DRASTIC ORDERS TO CLEAN UP THE CITY

Police Given Specific Instructions by Major Sylvester and District Attorney Wilson.

(Continued from First Page.)

be no delay in taking action as soon as the facts are before me.

Warns Police To Act.

"I have been District Attorney here for four years. I make this as a suggestion that is worthy of your every effort. My experience has shown that the crimes against girls and young women that have been prosecuted by my office had their inception in motion picture shows, Chinese restaurants, and restaurants which serve liquor to women. It is to these places that men who prey on girls go. Watch them closely."

District Attorney Wilson's instructions to the police officials were given this morning in the office of Major Richard Sylvester. All precinct captains, inspectors, and others were present. Assistant District Attorneys Ralph Given and Reginald Huidekoper were also present.

Mr. Wilson said that the Kenyon bill meant a great change in the policy of the police in handling the social evil.

"But it doesn't change the criminal laws. It provides for a civil action by injunction. The primary duty to enforce the Kenyon law falls upon the District Attorney. The old laws are still in force. This does not repeal them. I want to say right here that, so far as my office is concerned, the prosecution of persons engaged in the social evil is to be as vigorous as it can be made."

Civil Proceedings To Follow.

Mr. Wilson's instructions were that every apartment, dwelling, and small hotel under suspicion be closely and continuously watched. If the police get sufficient evidence for criminal action, well and good. If they did not, proceedings would be under the Kenyon bill. He also explained that, where criminal action was taken against the persons actually engaged in the traffic, civil proceedings would immediately follow under the Kenyon bill.

In reply to questions by some of the captains, Mr. Wilson said that he thought a good way to get evidence against places under suspicion would be to follow the women who went to these houses, and if it was found that they went to a hotel, apartment, or dwelling with two or more different men, it would be sufficient to proceed against the owner of the property by injunction.

Will Be No Delay.

"The success or failure of this law depends in a large part on the activity of the police in placing before me the evidence they have against suspected places. I want to say that if cases should be found where the police, because of the fact that their identity is known, should be unable to get the necessary evidence, we can call upon the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to aid us."

Mr. Wilson said he believed the law was constitutional. He asserted that any attempt to have a test case made would be welcomed, but that such action would not stay proceedings against others.

"Pending the decision of the higher courts," he continued, "I want to say no matter how long it may take, every new case will be promptly filed and acted upon. Enforcement of the law will not be stayed by any such means.

"If a place can be proceeded against civilly under this new law, the occupants can be proceeded against criminally, so that we will go ahead just the same."

Mr. Wilson said that he presumed every captain knew of the address of one or more places of a suspicious character in his precinct, and that he wanted such addresses immediately.

"After several bills in equity have been filed and it becomes generally known that the district attorney and the superintendent of police are going to enforce the law, no matter whom it may affect, we are going to find that property owners and real estate agents will be double sure before leasing any property. I think we can count on their co-operation in keeping women of the underworld from their properties."

Directions To Police.

Mr. Wilson had it called to his attention that certain women were reported to have leased apartments and given their telephone numbers to former patrons. The police say they have these telephone numbers, and that the places are being watched.

It was made plain by Mr. Wilson and Major Sylvester that captains of the precincts are to bend every energy to stamp out the vice evil in their respective precincts. Both the superintendent of police and the istrict Attorney regard the so-called "red light" district dead issues, and feel that the responsibility of rigidly enforcing the law lies in the directions heretofore mentioned.

In printed instructions given out to the police today Major Sylvester says:

"As heretofore directed by the Major and Superintendent, in precincts where known suspicious houses have or do exist, you will effectually close the same.

"You will use every endeavor to learn where the parties who may have occupied such premises have removed to, and make due record of the same.

"After conferring with the several members of your respective commands, you will investigate all places where it is suspected that the law is violated, with a view of having formal complaint lodged against such persons and premises, if the facts so justify.

"All localities shall be carefully observed with a view of ascertaining whether the laws heretofore mentioned are being in any manner violated.

"In brief, the police will co-operate with the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and bring to light and pursue any and all cases covered by the pre-existing laws or by the Kenyon act, looking to the cleaning of this jurisdiction and the elimination of the social evil.

What Managers Say.

In his efforts to carry out the suggestion of District Attorney Wilson, Major Sylvester will meet with the full co-operation of the managers of the leading moving picture theaters of the city. Theatrical men promptly declared they would put themselves out to give the police any aid possible.

"For the past four years we have watched carefully over our houses," said A. Brylawski, treasurer and general manager of the Cosmos and Casino Theaters. "We have given instructions to all of our employes that if they see either men or women endeavoring to attract undue attention to themselves, to request them to leave the theater. With such a system in effect, we do not fear any trouble in connection with the Kenyon law, or its enforcement. We shall be only too glad to lend any help possible to the police."

Guy Barrett, manager of Crandall's Theater, Ninth and E streets northwest, said:

"We keep a sharp lookout for both men and women who are inclined to attract through their conduct particular attention. The enforcement of our rules in the past has been in line with the proposal of the police, and we shall be very glad to assist them in their duties."

W. E. Bowman, business manager of the American, the new theater at Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue, which will open its doors to the public next Monday remarked: "I can assure Major Sylvester that we will do everything possible to assist him."

The method adopted in bringing about a test of the Kenyon red light law will be to reopen two of the houses, which have been closed up since President Wilson signed the red light bill. One house will be on Ohio avenue or C street south of Pennsylvania; the other will be on Delaware avenue southwest. In order to test the law against owner and tenant of the building, one of the houses will be opened at the direction of the man who owns the property, and the other at the direction of one of the women proprietresses. Attorney Robert E. Miller, who will represent the defendants in these test cases, refused to make public the names of the persons who will figure in the test case.

"It will be necessary to close up these places after we open them by equity proceedings," he says. "Prosecution under the Kenyon act is a civil proceeding. The inmates of the houses we will open tonight cannot be arrested because there is no law under which the arrest can be made."

Major Sylvester takes exception to this statement.

"If any houses are opened up tonight the inmates will be arrested."

United States Attorney Clarence R. Wilson also declares emphatically that the Kenyon law does not repeal the bed law.

An early test of this question, as well as that of the constitutionality of the Kenyon law, is promised.

Some "Gym Dandy" Stunts Planned by Girls for the Y. W. C. A. Circus.

Parade of Performers and Clowns Numbering Fifty to Precede Big Show.

By EDITH LOBERT.

The elephant's hind legs went searching for a pair of scissors. The front legs were wandering down the hall in search of stuffing for the trunk.

No, this isn't a nightmare superinduced by rinktum diddy.

It's only a scene in the "props" room at the Y. W. C. A. these nights, where more than two score of girls are preparing for the annual circus to be given Wednesday in the gymnasium.

The calico makings of a giant boa constrictor lay curled up on an ironing board, while a busy little Betty at the sewing machine sewed up the back seam of the burlap rhinoceros.

Over at another corner a yard or two of yellow giraffe's neck was being modeled into shape. "He'll look a lot better when we get the brown spots painted on him," his architect explained.

Down the hallway came the echoes of "The Old Oaken Bucket" chorus.

An Adapted Chorus.

It went something like this:

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of the circus,
When all the dear gym girls present them to view;
The peanuts, the popcorn, the clowns and the music
And every loved trick which my infancy knew.
The big roaring lion, the giraffe that stood by it,
The nice big white bear that we all love so well;
The pink lemonade and the glass that stood by it
Most as good as the bucket that hung in the well."

That's only one of the musical events of the evening. A five-piece band will supplement the program whenever music seems necessary.

There will be tight-rope walkers, handcuff tricks, a white bear and a black bear, a gypsy camp, a lightning artist, "Sweet Marie in Normandy," Hoge's South American troupe, and all sorts of gymdandy stunts.

A delegation of girls has been visiting the Zoo pretty regularly the last few days to get pointers on the general plans and outlines of wild beasts.

Miss Helen Wyman, physical director, who has charge of the performance, assigned one of the girls to be a rhinoceros.

Went To Zoo.

"She seemed very much pleased with the idea, and made a special trip to the Zoo to find out what the beast looks like," said Miss Wyman. "But she came back very much discouraged."

"I can't be a rhinoceros," she reported. "It's too fat." She had been inspecting the hippopotamus.

A parade of all the performers who will number about fifty, including the clowns, will take place at 7:30 o'clock, in the gymnasium and through the halls of the building. This parade, the management announces, will positively take place, rain or shine.

Among the gymn dandy stunts will be the Quaker dance by Miss Kathleen Lawson; tight rope walking, Miss Clara Fultz; elephant, Misses Jennie Keely and Mildred Grimsley; giraffe, Misses Grace Rosenbaum and Sarah McNeely; white bear, Miss Helen Sherman; black bear, Miss Amy Treat; trainer, Miss Grace Walsh; Mutt, Miss Eleanor Taylor; Jeff, Miss Myrtle Smith; rhinoceros, Misses Ellen Ryan and Jennie Desmond; lion, Miss Kate Desmond; drum major of the band, Miss Gladys Calley.

NO SECRET PROCESS TO EXTRACT RADIUM

Americans Fail Through Lack of Experience, Says Mme. Curie's Assistant.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Andre Begierne, engaged in research work in Mme. Curie's laboratory, denied the existence of secret process for extracting radium. Owing to the careful guarding of which in Europe, it has been stated that American factories are unable to extract sufficient radium from the ore to permit them to pay European prices.

"All that is known concerning the handling of radium," said Mr. Debierne, "may be learned by anyone supplying sufficient references. At present there are no Americans among some fifteen pupils studying under Mme. Curie, but several Americans, notably Prof. Duan, of Boston, a member of the cancer commission, spent some time working with Mme. Curie.

"The real secret of extracting radium is science in its handling, and if American factories fail to show satisfactory results it is chiefly because the industry is new. The same thing happened in Europe at first. I know of several houses which at the beginning of operations lost enormous sums of money which they only now are beginning to recoup after many years of work. Almost all the experts at these factories come from Mme. Curie's laboratories and know no more than any American or student of other nationality who takes the trouble to learn radium's intricacies.

Is Delicate Process.

"Extracting radium is such a delicate process that even after leaving the Curie laboratory and all the facts concerning the extraction are known it takes years of experience to make the operators sufficiently expert to detect and prevent losses liable to occur during the various processes. There is nothing to prevent American factories catching up and surpassing those of Europe if sufficient study is devoted to radium to make the operators expert.

"In regard to what will be the effect on the radium market if the United States withdraws radium producing lands, I am unable to say. As far as the Curie Institute is concerned the project will not greatly affect us, for the quantity we consume is very small compared with other institutions.

"The last radium we bought was from Barlow Willmarth some two years ago. We have bought nothing since. The high price of radium is, in my opinion, not due to the manufacturers or consumers, but to the prices asked by the sellers.

"It is possible that Mr. Willmarth is on his way to Europe to get in touch with the conditions of the radium market in Europe, but I have not seen him."

In Poor Health.

M. Debierne says Mme. Curie is still in very poor health, despite the dangerous operation of a couple of years ago, which it was hoped would cure her.

"Mme. Curie is suffering from a curious inflammation of the kidney. Sometimes for periods she is completely struck down. So far, except for these methods, she has been able to keep up her work, but she economizes her strength as far as possible by seeing no one. The thought has crossed our mind that Mme. Curie's affection may have something to do with her radium work, but we have no means of verifying such a supposition.

"The new Curie Institute, near the Sorbonne, is now almost ready. Mme. Curie looks forward to the removal there in a couple of months, where she will be able to conduct experiments in more comfortable surroundings.

"Concerning the work on which Mme. Curie is now engaged I am able to say nothing. Mme. Curie has made a rule not to speak of the object of her experiments until there is a complete realization, and she can make these known first through scientific channels."

GOVERNESS BALKS AT DIGGING WORMS

Not Part of Work, Says English Woman, and Judge Upholds Her Contention.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Governesses in England seem to be required to do almost everything from sewing on buttons to guiding small charges through the mazes of primary French, but the dry records of the courts revealed a governess this week who objected to doing at least one duty imposed by her employers—digging up earthworms for the delectation of the six-year-old boy.

This independent governess, Miss Gertrude Maconwell, sued Dr. Sedgwick, of Kingston, for $17.75 (which, by the way, was what she received for a month's services). Miss Maconwell said that Mrs. Sedgwick believed her boy showed indications of being a naturalist, and it was essential that he should have somebody who could lead him in that direction. "He always showed a preference for butterflies and beetles, and I could tell him about those, but I don't think it was part of my duty as a nursery governess to dig up worms and put the squirming things on a hook."

The judge thought the plaintiff was right about earthworms and awarded her the sum she asked for.

The Cautious Wooer.

Cosmo Hamilton, the successful English novelist, said at a dinner in Chicago:

"A friend of mine—a young nobleman of great wealth—came to me one morning and said diffidently:

"'I say, Hamilton, would you mind dashing me off a little poem to send to a girl on her birthday?

"'What kind of a poem?' I asked.

"'Oh, something sweet and pretty. But,' he added, cautiously, 'don't lay it on too thick, you know; for I'm rather—er—rather a parti, and, of course, I don't want to—er—commit myself, or lay myself open to breach of promise.'

"'Oh, look here,' said I, 'you don't want an author to draw up these verses for you—you want a lawyer.'"—Ex.

Sweet Innocent.

Mrs. Youngbride (to butcher)—I want two pounds of beefsteak, and have it rare, please.—Boston Transcript.

LOCAL AND NEW YORK FINANCIAL NEWS

RAILWAY COMPANY ISSUES ADVANCE

Preferred Stock Is Exception to Upward Trend of Common Shares and Bonds.

By GEORGE H. GALL.

All of the Washington Railway securities, including Potomac Consolidated 5's, but with the exception of the Railway preferred stock, advanced in price in the trading on the local stock exchange today.

The Railway 4 per cents brought 81¾ for two $500 bonds; 81⅞ for another, and 82 for a fourth. Two $1,000 bonds sold at 81½. The first sale of $2,000 of the consolidated bonds were at 100¼, and after call, 100⅜ was paid for a block of $3,000.

Only three shares of Railway common sold on call, at 90, but after call a ten-share lot sold for 90½, another at 90¾, and fifteen more shares at 91. The preferred stock sold on a scale down from 85½, which was paid for five shares, to 85¼, the price of ten shares. In all, ninety shares of the preferred were sold.

Two $1,000 Capital Traction bonds sold at 108 after a $500 bond had sold at an eighth less. A $1,000 Telephone bond sold at 105. The only other transaction was the sale of six shares of Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company at 189.

Bank clearings for the month of January in Washington made a better showing than was made in the rest of the country. Washington's clearings were $34,554,011, as compared with $33,871,025 in January a year ago, an increase of 2 per cent. The figures for the whole country show a loss of 0.3 per cent. Only two sections of the country showed gains, the Southern, 1.9 per cent., and the Central Western, 2.7 per cent, according to R. G. Dun & Co.'s tabulation.

Bradstreets' draws attention to the fact that January clearings usually total a large aggregate and that this year it made no exception to the rule. Clearings at all cities for the month, it reports, were the largest for a year past, and only a shade under January, 1913.

U. S. RANKS BELOW SERVIA FOR CANNON

Startling Facts Revealed in Debate on Army Bill in Senate This Afternoon.

An appropriation of $900,000 to purchase mountain, field, and siege cannon alone would not increase the number of cannon ofthe United States Army above the grade of the armies of Bulgaria and Servia, Senator Bryan declared in a sharp debate over the fortifications appropriations bill this afternoon.

Senator Sheppard attacked the increase of this particular appropriation from $450,000 to $900,000.

Replying Bryan declared that the number of cannon per thousand men in the United States Army—3.16—was less than in any other first class army in the world.

"It takes time to manufacture these guns," he said, "and though we could quickly raise our army from 76,000 men, its strength, to 500,000 men, we would not have mobile cannon enough to equip them."

Senator Simmons called attention to the statement that it would take two years to make enough powder to supply the army, whereupon Senator Warren pointed out that powder and guns could not be imported, as they would be contraband.

"Are we going to prevent our entire army from being effective for a paltry million or two, or three?" he asked. "I do not believe there is going to be any war, but we have spent huge sums for the army to be prepared for war, and it is the part of wisdom to spend the small amount necessary to make that army complete."

"Even Mexico has more cannon of the type in question—ones that can be moved quickly from one field to another—than the United States," Senator Smoot declared. "I believe that if economy is absolutely necessary it would be wiser to build less battleships, or to decrease the size of the army, than to make it impossible for our army to fight because of lack of ammunition."

"Sixty-five cents out of every dollar spent by this Government," said Senator Ashurst, "is spent in preparation for war, results of past wars, and buying materials for wars which we delude ourselves are going to occur."

Davis' Alaska Painting Exhibit to Be Continued

Public interest in the work of Leonard M. Davis, the "palette-knife artist," is so strong here, that the exhibition of his Alaska paintings, executed solely with a palette-knife, will be continued for another week at the Hubbard Memorial Hall, Avenue of the Presidents and M street northwest.

The exhibition of Mr. Davis's paintings, being held at the Hubard Memorial Hall, was originally scheduled for two weeks, but in order to satisfy the demand of local art lovers, the pictures will be on view for the rest of this week.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, has been much interested in Mr. Davis's work, which has also enjoyed a vogue in the official and diplomatic circles of the capital. The daily attendance at the exhibit for the past two weeks has been estimated at 2,000 people.

The lecture on "Sorolla," by Prof. Leigh Hunt, of the City College, New York, scheduled for omorrow night at the New Masonic auditorium, has been postponed. In its place, however, photographs of the paintings of Sorolla, the Spanish painter, will be shown in the art gallery of the Public Library.

Taken for Chauffeur, His Indignation Rose

"I became indignant when he asked me if I was a chauffeur," explained George H. Chandlee, a patent attorney, to Judge Mullowny, in the Police Court today, when he resisted two violations of the traffic regulations. Mr. Chandlee was arrested by R. H. Mansfield, a policeman, for failing to have lights on his automobile, and not having a permit to operate the car. He was seevrely criticised by Judge Mullowny for permitting his indignation to arise, and was fined $1 for failing to have a permit to operate an automobile.

Washington Stocks.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
U. S. Reg. 2's	98⅝	99¼
U. S. Coupon 2's	98⅝	99⅝
U. S. Reg. 3's	102¼	103¼
U. S. Coupon 3's	102¼	...
U. S. Reg. 4's	111⅝	112⅝
U. S. Coupon 4's	111½	...
GAS BONDS.		
Georgetown Gas 5's	104	...
Wash. Gas 5's	106¾	108
Col. Gas & Elec. 5's	72	74
Col. Gas & Elec. Deb. 5's	45	55
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Cap. Traction R. R. 5's	100⅞	108
Anacostia & Potomac 5's	98	...
City & Sub. 5's	100¼	...
Columbia R. R. 5's	100	...
Col. R. R. 6's	100	...
Metropolitan R. R. 5's	105	107
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4's	81	82
Wash. Alex. & Mt. V. 5's	89	94
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Potomac Elec. Cons. 5's	100¼	100½
Potomac Elec. Lt. 5's	106	107½
C. & P. Telephone 5's	104	105
Amer. Tel. & Tela. 4's	90	...
Amer. Tel. & Tela. 4½'s	90	...
Wash. Market 5's, 1927	98	103
Wash. Market 5's, 1947	93	103
W. M. Cold Storage 5's	98	103
N. & W. Steamboat 5's	104	105
Riggs Realty 5's (Long)	101½	101⅝
Riggs Realty 5's (Short)	100½	101½
PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.		
Capital Traction	110	112
Wash. Ry. & Elec., com.	90	94
Wash. Ry. & Elec., pfd.	88½	89½
N. & W. Steamboat	186	220
Washington Gas	82¼	83¼
Georgetown Gas	100	...
Eastern Light & Fuel	120	...
Columbia Gas & Elec.	12¾	13
Amer. Tel. & Telegr.	120	...
TYPE MACHINE STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler	215⅝	217
Lanston	83⅝	85
MINING STOCKS.		
Greene Cananea	40	...
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
American Nat. Bank	163½	165
Capital Nat. Bank	205	...
Columbia Nat. Bank	250	...
Commercial Nat. Bank	185	190
District Nat. Bank	143½	150
Far. & Mech. Nat. Bank	240	...
Federal Nat. Bank	135½	...
Lincoln Nat. Bank	162	...
Metropolitan Nat. Bank	188	195
Riggs Nat. Bank	550	600
Second Nat. Bank	161	169
Nat. Bank of Wash.	240	243
TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.		
American Sec. & Trust	295	300
Nat. Saving & Trust	365	...
Union Trust	123½	133½
Wash. Loan & Trust	225	...
Continental Trust	117	120
SAVINGS BANK STOCKS.		
Home Savings	375	...
Bank of Com. & Sav.	18	...
East Wash. Sav. Bank	15½	16
FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Arlington Fire Insurance	12⅝	12⅞
Corcoran Fire Insurance	80	...
Firemen's Fire Insurance	19	21
Ger. Amer. Fire Ins.	300	...
Nat. Union Fire Ins.	5½	8
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Columbia Title Insurance	5	7
Real Estate Title Ins.	85	...
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Chapin Sacks	175	200
D. C. Paper Mfg. Co.	154	...
Grapho Com.	25	...
Grapho pfd.	60	...
Merch. Trans. & Storage	110	120
Security Storage	188	...
Washington Market	20	...

Today's Sales on The Local Exchange

Capital Traction 5's, $500@107¾, $1,000@108, $1,000@108.

Washington Railway and Electric 4's, $500@81¾, $1,000@81½, $500@81¾, $1,000@81½.

Potomac Consolidated 5's, $1,000@100¼, $1,000@100⅜.

Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5's, $1,000@105.

Washington Railway and Electric, common, $9@90.

Washington Railway and Electric, pfd., 5@88½, 25@89, 25@89¾, 25@88½, 10@88¼.

Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 6@189.

After call:

Washington Railway and Electric, 4's, $500@81½, $500@82.

Potomac Consolidated 5's, $3,000@100¼.

Washington Railway and Electric common, 10@90½, 10@90¾, 15@91.

Wholesale Produce Market

EGGS—(Quotations furnished by Golden & Co.)—Nearby, fresh, 29@30c per doz.; Southern, 26@28c per doz.

CHEESE—(Quotations furnished by Golden & Co.)—New York, new, 19c per lb.; flat, 19c per lb.

BUTTER—(Quotations furnished by Golden & Co.)—Eligin print, 304c per lb.; tub, 29½c per lb.; process, 25@26c per lb.

LIVE POULTRY—(Quotations furnished by Krey, Price & Co.)—Hens, 16@17c per lb.; roosters, 10c per lb.; turkeys, 20@22c per lb.; spring chickens, 20@22c per lb.; ducks, 15@16c per lb.

DRESSED POULTRY—(Quotations by Krey, Price & Co.)—Turkeys, 22@25c per lb.; chickens, 18@22c per lb.; hens, 17@18c per lb.; ducks, 16@20c per lb.; geese, 15@16c per lb.; Dressed Pork—Choice light, 11c per lb.; medium, 10c per lb.; stags and sows, 7@8c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—(Quotations furnished by Taylor Wade)—California oranges $3.00@3.50 per box; lemons, $4.50 per box; Florida grapefruit, $3.75@4.00 per box; apples, $4.50@6.00 per bbl.; $2.50 per crate.

VEGETABLES—(Quotations furnished by Taylor Wade)—Potatoes, $2.25@2.50 per bbl.; onions, Texas, $2 per bbl.; cabbage, $2.00@2.25 per bbl.; lettuce, $2.00@2.50 per basket; beets, $2.00@2.50 per 100 bunches; yams, $2.50@3.00; celery, 50@75c per doz.; squash, $2.00@2.25 per bbl.; kale, per bbl., 75c@$1.00.

LIVE STOCK—(Quotations furnished by Krey, Price & Co.)—Veal calves, choice, 11½c per lb.; medium, 10@11c per lb.; sheep, 4@5c per lb.; lambs, 7@8c per lb.

Receipts of poultry very light and market strong and active at full quotations on all desirable goods.

New York Cotton Market.

Furnished to The Washington Times by A. G. Plant & Co., 1415 G st. N. W.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:15
March	12.12	12.15	12.05	...
May	11.76	11.78	11.71	...

New York Market.

Quotations received by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, Washington Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade, Hibbs Building.

	High.	Low.	1:30 p.m.	Sat. Close
Amalga. Copper	77⅝	76¼	77⅜	75⅝
American Can	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	31
Am. Can, pfd	93	93	93	93
Am., C. & F.	53¼	52	53⅛	51½
Am. Cotton Oil	46⅝	45½	46¼	45¼
Amer. Locomotive	34½	34¼	34⅜	34⅜
Am. Ice Security	27¾	27½	27⅝	27
Amer. Smelting	69	69	69	69
Amer. Sugar & R.	107	107	107	
Am. Tel. & Tel.	121½	121	121	121¼
Amer. Tobacco	249¾	247⅞	247⅞	248¼
Anaconda	37⅝	37¼	37⅜	37⅛
Atchison	98⅞	98¼	98⅜	98¼
Baltimore & Ohio	93½	92	92½	93½
Brooklyn Rpd. Tran.	91⅝	91⅛	91⅞	91⅛
Bethlehem Steel	35⅞	35¼	35¾	
B. F. Goodrich	24½	24¼	24⅛	24½
Cali. Petrol.	29¼	28½	28½	28⅞
Cali. Petrol. pfd	66	66	66	65⅝
Cana. Pacific	218¼	217	217⅜	216¾
Central Leather	31¼	30⅝	31	30½
Chesa. & Ohio	66¼	65¾	65¾	65⅝
Chino Con. Cop.	43⅛	42¾	43¼	42¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	104	103¾	104	105¾
Chi. & Gt. West.	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
Colo. Fuel & Iron	33⅞	33½	33⅞	33¼
Con. Gas	136¾	136	136½	
Corn Products	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅛
Distillers' Sec.	19	18⅞	19	19⅛
Erie	31	30⅞	31	30¼
Gt. Northern, pfd.	133	132½	132⅝	132¾
Illinois Central	110½	110⅜	110½	113
Interboro Met.	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
Interboro Met., pfd.	62	62	62	61½
Inter. Harvester	109	109	109	110
Kan. C. & S. W.	26½	26¼	26¼	26¾
Kan. C. Southern, p.	61¾	61	61¾	61⅜
Lehigh Valley	153¼	151½	152¾	152½
Loose-Wiles, com.	36½	36¼	36½	
Mex. Petrol.	73⅛	72	73⅛	72
M., K. & T.	22¾	22¾	22¾	
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	135	134¼	134½	135¼
Nat. Biscuit, com.	137	137	137	136½
Missouri Pacific	27⅛	27	27⅛	27
N. Y., N. H., & H.	73⅝	73¼	73¼	73⅛
N. Y. Central	91½	89½	90	90¼
Norfolk & Western	104½	104	104¼	104¾
Northern Pacific	116¾	116	116½	116
Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Pennsylvania R. R.	112¾	112¼	112⅜	112¾
Pres. S. Car. com.	43¼	42¾	43	42½
Ray Con. Copper	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	19¾
Reading	168⅜	167¾	167⅞	167⅞
Rock Island	7¼	6	6½	7⅛
Rock Island pfd.	13½	11¾	11¾	12⅝
Southern Pacific	97¾	97¼	97½	97¼
Southern Railway	27⅛	27⅛	27¼	26⅞
Southern Rail. pfd.	83¾	81⅛	81¼	83⅞
Tennessee Copper	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	35¾
Texas & Pacific	16	16	16	
Union Pacific	163⅛	162⅝	162¾	162
Union Pac. pfd.	85¼	85¼	85¼	84⅞
U. S. Realty & Imp.	56	56	56	
U. S. Steel	66¼	65⅛	66	65¼
U. S. Steel, pfd.	111	111	111	
Utah Copper	55⅛	54⅞	55	54⅞
Va.-Car. Chemical	32⅞	31½	31⅞	31½
Wabash, com.	3	3	3	
Wabash, pfd.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Westinghouse Elec.	70¾	70	70¾	70¼
Western Maryland	32	31¾	31¾	32
Woolworth	102⅞	102¼	102¼	101½

BONDS

Atchison Convert. 4's	98¾	98¾	98¾	98⅞
Balt. & Ohio Gen. 4's	95½	95½	95½	95½
Brook. R. T., Con., 4's	91¼	91¼	91¼	
C., B. & Q., Joint, 4's	97½	97	97	97¼
C., R. I. & Pac., 4's	44	42⅞	42¼	44¼
Penna. Con. 3½'s, 1915	99	98⅞	99	99⅛
Inter. Met., 4½'s	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Northern Pacific 4's	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	96
Southern Railway 5's	105¾	105½	105¾	105½
Union Pacific Con. 4's	92¾	92½	92¾	92
U. S. Steel, 2d 5's	102¾	102¼	102½	102⅛

New York Curb Market.

Furnished to The Washington Times by Harriman & Co., New York; G. E. Chipman, manager local branch, Colorado building.

	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo American Oil	17	17½
Atlanta Goldfield	15	10
Bay State Gas	¼	⅜
Braden Copper	7⅞	7⅞
British Col. Copper	3½	3⅝
International Rubber	9	10
Cobalt Lake	65	70
Greene-Cananea	40½	42
Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅞
La Rose Con.	1⅝	1¾
Manhattan Transit	1	1¼
McKinley-Darragh	1⅛	1¼
Nipissing Mines	6¼	6⅜
Ohio Copper	⅝	½
Standard Oil of N. J.	421	425
Tonopah Belmont	8	8¼
Tonopah Mng. of Nevada	6⅞	7
Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅜
United Cigar Stores	92¼	92½
Yukon Gold	2¼	2½
Goldfield	1½	1⅝
Jim Butler	1¼	1⅜
Standard Oil subs	350	...

Chicago Grain Market.

Furnished to The Washington Times by A. G. Plant & Co., 1415 G st. N. W.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:15
Wheat.				
July	89⅛	89⅛	89	89
May	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Corn—				
July	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
May	66	66⅛	66	66⅛

Former Miss Gaynor Has Attack of Appendicitis

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 9.—Physicians attending Mrs. Ralph Isham, formerly Miss Marion Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor of New York, today declared she is improving after an appendicitis attack.

They are hopeful of avoiding an operation. She has had several attacks in recent years, but this has been the most severe.

FINANCIAL

1809 THE PATHFINDER 1914

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We desire your business account. Liberal accommodations to business men and corporations, consistent with safe business principles. Capital, surplus, and stockholders' liability amounting to nearly $3,000,000. Liquid assets of some $4,000,000 in bonds, notes, and cash.

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The National Bank of Washington

7th and Louisiana Ave. N. W.

DOWNWARD TREND OF STOCKS CHECKED

Opening Is Strong and Advances Are General, But Rock Island Breaks Again.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The stock market had a decidedly strong opening today and the general trend during the morning was upward. The opening strength carried with it the weak Rock Island issues, but on a later break of these to new low levels there were some recessions. The copper producers' statement at 12.30 showing a decrease of 4,142,182 pounds in stocks was followed by a sharp advance in Amalgamated Copper. The other copper stocks also were strong. Copper advanced to 77¾. There was good buying in Tennessee Copper on a rumor of an increase in the dividend at the April meeting. London bought Steel and the stock advanced about a point. Union Pacific and Reading also gained about a point each.

After the opening advance in the Rock Island issues the common broke to a new low, 6¼; the preferred went down to 115⅝, and the bonds touched 42⅞. New York Central was only temporarily affected by the general advance and then slumped to 89¾. Lehigh Valley also went off a point. Norfolk and Western, Western Maryland, Soo Line, and Southern Railway preferred were soft.

Mexican Petroleum continued to advanced, going up to 73⅝. Texas Oil advanced nearly 2 points, but receded, holding a gain of about ½.

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has declared the regular dividend of $ per cent and 2 per cent extra.

Action upon the dividends is expected to be taken at a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway this af