STOCKS STRONG; RESERVES HIGH

Profit Taking Fails to Lower Tone of the Market.

By BROADAN WALL.

New York, Nov. 9.—The actual bank statement today showed surplus reserves increased $13,160,820; loans increased $21,828,000 and net demand deposits increased $74,352,000. The average statement showed surplus increased $5,672,110; loans decreased $16,-636,000 and net demand deposits increased $48,384,000.

Stocks were strong throughout the session despite considerable profit-taking that became apparent in high-priced issue such as Southern Pacific and Mexican Petroleum. There was a tendency toward stocks selling for a smaller number of dollars per share, the idea of traders being to avoid increasing bank loans. Tobacco stocks were all strong with the exception of American Sumatra, which was weak on the unconfirmed rumor that there had been a change of control. American Can began to show vitality. Pittsburgh and West Virginia is apparently accumulated by someone who is trying to avoid attracting attention to the stock.

One strong feature of the market today was the cash buying of investors in stocks that pay dividends and in bonds. In several investment houses the clerks were kept busy until midnight Friday finishing up the day's business, and yesterday morning found another large volume of buying orders ready for the market. These investors are attracted by the recent advances in high grade bonds, many of which have gone up as much as ten and fifteen points.

Big Interests Buy Studebaker.

The Du Pont interests, the Durants and the Standard Oil people are understood to have bought into the Studebaker company while it was at panic prices. Close working agreements between that company and General Motors might therefore be expected, and particularly in the direction of farm tractors.

Earnings of $2.74 a share by the Pierce Arrow, after paying taxes for the September quarter, has encouraged buying of that stock.

Careful investigation fails to find anything more behind the rise in Southern Pacific than very strong pool operations. Those are based on the possibility of big profits to come from the oil properties of the company.

CURB STOCKS.

Quotations furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	6⅛	6⅜
Air Reduction	40	60
American Writing Paper com.	3	4
Atlantic Petroleum	2½	3
Barnett Oil	¼	5-16
Big Ledge	13-16	15-16
Boston and Montana	46	47
Butterworth Judson	30	40
Caledonia Mining	43	44
Calumet and Jerome	9-16	⅝
Canada Copper	2	2 1-16
Carbon Steel	100	115
Car Light and Power	1⅜	2
Charcoal Iron	6½	7¼
Chevrolet	145	160
Cities Service	283	287
Cities Service pfd.	75	76
Consolidated Arizona	1¼	1⅜
Consolidated Copper	5⅜	5⅝
Cosden Co.	7⅜	7½
Cosden pfd.	3⅞	4¼
Cramps	75	80
Cresson Gold	5⅝	5⅞
Crystal Copper	½	⅝
Curtiss Aero	19	22
Davis-Daly	4½	5½
Denbeigh Silver	⅜	⅝
Elk Basin	6⅞	7
Emerson Phone	2⅜	2⅝
Emma Copper	3	4
Federal Oil	2	2¼
First National Copper	1⅛	1⅜
Glen Rock	3¼	3⅜
Goldfield Consolidated	20	22
Green Monster	7-16	9-16
Holly Sugar	25	35
Holly Sugar pfd.	....	89
Houston Oil	75	79
Howe Sound	4⅛	4⅝
Hull Copper	40	50
International Petroleum	13⅞	14¼
Island Oil	3¼	3⅝
Jerome Verde	7-16	9-16
Jim Butler	47	49
Jumbo Extension	9	11
Keystone Tire	17	18
Lake Torpedo	2⅞	3¼
Magma Copper	34	34½
Mason Valley	4⅛	4¼
Maxim Munitions	¼	⅜
Merritt Oil	23½	24½
Metropolitan Petroleum	1⅞	1 15-16
Midwest Oil com.	97	100
Midwest Oil pfd.	1 3-16	1 5-16
Midwest Refining	137½	138½
Mitchell Motors	38	40
Motherlode	39	42
Nipissing Mines Co.	8⅜	8⅝
North America Paper and Pulp	2¾	3⅛
Northwestern Oil	22	53
Ohio Copper	⅞	15-16
Oklahoma Oil Co.	1	1½
Okla. Prod. and Refining Co.	10	10¼
Okmulgee Oil	1⅞	2⅛
Pacific Gas	32	34
Peerless Motors	11	17
Ray Hercules	3⅜	4¼
Red Warrior	¼	⅜
Relc. Equipment	10⅜	11½
St. Joseph Lead	14½	15
Sapulpa com.	7⅝	7⅞
Sequoyah Oil	7-16	9-16
Sinclair Gulf	23	24
Standard Motors	8¼	9½
Submarine Corporation	12	12½
Success Mining	10	12
Tonopah Extension	1 7-16	1½
Triangle Film	7-16	9-16
Tri Bullion	⅛	¼
United Eastern	4¼	4⅜
U. S. Light and Heat com.	1½	1⅝
U. S. Light and Heat pfd.	2⅜	3
United Motors	35	35½
United Profit Sharing	5-16	7-16
U. S. Steamship	4⅞	5⅛
United Verde	38	39
United Western Oil	⅜	½
United Zinc	½	1½
Victoria Oil	2⅜	2⅝
Wayland Oil	3	3½
West End	1	1⅛
Wright-Martin Aero	4¼	4⅝

CHICAGO GRAIN.

By JOSEPH F. PRITCHARD.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The trade in grain showed a strong disposition to remain close to the speculative shore today. This action on the part of the speculative world was scene of trade awaiting the acceptance or rejection of the signing of the armistice by Germany. The November corn was under more or less pressure, and transactions were from $124 down to $121, with sellers at the lowest price at the close. The deferred futures fared only a little better than the November as they showed losses ranging from ¾c to 2¼c.

There were declines of ⅝ to 1⅛ in oats largely in sympathy with the break in corn. The cash market was unchanged relative to futures.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co.

	High.	Low.	Close.
Adv. Rumley	23	22¾	22⅞
Adv. Rumley pr.	58¾	56½	58⅝
Alaska Gold	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Alaska Juneau	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Allis-Chalmers	28½	28½	28½
American Beet Sugar	63¾	62¾	63½
American Canning	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞
American Car & Foundry	86	85⅝	85¾
American Cotton Oil	43½	43½	43½
American Hide & Leather	15¾	15¼	15⅝
American Hide & Lea. pr.	76¾	75⅝	76¾
American Ice	44	44	44
American Ice pr.	56	56	56
American International	58¼	57½	57½
American Linseed	41	41	41
American Locomotive	67½	67	67¼
American Malting	5	5	5
American Smelting & Refg.	93⅞	92	92⅞
American Smelt. & Refg. pr	110	110	110
American Steel Foundry	87⅞	87	87⅞
American Sugar	113½	112⅞	113½
American Sumatra	103½	101⅛	102¼
American Tel. & Teleg.	108¼	108	108¼
American Tobacco	194¾	194⅝	194⅞
American Woolen	51⅞	51½	51½
American Zinc & Lead	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Anaconda	73⅝	71½	72⅞
Associated Oil	68½	68½	68½
Atchison	97⅞	97	97⅞
Atchison pr.	90	90	90
Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	106
A. G. & West Indies	113	110½	113
Baldwin Locomotive	82⅝	81¼	81¼
Baltimore & Ohio	60¼	59⅝	60
Barrett Co.	104½	104½	104½
Batopilis Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Bethlehem Steel	62	62	62
Bethlehem Steel Class B	62¾	61⅛	62¼
Bethlehem Steel 8% pr	104¼	104¼	104½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	41½	41⅛	41⅜
Butte Copper & Zinc	11½	11⅜	11⅜
Butte Superior	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
Butterick Co.	16	15⅞	16
California Packing	48¼	47¼	48
California Petroleum	22⅞	22⅛	22½
California Petroleum pr	65	65	65
Canadian Pacific	171	171	171
Central Foundry pr.	34	33	33
Central Leather	62	61⅝	61½
Cere de Pasco	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
Chandler Motor	104½	101	104½
Chesapeake & Ohio	61⅝	61¼	61⅝
Chicago Great Western	10	9	10
Chicago Great Western pr.	30¼	27¾	30
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pr.	85¼	85	85
Chicago & Northwestern	107	106	107
Chicago & Northwestern pr.	130¼	129¾	130
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	31⅜	31⅛	31½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6% pr.	74	73¾	74
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7% pr.	86⅝	86	86
Chile Copper	23½	23	23¼
Chino Copper	44½	43⅞	44
Cle., Cin., Chat. & St. L.	40	40	40
Colorado Fuel & Iron	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞
Colorado & Southern	27¼	26	27¼
Com. Tab. Rec.	36	36	36
Con. Gas of New York	103½	103½	103½
Continental Canning	74½	73½	74½
Corn Products	47¼	47⅛	47⅛
Crucible Steel	56¼	55⅝	55⅝
Cuban Cane Sugar	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞
Cuban Cane Sugar pr	81½	81	81
Delaware & Hudson	118	118	118
Denver & Rio Grande pr	12	11⅜	12
Distillers' Securities	49¼	48½	48½
Dome Mining	14¼	14	14¼
Elk Horn Coal	30⅛	29	30⅛
Erie Railroad	21⅛	20⅞	21
Erie 1st pr.	36	35⅞	36
Federal Mining & Smelt. pr	42½	41	42
Gaston W. & W.	30⅞	30½	30⅞
General Electric	157	157	157
General Motors	134	132	134
General Motors pr.	85½	85¼	85½
Goodrich (B. F.)	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛
Great Northern pr.	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
Great Northern Ore	32⅜	32	32⅜
Greene-Cananea	57½	55⅝	56⅝
Haskell & Barker	47½	47⅛	47½
Illinois Central	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
Inspiration	56⅛	55	55¼
Interborough	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
Int. Harvester (new)	118¼	118¼	118¼
Int. Merchant Marine	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
Int. Merchant Marine pr	121	118½	119⅞
International Nickel	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜
International Paper	35	34½	34⅞
Kansas City Southern	24	23¼	24
Kansas City Southern pr	57½	57½	57½
Kelsey Wheel	33	33	33
Kennecott	41½	40½	41
Lackawanna Steel	72⅞	72	72
Lake Erie & Western	10⅞	10½	10⅞
Lehigh Valley	64	63½	64
Lorrillard P.	156⅞	156⅞	156⅞
Mackay pr.	64½	64½	64½
Manhattan Elev.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Maxwell Motor	41½	40⅞	41
Maxwell 1st pr.	69⅞	69½	69⅞
Maxwell 2d	32⅞	31½	31½
May Dept. Stores	63	62	63
Mexican Petroleum	173⅝	169	172
Mexican Petroleum pr	104½	104½	104½
Miami Copper	28⅞	28	28¼
Midvale Steel	44¼	43⅞	44¼
Minn & St. Louis (n)	15⅝	14½	15⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	6¼	6	6¼
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pr.	12½	12	12
Missouri Pacific	31½	30⅞	31¼
Missouri Pacific pr.	62	61⅝	62
Montana Power	79¾	79	79
National Acme Co.	30⅞	30¼	30¼
National Conduit & C.	15½	15	15½
National Enam. & Stp.	43	43	43
National Lead	62	62	62
Nevada Copper	21	20⅞	21
New Orleans T. & M.	35	34	35
New York Air Brake	107	107	107
New York Central	83½	83	83½
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	42	41⅛	42
N. Y. Ont. & Western	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞
Norfolk & Western	110⅝	110½	110½
Northern Pacific	103	101	103
Ohio Cities Gas	47⅛	46⅛	46⅞
Ontario Mining	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Pan-American Petroleum	69⅞	69⅛	69½
Pennsylvania	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
Peoples' Gas	60	59⅝	59⅝
Pere Marquette	17⅛	16½	17⅛
Mere Mar. prior pr.	64	61	64
Philadelphia Co.	34½	34⅛	34⅛
Pierce Arrow	51	49⅞	51
Pierce Arrow pr	102¼	102¼	102¼
Pierce Oil Corporation	18¼	18¼	18⅛
Pittsburgh Coal	49	48⅜	48⅝
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	37½	36⅞	37½
Pressed Steel Car	68⅜	68	68
Pullman Co.	127½	126⅝	127½
Ry. Steel Springs	68⅞	68¼	68⅞
Ray Copper	25⅛	25	25⅛
Reading Railway	92⅞	91¼	91⅞
Rep. Iron & Steel	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞
Rep. Iron & Steel pr	99⅞	99½	99⅝
Royal Dutch	118	116¼	118
St. Louis & San. Francisco	16½	16	16½
St. Louis & Southwestern	24	24	24
St. Louis & Southwestern pr.	39⅝	39	39⅝
Savage Arms	61	61	61
Saxon Motor	12⅞	12½	12⅞
Seaboard Air Line	11	10¼	10⅞
Seaboard pr.	24½	23⅞	24⅜
Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16½	16½
Sinclair Oil & R.	37⅞	37¼	37½
Sloss-Sheffield	52	52	52
Southern Pacific	108⅝	107	108⅛
Southern Railway	34¼	33⅝	34¼
Southern Railway pr	73⅞	73¼	73⅞
Studebaker	72¼	70⅞	71½
Studebaker pr.	100	100	100
Stutz Motor	45⅛	44⅛	45
Superior Steel	37	37	37
Tenn. Copper & Ch.	17⅞	17	17¼
Texas Co.	194½	192⅞	192⅞
Texas & Pacific	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛
Third Avenue	20⅛	19	19
Tobacco Products	79⅛	78¾	78¾
Tobacco Products pr.	101	98	101
Union Pacific	136½	136	136¼
Union Pacific pr.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
Uniaed Alloy Steel	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
United Cigar Stores	104	103⅛	103⅞
United Ry. Invs. pr.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	15⅞	15	15½
U. S. Alcohol	100	98½	99½
U. S. Rubber	73⅜	72⅞	73⅛
U. S. Sm. & Ref.	50⅞	50	50
U. S. Steel	103⅛	102	102⅞
U. S. Steel pr.	112⅞	112⅛	112⅞
Utah Copper	91⅞	90⅞	91¼
Utah Securities	16	15½	16
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	58½	56⅛	58½
Virginia-Carolina Chem. pr.	111	111	111
Wabash	10½	10⅛	10½
Wabash pr. A	41⅛	40⅞	41
Western Maryland	15¾	15	15½
Western Maryland 2d pr	30⅜	30	30⅜
Western Pacific	23½	23⅛	23½
Western Pacific pr	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞
Western Union	93½	93	93½
Westinghouse	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½	10⅞	11⅛
Whiae Motor	49	48	49
Wilson & Co.	70¼	68	69⅞
Willys-Overland	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞
Willys-Overland pr	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛

WASHINGTON PRODUCE.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, select, 68; average receipts, 62; cold storage, 50.

CHEESE—New York State factory, new, 35a40.

BUTTER—Elgin print, 64½; Elgin tub, 63¼.

LIVE POULTRY—Roosters, per lb, 20; turkeys, per lb, 35; chickens, spring, per lb, 28a30; hens, per lb, 25a28; keats, young, 1½ lbs and up, 60.

DRESSED POULTRY—Fresh killed spring chickens, 42a44; turkeys, per lb, 45a46; roosters, per lb, 30; hens, per lb, 37a38.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples, per bbl., 3.00a8.50; box, 75ca2.00; basket, fancy, 3.00a4.00; California lemons, 10.00a13.00; California oranges, 12.00a13.00; grapes, Delaware, 30a32; Niagara, 28a30; Concord, 28a30; cranberries, 10.00 per bbl., 2.00a3.00 per box; grapefruit, per box, 4.25a5.00.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, No. 1, 3.00a3.50; beans, per basket, 2.50a3.50; peppers, crate, 50a75; okra, crate, 3.50a5.00; radishes, bunch, 2a3; cucumbers, bas, 2.00a2.50; eggplants, 75ca1.00 crate; cabbage, new, 100 lbs, 1.50a1.75; beets, per bunch, 4a6; lettuce, 1.00a1.50 per basket; tomatoes, nearby, 75a2.00; peas, 2.00a3.00 per basket; corn 15a30 per doz; lima beans, per qt, 25a30; sweet potatoes, 4.00a5.00 per bbl. celery, 60a85 per bunch; do, 3.50a6.00 crate.

LIVE STOCK—Sheep, per lb., 7a8; lambs, 15a16; hogs, heavy, 18; calves, 18a19; medium, 15a18.

SEEDS—Clover, 24.50a25 per bushel; timothy, 5.15a5.40 per bushel; red top grass, 15a16 per pound; blue grass, 3.25 per bushel; orchard grass, 3.40a3.60 per bushel.

Washington Stock Exchange.

SALES.

Washington Gas 5s, $500 at 95.
Washington Railway 4s, $1,000 at 70½.
American Security and Trust Company, 10 at 210, 10 at 210.
Mergenthaler, 4 at 140, 10 at 140, 10 at 140.
Lanston, 15 at 65⅝.
After call:
American Security and Trust Company, 5 at 210.
Mergenthaler, 2 at 140.

GAS BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
Washington Gas 5s	95	....
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Capital Traction 5s	96½	97½
City and Suburban 5s	85	....
Metropolitan 5s	96	97
Washington Rwy. and Elec. 4s	70	70½
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Potomac Electric Cons. 5s	96	....
Potomac Electric Light 5s	96	....
Potomac Electric Power 6s	96	99
Chesapeake and Potomac Tel. 5s	96½	97½
American Tel. and Telga. 4s	84	84½
American Tel. and Telga. 4½s	87	89½
Am. Tel. and Tel. Ctl. Tr. 5s	94	94½
Am. Tel. and Tel. Ctl. cons. 6s	102¾	....
American Graphophone 1st 6s	91	....
D. C. Paper Mfg. 6s	....	100
Washington Market 5s, 1927	98	....
Washington Market 5s, 1947	98	....
W. M. Cold Storage 5s	94	....
Sec. Stge. and Safe Dep. 6s	....	101
Norfolk and Wash. Steamboat 5s	100	....
Riggs Realty 5s (long)	....	100
Riggs Realty 5s (short)	....	100
PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.		
Capital Traction	84½	85½
Washington Rwy. and Elec. com.	50	53
Wash. Rwy. and Elec. pfd.	69¾	72
Norfolk and Wash. Steamboat	165	....
Washington Gas	53	54
American Tel. and Telga.	108	....
TYPE MACHINE STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler	139	140½
Lanston	65	66
Lanston Scrip	98½	98½
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
American	143	....
Capital	....	224
Columbia	200	225
Commercial	185	192
District	153	....
Farmers and Mechanics'	220	240
Federal	178	....
Lincoln	160	....
National Metropolitan	195	....
Riggs	400	445
National Bank of Washington	....	230
TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.		
American Security and Trust	203	211
Washington Loan and Trust	237	245
Continental Trust	116	120
SAVINGS BANK STOCKS.		
Home	420	....
Bank of Commerce and Savings	12	....
East Washington	11	....
Security Savings and Commercial	175	....
FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Arlington	8	10
Corcoran	90	....
Firemen's	18¼	....
German-American	225	....
National Union	5½	....
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Columbia	3	5
Real Estate	....	75
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Chapin-Sacks	....	180
D. C. Paper Mfg. Co.	80	....
Merchants' Transfer and Storage	100	115
Security Storage	185	....
Security Storage & Safe Deposit	110	....
Washington Market	16⅛	....

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—BUTTER—Fresh, solid-packed creamery, extras, 61c; high-scoring goods, 62a64c, the latter for jobbing sales; extra firsts, 60a60½c; firsts, 56a59c; seconds, 53a55c; thirds, 49a52c; sweet creamery, choice and fancy, 63a65c; fair to good, 59a62c; ladle-packed, as to quality, 41a43c; packing stock, 38a40c; special fancy brands of nearby prints jobbing at 65a67c; fair to good, 60a64c.

EGGS—Nearby firsts, 19.20a19.50 per case; do, current receipts, 18.90 per case; do, seconds, 16.20a17.40 per case; inferior lots lower; Western, extra firsts, 19.20a19.60 per case; do, firsts, 18.60a18.90 per case; inferior lots lower; refrigerator eggs, per case, extra, 14.40; firsts, 14.10; seconds, 13.20a13.80; fancy selected fresh eggs were jobbing at 69a71c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowls, according to quality, 33a36c; spring chickens, according to quality, 29a33c; roosters, 24a25c; ducks, Pekin, 32a35c; do, Indian runner, 28a30c; geese, 28a32c; turkeys, 34a36c; guineas, young, per pair, weighing 1½ and 2 pounds, apiece, 1.00a1.25; smaller sizes, 60a80c; guineas, old, per pair, 75a80c; pigeons, old, per pair, 30a35c; do, young, pair, 25a30c.

POTATOES—White potatoes, Eastern Shore per bbl, No. 1, 3.50a4.50; No. 2, 2.50a3.00; white potatoes, Jersey, per ⅝-bus, bas, No. 1, 85ca1.10; No. 2, 50a75c; white potatoes, Jersey and Pennsylvania, per 100 lbs., Green Mountain, No. 1, 2.25a2.50; Giants, No. 1, 2.25a2.40; No. 2, 1.25a1.75; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per bas, No. 1, 75ca1.15; No. 2, 50a60c; do, Eastern Shore, per bbl, No. 1, 3.50a4.25; No. 2, 2.50.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Nov. 9.—BUTTER—Strong; receipts, 4,291 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 62½a63; extras (92 score), 61½a62; firsts, 58a61; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 38.

EGGS—Strong; receipts, 7,736 cases; fresh gathered extras, 69a70; do., regular packed, extra firsts, 66a68; do, first, 62a65; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery, white, fine to fancy, 98a1.00; do, brown, 70a75; do, gathered, brown and mixed colors, 60a70.

CHEESE—Firm; receipts, 508 boxes; State whole milk flats, fresh, specials, 32½a33; do, average run, 32.

POULTRY—Live weak; chickens, 25a26; fowls, 25a30; old roosters, 22; turkeys, 22a38; dressed quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE GRAIN.

Baltimore, Nov. 9.—WHEAT—Firm; active demand; No. 2 red winter, 2.35¼; No. 2 red winter, garlicky, 2.33¼. Receipts, 25,859 bushels. Shipments, none.

CORN—Steady; contract yellow, 1.55 for old. Receipts, 4,622 bushels. Shipments, 1,055 bushels.

OATS—Steady; No. 3 white, domestic, 80 cents asked. Receipts, 6,888 bushels. Shipments, 28,073 bushels.

RYE—Firm; unchanged; No. 2 Western, export, spot, 1.76¾. Receipts, 18,642 bushels. Shipments, none.

HAY—Quiet; receipts increasing.

FLOUR—Dull; unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 9.—Covering of short lines that had been put out following expression of opinions recently that the end of the war would have a bearish effect on prices, caused a firmer tone in the cotton market here today. Profit taking led to reactions at times, but the tendency in the final dealings was upward. There were reports of floods in Texas, but it was felt in most quarters that the Lone Star State cannot get too much rain at this season.

Receipts at the port for the day were about 25,000 bales, against 24,812 a year ago.

Spot here was quiet at an advance of 30 points at 31.15; no sales. Spot at New Orleans was unchanged at 30.38 with sales of 750 bales.

Receipts at New Orleans were 9,163; Savannah, 3,189; Augusta, 2,755 bales.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9.—Prices on the local produce market today ranged as follows:

BUTTER—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 58a59c; do, firsts, 57a58c; do, Western prints, ½-lb, extras, 59a60c; do, firsts, 58a59c; do, Western prints, 1 lb, extras, 59a60c; do, firsts, 58a59c; nearby creamery, extras, 56a56c; do, firsts, 54a55c; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 40a42c; do, firsts, 20a40c; store-packed, firsts, 37a38c; rolls, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 38c; do, West Virginia, 37a38c.

EGGS—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania and nearby, per doz. firsts, 60c; Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, per doz. firsts, 60c; Ohio, per doz, firsts, 60c; West Virginia, per doz. 59c; Southern (North Carolina), per doz. firsts, 57a58c.

LIVE POULTRY—Chickens, young, per lb. large, 33c; do, medium, 33c; do, small, 31c; do, young, White Leghorns, 32c; do, by express, 32c; old roosters, 22a23c; old hens, over 4 lbs, 32c; do, small, 30a31c; do, White Leghorns, 31a32c; ducks, Muscovy and mongrel, young, 28c; do, White Pekins, young, 30a31c; do, puddle, 3½ lbs and over, 28a30c; do, smaller, poor, 26a27c; turkeys, choice, young, 9 lbs and over, 38c; do, old toms, 36c; geese, Maryland and Virginia, 27a28c; do, Western and Southern, 25a26c; pigeons, per pair, old, 20a25c; do, young, 20a25c; guinea fowl, young, over 1½ lbs, each, 55c; do, under 1½ lbs, 40c; do, smaller, 30c; do, old, 35c.

POTATOES—White, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per 100 lbs, 2.25a2.50; do, New York, No. 1, per 100 lbs, 2.25a2.50; do, Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, McCormick, 1.80a2.00; do, Jerseys, per 150-lb sack, 3.75a4.00; sweets, yellows, North Carolina, per bbl, 3.00a3.50; do, Anne Arundel, per bas, 50a60c; do, Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware, per bbl., 3.00a3.75; do, Virginia, per bbl., 3.00a3.25; yams, fancy, bright, per bbl., 3.00a3.25.

REPORT EIGHTY-SEVEN TAKEN PRISONERS

The War Department authorizes publication of the following list of prisoners of war in Germany:

CAMP RASTATT.

Corpl. Bertram Halberstadt, New York.
Pvt. Joseph Bombi, Rome, Italy.
Pvt. Pasquale C. Idoni, San Princeozi, Italy.
Pvt. Carmelo Cimiluca, New York.
Pvt. Salvatore Ventimiglia, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. Patrick J. O'Connell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. James W. Maroney, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Pvt. James Morris, Patchogue, N. Y.
Pvt. Leo Feld, New York.
Pvt. Stanislaw Cerza, Glencove, N. Y.
Pvt. Edward J. Nolan, Waterbury, Conn.
Pvt. Thomas Francis Diamond, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. (1st class) Hugh Archie Trask, McKean, Pa.
Pvt. Charles P. Marcavage, St. Clair, Pa.
Pvt. Luco A. Melchioe, Chester, Pa.
Private (first class) Stewart McCallister, Newville, Pa.
Private Edwin Barnes, Erie, Pa.
Private John E. Parrish, Foss, Okla.
Private J. R. Thomas, Lebanon, Ky.
Private F. Szoszorek, Erie, Pa.
Private (first class) John Raymond Beecher, Newville, Pa.
Private Charles H. Pratt, Weymouth, Mass.
Private G. Schneider, Buffalo, N. Y.
Corp. J. O'Brien, Arlington, Mass.
Private F. Cerrulo, Cathage, N. Y.
Private Melvin Schoonmaker, Warwarsing, N. Y.
Private Tom Testa, Norwich, N. Y.
Private C. M. Taft, Buffalo, N. Y.
Private James Verteromo, Sidero Calabria, Italy.
Sergt. S. Frankel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Private (first class) Charles H. Bridge, Somerset, Mass.
Private J. H. Moore, Danridge, Tenn.
Private E. M. Ames, Rochester, N. Y.
Private Leonard Leo Lamphorn, Whitehall, N. Y.
Private J. J. Moley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Private Sam Saglimeni, Matriamasta, Italy.
Private G. Barardi, Patterson, N. J.
Sergt. Fred Sexauer, Astoria, N. Y.
Pvt. Isaac Gold, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pvt. William L. Carr, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Wilfred E. Kaufmann, Massillon, Ohio.
Cpl. James Joseph Pfeiffer, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. (1st class) Raymond A. Richards, New York, N. Y.
Cpl. Robert B. Kennedy, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Cpl. Thomas J. Mood, New York, N. Y.
Sergt. Elmer R. Albertson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sergt. Frederick Stay, Bloomfield, N. J.
Cpl. Richard F. Slavin, Chatham, Mass.
Pvt. Theo. Henry Warner, West Hampton Beach, N. Y.
Pvt. Claude L. Williams, Hector, N. Y.
Pvt. Michael Picciano, Dumont, N. J.
Pvt. L. Price Lory, Marion, Ill.
Pvt. Frank Pietro, South Amboy, N. J.
Pvt. Gustave Tauber, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sergt. Alexander M. Hayden, Asbury Park, N. J.
Pvt. Henry H. Curren, Elizabeth, N. J.
Pvt. William Herman Siedler, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Charles Ober, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Vincenzo Visceglio, Jamaica, N. Y.
Pvt. John A. McCole, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pvt. Michele Natali, Rome, Italy.
Pvt. John W. Fenton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pvt. Ollie Carter, Gadsden, Ala.
Pvt. Charles J. Gershberg, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. Joseph F. Via Cava, Hoboken, N. J.
Pvt. Louis Snyder, Buffalo, N. Y.
Pvt. Sylvester J. Clements, Geneva, Ala.
Pvt. (1st class) Clemens J. Gramling, Boxley, Ohio.
Pvt. Bert. A. Ferris, Elmore, Ohio.
Pvt. (1st class) Styles Radcliffe, Chicago, Ill.
Corpl. Samuel Fuchs, Columbus, Ohio.
Corpl. John H. Nixon, Empire, Ohio.
Pvt. Charles E. Sergeant, Barnesville, Ohio.
Pvt. Harvey Metz, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pvt. Walter L. Houghton, Manitowoc, Wis.
Pvt. Henry G. Reeside, Baltimore, Md.
Pvt. (1st class) Otto A. Gaard, Ruthven, Iowa.

CAMP UNKNOWN.

Private (first class) Roy Mailon Gochenauer, Harrisburg, Pa.

REPORTED IN GOOD HEALTH—CAMP UNKNOWN.

Private Antonio Argyrople, Dorchester, Mass.
Private Benjamin Clemson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Private (first class) Charles Rosenkrantz, New York, N. Y.
Corpl. M. Sanders, Albany, N. Y.
Private Arthur Edwards, Meltonville, Ala.
Private L. B. Fairlee, Albany, N. Y.
Private G. Goodman, Hostetta, Pa.
Corpl. Wallace D. Kennedy, Langsville, Ohio.
Private John Pfanner, Jersey City, N. J.

GERMAN CONCERNS TO BE SOLD IN JANUARY

Twenty-five German-owned or controlled business enterprises in this country, fourteen of which are in New York City, will be sold during January and February by the enemy alien custodian. The newly-announced list of firms supplements that issued a week ago and brings the total valuation of the enterprises offered for sale to $200,000,000.

Among the concerns to be sold are the German-American Lumber Company of Florida, the Elly Coal Company, owners of 30,000 acres of Illinois coal lands; the Dr. Jaeger Sanitary Woolen System of New York, and the International Hide and Skin Company of New York. Two jewelry houses are included in the list.

CHANCE AS OFFICERS OFFERED CLASS 1 MEN

Class 1 men of either draft who are physically fit and have a high school education are eligible for infantry officers' training school which starts December 1 at Camp Fremont, California. Men in deferred classes on account of industrial or agricultural occupations are the only ones excepted.

Transportation including meals is furnished successful candidates for Camp Fremont. Their pay as privates begins at the date of the call by their local board. Allotments of pay may be made, war risk, insurance taken out and other soldiers' prerogatives exercised. Graduates of the Camp Fremont school will be commissioned second lieutenants of infantry.

SADNESS DIMS VICTORY NEWS

Washington Homes Receive Department Cables Announcing Casualties.

While the city celebrates the near approach of peace, there are homes in Washington where the dark shadow of war overcasts the general rejoicing, homes where War Department cables announcing the death of the soldier of the household have just been received.

In the last letters the families have received from the boys there is a note of hope that they will soon be coming home.

CAPT. JAMES KEELY.

"It is no longer a question of who wins," Edward Cramer wrote his father, Charles Cramer, 20 S street northwest. "The date remains the only question. Tell mother to keep herself well, for we will need her when we come home. It will be some grand parade up the Avenue."

Last Monday the Cramers received word from the War Department that their son died of pneumonia on October 5, two days before his 29th birthday.

EDWARD CRAMER.

Lived Here Seven Years.

Young Cramer had lived in Washington for the last seven years, having spent the early part of his life in Indiana. Besides his parents he leaves three brothers, two of them in the service, and four sisters.

Capt. James Keely, commanding Company A of the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marines, was killed while leading his company over the top west of the Meuse on October 4, according to the cable received by his wife, Mrs. James Keely, 702 D street southwest.

Capt. Keely had been in the Marine Corps eighteen years and commanded the first company to disembark in France last June. With this unit he had been on the firing line for sixteen months, serving in engagements at Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, at Soissons, St. Mihiel and Argonne Forest.

Edward Chambers, the third Washington man on the casualty list, died on October 10 of pneumonia. He was born in New York thirty-one years ago, but had lived in Washington since early boyhood. He graduated from Eastern High School in 1908, first sergeant of the winning cadet company of that year.

His wife, Mrs. Virginia Chambers, 1328 B street southeast, was a classmate of Mr. Chambers at high school. They were married six years ago. His letters indicate that he had been in active service up to a short time before his death.

Mother at Point of Death.

Mrs. E. H. Chambers, the young soldier's mother, is at present at the point of death. She has not been informed of her son's death.

Lieut. Francis Quisenberg, son of A. C. Quisenberg, of the War Department, died October 4 of pneumonia. He was a native of Kentucky but has lived practically all of his life in Washington.

Washington boys wounded in the service in France as reported on the latest casualty list are Lieut. W. A. Richards, Corp. Robert Purcell and Robert W. Hopkins.

Lieut. Richards was born in Washington and attended the public schools of this city. He has been in the service since June, 1917, and since April in active service at the front. His parents reside at Clifton, Va., and his wife at Columbus, Ga.

Corp. Purcell, 16 T street, graduated from Georgetown University in 1911. He is suffering from wounds received in September.

Robert Hopkins, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl P. Hopkins, 3512 Lowell street northwest, is at a base hospital in France recovering from a mustard gas attack on October 1. Young Hopkins was born in Indiana twenty-one years ago, but has lived in this city practically all of his life. He has been in France since January last.

Peace Will Not Stop Work on Arms Factory

The gun plant project at Neville Island, Pittsburgh, is not to be abandoned after the war, according to statements made here by Secretary of War Baker and Assistant Secretary of War Crowell, Director of Munitions.

The development of Neville Island, however, is going forward rapidly. How far the development will go depends on future appropriations by Congress. Secretary Baker has stated that within that limitation the work is to go on. Mr. Baker expressed the opinion that the Neville Island plant was to become a permanent institution ranking with the Rock Island Arsenal.

It has been demonstrated that platinum wire may be drawn so fine as to be invisible to the naked eye, although its presence upon a card can be detected by the touch.

HARD NUTS TO BE CRACKED BY ALLIES AT PEACE TABLE

Clash of Territorial Desires Expected to Yield Before American Ideals Aiming at Justice and a Secure Peace.

By JOHN LLOYD BALDERSTON.

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London, Oct. 17.—(By Mail)—This story is an attempt to set down the points of view from which the various great allied powers in Europe look at the approaching peace. At the present moment the diplomatic world is in a state of confusion unequalled since the historic last week in July, 1914, and only one fact emerges from the welter of opinion, that Germany must surrender unconditionally. Even if she does so some weeks of debate and discussion must elapse before the statesmen of civilization meet around the green table, and the terms desired by the victorious allies are publicly stated to the world.

There are some points upon which we are all happily united. Complete indemnification to Belgium for all the material loss she has suffered, and the rebuilding of Northern France and Serbia and the devastated districts of Italy by the enemy, will be insisted upon. The concession of Alsace-Lorraine to France, and the possession by Italy of Trentino and the predominantly Italian districts at least up to the line of the Isonzo, will not be disputed. The creation of an independent Poland, a free Bohemia, and the aggrandizing of Serbia to include the Jugo-Slav people of Austria-Hungary in one great state, are among the fundamentals to which all the allied powers, including even Italy in the last case mentioned, are now pledged.

It can do no harm, it can do only good, to set down frankly what the different nations feel about the war. I believe I am in a position to speak for the predominant opinion here, in France and in Italy, as the result of many recent conversations with exponents of the policies of these countries in a position to know the official attitudes now prevailing.

Sympathy with American View.

There exists in England and to a perhaps lesser extent in France and Italy, a sympathetic understanding of the position of the United States as voiced by President Wilson. It is appreciated that by such phrases as "freedom of the seas" the President is voicing American determination that the world as a league of free nations shall be so organized as to remove from its bosom the seeds of future conflict. The league of nations as an ideal has made great progress in the past few months in this country, but there are doubts and fears as to the political working out of the proposals which America is expected to make at the peace table which must be removed before unanimous consent can be obtained to any formal and definite treaty.

In setting down specific points of greatest interest to every European statesman at present, I do not infer that they, too, are no seekers after the ideal, but it is natural that geographical and other reasons should impel them to lay greater stress on material things and less on immaterial than can be the case among Americans.

To take Great Britain first. An island lives by the sea and the shield of England is her navy. It is therefore natural that in any discussion of the league of nations an international police force, and "the freedom of the seas," if the latter phrase is thought to mean curtailing in any way the blockade rights exercised by England in this war. British statesmen ask anxiously for precise definitions of what is proposed. There are eminent men here, like Viscount Grey, who are quite willing to go as far as Mr. Wilson has indicated in assigning supernational authority to the league, but Americans would be gravely mistaken to assume that at this stage such a policy would command anything like universal acceptance.

Would Outlaw Submarines.

Britain is determined that the submarine menace shall never be revived, and she does not anticipate any opposition from America to the demand she will probably make not only that the submarines now possessed by Germany shall be given up but that the submarine shall be outlawed from sea warfare of the future.

Almost exactly two-thirds of the merchant shipping sunk during the past four and a half years has flown the Union Jack, and nearly every Englishman insists that such German tonnage as still lurks safely in harbor shall be divided pro rata among the allies in the proportion in which they have lost ships. It is possible that a proposal to compel the Germans to dismantle and hand over their high seas fleet may also be put forward, but this is no longer a matter of such importance as it seemed a few years ago, because of the vastly greater relative strength of the British navy as compared to the German now than in 1914 and of the paramount importance now attached to submarine warfare.

Coming to territorial questions, there is no desire felt here by the majority of Englishmen to enlarge the British Empire for imperial reasons, but confidence is expressed that Britain's allies will not object to the annexation or occupation under a form of government in which British influence would be predominant of Mesopotamia or to the constitution of Palestine of a Jewish state under the suzerainty of the British crown.

As for the German colonies, the strongest possible statements have been made both by Australia and by South Africa, who have loyally helped the mother country in this war, that they will insist to the last on the removal of German power from their parts of the globe. Australia, more than one Englishman has told me, would leave the empire rather than see Germany re-established in the Pacific islands, and I am also assured that the loyalty of South Africa could not be depended upon were Britain to attempt to re-establish the Germans on their borders.

Not only does the question of submarine bases enter into the consideration of the future of German West Africa, but all white South Africa fears, after the experience of this war, that Germany would organize arm hordes of black savages armed with machine guns under German officers. German East Africa perhaps presents a somewhat different problem, but all white men of British, French and Belgian extraction in Africa are united in the determination that the Hun must never again set foot in the dark continent.

Annexations Forced.

These facts considered together mean that Britain will ask for important territorial increases in her empire such as have been her portion after most of her other great wars, and Englishmen are most anxious that Americans should understand that in their view these annexations are forced upon Britain, if not against her will, at least without her seeking. Before this war nobody here coveted any of Germany's colonial possessions, and negotiations were actually in progress to grant fresh concessions to the Kaiser both in Africa and Asia Minor.

It is not likely that any indemnity will be claimed by Britain for the rivers of treasure she has poured out, because it is realized that the first claim is that of the devastated regions, and this country, like the United States, has not been invaded. And while abstract justice might require that Germany should pay the whole cost of the war, it is realized that in practice this would prove impossible.

To turn to France. The republic who has so gloriously eclipsed her past traditions of valor and endurance will receive from an applauding world the two provinces of which she was so wantonly robbed by Bismarck, and she will also ask the enemy to make good his destruction of her cities and villages. Beyond this, France has been assured, in an agreement made several years ago, that she shall have the coast of Syria, now being rapidly conquered by Allenby's victorious advance, and certain concessions in Asia Minor. It is probable that she will advance claims in Africa to the conference, as it does not seem equitable to many Frenchmen that, while they were bearing the brunt of the struggle on the west front in the early years, the comparatively easy territorial conquests in distant theaters of war should give the conquering power a right to keep all that she gained for herself. But Americans need not worry about these questions, as the good relations existing between France and Britain will undoubtedly enable an amicable arrangement to be reached.

France Had Large Aims.

It is now known that in 1917, just before the Russian revolution the French and Russian governments concluded an understanding to which England was not a party, by which France was to receive the larger Alsace-Lorraine of 1814, and a neutral state was to be constituted out of all other German territory lying on the left bank of the Rhine, to be garrisoned by French troops until Germany had fulfilled all the conditions of peace. This is a very delicate subject, but personally I have no doubt that France will withdraw some of these claims in the interest of a general settlement, providing that a democratic government responsible to the people is set up in Germany.

No criticism can fairly be offered of any demands made by France from Germany, of whom she must for a long time be suspicious, and the aim of French statesmen in putting forward claims which might seem extreme can be summed up in one word—security. When we convince France that she is protected by the League of Nations, by all civilized States, and that she need not look for her safety against brutal and perfidious attack only to her own unaided strength, there will be no difficulty about French desires to annex territory inhabited by peoples of other races.

But on that point France will take a great deal of convincing. Of this, repeated conversations I have had with French statesmen leave no doubt, and it is not to be wondered at, in view of the agonies to which the republic has submitted at the hands of her rivals and more powerful neighbors, who will now, many Frenchmen fear, begin to prepare for a war of revenge in which France, as before, must stand alone against a tide of invasion until her friends can come to her help.

Italy, in a treaty with France and Russia just before her entrance into the war in 1915, was guaranteed parts of Istria and Dalmatia, which the principle of nationality demands shall go to a new free nation springing from the ashes of the Dual Monarchy. Here again I think Americans need not assume that Italy will prove unreasonable, or that her former demands are in irreconcilable conflict, as they appear to be, with the new world spirit of peace which we are out to get. For it must be remembered that Italy, at the time her territorial program was framed, looked forward to a world of wars of violence, and felt compelled to seek safety in the old guarantees of strategic frontiers and economic advantages over her neighbors.

Italy Compliant.

It has been said by Italians that the Adriatic is one of the lungs of Italy, by which they meant that the possession of this sea was vital to the safety of the country. These views, though still held by some, have of late been giving way to the feeling that, under a world of international comity and guarantees, strategical requirements need no longer be regarded as of the same importance, while the doctrine of the League of Nations and the inspiring utterances of President Wilson have made many converts among important Italians.

The recent recognition by Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister of the Jugo-Slav nation, disposes of what was long a bogie among many entente politicians, that the interests of the new Greater Serbia were in such conflict with those of Italy that their rival claims to the same territorial spoils would not be satisfied without conflict.

The restoration of Russia, in so far as a broken dish can be restored, is taken for granted by all the allied powers. Germany must withdraw from the border provinces she has occupied, but it would take a bold man to prophesy now what can be done with the former empire of the Czar. Rumania's claim to that portion of Hungary which is occupied by her own people is recognized by all the allies.

There remain two problems, perhaps the hardest of all, to be thrashed out at the conference. They are Poland and Constantinople.

That Poland must be reborn and consist of Russian, Austrian and at least parts of German Poland, formed into an independent state, is accepted by all. But President Wilson, in the thirteenth of his famous points, has said that the new country must have unrestricted access to the seas, and if this means giving the Poles the port of Dantzic on the Baltic, East Prussia will be cut off from the rest of Germany. There are different opinions in all allied countries as to the wisdom of doing this, and the whole Polish question bristles with difficulties.

Constantinople a Puzzle.

Russia no longer desires Constantinople and neither England nor France, as a British Cabinet Minister once put it to me, "would take it even if the peace conference tried to ram it down our throats." This white elephant among capitals, once the most prized and fought for city in the world, can hardly be left to degenerate Turkey, nor yet given as a reward for treachery to Bulgaria, yet I have reason to believe that one great power would strenuously object if it were offered to Greece.

What is the answer? I have never yet met anyone who pretended to know, and the riddle drives the statesmen of Europe to such desperation that some of them have even suggested turning the city over to the United States, who would decline it with thanks. The neutralization of the Dardanelles under international guarantees, so that the Black Sea cannot be closed to the commerce of Russia, is a point upon which all the allies are agreed. Perhaps the conference will decide to make Constantinople an international port governed by a mixed commission, but the history of similar experiments on a smaller scale does not hold much hope that this would be a success.

Of one thing the American may be assured. That is, that the allies, meeting under the aegis of victory, will come together in a determination to smooth over difficulties no matter how formidable, and work together in loyal co-operation for the future peace of the world.

This is not mere diplomatic eyewash. Every country realizes after these five years that its own life, as well as the life of civilization, depends upon securing permanent peace. And with this firmly implanted in the mind of every delegate there can be no diplomatic bickerings of the old sort, and any objections that may be offered to President Wilson's plans for a league to enforce peace will be offered because the objectors believe the President's idealism would lead not to peace but to war. There will be such objectors, but if I may offer a prediction they will not prevail.

STAGE IS SET FOR BIG DRIVE

Offices Will Close During Preliminary Parade Tomorrow.

Following a week of preliminary meetings in which speakers and artists of national fame have visited the city to help boost its quota over and beyond the top, Washington is ready today for the opening of the United War Work Campaign for $800,000, its share of the $170,500,000 fund asked by the seven war relief associations. The actual campaigning starts tomorow with the releasing of teams for solicitation. Tomorrow, also, the biggest feature of the whole campaign will be staged—the parade, one of the largest and most representative which the city has ever witnessed.

By executive order six of the government departments, State, Commerce, Justice, Labor, Interior and Treasury have been closed to permit the workers to watch the parade and join in the spirit and swing of the campaign which is intended to help bring the dollars which will bring cheer and comfort to the boys in arms. Gen. Heavy, chief of the militia section of the War Department will be grand marshal and will review the parade. President Wilson will review the parade from the steps of the Executive office opposite the east side of the State, War and Navy building as it swings down across Pennsylvania avenue toward Potomac Park.

Itinerary of Parade.

Starting at Scott Circle on Sixteenth street, the parade will swing down Sixteenth street to K, turn west on K to Seventeenth and down Seventeenth through Jackson Place, across Pennsylvania avenue between the White House and the State, War and Navy building, turn west on New York avenue again to Seventeenth and down Seventeenth to B northwest, where it will disband.

In the parade will be four bands, the Marine Band, the Eleventh Cavalry Band, the Washington Navy Yard Band and the Camp Humphreys Band. Two captured German guns of 77 millimeter size have been secured by the committee in charge. Seven airplanes in charge of Lieut. Col. Duncan of the U. S. Signal Corps will signal the starting of the pageant.

This afternoon two big meetings are scheduled, one at Central High School under the auspices of the "Victory Boys' and Girls'" division of the campaign. Lieut. A. S. Cru, a member of the second French commission, will speak of his experiences on the Western front.

Christine Miller to Sing.

At Liberty Hut, Christine Miller, the operatic soprano, will sing. Addresses will be made by Gen. Claudon of the French High Commission and W. Bourke Cochran, of New York City. Judge Wendell Phillips Stafford will preside and the Camp Humphreys band will play. The doors of the hut will be open at 3:30 p. m.

Two features in connection with the Washington campaign will be held tomorrow night.

Under the direction of Miss Susanna Cox Cocroft of the housing and health division of the War Department, a liberty campfire night with forty-eight bonfires, representing the States of the Union, will be held on the White House Ellipse. Wives of Senators and members of Congress will circulate among the persons present at the camp fires. Mrs. James A. Wadsworth, jr., is chairman of the committee in charge. Mrs. Robert Lansing will be the hostess for Washington.

Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern, both of whom have been overseas with the "Over There" Theater League of the Y. M. C. A., will speak on the campaign and work of the seven war work agencies at Liberty Hut Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Y. W. H. A. Again Active After Lifting of Ban

The Young Woman's Hebrew Association, 1019 New York avenue northwest, has busily resumed activities since the influenza ban was lifted, according to a statement made by the association yesterday.

The Woman's Land Army will be the subject of a talk Thursday evening by Miss Marion C. Denman, of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, who has recently returned from a trip to France and England. There will be dancing Wednesday evening at old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest.

DEVICE PATENTED TO END REAR COLLISIONS

S. Harvey Garrett, veteran railroad man, 28 years in the service of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, has patented a device to prevent rear end collisions.

The invention consists of a block laid flat on the head of a rail, the top of the block arched to raise the wheels of a car from the rail. The block is provided with a flange to divert the wheel from the track as it takes the arch.

A cam-shaped lever is so arranged that a single movement rapidly clamps the block to the rail.

Mr. Garrett has submitted his device to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railway Commission has it under consideration. Judge John M. Spellman, of Dallas, Texas, represents Mr. Garrett.