"SNIPER," SAYS QUEEN CITY CONTROLLER OF HYDRO CHAIRMAN

Sir Adam Hauled Over Coals by Toronto Official.

INSINUATIONS RESENTED

Beck Called "Outsider" With No Right to Say Rough Things.

TORONTO, April 1.—Sir Adam Beck came to the meeting between the board of control, city and hydro stan to discuss the Metropolitan Railway purchase with very definite opinions about the agreement.

Sir Adam seemed displeased that the city should for a minute consider a radial agreement without first consulting him. The result was that he expressed some unkind opinions in regard to the city officials and received a rather severe verbal mauling from Controller McBride and other officials.

Sir Adam voiced objection to a package freight contract. He made derogatory remarks about civic officials who had negotiated the agreement, and McBride, after standing it as long as he could, sprang to his feet and said: "I am not going to sit here and listen to that sort of thing. We have officials who are second to none, and I represent the citizens who employ those officials.

Resents Dictation.

"You have no right to attack them, and I will not stand for it. You are an outsider, and an outsider has no right to come here and say the things you have said." The controller spoke with great vehemence and for a moment or two it looked as though there would be an encounter. "You're a gatling gun," is said to have been one of Sir Adam's remarks about Mr. McBride. "Then you're a sniper," shot back the controller.

A rather unusual scene is reported to have taken place when Works Commissioner Harris asked Sir Adam Beck for his copy of the letter which Sir Adam wrote to the mayor objecting to the agreement. "No," Sir Adam is reported to have said, "you can get yours from the newspapers." His hostility to those who had negotiated the agreement was very marked.

In fact, Sir Adam Beck went into today's conference with very definite opinions about the Metro agreement. "If there was ever a worse agreement put over on any city, I would like to see it put on the table," he said at the city hall. "And it comes from the same source as that notice Toronto gave that it will buy out the T. E. L. It would take a battery stationed here with machine guns to protect this city." His reference to the "same source," apparently meant the city officials.

Called by Treasurer.

Sir Adam declared that the city had attempted something "dishonest in trying to "put over" the agreement. "Toronto passed a radial railway bylaw, which it undertook to make no agreement without the hydro consent. The covenant there is a dishonest attempt to break. But I am chairman of the hydro commission and I am a member of the Legislature, and I will not let it go through."

The city treasurer is reported to have spoken very emphatically to the hydro chairman when the ability of city officials was attacked, and to have declared that city officials are quite capable of protecting Toronto. He added that the agreement which they recommend is much to be preferred to the arrangement authorized by legislation of 1917 (for which Sir Adam voted), which provided for Metro gauge tracks continuing to North Toronto with running rights for the radial.

Entente Troops On Way to Hungary in Black Sea Region

Wilson Declares United States Troops Will Not Fight in Eastern Europe.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported from Bucharest that Entente troops are being landed at Constanza, on the Black Sea coast on their way to Hungary, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the News today.

President Wilson has informed other members of the American delegation to the peace conference that no American soldiers should be used in any trouble in Eastern or Southeastern Europe, a Central News dispatch from Paris says.

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Cronyn Building, 71 Bay St., Toronto.

WANTS PRIEST TO FILL PULPIT IN HOLY WEEK

Episcopal Bishop of New York Declares Move Would Aid Unity.

IS WORKING FOR UNION

Wants All Denominations Combined in One Great Universal Church.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

NEW YORK, April 1.—Bishop David H. Greer of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in his efforts to bring about church unity, has asked that a Roman Catholic priest be permitted to conduct one of the holy week services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He told of the invitation yesterday in a statement to the Tribune.

He said he was in full sympathy with the official steps in the direction of unity.

"I think the movement is excellent," he asserted in reference to the proposed canon, which is to be frely discussed at the triennial general convention of the Episcopal Church, to be held in Detroit within a few months. This provides the ministers of the Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and other sects shall receive Episcopal ordination in addition to that of their own denomination.

Favors Movement.

"My signature was not affixed to the canon at the time it was drawn up because I was ill, but I have given the matter careful consideration and am very much in sympathy with the movement. Where did it have its nucleus?

"Well, you have to go back fifteen years or so for that. The matter has been in the air for a long time and nine years ago the Episcopal Church appointed a commission on faith and order with a view to having a world conference for the furtherance of Christian unity, not became one, we would then have a great universal church, instead of the divided and scattered forces of the present time. In England the war has broken down some of the barriers between the Episcopalian and the Non-conformist churches and in Canada partial union exists between the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations, so that the United States is not alone in her movement toward greater unity.

Central Powers' Position.

"What would you do about the central powers if you had an international church?" the bishop was asked.

"Feuds between nations do not exist forever," responded Bishop Greer. "Our aim is an international church."

"Do you think its consummation is a matter of centuries?"

"Most emphatically not. There are obstacles to be overcome, of course. Prejudice, tradition, custom stand in the way. But I believe it will come in time. It may be five years. It may be fifty. It is no Utopian dream. There is a growing feeling among Christian denominations that they ought to co-operate more than they are doing at present."

"I don't know how we are going to reconcile Catholicism and Protestantism," but I believe it can be done. The three Episcopal bishops who have gone to Rome to see Pope Benedict XV. will try to arrange for an international conference on the subject of unity.

Welcome a Catholic.

"Personally I have asked that a Catholic be allowed to conduct one of the afternoon services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine during holy week. These are special devotional services and it is my right as a bishop to invite whom I like to conduct them. I would gladly welcome a Catholic to take one of these services in the cathedral. I feel friendly toward all orthodox denominations and believe that broad and generous sympathy should prevail throughout the church."

"I don't believe in breaking down the barriers of the church, but neither do I believe that they should be so high that you can't get them down or climb over them."

"Wouldn't the proposed canon tend to destroy the individuality of the various churches and give a certain precedence to the Episcopal Church?"

"Certainly not," affirmed Bishop Greer. "Note of the churches would lose its individuality. Precedence would be given to the episcopate—not to the Episcopal Church. It would mean the universal recognition of a historic order dating back to apostolic times. Most of the churches throughout the world, including the Greek and Roman, are Episcopalian, in that ordination is conferred by bishops.

Others In Sympathy.

"Other denominations in this country, besides the Episcopal and Congregational churches, have expressed their sympathy for the movement. It is all tentative at present, but it will be fully discussed at our triennial meeting and the possibilities of united missionary work and fuller co-operation in the home field will be thoroughly investigated."

"Would the establishment of a league of nations tend to speed up your scheme for international unity among the churches?"

"It might, if it could adequately demonstrate the advantages of union among all the representative forces of the world," said Bishop Greer.

TODAY'S CRIMINALS MAINLY YOUNGSTERS

So Says Noted Detective of Chicago.

LECTURING AT GRAND

Bert Cowdrey Explains Criminology Talks by Means of Pictures.

Detective Bert Cowdrey, for 30 years a member of the Chicago force and identified with the introduction of the Bertillon system by George M. Porteous in the United States and Canada, paid a visit to police headquarters on Tuesday and talked of famous crooks and crimes with Chief Williams and the detectives.

Mr. Cowdrey comes to the Grand for the last half of this week to give a lecture gleaned from his observations of criminology, and he is spending a few additional days in the city. He makes his appeal by means of motion pictures and explanations and deductions from many cases with which he comes in contact.

Old-Timers Gone.

"The criminal of today is not the experienced old-time crook, but the youngster below 20 years," said Mr. Cowdrey to The Advertiser. "It is an appalling fact that 2,500,000 boys below eighteen years of age were arrested last year in the United States and Canada, as shown by police records. They are the great criminal problem of today and the most dangerous. The old-time crook has been run to earth by means of Bertillon measurement and finger prints, so that he knows it is a hopeless game. But the youngsters, the cigarette-smoking young chap who thinks he can get away with something, the child who comes of diseased parents, is the greater menace. He will kill where the old crook would not, and he is the type that is pulling all the reckless robberies one reads about in Chicago and Detroit."

Enemy of Youthful Smokers.

Mr. Cowdrey is a relentless enemy of the cigarette when used by the growing boy. He also knows of many drinks and drugs that are taken, and surprises one with the warnings of danger he gives in connection with narcotics.

"It isn't booze we have to fear so much nowadays as drugs," he stated. "The consumption of drugs in this country and the United States is increasing enormously. They use every conceivable sort of dope. They even administer dope with fountain pen fillers."

Mr. Cowdrey believes that sex extermination is the only cure for the race in many instances. The children of degenerates are giving the world its criminals.

BRILLIANT RECITAL AND ADDRESS GIVEN BY DR. MACMILLAN

Repatriated Prisoner Tells of His Experiences.

Dr. Ernest MacMillan, B. A., the distinguished young Canadian musician, made a brilliant showing in recital last evening in the First Presbyterian Church. His execution throughout a very big program was musicianly, possessing that restraint which is characteristic of the big artist. In no sense did he play to the gallery, preferring rather to win his hearers by a majestic and dignified interpretation, than by producing thrills. His whole program was characterized by grandeur, delicacy and at times sparkling brilliancy.

Three big numbers opened the program, including Back's "Prelude and Fugue in D," Mozart's "Andante," from the Symphony in E. Flat, and Ceasar Franck's "Prelude, Fugue and Variation." These were followed by a group of three, "Allegretto Grazioso" (Hollins), and two Wolstenholme numbers, "Romanza" and "Allegretto."

A short talk on the artist's experiences while a prisoner of war in Germany, separated these numbers from the final numbers on the program—"Andante Contabile" (Tchaikowski, Symphony 5), "Intermezzo (Widor, "Symphony 1), and "Moderato Cantabile" and "Finale" (Widor, Symphony 8.)

Won While Prisoner.

Earnest MacMillan won his degree of Doctor of Music from Oxford while still a prisoner in Germany. An orchestral composed by him during his sojourn in a prison camp, managed to escape the hands of the German censor and was forwarded to Oxford, and last summer the announcement was made that he had earned his degree. His own description of life in a German prison camp gives some idea of the difficult conditions under which he undertook this gigantic task.

"When war broke out I had just arrived in Berlin from Paris for a week's visit," said the speaker. "And it seems I chose a most unfortunate week, for I remained there until a few months ago. Life in the civilian camp was most monotonous. It consisted of an incessant lining up for something or other. For breakfast we had soup—a queer sort of soup. For dinner we had soup and for supper we had soup. We also had some bread and water. For a time we were required to make night lights, which operation consisted of putting bits of taper into little pieces of wood. But, for the most part, we were left to occupy our time as we pleased.

"I spent most of my time in the great concentration camp near Berlin, which was established in a moderate sized race course, six men being housed in each horse box and others given lying room in the lofts.

"At first conditions were very difficult, but eventually we were able to make ourselves fairly comfortable. We were free from compulsory work and the military seemed to think that it was to their advantage to let us run things to suit ourselves. After a time British money bought an open portion of the race course and we had excellent sports, largely contributing to our excellent state of health. Throughout our internment, the 'flu' was practically the only serious epidemic which we had. However, when it was time for a sick convoy to go to Holland congratulations were bestowed upon any who were eligible."

VISITORS THRONGING TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Viewing Fine Building and Products of Classes.

GOOD WORK IS SHOWN

Ladies Especially Interested in Display of Spring Millinery.

People evidently are intensely interested in seeing the right way of doing things. This is indicated by the scores of visitors who are taking advantage of "visitors' week" all this week at the Technical and Art School, to thoroughly inspect the fine new building with its last word in equipment in all departments and to see what the classes have accomplished during the six months' term just brought to a close. The millinery department especially appeals to the feminine caller, with its regular "spring opening display" of hats, the last word in style. It is said, any woman with a knack and the necessary materials can learn to make such hats after taking a special course.

Visions of garments needed for summer wear commend the dressmaking department, and many a visitor has avowed her intentions of enrolling in the six weeks' "short course," commencing April 28. The short course also affords opportunity for getting good ideas in regard to embroidery, wood carving and art.

Valuable Prize.

No special exhibit is featured in the cooking department which speaks for itself. By the way, a valuable prize open for competition in this department, has been offered by the McClary Manufacturing Company, an electric range, worth $125. The terms on which this will be awarded will be decided in order to be announced before the opening of the fall term special classes the first of October.

In any case, the winner of the prize must prove her thorough efficiency before she can walk off with such a costly prize. She must attend regularly the whole six months' course and her term work will be taken into account, as well as the special meal she is obliged to prepare.

The shoe repair shop in connection with the department of re-education of soldiers, perhaps more than any other, possesses the element of human interest. Old shoes are collected by the various schools and, in many cases, expert repair work turns them out as durable, if not quite as stylish, as when quite new. Formerly, scores of pairs of these shoes were shipped to the Belgians. This past year they have been distributed in connection with charity work in the city. Any family or individual, recommended by recognized organizations, can obtain boots and shoes. Not long ago a family of ten children was "efficiently shod" from the Technical School's repair shop and 40 pairs were sent some time ago to the Children's Shelter. It is a real boon, is the repair shop, where families are big and wages are small, shoe leather high and the wear and tear upon it prodigious.

A real aeroplane engine is one of the latest acquisitions in the way of equipment, specially provided for the use of the returned soldiers, though available for evening classes as well.

Numbers of girls and women, as well as men and boys, have taken a keen interest in the automobile demonstration lecture course, attended regularly by a class considerably over 100.

Machine shops, wood-working departments, draughting rooms, physics and chemistry laboratories in turn evoke the interest of those who are just out to see, while visitors who have an idea of taking any special course linger, fascinated by what is shown them.

While the special classes are at an end until October, with the exception of the short term, the day work in the technical high school course and the soldiers' re-education go steadily on, the former until the end of June, and the latter right through the summer months.

Owing to the fact that many who wished to do so were unable to see the new Technical School and its work when visitors' week was held at the time of the formal opening, the close of the special course term is open each day this week from 2 to 4 o'clock, and each evening from 8 to 10 o'clock for all who desire to inspect it.

Confused Telephone Service By Daylight Saving Time

In the matter of long-distance telephone service, the confused situation re daylight savings offer opportunity for no end of trouble and inconvenience.

In making appointments for long-distance conversations, unless the parties are clear as to what time—standard or daylight saving—prevails in both towns, confusion is inevitable.

The peak load of long-distance telephone traffic occurs between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning and 2 and 3 in the afternoon, the great majority of business calls being during these periods. Suppose Brown in a standard-time community calls Jones in a daylight savings city at say 11 o'clock. He finds Jones has gone to lunch. On returning to his office, Jones learns of the call and at once tries to get Brown, but finds that it is now his lunch hour, and that he must wait for him. Before they can have their talk two full hours have elapsed. In other words, the long-distance telephone day, already short, is reduced two full hours and congestion is probable.

The Federal authorities, having decided against the adoption of daylight saving, night artes for long-distance service must be based on standard time.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE LOCAL MARKET

There was only a small attendance at the local market this morning.

Dressed hogs have taken another jump, and are quoted at $26@26 50 per cwt. Yesterday two dressed hogs were sold for $27 per cwt.

Hay is in good demand, and is selling from $18@20 per ton.

Straw has a fair demand and is quoted at $8@9 per ton.

Butter and eggs are firm.

Apples are scarce.

Potatoes have a fairly good demand.

GRAIN.

Winnipeg, April 2.—Oats opened ¾c to 1⅛c higher for May at 72⅛@72½c, and 1c higher for July at 73¼c.

Barley opened 2¾c higher for May at $1 05.

Inspections on Tuesday totaled 287 cars for all grains; the contract grades of wheat were 79 cars.

Chicago, April 2.—Opening: Corn—May, $1 54½; July, $1 43.

Oats—May, 66c; July, 65⅛c.

Chicago, April 2.—Sensational upturns in the value of corn took place today, and were accompanied by an excited rush to the bull side of the market. Notice that exports of wheat had been stopped by the food administration was chiefly responsible, as corn would therefore be expected to come into greater request for shipment to Europe.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, April 2.—At the Union stockyards this morning cattle trade was active, with prices steady to firm. There was a good demand for short-keep feeders. Calves were decidedly higher, sheep and lambs also strong, hogs unchanged. Receipts, 865 cattle, 207 calves, 1,225 hogs and 102 sheep. Quotations:

Cattle—Exporters, choice, per cwt, $14@15; do, medium, $13@14; do, bulls, $10 50@11 50; butchers, choice, $10 75@13; do, medium, $9 50@10 75; do, common, $9@9 50; do, cows, choice, $10 75@12; do, medium, $9 50@10 75; do, bulls, $9 25@10 50; feeding steers, $9 50@11 50; stockers, choice, $8 50@9 50; stockers, choice, $8 50@9 50; do, light, $8@8 50; milkers, choice, each, $85@135; springers, choice, each, $90@145; calves, $15@16 50.

Sheep—Ewes, cwt, $11 50@14; bucks and culls, $6@12; lambs, $18 50@20.

Hogs—Fed and watered, cwt, $20; f. o. b., $19 25.

Montreal, April 2.—The offerings of live stock at the Canadian Pacific stockyards this morning amounted to 100 cattle, 20 sheep and lambs, 250 hogs and 850 calves.

There was a brisk demand for nearly all lines, and the limited number of stock available soon resulted in a bare market. The price of steers is high, owing to the few good stock available, and the best at this market sold at $15 per cwt, and from that down to $10 for some poor grade stuff. There was a steady demand for butcher cattle that was on hand, and it is reported that one choice cow fetched $13. The majority of sales were at $10@12, while poorer quality were down as low as $6 50. The demand for butcher bulls was not as keen, and prices ranged from $7@11 50.

Large numbers of calves are coming to market freely at present and meeting with ready sale at from $10@13 for choice stuff. Poorer quality is fetching from $7@10.

The market for hogs is good, and choice selects are quoted at $20, weighed off cars; sows, $3 per cwt less, and $4 per cwt off for stags.

East Buffalo, N.Y., April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; steers slow.

Calves—Receipts, 250; active, 50c higher, $5@20.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600; active; pigs $1 higher, others 50c to 75c up; heavy, $20 75; mixed, $20 60@20 75; yorkers, $20 50@20 75; light yorkers, $20@20 50; pigs, $19 75@20; roughs, $17@18; stags, $12@15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,000; steady; lambs, $13@20 40; yearlings, $12@18; wethers, $16@16 50; ewes, $7@15; mixed sheep, $15@15 50.

Chicago, April 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market strong, mostly 5c higher than yesterday's average; top, $20 15; bulk of sales at $19 85@20 10; heavy weight, $19 95@20 15; medium weight, $19 80@20 15; light weights, $19 35@20 05; light lights, $18@19 65; sows, $17 75@19 50; pigs, $17@18 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; good and choice beef steers and she stock steady; bulls slow to lower; calves 25c higher; feeders steady; heavy beef steers, $11 50@20 40; light beef steers, $10@18 50; butcher cows and heifers, $7 40@15 50; canners and cutters, $5 65@10; veal calves, $13@15 25; stockers and feeders, $8 25@15 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; market mostly 25c higher; prime Colorado fed wooled lambs, $20 50; prime shorn lambs, $17 50; shorn ewes, $12 75; lambs, $18 50@20 50; culls, $14@18; ewes, medium and good, $12 25@15 50; culls and common, $6@12 25.

PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, April 2.—Beef—Extra India mess, 270s.

Pork—Prime mess western, 330s.

Hams—Short cut, 137s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 152s; clear bellies, 160s; long clear middles, light, 160s; do, heavy, 159s; short clear backs, 157s; shoulders, square, 128s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 149s 6d; American refined, in pails, 152s; do, boxes, 150s.

Chicago, April 2.—Provisions ascended to the maximum limit for one day. Strength in the hog market, together with the sensational bulge in grain, furnished the reason.

WALL STREET.

New York, April 2—Wall Street, 10:30 a.m.—Speculative sentiment was again favorably influenced at the opening of today's stock market by foreign and domestic developments, popular peace shares adding substantially to yesterday's gains. Shippings, leathers, tobaccos and coppers led the movement, but Industrial Alcohol retained its place as the most conspicuous specialty, extending yesterday's material advance by almost 3 points. Investment rails gave promise of throwing off their long prevailing apathy, and motors and oils joined in the broader dealings of the first half hour.

1:30 p.m.—Many accessions to the early gains were made during the mid-session, despite moderate reactions among shippings on realizing. Strength was shown by Mexican Petroleum, Texas Company, American Woolen and minor food and chemical shares. Midvale Steel was not affected by the reduction of its dividend from $1 50 per share to $1.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thomson & McKinnon, brokers, Royal Bank Buildings, report fluctuations in New York stocks for The Advertiser as follows:

New York, April 2.

	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30.
Trunk Lines and Grangers—				
Baltimore & Ohio.	48½	..	..	..
Erie, com.....	16¾	..	..	..
Great Northern...	93½	..	..	..
New York Central	74⅞	..	..	..
Rock Island.....	24½	..	..	..
St. Paul.....	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38¼
Pacifics and Southerns—				
Atchison, com....	92	..	..	..
Canadian Pacific.	160	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific..	23⅞	24	23⅞	23⅞
Northern Pacific..	93	..	..	..
Southern Pacific..	102	102½	101⅝	102
Southern Railway	28¼	..	..	..
Union Pacific.....	129¼	129¼	128¾	129¼
Coalers—				
Pennsylvania	44¼	..	..	..
Reading Railway.	84¼	84¾	83¾	83¾
Tractions—				
Brooklyn Transit.	22¾	22⅞	22¾	22¾
Interboro, com...	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
Industrials—				
Allis-Chalmers ...	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36½
Am. Beet Sugar..	75½	..	..	..
American Can....	51½	52	51¼	51½
American Car....	89⅞	90¼	89⅞	90⅛
American Hide...	21¾	22½	21⅜	21⅞
Am. Hide, pfd...	101½	101⅝	100¾	100¾
Am. Locomotive..	65¼	65⅞	65¼	65⅝
Am. Smelters.....	70	70⅝	69¾	70⅝
Atlantic-Gulf	119¼	121¾	119¼	121½
Baldwin Loco....	88¼	90	88	89½
Central Leather.	77	77¼	76½	76½
Corn Products....	60	60	58¾	59
Col. Fuel & Iron..	42⅛	..	..	..
Distillers	62¾	64⅛	63¾	63⅞
xd., 2%				
Dome Mines.....	12¾	..	..	..
General Electric..	157	..	..	..
General Motors...	171½	171⅞	170¾	171
Goodrich Rubber.	66⅝	66¾	66½	66¾
G. Northern Ore..	41¼	41⅛	41	41
Inter. Paper.....	45¾	46⅝	45¾	46⅝
Inter. Nickel.....	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
Marine, com.....	26¾	27¾	26⅞	27¾
Marine, pfd.....	113½	115¾	113¼	114¾
Pacific Mail.....	88¾	88¾	87⅞	87⅞
Studebaker	65	65	64⅝	64⅝
U. S. Rubber.....	83¾	84⅛	83⅝	84⅛
Virginia Chemical	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¼
Western Union...	89	..	..	..
Westinghouse	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
Willys-Overland..	29⅛	29⅛	29	29¼
Coppers—				
Anconda Copper.	62¼	62⅝	62	62¼
Chino Copper.....	35⅞	36⅝	35⅞	36¼
Inspiration	50½	51½	50¼	51
Allami Copper....	24	..	..	..
Nevada Con.....	16¾	..	..	..
Ray Consolidated.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
Tennessee Copper	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
Utah Copper.....	75	75¾	75	75⅜
Oils—				
Am. Cotton Oil...	43	..	..	..
Mex. Petroleum...	181	183¾	180⅝	102¾
Pan-American....	80½	81⅛	80	80½
Sinclair Oil.....	211⅞	212	211	212½
Steels—				
Bethlehem, B....	70¾	70⅞	70¼	70¼
Crucible Steel....	66¾	67	66½	67
Lackawanna	70½	..	..	..
Pressed Steel Car.	69½	..	..	..
Republic Iron.....	81⅞	82¾	81⅞	82¾
Railway Steel....	78¼	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
Sloss-Sheffield ...	53½	..	..	..
U. S. Steel.....	99⅛	99¾	98¾	99⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd...	115¼	..	..	..
Bonds—				
Anglo-French 5's.	97	97	96⅞	96⅞

Sales to noon, 434,300 shares.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 2.—Closing prices today were:

British 4½ per cent loan	93¾
Consols, for money	56¼
Atchison, com.	99
Baltimore & Ohio	32
Canadian Pacific	177
Chesapeake & Ohio	63
Chicago Great Western	9
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46
De Beers	19⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	7½
Erie, com.	20½
Erie, first pfd.	32
Grand Trunk	8¾
Illinois Central	107
Louisville & Nashville	123
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	7¼
New York Central	81
Norfolk & Western	112
Ontario & Western	23
Pennsylvania Railway	49
Rand Mines	2⅞
Reading Railway	90
Southern Railway	31
Southern Pacific	110
Union Pacific	139
United States Steel	107

MONEY.

London, April 2.—Closing: Bar silver, 49 3-16d per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills and three months, 3⅝ per cent.

New York, April 2.—Bar silver, $1 01⅛ per ounce.

VICTORY LOAN BONDS.

[Reported by Thomson & McKinnon.]

Toronto, April 2—Noon.

1922	100⅝ to 100¾
1923	100⅝ to 100¾
1927	103⅛ to 103¼
1933	104⅝ to 104¾
1937	106 to 106⅛

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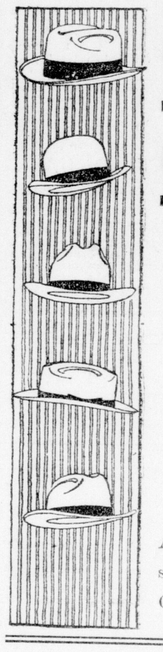

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