstill. How many thousands are out of work is impossible to say. At the Chrysler plant 3,500 men and women are idle. In the leather industry the tanning plants are operating because they cannot stop while hides are in the process. Hoboken was closed down tight.

At Yonkers 30,000 are idle. The loss in wages there will be about \$1,500,000 and the loss of output \$1,000,000.

It was announced from Washington today that, in order to promote quicker unloading of barges at New York Harbor, the railroads had proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to make demurrage rates on barges at least 50 per cent less a day, \$20 a day for the third and fourth days and \$25 a day thereafter. Freight rates are \$15 for each day after the free time. A report shows many consignees fail to unload barges for more than a week.

MANY THOUSANDS SHUT OUT ALL OVER COUNTRY—ORDER TO CLOSE QUIETLY OBEYED

Some Firms Will Pay—One Plant Donates Services of 500 Girls to Red Cross

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Many department stores and manufacturing interests announced today that they would pay their employees during the enforced suspension.

While the majority of industrial leaders expressed disapproval of the fuel order, they said they would obey it "as a matter of course."

The Baldwin Locomotive Works was this afternoon ordered to close. The works employ 20,000 men and was apparently operating in defiance of the Fuel Administrator's order. William Potter, administrator for Pennsylvania, sent a peremptory notice to Alva Johnson, President of the great industry, that he must cease operations at once.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—With few exceptions Detroit industries affected by the Garfield five day closing order, are shut down today, some went in operation for a few hours to clean up production under way, but they will fall in line. The disposition to defy the order which was apparent yesterday was changed upon receipt of word that Dr. Garfield had signed it and apparently had the full support of the President.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Industrial activity throughout New England was suspended generally today and great confusion in the minds of factory owners and employees as to the application of Fuel Administrator Garfield's closing order to individual cases. That the shut-down was not complete was due to the falling night sight that a number of manufacturers working upon material needed for the provisions of the order and that it did not affect machinery operated by water or hydro-electric power.

The latter ruling was of particular value in Maine, as considerable proportion of its industries uses water power. Most of the shops permitted to operate because they did not depend on coal for fuel conducted business as usual.

In the case of plants engaged in Government contracts the exemptions were announced so late that it was impossible to get word to many employees, who, before the close of business yesterday, had been notified that the shops would not be open today. However, all means were utilized to surmount the workers, and, although short-handed, most of these factories were running today.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 18.—Although orders of Fuel Administrator Garfield, closing manufacturing plants not engaged in munition work, was obeyed here today many employers had their workmen cleaning or repairing the various plants. Others announced that only by paying men their wages for the five days would they be able to keep their employees from rushing in the various shanties for work, where help is badly needed.

The Bond Bottle Seal Company, employing five hundred girls, will donate the services of the young women to the Red Cross and they will make bonnets during the suspension period.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 18.—More than half of the 16,000 operatives at the local plant of the General Electric Company, who went home last night without knowing whether they would be affected by the Fuel Administrator's closing order, were back at work at opening time today. The full force will be on by the close of the day.

Manufacturers estimated that between 15,000 and 20,000 local shoe workers were idle today.

1,700 PLANTS CLOSE DOWN IN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, Jan. 18.—Approximately 1,700 manufacturing plants in this city obeyed the order of the Federal Fuel Administration and suspended operations today, throwing 67,000 employees idle, including 7,800 garment workers from the big clothing factories and about 4,500 in the Eastman Kodak plants. About 7,300 workers are affected in plants outside the city. It is estimated that the loss in wages will entail a loss in wages of \$1,000,000.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 18.—Fully 250,000 men in the Pittsburgh district did not report for the workmen, as a result of the Federal order closing factories for five days, and manufacturing industries said that this number would be increased by 25,000 others when the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and other factories still in operation, had cleaned up their work for the shut down.

Low mines were running where it was possible to secure cars. Among the closed mills are many making supplies for the Government, including one which had a contract for 100,000 tons of projectile steel.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Industrial plants in Ithaca were pursuing business as usual today, while the County Fuel Administrator, confused by the orders from Washington, went to New York to get aid in unravelling their mysteries. The plants were allowed to run for today only, with the promise that they should shut down for a day after the five-day period had been called by the administrator. However, the lighting service will not be interrupted.

PLANTS OPERATED BY WATER ARE RUNNING

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Twenty-five hundred industrial plants, employing between 50,000 and 60,000 men, were able today to avoid the suspension order issued by the Fuel Administration.

Several plants using electrical power, uncertain as to whether the order applied to them, decided to continue operating. Sixty per cent of the electrical current used in the city comes from a steam generating plant and the power plant from the Niagara Falls power house. The current from both sources is combined and it is impossible to say at this time whether the General Electric Company decided to keep on a full head of power pending a decision from Washington.

CLEVELAND, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Although there was a belief that plants operated by electricity derived from water power were exempt from Administrator Garfield's industrial suspension order, manufacturers so operated closed down today along with those dependent on fuel-consuming plants. Manufacturers are awaiting further information on this point.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 18.—Only three industrial plants were in operation in this city today, the United States Army, the Smith & Wesson Company and the large bus shop which burns its oil and electricity under direct orders to provide pistons for the Government and is running full time. The holiday troubles scheduled for today somewhat delayed the arrival of workmen.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—It was estimated that approximately 50,000 were earners in this city and vicinity were idle today. Manufacturers generally in Albany, Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet and other nearby places complied with Fuel Administrator Garfield's fact closing order, but many were anxiously awaiting authoritative interpretation of some of the restrictions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Illinois and her neighboring States bowed today to the Garfield closing order. Almost universal observance of its provisions were reported from every manufacturing city in the Middle West territory affected.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes items like Am. Copper, Am. Lead, Am. Zinc, Am. Tin, Am. Silver, Am. Gold, Am. Platinum, Am. Nickel, Am. Cobalt, Am. Manganese, Am. Iron, Am. Steel, Am. Coal, Am. Oil, Am. Gas, Am. Cement, Am. Brick, Am. Lumber, Am. Paper, Am. Textiles, Am. Foodstuffs, Am. Chemicals, Am. Miscellaneous.

N. V. COTTON EXCHANGE

Table with columns: Month, Open, High, Low, Last. Includes January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

CHICAGO CORN MARKET

Table with columns: Commodity, High, Low, Last, Change. Includes Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Soybeans, Cottonseed Oil, Lard, Tallow, Hides, Wool, Leather, Rubber, Glass, Paper, Textiles, Foodstuffs, Chemicals, Miscellaneous.

ITEMS FOR INVESTORS

Crescent Steel Co. directors decided as unwise to consider a dividend on common stock under present conditions. Lackawanna Steel Co.—Preliminary estimates of earnings indicate that net profits in last quarter will be at least as large as for June. This means that balance for dividend will be forthcoming for 1917 will be nearly \$10 a share on the stock. Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co.—Net profits for November were \$5,378. Silver quoted at 89 1/2 cents an ounce. Stock Exchange Heavily Monday.—Brokers on the floor of the stock exchange will in all probability wear overcoats next Monday. The big building will be heatless and the elevator service will be discontinued. It is expected, however, that the lighting service will not be interrupted.

Mayor Warns City Is in Grave Peril Of a Conflagration

PROCLAMATION. To All Citizens of New York City: THIS city is menaced by the imminent possibility of a general conflagration. Recent severe cold weather, combined with the shortage of coal, has produced a condition of gravest menace. Those buildings which, because of sprinkler protection, are usually counted upon to serve as fire barriers, are now virtually without such protection.

The Chief of the Fire Department has sounded the warning that "if to these conditions a moderately heavy fall of snow is added, making it difficult to move heavy fire-fighting apparatus, a disastrous conflagration would be not only possible but highly probable."

The unprecedented concentration of population and values in New York City might easily turn such a conflagration into a disaster of the first magnitude.

As Mayor of the City of New York I hereby call upon all citizens to co-operate for the public safety by the following means:

- 1. To have a sufficient number of water barrels and fire buckets or other form of fire extinguishers ready for immediate use in all buildings.
2. To provide adequate emergency watchmen service in all buildings until the present crisis is past.
3. To ascertain the location of the nearest fire alarm boxes and to study the directions for sending in alarms.
4. To observe especial care with matches, lights, heaters and all other forms of fire hazard.
5. To have all waste paper, packing material and other combustible rubbish put in metal containers and removed from building daily and to keep basements and cellars perfectly clean.

JOHN F. HYLAN Mayor. Jan. 18, 1918.

300 DEALERS IN FOOD IN QUANDARY OVER COAL

The buck was almost worn thin today by its rapid passing to and fro between the Fuel and the Food Administrations. Crowds of food makers and sellers were being shuttled between the two offices all day. About 800 grocers, delicatessen keepers and other food retailers descended on Rovee Schley, Manhattan Fuel Administrator, with the plea that they would have to get permits for coal. Schley told them they must go to the Federal Food Board, prove their identity and get certificates.

The food dealers were met at the offices of the Food Board by Cyrus C. Miller, Director of the Bureau of Distribution, who is also Fuel Administrator of the Bronx. Mr. Miller called Administrator Wiggins on the telephone and asked if those certified by the Food Board would be entitled to coal.

"No," said Mr. Wiggins, "send those certified back to me and they will be re-examined here."

It was finally decided to wire to Dr. Garfield for a clearer interpretation of the rules.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—After being held for several days by Federal authorities, suspected of being connected with Walter Spiermann, alleged German agent, arrested at Norfolk Va. and now in jail in this city, Frederick Spiermann and his wife were released from custody late today. There was no evidence against them officials said.

Supposed Aids to Spiermann Are Discharged

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AMERICAN FILLED COLLECTIONS

A collection of mostly long lasting foodstuffs, including condensed milk, evaporated milk, fruit juices, and other foodstuffs, is being collected for the benefit of the war effort. The collection is being made in the form of a drive, and the public is urged to contribute to it.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS

LOST: White dress, high collar, white coat, accessories to same, etc. Found by Mrs. J. H. Jones, 123rd Street, New York City. Reward \$100.
LOST: Gold watch, with chain, found by Mr. J. K. Smith, 45th Street, New York City. Reward \$50.
LOST: Silver watch, with chain, found by Mrs. A. B. Brown, 78th Street, New York City. Reward \$25.
LOST: Gold ring, with diamond, found by Mr. C. D. Green, 101st Street, New York City. Reward \$100.
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LOST: Gold watch, with chain, found by Mr. Y. Z. White, 45th Street, New York City. Reward \$50.
LOST: Silver watch, with chain, found by Mrs. A. B. Black, 78th Street, New York City. Reward \$