

LABOR SITUATION.

White Labor Bureau Committee's Highly Satisfactory Meeting Last Night.

BUSINESS MEN ARE UNITED

For a Complete Change to White Laborers—White Men Gladly Doing the Work—Successful Experiments in Various Lines.

If there is a man in Wilmington who doubts that the movement to substitute white for colored labor in this city will prove successful, he should have attended the meeting of the committee to co-operate with the White Labor Bureau, held in the office of the Merchants' Association last night, and he could not but have been convinced of his error.

An especially encouraging feature of the meeting was a report of a very general canvass of the leading employers of labor, including merchants, manufacturers, contractors, railroads, etc., as to attitude of the several firms in the matter of substituting white for colored laborers. The report developed the fact that out of the entire list, there were only three firms who are not in hearty accord with the movement and making the change as fast as possible, every one assuring the committee that the change is very much more satisfactory than the most sanguine hopes they had entertained before making the experiment.

The meeting last night was presided over by Mr. H. C. McQueen. Committee members present were Mr. Hugh MacRae, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. Walter Parsley, Capt. T. D. Meares, Mr. Marcus Jacobs, Mr. W. H. Northrup, Mr. H. L. Miller, Mr. J. P. Bailey, Mr. C. W. Polvort, Mr. E. C. Springer, Mr. Gabriel Holmes and Mr. P. L. Bridges. Chairman McQueen announced the addition of Messrs. Thos. W. Claxson, William J. Martin and R. W. Vincent to the committee.

There was a general discussion of the labor situation in which Messrs. Hugh MacRae, J. C. Stevenson, M. W. Jacobs and P. L. Bridges were among the principal speakers.

In speaking of the work being accomplished by the Labor Bureau, Mr. MacRae said that very many white men have been provided positions. White people are coming to the city from every direction, and there is no trouble in finding a good white laborer for every negro discharged. One thousand vacancies could be filled in thirty days, if they should occur. People from all parts of the country are writing to the Bureau, seeking employment and decisions of locating here.

Mr. MacRae asserted that all that is needed now is for all the business men to support the white labor movement heartily and persistently, as there is every indication that they will do. Successful experiments in the matter of white labor in the cotton compresses have just been made with every promise that the substitution will be extended to all departments just as fast as possible. White men are being secured to truck the bales of cotton and even work down in the holds of the ships which take on cargoes of cotton—the character of work which it was thought above all others would be most difficult to replace with white labor. These experiments have been made with small squads of men, and many positions of this kind are available just as fast as white men are found to take them.

Mr. H. L. Miller, of the Navy, in referring to the substitution of white labor in that establishment, said that progress was being made. The changes are being made just as fast as men can be found who will take the work. The trouble has been that houses could not be provided for white men (the firm provides homes for all employees) inasmuch as negroes now at work could not be ejected until the white men substituted prove their efficiency and "stickativeness." He now has however a vacant house of four rooms in which he proposes to temporarily quarter a number additional of white men.

On motion of Mr. MacRae, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of three gentlemen to wait upon the contractors of the city and urge that more preference be shown white carpenters, painters and other skilled artisans.

Mr. Hugh MacRae and Chairman H. C. McQueen were also requested to prepare and cause to be published in the city papers an address, presenting the white labor movement in its true light, giving the progress made, plans for future work and the co-operation needed to arouse the greatest degree of success. This will be done at an early date.

White Labor Bureau Committee's Highly Satisfactory Meeting Last Night.

BUSINESS MEN ARE UNITED

For a Complete Change to White Laborers—White Men Gladly Doing the Work—Successful Experiments in Various Lines.

If there is a man in Wilmington who doubts that the movement to substitute white for colored labor in this city will prove successful, he should have attended the meeting of the committee to co-operate with the White Labor Bureau, held in the office of the Merchants' Association last night, and he could not but have been convinced of his error.

An especially encouraging feature of the meeting was a report of a very general canvass of the leading employers of labor, including merchants, manufacturers, contractors, railroads, etc., as to attitude of the several firms in the matter of substituting white for colored laborers. The report developed the fact that out of the entire list, there were only three firms who are not in hearty accord with the movement and making the change as fast as possible, every one assuring the committee that the change is very much more satisfactory than the most sanguine hopes they had entertained before making the experiment.

The meeting last night was presided over by Mr. H. C. McQueen. Committee members present were Mr. Hugh MacRae, Mr. J. C. Stevenson, Mr. Walter Parsley, Capt. T. D. Meares, Mr. Marcus Jacobs, Mr. W. H. Northrup, Mr. H. L. Miller, Mr. J. P. Bailey, Mr. C. W. Polvort, Mr. E. C. Springer, Mr. Gabriel Holmes and Mr. P. L. Bridges. Chairman McQueen announced the addition of Messrs. Thos. W. Claxson, William J. Martin and R. W. Vincent to the committee.

There was a general discussion of the labor situation in which Messrs. Hugh MacRae, J. C. Stevenson, M. W. Jacobs and P. L. Bridges were among the principal speakers.

In speaking of the work being accomplished by the Labor Bureau, Mr. MacRae said that very many white men have been provided positions. White people are coming to the city from every direction, and there is no trouble in finding a good white laborer for every negro discharged. One thousand vacancies could be filled in thirty days, if they should occur. People from all parts of the country are writing to the Bureau, seeking employment and decisions of locating here.

Mr. MacRae asserted that all that is needed now is for all the business men to support the white labor movement heartily and persistently, as there is every indication that they will do. Successful experiments in the matter of white labor in the cotton compresses have just been made with every promise that the substitution will be extended to all departments just as fast as possible. White men are being secured to truck the bales of cotton and even work down in the holds of the ships which take on cargoes of cotton—the character of work which it was thought above all others would be most difficult to replace with white labor. These experiments have been made with small squads of men, and many positions of this kind are available just as fast as white men are found to take them.

Mr. H. L. Miller, of the Navy, in referring to the substitution of white labor in that establishment, said that progress was being made. The changes are being made just as fast as men can be found who will take the work. The trouble has been that houses could not be provided for white men (the firm provides homes for all employees) inasmuch as negroes now at work could not be ejected until the white men substituted prove their efficiency and "stickativeness." He now has however a vacant house of four rooms in which he proposes to temporarily quarter a number additional of white men.

On motion of Mr. MacRae, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of three gentlemen to wait upon the contractors of the city and urge that more preference be shown white carpenters, painters and other skilled artisans.

Mr. Hugh MacRae and Chairman H. C. McQueen were also requested to prepare and cause to be published in the city papers an address, presenting the white labor movement in its true light, giving the progress made, plans for future work and the co-operation needed to arouse the greatest degree of success. This will be done at an early date.

THE PRESIDENT.

Notable Utterance by Mr. McKinley in his Speech at the Peace Jubilee.

CAUSED GREAT SENSATION.

Gen. Wheeler and Others Made Short Speeches—Southerners Eager to Greet McKinley—Receptions and Festivities.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association are using all diligence in the matter of preparation for handling the coming fruit crop, the marketing of which will commence early in April.

There were important meetings of both the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors yesterday in the parlors of The Orion, during which business pertaining to transportation were the principal matters considered.

The Executive Committee met at 10 A. M. and adjourned to wait upon the railroad authorities in regard to transportation matters, so that they might report to the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors. The latter body assembled during the afternoon and received a partial report from the Executive Committee. President W. L. Hill, of Warsaw, presided, and Secretary C. M. Steinmetz, of Rose Hill, was in attendance. Other members present were Vice President J. S. Westbrook, Treasurer S. H. Strange; J. A. Brown and G. S. Reid, Chabouron; J. H. Moore, Burgaw; J. T. Armstrong and Dr. E. Porter, Rocky Point; J. A. Westbrook, Mount Olive; P. Boney, Magnolia; J. W. Fussell, Rose Hill; Dr. Geo. F. Lucas, Currie.

The report of the committee which conferred with the railroad authorities was received, and inasmuch as several matters of agreement between the company and the association are still pending, the matter was left open for a future meeting.

Mr. S. H. Strange, of Fayetteville, Treasurer, tendered his official bond of \$1,000, which was accepted.

The only other matter of general interest acted upon was the adoption of the Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Journal, soon to be issued in this city, as the official organ of the Association. It is expected that the initial number of the paper will be issued probably Saturday of this week under the editorial management and proprietorship of Mr. D. B. Harly and Editor Whitehead of the Milling and Lumber Journal.

Work of the Association. In conversation with a STAR representative yesterday afternoon Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chabouron, who is one of the most prominent members of the association, said that it is estimated that it will require fully 1,000 refrigerators to carry the strawberries and other fruits and vegetables grown in this section during the coming season to the Northern markets. Indications are that by far the heaviest crop ever grown in this section will be produced. And one of the principal objects of the association is to procure the very best possible transportation service, both for promptness and refrigerating, at the lowest cost to the growers.

This is the third year of the association's existence and the second year under the present organization, and Mr. Brown is well pleased with the work already accomplished and is confident that the organization will prove a powerful factor in the development of the vast trucking and fruit growing resources of this section—resources which are not rivalled and are scarcely equalled anywhere in the United States.

Mr. Brown said yesterday that it will probably be February before the permanent office of the association will be opened in this city. In the meantime every attention possible is being accorded the truckers of the association. Principal truck product now being marketed.

THE PRESIDENT.

Notable Utterance by Mr. McKinley in his Speech at the Peace Jubilee.

CAUSED GREAT SENSATION.

Gen. Wheeler and Others Made Short Speeches—Southerners Eager to Greet McKinley—Receptions and Festivities.

The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Eastern Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Association are using all diligence in the matter of preparation for handling the coming fruit crop, the marketing of which will commence early in April.

There were important meetings of both the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors yesterday in the parlors of The Orion, during which business pertaining to transportation were the principal matters considered.

The Executive Committee met at 10 A. M. and adjourned to wait upon the railroad authorities in regard to transportation matters, so that they might report to the subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors. The latter body assembled during the afternoon and received a partial report from the Executive Committee. President W. L. Hill, of Warsaw, presided, and Secretary C. M. Steinmetz, of Rose Hill, was in attendance. Other members present were Vice President J. S. Westbrook, Treasurer S. H. Strange; J. A. Brown and G. S. Reid, Chabouron; J. H. Moore, Burgaw; J. T. Armstrong and Dr. E. Porter, Rocky Point; J. A. Westbrook, Mount Olive; P. Boney, Magnolia; J. W. Fussell, Rose Hill; Dr. Geo. F. Lucas, Currie.

The report of the committee which conferred with the railroad authorities was received, and inasmuch as several matters of agreement between the company and the association are still pending, the matter was left open for a future meeting.

Mr. S. H. Strange, of Fayetteville, Treasurer, tendered his official bond of \$1,000, which was accepted.

The only other matter of general interest acted upon was the adoption of the Carolina Truck and Fruit Growers' Journal, soon to be issued in this city, as the official organ of the Association. It is expected that the initial number of the paper will be issued probably Saturday of this week under the editorial management and proprietorship of Mr. D. B. Harly and Editor Whitehead of the Milling and Lumber Journal.

Work of the Association. In conversation with a STAR representative yesterday afternoon Mr. J. A. Brown, of Chabouron, who is one of the most prominent members of the association, said that it is estimated that it will require fully 1,000 refrigerators to carry the strawberries and other fruits and vegetables grown in this section during the coming season to the Northern markets. Indications are that by far the heaviest crop ever grown in this section will be produced. And one of the principal objects of the association is to procure the very best possible transportation service, both for promptness and refrigerating, at the lowest cost to the growers.

This is the third year of the association's existence and the second year under the present organization, and Mr. Brown is well pleased with the work already accomplished and is confident that the organization will prove a powerful factor in the development of the vast trucking and fruit growing resources of this section—resources which are not rivalled and are scarcely equalled anywhere in the United States.

Mr. Brown said yesterday that it will probably be February before the permanent office of the association will be opened in this city. In the meantime every attention possible is being accorded the truckers of the association. Principal truck product now being marketed.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 8.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 54¢ per gallon for machine-made casks and 53¢ for country casks with no sales.

ROBIN—Market firm at 97¢ cents per barrel for strained and \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at \$1.02 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for Hard, \$2.00 for Dip, and \$3.00 for Virgin.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 36¢ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 35¢ cents per gallon for country casks bid.

ROBIN—Market firm at 97¢ cents per bbl for strained and \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at \$1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for Hard, \$2.00 for Dip, and \$3.00 for Virgin.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 36¢ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 35¢ cents per gallon for country casks.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 8.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 54¢ per gallon for machine-made casks and 53¢ for country casks with no sales.

ROBIN—Market firm at 97¢ cents per barrel for strained and \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at \$1.02 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for Hard, \$2.00 for Dip, and \$3.00 for Virgin.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 36¢ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 35¢ cents per gallon for country casks bid.

ROBIN—Market firm at 97¢ cents per bbl for strained and \$1.02 1/2 for Good Strained.

TAR—Market quiet at \$1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for Hard, \$2.00 for Dip, and \$3.00 for Virgin.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 36¢ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 35¢ cents per gallon for country casks.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

J. C. Watson

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, December 14.—Speculation in cotton futures was not active.

Throughout the session the market showed considerable irregularity, but in the main the course of prices was strongly upward. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of one point and further improved to six and seven points. Covering was active and buying for investment account was also conspicuous.

Liquidation of profitable long interests checked the rise and caused some reaction from the top prices of the day, but the undercurrent of the market was directed by a steady, though only moderate stream of buying orders, a proportion of which came from abroad and from the South. The English market advised, indicating a net gain of 1-64 in futures at Liverpool, after a barely steady opening at 1-64 decline, took our market by surprise.

The bullish feature was supplemented by reports from the South indicating a further rise of 1-64 and in the price of spot cotton at several points of accumulation, interior towns as well as at the ports.

It was also claimed that conditions in the dry goods district and at American spinning centers were favorably inclined, but the official forecast including the statement that the coldest weather of the season will be experienced in the South Atlantic States and Texas.

Market prices generally in made up small orders higher prices given to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the dealer will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAAGING—B. June 1900 7 1/2 1/2 B. July 1900 7 3/4 1/2 B. August 1900 8 1/2 1/2 B. September 1900 9 1/2 1/2 B. October 1900 10 1/2 1/2 B. November 1900 11 1/2 1/2 B. December 1900 12 1/2 1/2 B. January 1901 13 1/2 1/2 B. February 1901 14 1/2 1/2 B. March 1901 15 1/2 1/2 B. April 1901 16 1/2 1/2 B. May 1901 17 1/2 1/2 B. June 1901 18 1/2 1/2 B. July 1901 19 1/2 1/2 B. August 1901 20 1/2 1/2 B. September 1901 21 1/2 1/2 B. October 1901 22 1/2 1/2 B. November 1901 23 1/2 1/2 B. December 1901 24 1/2 1/2 B. January 1902 25 1/2 1/2 B. February 1902 26 1/2 1/2 B. March 1902 27 1/2 1/2 B. April 1902 28 1/2 1/2 B. May 1902 29 1/2 1/2 B. June 1902 30 1/2 1/2 B. July 1902 31 1/2 1/2 B. August 1902 32 1/2 1/2 B. September 1902 33 1/2 1/2 B. October 1902 34 1/2 1/2 B. November 1902 35 1/2 1/2 B. December 1902 36 1/2 1/2 B. January 1903 37 1/2 1/2 B. February 1903 38 1/2 1/2 B. March 1903 39 1/2 1/2 B. April 1903 40 1/2 1/2 B. May 1903 41 1/2 1/2 B. June 1903 42 1/2 1/2 B. July 1903 43 1/2 1/2 B. August 1903 44 1/2 1/2 B. September 1903 45 1/2 1/2 B. October 1903 46 1/2 1/2 B. November 1903 47 1/2 1/2 B. December 1903 48 1/2 1/2 B. January 1904 49 1/2 1/2 B. February 1904 50 1/2 1/2 B. March 1904 51 1/2 1/2 B. April 1904 52 1/2 1/2 B. May 1904 53 1/2 1/2 B. June 1904 54 1/2 1/2 B. July 1904 55 1/2 1/2 B. August 1904 56 1/2 1/2 B. September 1904 57 1/2 1/2 B. October 1904 58 1/2 1/2 B. November 1904 59 1/2 1/2 B. December 1904 60 1/2 1/2 B. January 1905 61 1/2 1/2 B. February 1905 62 1/2 1/2 B. March 1905 63 1/2 1/2 B. April 1905 64 1/2 1/2 B. May 1905 65 1/2 1/2 B. June 1905 66 1/2 1/2 B. July 1905 67 1/2 1/2 B. August 1905 68 1/2 1/2 B. September 1905 69 1/2 1/2 B. October 1905 70 1/2 1/2 B. November 1905 71 1/2 1/2 B. December 1905 72 1/2 1/2 B. January 1906 73 1/2 1/2 B. February 1906 74 1/2 1/2 B. March 1906 75 1/2 1/2 B. April 1906 76 1/2 1/2 B. May 1906 77 1/2 1/2 B. June 1906 78 1/2 1/2 B. July 1906 79 1/2 1/2 B. August 1906 80 1/2 1/2 B. September 1906 81 1/2 1/2 B. October 1906 82 1/2 1/2 B. November 1906 83 1/2 1/2 B. December 1906 84 1/2 1/2 B. January 1907 85 1/2 1/2 B. February 1907 86 1/2 1/2 B. March 1907 87 1/2 1/2 B. April 1907 88 1/2 1/2 B. May 1907 89 1/2 1/2 B. June 1907 90 1/2 1/2 B. July 1907 91 1/2 1/2 B. August 1907 92 1/2 1/2 B. September 1907 93 1/2 1/2 B. October 1907 94 1/2 1/2 B. November 1907 95 1/2 1/2 B. December 1907 96 1/2 1/2 B. January 1908 97 1/2 1/2 B. February 1908 98 1/2 1/2 B. March 1908 99 1/2 1/2 B. April 1908 100 1/2 1/2 B. May 1908 101 1/2 1/2 B. June 1908 102 1/2 1/2 B. July 1908 103 1/2 1/2 B. August 1908 104 1/2 1/2 B. September 1908 105 1/2 1/2 B. October 1908 106 1/2 1/2 B. November 1908 107 1/2 1/2 B. December 1908 108 1/2 1/2 B. January 1909 109 1/2 1/2 B. February 1909 110 1/2 1/2 B. March 1909 111 1/2 1/2 B. April 1909 112 1/2 1/2 B. May 1909 113 1/2 1/2 B. June 1909 114 1/2 1/2 B. July 1909 115 1/2 1/2 B. August 1909 116 1/2 1/2 B. September 1909 117 1/2 1/2 B. October 1909 118 1/2 1/2 B. November 1909 119 1/2 1/2 B. December 1909 120 1/2 1/2 B. January 1910 121 1/2 1/2 B. February 1910 122 1/2 1/2 B. March 1910 123 1/2 1/2 B. April 1910 124 1/2 1/2 B. May 1910 125 1/2 1/2 B. June 1910 126 1/2 1/2 B. July 1910 127 1/2 1/2 B. August 1910 128 1/2 1/2 B. September 1910 129 1/2 1/2 B. October 1910 130 1/2 1/2 B. November 1910 131 1/2 1/2 B. December 1910 132 1/2 1/2 B. January 1911 133 1/2 1/2 B. February 1911 134 1/2 1/2 B. March 1911 135 1/2 1/2 B. April 1911 136 1/2 1/2 B. May 1911 137 1/2 1/2 B. June 1911 138 1/2 1/2 B. July 1911 139 1/2 1/2 B. August 1911 140 1/2 1/2 B. September 1911 141 1/2 1/2 B. October 1911 142 1/2 1/2 B. November 1911 143 1/2 1/2 B. December 1911 144 1/2 1/2 B. January 1912 145 1/2 1/2 B. February 1912 146 1/2 1/2 B. March 1912 147 1/2 1/2 B. April 1912 148 1/2 1/2 B. May 1912 149 1/2 1/2 B. June 1912 150 1/2 1/2 B. July 1912 151 1/2 1/2 B. August 1912 152 1/2 1/2 B. September 1912 153 1/2 1/2 B. October 1912 154 1/2 1/2 B. November 1912 155 1/2 1/2 B. December 1912 156 1/2 1/2 B. January 1913 157 1/2 1/2 B. February 1913 158 1/2 1/2 B. March 1913 159 1/2 1/2 B. April 1913 160 1/2 1/2 B. May 1913 161 1/2 1/2 B. June 1913 162 1/2 1/2 B. July 1913 163 1/2 1/2 B. August 1913 164 1/2 1/2 B. September 1913 165 1/2 1/2 B. October 1913 166 1/2 1/2 B. November 1913 167 1/2 1/2 B. December 1913 168 1/2 1/2 B. January 1914 169 1/2 1/2 B. February 1914 170 1/2 1/2 B. March 1914 171 1/2 1/2 B. April 1914 172 1/2 1/2 B. May 1914 173 1/2 1/2 B. June 1914 174 1/2 1/2 B. July 1914 175 1/2 1/2 B. August 1914 176 1/2 1/2 B. September 1914 177 1/2 1/2 B. October 1914 178 1/2 1/2 B. November 1914 179 1/2 1/2 B. December 1914 180 1/2 1/2 B. January 1915 181 1/2 1/2 B. February 1915 182 1/2 1/2 B. March 1915 183 1/2 1/2 B. April 1915 184 1/2 1/2 B. May 1915 185 1/2 1/2 B. June 1915 186 1/2 1/2 B. July 1915 187 1/2 1/2 B. August 1915 188 1/2 1/2 B. September 1915 189 1/2 1/2 B. October 1915 190 1/2 1/2 B. November 1915 191 1/2 1/2 B. December 1915 192 1/2 1/2 B. January 1916 193 1/2 1/2 B. February 1916 194 1/2 1/2 B. March 1916 195 1/2 1/2 B. April 1916 196 1/2 1/2 B. May 1916 197 1/2 1/2 B. June 1916 198 1/2 1/2 B. July 1916 199 1/2 1/2 B. August 1916 200 1/2 1/2 B. September 1916 201 1/2 1/2 B. October 1916 202 1/2 1/2 B. November 1916 203 1/2 1/2 B. December 1916 204 1/2 1/2 B. January 1917 205 1/2 1/2 B. February 1917 206 1/2 1/2 B. March 1917 207 1/2 1/2 B. April 1917 208 1/2 1/2 B. May 1917 209 1/2 1/2 B. June 1917 210 1/2 1/2 B. July 1917 211 1/2 1/2 B. August 1917 212 1/2 1/2 B. September 1917 213 1/2 1/2 B. October 1917 214 1/2 1/2 B. November 1917 215 1/2 1/2 B. December 1917 216 1/2 1/2 B. January 1918 217 1/2 1/2 B. February 1918 218 1/2 1/2 B. March 1918 219 1/2 1/2 B. April 1918 220 1/2 1/2 B. May 1918 221 1/2 1/2 B. June 1918 222 1/2 1/2 B. July 1918 223 1/2 1/2 B. August 1918 224 1/2 1/2 B. September 1918 225 1/2 1/2 B. October 1918 226 1/2 1/2 B. November 1918 227 1/2 1/2 B. December 1918 228 1/2 1/2 B. January 1919 229 1/2 1/2 B. February 1919 230 1/2 1/2 B. March 1919 231 1/2 1/2 B. April 1919 232 1/2 1/2 B. May 1919 233 1/2 1/2 B. June 1919 234 1/2 1/2 B. July 1919 235 1/2 1/2 B. August 1919 236 1/2 1/2 B. September 1919 237 1/2 1/2 B. October 1919 238 1/2 1/2 B. November 1919 239 1/2 1/2 B. December 1919 240 1/2 1/2 B. January 1920 241 1/2 1/2 B. February 1920 242 1/2 1/2 B. March 1920 243 1/2 1/2 B. April 1920 244 1/2 1/2 B. May 1920 245 1/2 1/2 B. June 1920 246 1/2 1/2 B. July 1920 247 1/2 1/2 B. August 1920 248 1/2 1/2 B. September 1920 249 1/2 1/2 B. October 1920 250 1/2 1/2 B. November 1920 251 1/2 1/2 B. December 1920 252 1/2 1/2 B. January 1921