CONGRESS SHAKES WITH FEAR OF SPEECHLESS DAYS

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

the members are rather disciples of St. John Chrysostom, who remarked that he who wounds with the tongue makes a deeper wound than he who wounds with the teeth.

Treated As Luxuries.

But speech-making is after all a luxury. Senators and Representatives treat it as such. They tolerate each other's effusions in a spirit of benevolence inherited from generation after generation of national saviors. Those who are guilty of filling up the Congressional Record with their own modest chronicles of sublimated thought would doubtless be among the first to admit that it could be dispense with—that is, if the other fellow, meaning the man who is getting ready to run in opposition at the next primaries or election day is similarly prohibited from using the printing presses of his native city to annoy a peaceful constituency with arguments for the amelioration of an unreformable Government and the chastisement of a profligate member who voted to spend $2,500 more for a postoffice building in distant California when the brick was many times decayed on the postal headquarters of his own home town.

Many remarkable reforms have been instituted since the war began. Some have been introduced with an unconscious, or rather innocent, attitude that would seem to characterize America's present-day leaders as singularly subtle. Non-essential industries they eliminate not by the direct process of listing the manufacture of pins, for instance, as hardly a war industry, while the fabrication of needles is a munition of the first order, but they reach trades useless to war by indirection. So may it possibly come to pass that the shortage in print paper, which has been gradually affecting even our bulky Sunday journals of yesterday, may conceivably cut down the size of the Congressional Record, or, perchance, cause to be created for that ancient gazette an editor who might combine the functions of condenser or elaborator as the shipments of our modern parchment decrease or increase, respectively.

Official Bulletin Is Praised.

Up at the executive end of Pennsylvania avenue is issued in sprightly fonts of midnight type the Official Bulletin—a condensed, vest pocket edition of the diurnal works of President Wilson and his Cabinet. Long has there been a need on Capitol Hill of something similarly suited to handy reference, even though upon occasion the expansion must needs be to the dignity of overcoat pocket size.

Speechless days by themselves may mean nothing to the average milkman in Omaha or the banker in lower Broadway, both of whom are American citizens, but the era of economy which might thereby be introduced, economy in a product expended so freely and with so little regard heretofore to the Postoffice Department's budget or the Government Printing Office's ink and paper bill, might lead to the further hope that when the days of peace return, extravagance will have become like the war a matter of history—an example of things as they should not be. Whoever is responsible for the shortage of white paper at the Government Printing Office, whether he or the company concerned has a sense of humor or not, must be numbered among the heroic many who have striven hard in the past to save the world from democracy's superfluous utterances.

"GO THE LIMIT," BEST WAR MOTTO, SAYS BARRISTER

The Times has received the following suggestion from Ralph H. Case, a Washington attorney. To replace "Do your bit" with an Americanism, such as Mr. Case offers, seems to have the merit of good sense as well as an element of propriety in voicing what is an undeniable truth that we have got to go the limit to win the war:

By RALPH H. CASE.

Throughout the last three war-mad years England has urged on every son and daughter by the use of that characteristically British slogan, "Do your bit."

The popular use in Great Britain of the expression "do your bit" is doubtless due to the adoption by the general public of the term for many years common in British barrack-room slang. Our ally, the British "Tommy," whose picturesque slang moved Kipling to write "Barrack Room Ballads," used this expression to mean a period of one enlistment with the colors, and when his discharge came he said, "Now I've done me bit, shall I take on again?" meaning should he re-enlist and thus exceed his "bit."

Phrase Adopted Here.

The phrase has caught with the phrase loving American journalist, and he in turn has passed it on to us. So effectually has this been done that "Do your bit" is on the lips of all today, and threatens to become our mark and watchword, and this without a thought that we of the United Sates do not read in "do your bit" the same meaning that is in the British mind.

There is a vast difference between the psychology of the Briton and the American. Phrases over there mean less or more than over here. Words have different meanings, some even are taboo by clean speaking individuals there which are in common and accepted use here.

Meaning to Briton.

Brander Mathews wrote a volume on such differences, and no one instance more clearly illustrates the cosmic gap between us than what they mean and what we understand by "Do your bit." With them it is the carefully guarded expression of British stoicism. It covers rather than reveals that mountain surge of national feeling which sweeps them to the pinnacle of sacrifice. The most egotistic phase of the Briton is his too conscious modesty, and to him "Do your bit" is the highest possible effort reduced to terms of the lowest common denominator.

Too Weak For Us.

To US, however, "Do your bit" is halting, lame, and weak. It sounds of self-justification, of having carefully done just what we ought to do and no more. It is the excuse of him who does as little as he can, the motto of those who are "willing to help, if not inconvenienced." It is the mark to which we, as a nation, may go with safety, in comfort, and without loss. That state of mind will win no war. That slogan "Do your bit" is to us a drag at every step. We are out to win this war on the "American plan" with all that means—American men, American money, American ideals, American ingenuity, and, in the end, American fairness, justice, and honor.

We have set our minds to count not the cost nor the toll of death nor the long, rough road to peace; we are not content to "do our bit" in this war; we will only be satisfied when we "GO THE LIMIT." Let that, then, be our slogan. That expression, drawn like "the square deal" from the great American game, is typically ours and expresses the real mark of our endeavor. It does not ask us to do enough, but to do absolutely everything we possibly can do, and then dig down into our reserve of strength and health, and do still more.

Seek the Work Waiting.

"Go your limit," and you'll seek the work waiting for you to aid in building at home or fighting abroad. "Go the limit," and you will not stop with merely a comfortable number of bonds in the next loan. "Go the limit," and you will carry with you always that fighting love of country that is just as vital here as in the trenches. Ask the next self-conscious patriot you meet who swells with pride and says he has "done his bit." "Very good, Eddy, but did you 'go your limit?'" Watch him exhale, and you will appreciate the fact that we can not win by "doing our bit," and that there is one and only one way for us to win this war, and that is for each and all of us to "GO THE LIMIT."

UNSINKABLE SHIPS, TO CARRY SAMMIES 'ACROSS,' PROPOSED

Non-sinkable ships to carry Sammies safely across the seas were brought up for discussion before the naval consulting board today by W. L. Saunders, chairman.

Buoyant boxes placed in the holds of vessels to keep them afloat for an hour or more after the torpedo had found its mark—this was the plan outlined by Mr. Saunders to the board. He said it is the only practical method available for beating the U-boat.

"By adopting this plan," Chairman Saunders said, "we would only be duplicating the steps taken by other allied nations. England has empty barrels and beer kegs in holds of British vessels, and the effectiveness of such a step has been proved to the war chiefs."

RANK NONSENSE, SAYS VANDERLIP OF HOG ISLAND TALES

Charges that "palpable scandals" have been uncovered and that an inquiry into "graft" and alleged criminal acts will be made in the Hog Island shipyard situation have brought from Frank A. Vanderlip, now resting in Los Angeles from his labors in the Liberty loan campaign, a statement branding such charges as "rank nonsense."

Mr. Vanderlip, assistant to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo at $1 a year, is chairman of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, which constructed the shipyard near Philadelphia.

Senators to Visit Plant.

The Senate Commerce Committee continued its investigation today and has called as witnesses not only high officials in charge of departments at the shipyard, but foremen and some of the humblest employes who claim they know of preventable "graft."

Plans are being made for the entire committee to visit Hog Island next week.

President Wilson has asked the Attorney General to make an investigation of the charges with a view to criminal prosecution if it develops that there has been a reckless expenditure of Government money.

No Profit, Says Vanderlip.

More than twice the original appropriation of $21,000,000 has been spent in the construction of the yard, and it is not yet completed. Chairman Vanderlip asserts that no profit has been made in the construction of the yard.

It has developed that the shipping board, probably inspired by developments in the Hog Island inquiry, may shortly take over and operate four or five yards at which work has been slow.

FINANCIAL FINANCIAL

GAMBLING

To the holders of Denbigh and silver mine owners:

In the middle of my advertising campaign on "Silver" I was so overwhelmed with consolidation proposals from silver mine owners as to compel a halt to prepare for the examination of the most likely ones. They numbered scores. If upon examination 25% prove to be 50% as good as described the coming stock market gamble—"Silver"—should overshadow both "Coppers" and "Steels."

If Denbigh should "hitch up" with even 10% of the offered propositions upon the terms named, Denbigh stock should go to a very, very high place.

Illustration. A mountain of silver. Large underground workings. Millions in sight. Never floated. Offer to turn into Denbigh on a basis of half ownership to Denbigh for nothing. Why? Because they believe in the coming consolidation half ownership will bring them more profit than the whole worked by themselves.

To cover the halt in my advertising campaign while I am getting under way the sorting of "good" and "bad" and the examination of the most likely, the following answers to enquiries from different parts of the country should be of interest to Denbigh holders.

My market campaign is not over—has hardly started. All developments coming out of my advertising campaign have added to my faith in Denbigh as the best stock market gamble I have ever known. When I began my advertising I relied upon the value of the Denbigh mines alone to prove the value of Denbigh stock. Recent developments at the mines have demonstrated my faith was well founded.

At the beginning I said if the public responded as I believed they would Denbigh for that reason alone would prove one of the best stock market gambles. The public responded beyond my expectation. If the market had been allowed to behave in the usual way the price of Denbigh would have flown to 10 or over, but—

All promises made by the holders of the 400,000 Denbigh, to keep it at bottom, 2 to 3, were kept to the letter in face of temptation to raise the offering price and let the price mount. This unusual method has demonstrated the soundness of my prediction that not only would Denbigh prove the best stock market gamble, but its handling stockmarketwise would make loss impossible.

The following correspondence will give Denbigh buyers an idea of what my "Silver" campaign is:

"Dear Mr. Lawson:

"When your advertising began I bought through the stock exchange house of ——— ———, 6,000 shares of Denbigh Silver at $2.50 per share. I made considerable money in your Butte Copper and later in your Chino Copper. I think I know your methods and only write to let you know that the same kind of people who tried to shake us out of these stocks at what subsequent events proved to be foolishly low prices are at work on Denbigh.

"A firm of Wall Street brokers whose letter head claimed they were investment brokers, although the Mercantile agencies say they are not members of any stock exchange or curb and are absolutely irresponsible, wrote me that you having sold all the Denbigh stock possible had abandoned your campaign and deserted those who had bought because of your advertisements and they urgently advised me to sell my Denbigh and buy stock they had for sale. . ."

"Dear Sir:

"The letter you quote is but one of many similar ones called to my attention by buyers of Denbigh. No one should give heed to such stuff or its authors. Enquiry of any bank, or responsible brokerage house will show up such harpies and their means of sustenance.

"My Denbigh campaign has hardly begun. As I advertised I did not own a share of Denbigh at my campaign's beginning. I have not bought or sold a share since. Inquiries at any responsible New York, Philadelphia or Boston brokerage office will corroborate my statement. Besides the publishing of such a statement as the above if not true is criminal and sure to be followed by prosecution by the Federal Government. I do not father stock market campaigns to make money by unloading onto the public—that part of the public which has faith in my advertised advice. My profit will come from consolidating Denbigh and other silver mines after my campaign is a success. In such consolidation while I will make millions those who have bought Denbigh through faith in my work should make large profits.

"My past campaigns, particularly 'Coppers,' illustrate perfectly not only my present campaign but all of my past ones.

"Recall Butte, Utah and Chino Coppers (if you cannot recall, go to the stock exchange or newspaper records). I got the public into Butte 2 to 14, Utah 5 to 20, Chino 5 to 10. When Butte went to 14, Utah to 20 and Chino to 15 and there was a lull like the present one in Denbigh, my critics yelled I had unloaded my holdings and the price would slump out of sight.

"Butte was put into the Amalgamated consolidation at $125 per share and while the public made many millions I made many millions for I had never sold a share. By the reorganization of Chino, an associate and myself made many millions, for we had never sold a share.

"My critics cannot understand my sort of stock deals and they will never understand Denbigh and my silver campaign until it is well over and my followers have made large profits by methods which will be set forth in the second chapter of my advertising campaign."

Thomas W. Lawson

FINANCIAL

The Safest Investments

Are those that do not fluctuate during disturbed conditions of the money or stock markets. First deed of trust notes (first mortgages), well secured on real estate in the District of Columbia, constitute "gilt-edge" investments, and they do not depend upon the financial responsibility of individuals or corporations for their stability. We can supply such investments in amounts from $500 upward. Send for booklet, "Concerning Loans and Investments."

SWARTZELL, RHEEM & HENSEY CO.,
727 15th Street N. W.

3% on Savings Accounts.
UNION SAVINGS BANK,
"Oldest Savings Bank in Washington."
WADE H. COOPER, Prest.

DIAMONDS
PLATINUM AND GOLD
PURCHASED
Established 1866 — PRECIOUS JEWELS ON SALE — Phone Main 5382
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361 PENN. AVE. N.W.

HEARINGS ON GAS RATE ARE FINISHED BY COMMISSION

By BILL PRICE.

The Utilities Commission today finished its hearings on the application of the Washington Gas Light Company for an increase of the rate to consumers from 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to $1.10 per thousand, and a decision from that body should be made within another week.

After concluding testimony by James H. Botz, one of the experts of the Utilities Commission upon the comparative cost of gas production in January, 1917, and January, 1918, Attorney Darlington, for the company, entered upon final argument, making interesting revelations, one of them being that the company is nearing the time when it must increase its capitalization and issue bonds to obtain funds with which to enlarge and improve its system. It still has authority to dispose of a former issue of bonds amounting to $600,000, but it cannot market those bonds under existing financial conditions except at a material loss from their face value.

Brigadier General Knight.

Brigadier General Knight, Engineer Commissioner and member of the commission, who took part in the early hearings of the application, was too ill to continue in the case, and the final decision as to what gas is to cost in this city may be with Commissioners Gardiner and Brownlow.

The absence of General Knight may cause a stalemate in the commission if the persistent questioning of Commissioner Gardiner along certain lines is an indication of his final purpose. Mr. Gardiner asked many questions to the same end of Attorney Darlington today.

The Commissioner has clearly indicated his belief that the Utilities Commission has no power to change rates for gas until a valuation of the property of the company has been finally settled upon. The Commission some months ago agreed that the property of the company is worth about $10,300,000, although its capitalization is $2,600,000. From that valuation the company has appealed to the courts.

Mr. Gardiner doubts whether Congress, in fixing the percentage rates at 75 cents for private consumers and 70 cents for the Government, intended that the commission should have power to change rates again until valuation has been agreed upon by both sides.

Attorney Darlington submitted various arguments to throw light upon this position. He could not see in the laws any intention of Congress to take this view, and pointed out that if that idea should prevail the Utilities Commission blundered when it lowered electric light rates to the Washington public while an appeal from a valuation of its property was pending in the courts. The gas company is asking for new rates upon the valuation already fixed by the commission and not upon its own valuation, which is being contended for in the courts.

Attorney Darlington did not believe that rates could be changed by the commission until valuations had been made, although not necessarily accepted, but to this Commissioner Brownlow disagreed, showing himself completely at variance with Commissioner Gardiner. Mr. Brownlow believes the power of the commission is such that, under extraordinary conditions, rates may be changed prior to the finding of valuation.

Urges Fair Rates.

Attorney Darlington strongly urged, in his argument, that in view of the probable need of the gas company to raise additional money in the future on increased capitalization and bonds, the rates for gas should be made such as will give a fair return, not only to present holders of stock, but to capital when it is asked to invest in the new securities. Unless the return is sufficient the credit of the company will be affected.

To suggestions that invested capital ought to be willing to give up some of its returns while war is on, Mr. Darlington declared that the gas company stock is held by trustees for estates belonging to widows and children, and that thousands of women have their money in the stock of this company. These people, he said, are pressed hard by the heavy expenses of these times, and, if anything, ought to have better returns upon their investments. There has been a slump in the stock of 33 per cent. Investors can get 6 per cent for their money these days in gilt-edged securities that are not affected by rate cases.

What Rates May Be.

The gas company's experts and attorneys consistently hold that if the company is to be allowed a 10 per cent return upon the valuation of the Utilities Commission—about $10,300,000—the price of gas must be fixed at $1.10 per 1,000 feet to the private consumer. The commission has no power to change the rate of 70 cents per 1,000 to the Government, which will benefit until Congress sees fit to make a change. If the commission is willing to allow a return of 7 per cent on the valuation, then the rate should be something like 98 cents per 1,000, an increase of 23 cents.

Andrew Sangster, expert for the commission, finds that, to allow for the increased cost of production, the present rate should be increased about 13½ cent per thousand. That would not include taxes to be paid.

Mr. Botts, the other expert, makes an increased production cost that would allow the gas company about 11½ cents per thousand, not including taxes, etc., which would have to be added. Both figures would foreshadow the necessity for increasing the rate to about 87 cents per thousand, based on additional cost only, and not taking into question the subject of rate of return to stockholders, while Mr. Sangster would allow about 88½ cents.

The company claims that it will pay $800,000 more for gas oil this year than in 1917, with thousands additional for increased cost of coal, labor, and other items. The company also claims that the commission's experts have included too little for depreciation and contingencies.

WALL ST. MARKET

NEW YORK LIST HAS STRONG CLOSING

Fractional Advances Evident in Practically Every Leading Stock As Session Opened—Industrial Issues Show Increases.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Fractional advances were evident in practically every leading stock today as the stock market opened. Marine preferred and United States Steel were the only exceptions in first trading.

Steel opened at 95¾, off ¼; Marine preferred, 98, off ½; Crucible Steel, 61¼, up ¾; Union Pacific, 119¾, up ⅛; Bethlehem B., 78¼, up ¼.

The whole industrial list moved up sharply in the first hour. Marine preferred made a new high, at 99¾. Baldwin Locomotive gained ¾, to 72⅞. A strong pool appeared working in this stock.

The market closed strong.

Yesterday Close.		High.	Low.	Close
2¼	Alaska G M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2¼	Alas.-Juneau	2½	2⅜	2½
24½	Allis-Chal...	24¾	24½	24¾
76½	Als-Chalm pf	77½	76	77½
79¼	Am Beet Sug	79½	79½	79½
40¾	Am Can....	41¼	40⅝	41
74½	A C & Fdy..	74¼	74¼	74¼
31¼	Am Cot Oil..	31¼	31¼	31¼
12½	Am H & L...	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝
57½	A H & L pfd	59¼	58	58⅞
54½	Am In Cor...	55½	54¾	55
33½	Am Linseed.	33⅞	33	33¼
63⅜	Am Loco....	63¼	62¾	63
	Loco pf..	98½	98½	98½
83⅝	Am Smelting	83⅞	83⅛	83⅞
	A Smelt pfd.	105	105	105
74½	Am Sam Tob	75⅛	74½	75
64⅞	A Steel Fdy.	66⅛	65	66⅛
106⅜	Am Tel & T.	106⅜	106	106
	Am Tobacco.	166	166	166
53¼	Am Woolen..	54¾	53½	54
	Am Wool pf..	94¼	93⅞	94¼
15	Am Zinc....	16¼	15¾	16
	Am Zinc pf..	46	46	46
63⅛	Anaconda....	64¼	63	64⅛
85	Atchison....	84½	83½	84½
82	Atchison pfd	82	82	82
	At Bir & A..	8½	8½	8½
	At Coast L..	91	91	91
118½	A G & W I...	120	118¼	119
62	AtG&WI pf..	62½	62½	62½
72	Bald Loco...	73	71¾	72½
52	Balt & Ohio..	52½	52⅛	52⅛
	Barrett Co..	89½	89½	89½
80	Beth Steel...	80	80	80
78⅛	Beth Stl B...	78¼	77½	78
101	Beth S pf cts.	101½	101	101½
43	Brook R T...	44	43¼	43¼
115¼	Burns Bros..	116⅛	115	115
19⅝	Butte & Sup..	21⅞	20⅛	21⅜
	Cal Packing.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
19⅝	Cal Petrol...	17⅝	17	17½
147	Can Pacific..	146¾	146	146
	Case pfd.....	85	85	85
70⅝	Cent Leather.	71¼	70⅞	71¼
32	Cerro Cop...	32⅞	32½	32¾
54½	Ches & Ohio..	54	53¾	53¾
7	Chi Gt West..	7¼	7¼	7¼
94	C & N W.....	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
43⅜	C M & S P....	43¼	43¼	43¼
75	C M & S P pf.	75	75	75
21	C R I & P R..	21½	20⅝	20⅝
54⅛	CRI&P 6 wi..	54½	54	54½
64	CRI&P 7 wi..	64¾	63⅝	64
16½	Chile Copper.	16¾	16½	16½
43¼	Chin C Cop...	44¼	43⅝	44¼
38¾	ColF & I.....	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜
	Cont Can.....	93½	93	93½
34⅝	CornProd....	34¾	34⅜	34¾
60½	Crucible Stl.	61⅞	60¼	61¼
32	Cuba C Sug.	32	31¾	31⅞
80¼	Cuba C S pf.	81¾	81½	81¾
9	D & R G pf..	9	9	9
40½	Dist Secur..	40⅝	40¼	40⅝
9	Dome Mines.	9	8¾	9
15⅛	Erie.....	15¼	15¼	15¼
	Fed M & Sm	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
33¾	F M & S pf..	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
37½	Gaston W&M	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞
139	Gen Elec....	140	139	139
131⅛	Gen Motors.	131¾	128¾	130⅞
47⅛	Goodrich B F	47	46	46¾
	Granby Min.	75	75	75
27½	Gt Nor Ore..	29¼	27¾	29
41½	Greene C C..	42¼	41¾	42¼
	Hask & Bar..	38	38	38
94¼	Ill Central...	94½	94½	94½
46⅜	Int Copper..	46⅞	46	46⅞
27¾	Int Nickel...	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
31½	Int Paper....	32	31⅞	31⅞
8	Inter Con...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
44½	Int Con pf...	44½	44¼	44¼
	Kan City So.	17½	17½	17½
33	Kennecott...	33½	33	33¼
78	Lack Steel...	77½	77½	77½
59	Lehigh Val...	59	59	59
	L. & M. pf....	105	104	105
113¼	Lou & Nash..	113	113	113
26½	Marine com..	27½	26½	27⅛
98½	Marine pfd...	99⅛	98	99⅛
28	Maxwell M C.	28	28	28
	Max M 2d pf..	22¼	22¼	22¼
93½	Mexican Pet.	93⅞	92¼	93¾
	Mex Pet pf...	94	94	94
31½	Miami Cop...	31⅞	31½	31½
45¼	Midvale Stl..	45½	45¼	45½
23¼	Mo Pacific...	23½	23¼	23¼
49	Mo Pac pf....	49	48¾	49
44¾	Nat E & S....	45	44¾	44¾
53	Nat Lead....	55⅞	54	55⅞
17⅝	Nat C & C....	17½	16	17⅜
19	Nev C Cop...	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
	N Y Air Brk..	129½	129	129½
71⅛	N Y Central..	71¼	71	71
	N Y Dock pf..	46	46	46
85	North Pacific	85	85	85
29⅞	N Y N H&H..	29½	29½	29½
105½	Nor & West..	106	105⅞	105⅞
41⅛	Ohio Gas....	41½	41	41
5	Ontario Silvr.	5½	5½	5½
22½	Pac Tel & T..	24½	23½	24
27¼	Pacific Mail..	28	27½	28
45	Penn R R....	45	45	45
32½	Pierce Arrow	38	38	38
90	P. Am. Pet. pf	90½	90½	90½
46	Peo G & C...	46⅝	46½	46½
	Pere M pf ct..	57	57	57
51¾	Pitts Coal...	52	51½	51¾
83	Pitts Coal pf.	83	83	83
28	Pitts & W Va.	28¼	27½	27¾
	Pierce A pfd..	93	93	93
67	P & W Va pf..	67	67	67
63⅞	Press Stl Car	63	63	63
	Pub Service..	102	102	102
54	Ry Stl Sprgs.	54	54	54
77⅞	Rep I & Stl...	78	77¾	78
77	Reading.....	77⅜	76¾	77
76¾	Royal Dutch.	76¾	76⅛	76⅛
155½	Sears Ro'bck.	155⅞	154	154
8	Seab'd A L..	8	8	8
	Sinclair Oil..	37⅜	36¾	37
45¾	Sloss S S & I.	50⅛	48¾	50⅛
24⅜	Southern Ry.	24¼	23¾	23¾
59½	So Ry pf.....	59¼	59¼	59¼
85¾	South Pacific	86	85½	85⅝
12⅛	S L & S F....	12⅜	12	12⅜
50⅞	Studebaker..	51¼	50½	51
	Sup Steel....	36	36	36
	Super Stl 1pf.	95	95	95
156	Texas Co....	157	155½	156¼
15¾	Tenn C & C..	16	15½	16
54¾	Tobac Prod..	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝
	Tidewater O.	185	185	185
	Trans & Wm.	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛
119⅛	Union Pacific	119¼	118¾	119
96¼	U Cig Stores.	97	96¼	96⅜
129	United Fruit.	131¼	129½	130½
125½	U S Ind Al...	125¾	125¼	125¾
58⅛	U S Rubber..	57¾	57⅜	57¾
46	U S S & R....	47	46	47
96	U S Steel....	96⅛	95½	96⅛
111	U S Stel pf...	111	111	111
82½	Utah Copper.	83¾	82⅜	83¾
	Utah Sec....	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
42⅜	Wabash pf A.	42¼	42¼	42¼
41¾	West'house..	42	41⅝	41⅝
17¼	Western Md.	17½	17	17
16½	West Pacific.	16	16	16
	West Pac pf..	54¾	54¾	54¾
31½	W'stMd.2pf..	31½	31½	31½
89	West Union..	89½	89½	89½
18¾	Willys Over..	19	18⅝	18⅞
56	Wilson Inc...	56½	56	56
119	Woolworth..	119¾	119¾	119¾
	W.P.M. pf. B.	60	60	60
	W. P. M.pf.A.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Wheat:—Firm. No. 2 soft red, $2.22; No. 3 red winter, $2.24; receipts, 17,510; shipments, 1,113.

Corn—New, as to grade, $1.75 to $1.90; receipts, 3,474; shipments, 11,399.

Oats—Firm on spot. No. 3 white, $1.03 sales; receipts, 31,251; shipments, 239,575.

Rye—Firm. No. 2 western, export, spot, $2.15@2.20; receipts, 10,421; shipments, 39.

Hay—Firm; unchanged.

Flour—Good demand; offerings light; prices firm.

BABY'S DRAUGHT OF CARBOLIC ACID RESULTS IN DEATH

Finding a vial containing carbolic acid lying on the buffet in the home of his parents, Joseph Ashby Kidwell, eighteen months old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd M. Kidwell, 1010 Thirteenth street southeast, this mornin gdrained the bottle and died two hours later at the Casualty Hospital.

Playing in the dining room while his mother was at her household duties, little Joseph climbed on a chair and picked the bottle from the buffet. Swallowing the contents, he fell screaming to the floor, suffering from the burns in his throat and mouth.

Hearing the screams, Mrs. Kidwell hurried to the boy, who was in convulsions. The empty bottle lay on the floor. Police of the Fifth precinct were notified, and the child was taken to the hospital.

Mrs. Kidwell told the police she kept the carbolic acid for disinfectant purposes.

SMALL CHECKING ACCOUNTS MAY PAY FEE TO BANKERS

All signs point to the adoption by Washington banks of a charge on small checking accounts, the size of the charge and the conditions under which such charges are made to be left to the discretion of the individual banks.

Local captains of finance agree in nearly all cases that this is the course which will be adopted at the meeting of the District of Columbia Bankers' Association Monday night.

"The meeting Monday night will be for the purpose of discussing the charge on checking accounts," said Corcoran Thom, president of the Bankers' Association, "and the member banks will not be bound to adhere to any particular course. They may be largely guided by the report of their committee, but will not be bound by it.

"The two points of discussion are the amount to be charged on these accounts which are always carried at a loss and the minimum balance to be allowed. There is no question as to the justice of this charge, and I think there will not be any kicks on the part of the public."

Roy L. Neuhauser, president of the Washington Chapter, American Institute of Bankers, stated that the object of Monday night's meeting was to attempt to arrive at a uniform charge for all banks to make on small unprofitable checking accounts.

"I don't believe any uniform agreement will be reached, as different banks work under different conditions, and what would be a profitable course for one might be unprofitable for another. Most bankers think they should be allowed to regulate their charges according to their own particular conditions, and this is the course which I think will be adopted."

The Franklin National Bank and the Munsey Trust Company have already decided on an independent line of action in this matter in case no uniform agreement is reached at the bankers' meeting Monday night.

THE LOCAL MARKET

POTOMAC CONSOLIDATED BONDS FEATURE.

Eight $1,000 Certificates Transferred During Regular Session. Nine Shares of Washington Railway and Two Blocks of Gas Are Sold.

The Washington Stock Exchange came back strong today, quite a lively business in Potomac Consolidated 5 per cent bonds being carried on Eight of these certificates of the $1,000 denomination changed hands at 95 during the regular session.

Nine shares of Washington Railway at 68 and two blocks of 10 and 3 shares, respectively, of Washington Gas at 56⅝ were the stock transactions before call.

After call a $1,000 Washington Railway 4 per cent bond at 70 and two Washington Gas 5 per cent bonds at 95½ were recorded as sales.

Closing prices bid and asked in the more active shares were: Mergenthaler, 118-119; Washington Railway common, 50-60; preferred, 67-70; Capital Traction, 80-82.

Total sales for the week on the local exchange were 51 shares of stock and $16,700 in bonds.

Norman M. Prentiss, now connected with the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond, has been appointed manage of the Baltimore branch of that bank, and also elected one of the directors. Other directors are Waldo Newcomer, president of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore; William Ingle, president of the Baltimore Trust Company; Col. H. B. Wilcox, vice president of the Merchants-Mechanics-First National Bank of Baltimore, and Charles C. Homer, president of the Second National Bank of Baltimore. Opening of this branch is expected in the next few weeks.

War conditions and the approach of the Third Liberty loan caused the Potomac Electric Power Company to withdraw its proposed issue of $1,592,000 6 per cent bonds to take care of its needs for the current year. In the place of marketing these bonds the company has made arrangements to borrow $1,000,000 from the banks, using the bonds as collateral.

In making out income tax returns, persons who sold stocks or bonds during 1917, which were purchased prior to March 1, 1913, may claim as a deduction the difference between the sale price and the bid price March 1, 1913. In cases where the sale price was in excess of that bid price the difference must be reported as income.

TODAY'S SALES.

Potomac Consolidated 5's, $1,000@95, $1,000@95, $1,000@95, $1,000@95, $1,000@95, $1,000@95, $1,000@95, $1,000@95.

Washington Railway and Electric preferred, 9@68.

Washington Gas, 10@56⅝, 3@56⅝.

After call—

Washington Railway and Electric 4's, $1,000@70.

Washington Gas 5's, $1,000@95½, $1,000@95½.

LOCAL BOND MARKET.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	Bid.	Asked
U. S. Reg. 2's.....	97	97⅝
U. S. Coupon 2's.....	97	...
U. S. Reg. 3's.....	99¾	...
U. S. Coupon 3's.....	99¾	...
U. S. Reg. 4's.....	105¾	...
U. S. Coupon 4's.....	104⅞	106⅛
Liberty Loan 4's.....	95.56	...
Liberty Loan 2½'s.....	98.08	...
Liberty Loan 4's cv.....	96.56	...
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Capital Traction Co.....	99	...
Metropolitan R. R.....	...	103
Wash. Rwy. & Elec.....	70	72
Wash., Alex. & Mt. Ver..	...	75
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Potomac Elec. cons. 5's.	94½	96
Potomac Elec. Lt. 5's...	..	100
Potomac Elec. Power 6's	99½	101
C. & P. Telephone 5's..	99½	...
Am. T. & T. 4's.....	82⅛	82½
Am. T. & T. 4½'s.....	..	97
Am. T. & T. Ctl. Tr. 5's	95	96
Amer. Grapho. 1st 6's..	91	98
D. C. Paper Mfg. 6's....	99	100
Wash. Market 5's (1927)	95	...
Wash. Market 5's (1947)	95	...
W. M. Cold Storage 5's..	94	...
Sec. Stge. & Safe Dep. 6's.	..	101
N. & W. Steamboat 5's..	100	...
Riggs Realty 5's (Long)	...	102
Riggs Realty 5's (Short)	100	102
U. S. Realty 5's.....	104	...
PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.		
Capital Traction	81	82
Wash. Ry. & Elec. com.	50	60
Wash., Ry. & Elec. pfd.	67	70
N. & W. Steamboat.....	158	...
Washington Gas	56	...
Amer. Tel. & Telga.....	104½	...
TYPE MACHINE STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler Linotype..	118	119
*Lanston Monotype	60	70
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
Am. Nat. Bank	150