RUMOR HE WILL RESIGN BRANDED 'BOSH' BY M'CALL

Thompson Says Committee Will Prove Charges Without Further Evidence.

"SAFETY INK" BAFFLES HANDWRITING EXPERT

Senator George F. Thompson replied yesterday to the letter of Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Public Service Commission in which the Thompson legislative committee was accused of unfairness and of seeking to pester Judge McCall on the eve of his appearance before Gov. Whitman to answer charges of misconduct, neglect of duty and inefficiency. The Senator denies the imputations and says the committee will prove the charges it has made without further evidence.

While this statement of the committee's intentions was being prepared rumors that Judge McCall had resigned were being circulated. It was learned in seeking to trace the source of these rumors that a report had come from Albany that the chairman would resign, probably after he had told Gov. Whitman what he thought of Senator Thompson and his investigation. Senator Thompson was surprised when told of the rumor and so was every one at the Public Service Commission offices. Late in the afternoon, fruitless efforts having been made to reach Judge McCall, his secretary, John A. Hickey, said:

"Judge McCall has not resigned and will not resign."

When he was asked last night about the report that he intended to resign Judge McCall said:

"Bosh."

Thompson's Statement.

Senator Thompson said in his statement that the committee does not desire to complicate the issue which has been put up to Gov. Whitman and will not, therefore, forward to him charges against any other Commissioner until the case against Chairman McCall has been disposed of. His statement says:

"On Saturday Judge McCall wrote the Governor asking for a delay. He knew when before the committee yesterday that his request was pending but did not so inform the committee. This situation was rather inconsistent with his attitude that he was hurried and did not want to be disturbed. On Saturday the attorney for the Bankers Trust Company was told precisely what the committee desired in reference to the 487 shares of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company stock. The information could have been easily furnished. No request was made for any information that was not strictly material. Judge McCall, however, definitely refused to permit such information to be disclosed.

"This committee will prove the charges pending before the Governor, which justify Judge McCall's removal. For that reason we are not inclined to press the matter of the books further, or otherwise jeopardize the possibility of a hearing on the day fixed. Any further action on our part to obtain these books either through the Governor or court procedure might further tend to delay the hearing on the charges now pending. We will not take any action in view of a possible further delay.

Puts Blame on McCall.

"As stated by the chairman yesterday to Judge McCall, we deem it our duty to the public to see that no Public Service Commissioner properly subject to the charges we have made should remain in office any longer than is necessary. Judge McCall takes issue for seeking to light his transactions found in the bank books prior to 1913, in answer to which this committee states that these are the books which the Judge gave consent to examine, and the facts only became public through his effort to stop the investigation.

"Judge McCall also forgets that the books in question had to be traced back as early as 1992 to ascertain ownership. This committee has complete confidence in its right to ascertain fully the transactions of a public officer under investigation, and to that end to examine his bank account. The hearings before the committee will of course continue, but in order not to complicate in any way the disposition of the McCall charges this committee does not now intend to forward charges against any other Commissioner until the charges against Judge McCall are determined."

David N. Carvalho, a handwriting expert retained by the Thompson committee to examine stock certificates and a letter made a part of the record through the examination of Commissioner Wood, testified yesterday that "safety ink" had been used and that it was impossible to tell when the writing on these documents was made. The committee has questioned particularly a bill of sale in the form of a letter written to Commissioner Wood by John A. Maher under date of June 12, 1914. This letter enclosed a one dollar bill in payment for $10,000 worth of American Sanitary Supply Company stock which Wood had transferred to Maher.

Baffled by Ink.

Carvalho explained that no ordinary ink had been used and that he could not, therefore, tell when the letter was written. Ordinary commercial ink would be subject, he said, to analysis and time would also affect it, making it possible to say with quite a degree of accuracy when the letter was written. He said that the same kind of ink had been used on the certificates of Northwestern Construction Company stock which Wood testified he transferred through his brother to William C. Banks. He said the use of the ink made it impossible in this case also to fix the time of the transfer. John B. Stanchfield, who said he appeared in the interest of Mr. Maher, listened attentively to the testimony of Carvalho and examined the documents in question closely.

Commissioner Wood took the stand again yesterday and made a statement with respect to the dates on which he had transferred stock to show that he had complied with the law forbidding a Commissioner to own stock of public utility corporations. He was appointed on May 19, 1914, he said, and on May 22 resigned from the American Sanitary Supply Company indorsing all his stock over to Maher three days later. On the same day he got rid of his stock in the Northwestern Construction Company and on May 29 took his oath of office.

The hearing will continue this morning.

Hotel Keeper Killed in Park.

Clifford Holt, 28 years old, proprietor of a hotel at Corona, L. I., was killed yesterday morning when an automobile overturned after it had swerved from the West Drive in Central Park near Seventy-second street. Charles Peterson, 25, of 120 West Eighty-fourth street, the chauffeur, was uninjured. He was arrested on charges of intoxication, reckless driving and felonious assault. The police say he admitted taking out several friends in his employer's automobile and was on his way home when the accident occurred.

LOU-TELLEGEN OPENS IN "THE WARE CASE"

Gladys Hanson and Lou-Tellegen in "The Ware Case."

London War Time Success Presented at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

MADE FROM A NOVEL

Much has been heard of "The Ware Case," which has been a war time success in London. New York managers struggled to acquire this prize and the Shuberts won. George Pleydell, who wrote the play, made it first a novel. He is in reality George P. Bancroft and a son of Squire Bancroft, the noted actor. Lou-Tellegen, who has struggled so long to find an appropriate play for his talents, had the role which was created in London by Gerald du Maurier when the play was seen last night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

Mr. Pleydell's play is a melodrama and follows the method of the novelist rather than the playwright in keeping the secret away from the knowledge of the audience until the last act. This is a more or less familiar device of playwrights to-day and has for that matter often been used with success in the past. But rarely has the event been more carefully concealed than in this piece. Its hero is a man in London society, impoverished when the play begins and hopeless of any improvement in his condition. His wife merely tolerates him and will not desert him in his misfortune, preferring to share her small income with him. All her father's fortune went to her brother, who is about to come of age and enter on the enjoyment of his fortune.

This brother happens to be a guest in the house of his sister when he goes to swim in a lake and is there murdered. There is at first no suspicion against anybody but the unidentified person referred to in the coroner's finding. But later there follows the arrest of the brother-in-law. He is tried and in spite of much evidence against him is acquitted by the jury, which sends him home a free man. His wife is awaiting him there. The verdict was a popular one and the acquitted man is even accompanied to his home by cheers.

But in the midst of what seems to be his triumph there arrives a letter. It is from an old "bookey" whom he had previously befriended. In turn the "bookey" tried to help him by his favorable evidence at the trial. But in the letter there is poison, with the comment that having lived like a man he should die like one at the post. He reads the letter, drinks enough champagne to prepare himself for the sacrifice, and then says "I did it." This is the end, with the ground cleared for the unhappy wife to marry a devoted lover.

It was the final scene which interested the audience most. It was largely the result of Mr. Tellegen's fine acting. He had delivered his testimony in the trial scene with splendid dramatic effect, and his confession of guilt at the last minute, as well as his whole bearing after his return from prison, was eloquent of the despair and abandonment of the man burdened with the knowledge that he had been declared innocent of a crime which he had committed. There was greater theatrical vitality in these passages of the play than there had been in any that preceded them.

The first and second acts were indeed but the transfer of the dialogue of a novel to the stage. There was little or no dramatic action, and the story was told by means of direct narrative. The trial scene was long—the play did not end until nearly midnight—but it imparted a greater interest to the proceedings than any preceding part of the piece. It was the final scene, however, that helped to justify the London vogue of "The Ware Case."

Mr. Tellegen was not in the least an English gentleman of the racetrack and some speeches were evidently inserted to justify his entire unsuitability to the role. He threw himself about, pouted and was more orchidaceous and exotic in the opening scenes than usual. But his acting, once there came a beat of the dramatic pulse into the play, was superb. The debonair comedy which the opening scenes required was entirely beyond him. He seems moreover altogether destitute of comedy.

Gladys Hanson was admirably sincere as the wife whose emotions underwent such a change and played with genuine feeling.

The play was well acted throughout. Montagu Love, who is always number three in the triangle, was again manly and attractive as a lover; A. P. Kaye was excellent as the broken down "bookey" and other parts were well played by Messrs. Halliday, Bruning and Robert Ayron.

"The Ware Case"—Maxine Elliott Theatre.	
Rate	Robert Vivian
Marsten Gurley	John Halliday
Eustace Ede	Charles Derickson
Lady Ware	Gladys Hanson
Celia Wilson	Maude Hannaford
Sir Henry Edgerton	Corlis Giles
Sir Hubert Ware	Lou-Tellegen
Tommy Bold	A. P. Kaye
Michael Adye	Montagu Love
Sir John Murless	Albert Bruning
Sir Richard Petworth	Robert Ayrton

'MARTA' TO BE REVIVED AT THE METROPOLITAN

Will Furnish Novelty of Third Week of the Current Opera Season.

Announcement was made yesterday of the revival of "Marta" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday afternoon of next week. This will be the novelty of the third week of the current season. The work will be sung by Mmes. Hempel and Ober and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta, Tegani and Reschiglian, and Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct. Another opera next week will be "La Boheme" on Monday evening, with Mmes. Alda and Cajatti and Messrs. Caruso, De Luca, De Segurola, Tegani and Malatesta. Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct.

"Die Zauberfloete" will be sung for the first time this season on Wednesday evening, with Mmes. Kurt, Hempel, Mason, Curtis, Heinrich, Robeson, Sparkes and Mattfeld and Messrs. Sembach, Goritz, Braun, Reiss and Ruysdael, Mr. Bodanzky conducting. On Thursday evening "Aida" will be the offering, with Mmes. Rappold, Matzenauer and Sparkes and Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Rossi and Audisio. The corps de ballet will be led by Rosina Galli and Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct.

"Boris Godunoff" is scheduled for Friday evening with the usual cast, including Messrs. Didur, Rothier, Althouse and De Segurola and Mmes. Duchene, Sparkes and Mattfeld. Madama Butterfly" will be sung on Saturday evening of next week for the benefit of the Italian Hospital.

Mabel Garrison, Sophie Braslau, Giacomo Damasco and Pasquale Amato will sing at next Sunday's night's "opera concert." Richard Hageman will, as usual, lead the orchestra.

FILM CENSOR CENSURED AGAIN.

Producers Must Have a Little Vice With Their "Virtue."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—On a charge of being "incurably romantic" J. Louis Breitinger, head of the Pennsylvania Board of Moving Picture Censors, will be brought to court and compelled to defend himself. The plaintiff is the Franklin Film Corporation, which was refused a clean bill of health to-day for a film called "Virtue." One of the five reels was virtually ordered out.

Some of the scenes in the film are admitted to be realistic, but the producers insist that they cannot have virtue triumph without showing a few obstacles.

This will not be Mr. Breitinger's first appearance in court, as he was called there to defend himself in the case of Geraldine Farrar's *Carmen*, which was considered too vivid for Philadelphia.

DUMAS PLAY SEEN AT FRENCH THEATRE

William Hodge in "The Road to Happiness" Moves to the Standard.

LOUIS MANN STILL HERE

The talented players of the Theatre Francais are devoting themselves this week to Alexandre Dumas's "La Princesse Georges." This drama has ceased to possess more than a historic interest, and singularly enough it is in the preface, as it appears in the published work, that there is as much of importance as the drama itself contains. It is here that the author describes his history of the happy ending, or rather the change in the conclusion of a play. This is the denial of any utility in the alteration of a play's ending. He enunciates the interesting theory that if the addition is not right the total may not be corrected by changing the result. Two and two make four. If it is more convenient for one reason or another to call this conclusion five it is of course possible to do so. But it won't be five. So no ending to a play which is put there for reasons of policy and not as the legitimate and inevitable result of the given conditions is the right one.

It is interesting in this connection to recall that Eleanora Duse while acting the heroine of "La Princesse Georges" did change one scene in a way which the author so approved as to adopt after a while her version of the piece. There are some excellent actresses now in Mr. Bonheur's troupe and the ideal of a French playhouse is more nearly attained than it ever was before.

William Hodge has not taken his optimistic play "The Road to Happiness" altogether out of New York. It was at the Shubert Theatre and now it is to be seen at the Standard Theatre. It must be a pleasure for any actor to appear here, since audiences are always enthusiastic. The familiar merits of Mr. Hodge's acting are well shown in this play, and there seems an audience everywhere for the bucolic drama, perhaps smaller audiences in this city than elsewhere, but they will come.

Louis Mann has promised to go to Chicago to play "The Bubble" next July, and it may be that he will get there. But he is lingering about New York in a way that reveals a continuing demand for the actor in Edward Locke's play. This week he is to be seen at the Lexington Theatre.

SOTHERN PLAYS FOR BLIND.

Performance of "Lord Dundreary" to Aid War's Sightless.

E. H. Sothern gave a benefit performance of "Lord Dundreary" at the Booth Theatre last night for the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle. The theatre was filled with a large number of notables. About $4,000 was raised. Miss Winifred Holt, who organized the New York State Association for the Blind, is working in Paris in the interests of the committee to teach blinded soldiers to carry on their occupations.

Joseph H. Choate, who is president of the committee, made a speech after the second act of the play. After outlining the work that is being done he took occasion to criticise the Administration's foreign policy.

"It must be regretfully stated," said Mr. Choate, "that the American Government has done nothing very much. We have been writing a lot of notes to the warring nations concerning the violation of international law, but they have been the kind that have never gone to protest because, like the old time greenbacks, they have never been redeemable at any particular time. We wish that our Government had done more than this."

Mr. Choate made an appeal for funds which resulted in subscriptions amounting to nearly $5,000. Mrs. H. L. Satterlee contributed $1,000 of this amount. The total proceeds of the day and evening were $10,000.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt is secretary of the Committee for Men Blinded in Battle, which has its headquarters at 17 East Thirty-eighth street.

Church Women Get the Vote.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 30.—At its annual election last night the members of Grace Episcopal Church decided to grant women members of the parish the right to vote at church elections. It is believed the local church is the first in the diocese to ratify the amendment voted at the recent session in New York.

Libel Charges Dismissed.

On the recommendation of District Attorney Perkins Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday dismissed an indictment for criminal libel against Max Eastman and Arthur Young. Both were connected with a publication called the *Masses* and it was charged that they had libelled the Associated Press in a cartoon.

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MONTCLAIR STRICT ON MARRIAGE LAW

Several Applicants Have Failed to Get Licenses, Health Board Reports.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 30.—It was announced to-day by the Montclair Board of Health that several applicants for marriage licenses have recently failed to obtain them owing to inability to meet requirements of the State law. There is no local marriage license law, so the board explains it should not be criticised by any one who fails to obtain a license.

The board explains that the present marriage license law is a safeguard against the runaway marriage of minors; against the marriage of persons who are under the influence of drugs or liquors; against the marriage of the feebleminded and epileptic persons and against the marriage of certain other persons who should not be married. For this reason the Montclair health authorities urge that the marriage license law be upheld even by those who consider it an unnecessary piece of red tape. Licenses were refused by the Montclair authorities for the following reasons:

1. In case of previously married persons the attempt has been made to remarry when only the preliminary divorce decree has been granted.

2. Couples have come to Montclair from out of the State and have failed to be properly identified. If the applicant for a license does not know any one in Montclair he cannot obtain a license in this town.

3. Persons under age have attempted to get married without the knowledge of their parents.

The Board of Health announces that there is much ignorance as to the requirements of the New Jersey marriage license law. The license must be obtained in the municipality in which the bride lives if she lives in the State, and if she lives out of the State it must be obtained in the municipality in which the bridegroom lives, if he lives in the State. If both of the contracting parties live outside of the State and the marriage is to take place in New Jersey the license must be obtained in the municipality in which the marriage is to take place.

OLD THUMB TO NOSE INSULT PUNISHABLE

Court Cites History in Ruling That Twiddling Fingers Warrants a Fine.

WARNS AGAINST OFFENCE

It is disorderly conduct and an action subject to fine for any one to put his thumb to his nose and twiddle his fingers in the direction of any one who doesn't please him.

That was what Morris Gerstenfeld of 553 Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, learned from Magistrate Naumer in the Flatbush police court after he had indulged in the thumb and nose practice toward John Shannon, a broker, who had incurred his enmity. He was fined $2.

Gerstenfeld appealed Magistrate Naumer's decision to Kings County Judge Robert H. Roy and in an altogether entertaining opinion Judge Roy sustained the decision. Gerstenfeld and Shannon, neighbors, had had a difference regarding some subject and to relieve his feelings Gerstenfeld fell into the way of greeting Shannon each morning as they met on the sidewalk with his thumb and twiddling fingers. Finally Shannon entered a complaint against Gerstenfeld. But listen to Judge Roy:

"Dr. Holmes, that delightful wit and philosopher of a former generation, remarks that there are a good many symbols that are more expressive than words.

"In the Knickerbocker History of New York we read that when William the Testy sent an expedition to treat with belligerent Powers the Ambassadors who accompanied the expedition demanded the surrender of the fortress. In reply the Wachtmeester applied the thumb of his right hand to the end of his nose and the thumb of his left hand to the little finger of the right, and spreading each hand like a fan made a flourish with his fingers.

"No breach of the peace ensued, but this was apparently owing to the fact that the Ambassador was ignorant of the significance of the Wachtmeester's salutation. It is, however, recorded that the practice became widespread and that up to the author's day the thumb to the nose and the fingers in the air is apt to be a reply made by tenants to their landlord when called upon for any long arrears of rent.

"The practice still persists and is not limited to tenants who are indisposed to pay their rent. Among boys it serves as a harmless vent for injured feelings which lack the proper vocabulary to relieve themselves through audible speech. But when boys become men they should put away childish things.

"In the case at bar the circumstances attending the enactment of the nasal and digit drama aforesaid tend to show a design to engender strife.

"Moreover the defendant had committed the same offence toward the complaining witness on previous occasions, thus indicating a determination to annoy him to the limit of patient endurance.

"Under the circumstances disclosed I am satisfied the Magistrate was fully warranted in reaching the conclusion he arrived at and I therefore affirm the conviction."

State Canals Closed for Season.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Gen. Wotherspoon, State Superintendent of Public Works, gave notice to-day that navigation on the canal system of the State would close at 12 o'clock to-night. Gen. Wotherspoon says that approximately 1,900,000 tons of freight were transported over the canal.

MILLION FOR CHARITY SPENT ON LAW SUITS

Bulk of $2,000,000 Hunt Estate Absorbed in Paying for Litigations.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of John W. Hunt, who died December 11, 1910, and left the bulk of his estate of nearly $2,000,000 for the foundation of a school for orphans and a home for aged men and women in Georgia, indicates that the expected gift of more than $1,000,000 for the school will not be realized.

The report, which was filed yesterday, shows that the corporation to be formed by the executors and trustees to carry out Mr. Hunt's wishes has not been organized, and that the bulk of the estate will be absorbed in meeting the expenses of litigation and paying bequests and settlements due to lawsuits. There were two actions, one of which was brought by the heirs at law to set aside the charitable bequest on the ground that it is invalid. The other suit was a divorce action brought by the decedent against Mrs. Bessie H. Hunt in Kings county.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Hunt got an interlocutory decree against his wife, but before a final decree had been entered she asked permission to introduce testimony showing that her husband had been guilty of improper acts himself. Mr. Hunt died before the application was decided and the courts decided subsequently that Mrs. Hunt had a right to offer this evidence.

The litigation was settled through the payment of $250,000 to Mrs. Hunt and $350,000 to the heirs-at-law, both sums to be taken from the residuary bequest.

The report shows that Mr. Hunt's estate in New York amounted to $324,020, and of this amount the sum due to the proposed institution in Georgia was $117,541. In addition Mr. Hunt owned a half interest, valued at $800,000, in the Hotel Southland in Dallas, Tex., and was the sole owner of the Hotel Angelus in Los Angeles, Cal., worth $1,000,000.

John Nicolson of counsel for the Hunt estate said in an affidavit that the entire estate, with the exception of the Hotel Angelus, would be consumed in paying the legacies and expenses, and that a large part of the proceeds of this property would also be required. He said the executors had made repeated efforts to sell the Los Angeles hotel at less than its fair value, but had failed.

WOMAN'S ESTATE DWINDLES.

Mrs. Carolyn P. Morgan Left Less Than Million, Papers Show.

An application to the Surrogate yesterday to determine whether Mrs. Carolyn P. Morgan, who died August 4, 1914, at Morristown, N. J., was a resident of New York or Washington, D. C., disclosed that although Mrs. Morgan inherited an estate estimated at several million dollars from her husband, David P. Morgan, in 1886, it is now worth less than $1,000,000.

The papers filed yesterday show that while the executors under Mrs. Morgan's will contend that she was a resident of Washington, the New York transfer tax officials insist that she was a resident of New York city, having bought the house at 70 Park avenue, appraised at $87,500. Rudolph H. Kissell, son-in-law of Mrs. Morgan, testified that her home was in Washington.

The schedule of Mrs. Morgan's property shows that she had a personal estate of $397,630 in addition to real estate here and in other States. She had an imitation pearl and diamond necklace and imitation pearl earrings. Mrs. Morgan left her estate to her children.

INDUSTRIAL BOARD BLAMED FOR DEATHS

Jury in Candy Factory Fire Case Censures State Commission.

GOVERNOR TO GET REPORT

Censure of the State Industrial Commissioners, who are held indirectly responsible for the heavy loss of life in the Diamond candy factory fire, was the feature of the findings handed yesterday to Coroner Wagner by the jury which took up the fire investigation three weeks ago. Fault was found too with a condition which permits the Commissioners to saddle the State with personal expense bills.

The report, covering fourteen typewritten pages, is particularly severe with Commissioner James M. Lynch, whose duty it was to look after factory buildings. All five of the Commissioners were criticised for ignorance of the law, and three—Lynch, Wiard and Rogers—for "joy riding" in department automobiles. The findings follow:

1. We find the Industrial Commission is inefficient and guilty of neglect because of its failure to enact proper rules or regulations to safeguard the people who are employed in factories of five stories in height.

2. We find the former industrial board of the Department of Labor was guilty of gross neglect because of its failure to enact proper rules or regulations from April 7, 1914, to May 1, 1915, to safeguard the people who were employed in factories of five stories in height.

3. We find Jeremiah J. Flood, the chief inspector, is ignorant of his duties, inefficient and unfit to occupy the position he holds.

4. We find that violations referred to Counsel Frederick H. Cunningham have not been properly and promptly prosecuted, especially those with reference to fire exits and fireproofing of stairways.

5. We find that at the end of the fiscal year 1915, in the first district, 10,650 factories were not inspected out of a total of 35,900; that out of 4,582 violations issued with reference to additional means of exit only 246 were complied with.

6. We find that payments of about $24,000 a year by the State for meals and hotel charges to the members of the Industrial Commission while in New York city and for meals for the inspectors, supervising inspectors and assistant chief inspectors in New York city is unwarranted and should be prohibited.

Findings and evidence will be forwarded to Gov. Whitman and State Comptroller Travis.

LAST HAND WORTH DOUBLE.

Workman Can Recover for Total Disability, Court Rules.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Loss of a hand by a workman who previously had suffered the amputation of his other hand constitutes total disability under the workmen's compensation law, as originally drafted, the Court of Appeals held in a decision handed down to-day.

Under the ruling Jacob Schwab, an employee of the Emporium Forestry Company of Conifer, N. Y., can recover as for total disability. A recent amendment of the compensation law provides for the consideration of such injuries by themselves in determining compensation.

THE MARRIAGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

"War Orders"

The interesting question presents itself as to the effect that the cessation of war orders will have upon American industry. Far-reaching and almost revolutionary changes have been wrought in American business methods, problems seemingly impossible of solution have been solved, and the end of the war bids fair to find us in a position of absolute industrial independence.

We have learned to do things that we never knew how to do before; we have created organizations of 100% efficiency, where we were previously content with far less; we have learned what economy means, both in the home and in the factory or store.

Our industries have benefited from the impetus given to general business by the war orders; and even when these shall have been completed there will be our rapidly strengthening volume of domestic trade to care for, together with an enormous demand from abroad for our manufactures.

The national banks of the country, as the Harriman National Bank, which, as may be recalled, was the first applicant for membership in the Federal Reserve System, have behind them to-day a financial tower of strength represented by Federal Reserves in gold alone exceeding $320,000,000. The Harriman National Bank's share in these reserves is for the use of its customers as they may need the accommodation, always, of course, subject to their responsibility, their business and their balances.

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