Mr. MEANS, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 595]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 595) for the relief of B. Jackson, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass without amendment.

The facts are fully set forth in House Report No. 930, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session, which is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

[House Report No. 930, Sixty-ninth Congress, first session]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 595) for the relief of B. Jackson, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to redeem in favor of Bagdasar Jackson, United States coupon note numbered E-1010562, in the denomination of $1,000, of the Victory Liberty loan 4½% per centum convertible gold notes of 1922-23, called for payment December 15, 1922, with coupons due December 15, 1919, to December 15, 1922, inclusive, without presentation of said note or the coupons, the note with the said coupons and coupon due May 20, 1923, attached having been lost by the said Bagdasar Jackson: Provided, That the said note shall not have been previously presented and paid and that payment shall not be made hereunder for any coupons that shall have been previously presented and paid: And provided further, That the said Bagdasar Jackson shall first file in the Treasury Department of the United States a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of the said note and the interest which had accrued when the note was called for payment, in such form and with such surety or sureties as may be acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, to indemnify and save harmless the United States from any loss on account of the loss of the note and coupons hereinbefore described."

Amend the title by striking out the letter "B." and insert in lieu thereof "Bagdasar."

The full facts are stated in the following correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is made a part of this report.

Since considerable time has elapsed since the note was called for payment, and as the Government is fully protected in the filing of a bond in the penal sum of double the amount of the principal of said note, etc., by the claimant, your committee recommends favorable action on the bill.
MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have your letter of March 31, 1926, transmitting
H. R. 595, a bill for the relief of B. Jackson on account of the loss of United
States coupon note No. E–1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory 43%'s, and requesting
all papers or copies of the same in the files of the department relating to the
claim.

As to the merits of the claim the department has no information before it
except that shown by the papers on file, copies of which are forwarded herewith.
These papers show that the note was reported lost or stolen in September, 1919,
it being stated later that the owner thought the note had been destroyed.

The bill is in the same form as H. R. 5970 and S. 1513, the irregularities in
which bills were pointed out in my letter of March 1, 1924, addressed to Hon.
George W. Edmonds, chairman Committee on Claims of the House of Representa-
tives of the Sixty-eighth Congress, and in my letter of January 19, 1926,
adressed to Hon. Rice W. Means, chairman Committee on Claims of the Senate,
copies of which letters are among the papers inclosed. However, since these
letters were written it has been ascertained that coupon No. 1, due December 15,
1919, of the note has not been received for payment, as was stated in the letter
of March 1, 1924.

Since H. R. 5970, introduced for the relief of Mr. Jackson, provided for the
payment of that coupon, the draft of the bill in the form preferred by the depart-
ment inclosed with the letter of January 19, 1926, has been changed to include
that coupon, and a copy of the draft as amended is inclosed.

Considerable time has elapsed since the note was called for payment, and there
is no information available in the department which would indicate that the note
or any coupons of the same have been presented. Therefore, since no other
claimant has appeared, the department sees no objection to the passage of a bill
for the relief of Mr. Jackson.

A copy of this letter is inclosed.

Very truly yours,

GARRARD B. WINSTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
Washington, January 19, 1926.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received your letter of January 7, 1926,
transmitting S. 1513, a bill for the relief of B. Jackson on account of the loss
of United States coupon note No. E–1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory 43%'s and
requesting all papers, or copies of the same, in the files of the department relating
to the claim.

As to the merits of the claim the department has no information before it
except that shown by the papers on file, copies of which are forwarded herewith.
These papers show that the note was reported lost or stolen in December,
1919, it being stated later that the owner thought the note had been de-
stroyed.

The bill is in the same form as H. R. 5970, irregularities in which were pointed
out in department letter of March 1, 1924, addressed to Hon. George W. Edmonds,
chairman of the Committee on Claims of the House during the Sixty-eighth
Congress, a copy of which letter is among the papers inclosed. A draft of a bill in the form preferred by the department is also inclosed herewith.

There is no information available in the department which would indicate that the note, or any coupons due later than December 15, 1919, have been presented. Therefore, since considerable time has elapsed since the note was called for payment and no other claimant has appeared the department sees no objection to the passage of a bill for the relief of Mr. Jackson.

A copy of this letter is inclosed.

Very truly yours,

HON. RICE W. MEANS,
Chairman Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Inclosed herewith find copy of S. 1513, for the relief of B. Jackson, now pending before the Committee on Claims. Kindly forward for the use of the committee all papers, or copies of same, in the files of the department relating to the matter, together with an opinion as to its merits, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

A. W. MELLON, Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1926.

Mr. GEORGE N. WISE,

SIR: Reference is made to your letter of December 7, 1925, addressed to the Secretary, requesting that you be advised relative to the attitude of the department toward a bill for relief on account of the alleged loss of a Victory note.

It appears that your reference is to coupon note No. E-1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory 43½'s, alleged by B. Jackson to have been lost or destroyed. You are advised that since the records of the department indicate that the note and coupons thereof, except coupon No. 1, are still outstanding, the department sees no objection at this time to the passage of a bill for the relief of Mr. Jackson provided neither the note nor any of the remaining coupons of the same have been received in the department at the time of the passage of the bill. If such a bill is presented to Congress and a report thereon is called for by that body, the department will be pleased to make such recommendation as is deemed advisable.

Attention is called to the fact that the note was called for payment on December 15, 1922, and that interest thereon therefore ceased on that date.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

GARRARD B. WINSTON,
Undersecretary of the Treasury.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., December 7, 1925.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request the attitude of the Treasury Department for payment of a Liberty bond, which was due May 20, 1923. Under date of October 20, 1924, you advised me that the department would oppose any bill providing for the payment of a lost bond, until two years after it became due. Inasmuch as two years six months have elapsed since the Victory note, for which I desire payment, became due I would like to introduce in this Congress a bill for the payment of this bond. Of course, the bill would provide for security to the Government, should the bond subsequently turn up.

Yours very truly,

GEO. N. WISE.
Mr. George N. Wise,  

SIR: Reference is made to your letter of September 23, 1924, in which you again inquire as to the time that must elapse after the maturity date of a Victory note before relief for its loss can be given by Congress.

You were advised in department letter of April 19, 1924, that the department would adhere to the position that no relief should be granted in any case on account of lost Victory notes in coupon form until after a lapse of time sufficient to indicate that the notes would not be presented. It was further stated that the widespread distribution of Victory notes and the many pieces remaining outstanding made it necessary for the department to take the position that at least two years should elapse after the maturity date, May 20, 1923. Nothing affecting these conditions has since occurred to cause the department to change its policy in this regard. The department would, therefore, oppose any bill for the relief of B. Jackson introduced in Congress before May 20, 1925.

It should be understood that circumstances may arise that will make it necessary for the department to interpose objections after that time.

By direction of the Secretary.

Respectfully,

Treasuries Department,  
Washington, October 10, 1924.

Garrard B. Winston,  
Undersecretary of the Treasury.

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Newport News, Va., September 28, 1924.

Secretary of the Treasury,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: May I again ask whether, in the judgment of the Treasury Department, sufficient time has elapsed to justify the department in recommending to Congress that a bond be paid which was due about May, 1923? We know the number of the bond, but we can not account for its disappearance. It has been lost several years and we have been advised by the department that it has not been paid—we are in a position to give any reasonable bond to protect the Government.

As the Government has a large amount of financing to do in the next few years, it seems to me that a reasonable protection for people who are unfortunate enough to lose their bonds, would be the natural policy provided the Government is amply protected against loss.

Very truly yours,

Geo. N. Wise.

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Treasuries Department,  
Washington, April 19, 1924.

Garrard B. Winston,  
Undersecretary of the Treasury.

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Newport News, Va., March 24, 1924.

Secretary of the Treasury,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I caused to be introduced in Congress, for the relief of B. Jackson, H. R. 5970. The purpose of this was to provide for the payment to B. Jackson of coupon No. E-1010652 of the Victory 4 3/4 per cent, dated May 20, 1919, and
BAGDASAR JACKSON

maturing May 20, 1923, with interest thereon. I understand that your report to Congress on this bill was that sufficient time had elapsed. As I understand it, the Government will pay no interest after May, 1923, and inasmuch as my client has to give bond with satisfactory security for the full amount he receives, I beg to ask if you will not state how long in your judgment he should wait before you could recommend that it be paid. It would seem to me that a year after the bond was due to be sufficient time, especially where no coupons have been presented.

It seems to me that if the bonding company is satisfied for a nominal charge to guarantee the Government against loss it would be substantial evidence that it has been lost.

Thanking you for a reply, I am,

Very truly yours,

GEO. N. WISE.

[Personal interview]

DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY, CLAIMS SECTION,
March 18, 1924.

Mr. George N. Wise, attorney, of Newport News, Va., called to-day relative to the claim of B. Jackson and presented a copy of bill, H. R. 5970, which he stated was introduced in Congress at his request. I informed Mr. Wise that the Secretary had sent a letter to Congress opposing this bill, for under existing law there is no relief on account of lost or stolen bearer obligations, and I gave him copies of extracts Nos. 16, 17, and 18. I also informed him that the bill is premature.

Mr. Wise stated that he did not believe that Mr. Jackson could submit more positive evidence of destruction than had already been presented, and I informed him that our file does not show that any evidence has been received from the claimant. He stated that Mr. Jackson was running a hotel at the time the bond was lost or destroyed, and that in assorting certain papers it is thought that the bond accidentally fell into the waste basket and was taken away with trash paper and burned. I asked him whether the trash was accessible to anyone other than Mr. Jackson and he explained that he thought that any of the employees of the hotel had access to the same, and that it was destroyed with the trash in the usual practice at the hotel at that time. I advised Mr. Wise that I did not think that Mr. Jackson could furnish clear and unequivocal proof of destruction, and Mr. Wise agreed. I informed him, however, that if he wished to send in evidence in affidavit form we would be glad to consider the same. Mr. Wise stated he did not think this action would be taken but the case would be allowed to rest for a time when a new bill would be introduced in Congress.

H. B. V.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 1, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter of February 12, 1924, transmitting for report a copy of (H. R. 5970) a bill for the relief of B. Jackson on account of the loss of coupon note No. E-1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory 434's, called. According to the department records, this note is still outstanding and only coupon No. 1, which matured December 15, 1919, has been paid.

In compliance with your request, there are inclosed herewith copies of papers on file in the department concerning this case. These papers show that the loss, theft, or possible destruction of the note was reported to the department. However, no evidence in support of a claim for relief on account of destruction has been submitted, and, consequently, no relief is available under existing law, since sections 3702, 3703 of the Revised Statutes provide for relief on account of coupon bonds or notes only when such bonds or notes have been destroyed.

The bill as drawn is not acceptable to the department, since it provides for payment of interest on the note from May 20, 1919, while, as stated above, the department records show that the coupon representing interest from May 20 to December 15, 1919, has already been paid. Moreover, no provision is made for nonpayment of the note or the later coupons should they be received in the department prior to their redemption in accordance with the provisions of the bill, and it is not clearly shown that interest on the note is to be paid only until December 15, 1922, the date on which the note was called for redemption.

 Entirely apart from these difficulties, however, the Treasury regards the bill as objectionable in that it would grant relief on account of a lost coupon note
the destruction of which has not been proved, and is opposed to its passage since it might involve an overissue of the public debt, with the risk of double payment, without any security to the United States except a bond of indemnity. However, as stated in my letter to you of June 26, 1922, concerning a bill for Mr. Jackson's relief, if Congress were to pass a bill of this character it would tend to encourage a flood of similar legislation for those who have lost Liberty bonds and Victory notes in coupon form. As you will note from the inclosed extract No. 17, from Department Circular No. 300, "Regulations with respect to United States bonds and notes," dated July 31, 1923, and as also stated in my letter of June 26, 1922, United States bonds and notes in coupon form are payable to bearer and title thereto passes by delivery, so that under generally recognized principles of law an innocent purchaser for value without notice acquires good title to coupon bonds and notes even though reported lost or stolen, and no proof of ownership is required when coupon bonds or notes are presented in regular course to the Treasury Department or its designated agencies for payment, exchange, or conversion. The United States does not undertake the safekeeping of coupon bonds and notes issued to the public, and, in my judgment, there is no justification in these cases for transferring the risk of loss from the owners to the Treasury of the United States. While it is true that loss and possible destruction have been claimed in this case, no evidence has been submitted to prove destruction, and the case must be treated as one of loss or theft, since that risk remains and is not excluded by the proof.

To grant relief in a case of this nature would, moreover, be in conflict with the established policy of the United States with respect to relief upon the loss or theft of its bearer obligations. As you know, it is the long-standing practice not to give relief, even by special act, for bearer obligations not proven destroyed, except in rare cases where considerable time has elapsed after maturity and the lost or stolen security has not been presented for payment. The loan to which this note belongs matured on May 20, 1923, and sufficient time has not elapsed to bring this case within the exceptions noted above, and, accordingly, it is my opinion that the case is not a proper one for the United States to grant relief.

A copy of this letter is inclosed.

Very truly yours,

HOD. GEORGE W. EDMONDS,
Chairman Committee on Claims,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

My Dear Congressman: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 19, 1922, inclosing a copy of H. R. 11376, a bill for the relief of B. Jackson on account of coupon note No. E-1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory 43A's, alleged to have been lost. In response to your request there are inclosed herewith copies of all papers on file in this department in regard to the case. The records show that on December 30, 1919, Mr. Jackson reported the loss and possible destruction of the note, but no evidence in support thereof has been submitted. Consequently no relief is available under existing law, since sections 3702 and 3703 of the Revised Statutes provide for the issuance of duplicates only in the event that the bonds or notes have been destroyed.

In view of the lack of proof of destruction the Treasury Department is opposed to the bill on the ground that its enactment would tend to duplicate the public debt to the extent of the amount involved and introduce the risk of double
payment with no security to the United States except a bond of indemnity. Furthermore, if Congress were to pass a bill of this character it would be likely to let loose a flood of similar legislation for those who have lost Liberty bonds and Victory notes in coupon form. As you will note from paragraph 1 of the enclosed Department Circular No. 288, "Regulations in regard to lost, stolen, destroyed, mutilated, and defaced United States bonds and notes," dated May 15, 1922, United States bonds and notes in coupon form are payable to bearer, and title thereto passes by delivery, without indorsement and without notice to the Treasury Department.

Under generally recognized principles of law an innocent purchaser for value without notice before maturity acquires good title to coupon bonds or notes even though reported lost or stolen, and no proof of ownership is required when coupon bonds or notes are presented in regular course to the Treasury Department, or its designated agencies, for payment, exchange, or conversion. The Treasury Department assumes no responsibility whatever with respect to coupon bonds or notes reported lost or stolen and enters no stoppages or caveats against their payment, exchange, or conversion. The United States assumes no responsibility for the safe-keeping of coupon bonds and notes issued to the public, and, in my judgment, there would be no justification whatever for transferring the risk of loss from the owner to the Treasury of the United States. While it is true that loss and possible destruction have been claimed in this case, no evidence has been submitted to prove destruction, and the case must be treated as one of loss or theft, since that risk remains and is not excluded by the proof.

To grant relief in a case of this nature would, moreover, be in direct violation of the established policy of the United States with respect to relief upon the loss or theft of its bearer obligations. As you know, it is the long-standing practice not to give relief even by special act for bearer securities not proven destroyed by clear and unequivocal proof, except in rare cases where a considerable period has elapsed after maturity and the lost or stolen security has not been presented for payment and can be identified so as to permit the taking of a bond of indemnity against its payment.

In my opinion the case is not a proper one for the United States to grant relief.

Very truly yours,

A. W. MELLON, Secretary.

Hon. George W. Edmonds,
Chairman Committee on Claims,
House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1922.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

Sir: Inclosed herewith I hand you copy of bill (H. R. 11376) for the relief of B. Jackson, now pending before this committee.

Kindly cause to be forwarded for the use of the committee all papers or copies of same on file in your department relating to this claim with your opinion as to its merits, and oblige,

Yours very truly,

Geo. W. Edmonds, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 30, 1922.

Mr. S. H. Plummer,

Sir: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated January 4, 1922, addressed to the Register of the Treasury and referred to this office, relative to coupon note No. E-1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory 4½'s, owned by Mr. B. Jackson, 3510 Washington Avenue, Newport News, Va., and previously reported by the Schmelz National Bank and by the National Mechanics Bank, Newport News, Va., as lost.

You are advised that by the provisions of sections 3702 and 3703 of the Revised Statutes, relief is provided on account of destroyed coupon notes if the destruction of the notes is shown by clear and unequivocal proof and a bond of
BAGDASAR JACKSON

Indemnity is furnished. Since Mr. Jackson is not certain that his note is destroyed, it is not likely that relief can be granted in this case. However, if he so desires, he may present evidence tending to prove the destruction of the note.

Your attention is invited to the enclosed copy of an extract from the "Regulations of the Treasury Department in Relation to United States Bonds." Any evidence that may be submitted in accordance with the provisions of law and the regulations referred to will receive consideration.

Under no circumstances should a bond of indemnity be furnished until the evidence presented in the case has been accepted by the department, at which time instructions in the premises will be given.

Respectfully,

C. N. McGroarty,
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency.

The First National Bank,
Newport News, Va., January 4, 1922.

Mr. W. S. Elliott,
Register of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Referring to your letter of May 20, 1920, MM/ES, addressed to B. Jackson, 3510 Washington Avenue, this city, with reference to bond E-1010562, for $1,000, of the 4½ per cent Victory loan.

Mr. Jackson feels that this bond has been destroyed.

If there is any way it can be redeemed, please forward the necessary papers.

Respectfully,

S. H. Plummer, Cashier.

The First National Bank,
Newport News, Va.

November 29, 1921.

The Register of the Treasury,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Sir: Under date of May 20, 1920, you wrote Mr. B. Jackson, 3510 Washington Avenue, this city, the following letter:

"In reply to your request of the 24th instant, that this office notify you, should any coupon clipped from bond No. E-1010562 for $1,000 of the 4½ per cent Victory loan, appear for registration, you are advised that proper notations have been made on the records of this office and at the earliest practicable moment, you will be notified if any of these coupons have been presented for payment. However, it may be some time before this information is available."

As he has heard nothing since, he requested us to write asking if any coupons clipped from bond No. 1010562 for $1,000 of the 4½ per cent Victory loan have been presented for payment, and if they have, if possible, through what source.

Very respectfully,

J. A. Willett, Vice President.

May 27, 1920.

Mr. B. Jackson,
3510 Washington Avenue, Newport News, Va.

Sir: In reply to your request of the 24th instant that this office notify you should any coupon clipped from bond No. E-1010562 for $1,000 of the 4½ per
cent Victory loan appear for registration, you are advised that proper notations
have been made on the records of this office, and at the earliest practicable
moment you will be notified if any of these coupons have been presented for
payment. However, it may be some time before this information is available.
Respectfully,

W. S. Elliott,
Register of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,

Mr. R. L. Harris,
Cashier the Schmelz National Bank,
Newport News, Va.

Sir: Referring to your letter reporting the loss or theft of coupon note No.
E-1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory Liberty loan 4 3/4% per cent convertible gold
notes of 1922-23, owned by Mr. B. Jackson, and requesting information as to
whether the department has record of a Victory note for $1,000 registered in the
name of B. Jackson, you are advised that department records do not show a
Victory note of the above description registered in the name of B. Jackson. A
memorandum of the loss of coupon note No. E-1010562 for $1,000 of the Victory
Liberty loan 4 3/4 per cent convertible gold notes of 1922-23, has been entered
and in case of presentation of the note the department will endeavor to inform
the owner of the name and address of the person, firm, or bank presenting it.
Inasmuch as bearer obligations pass from one owner to another by act of delivery,
the note can not be held if presented, and no stoppage or caveat can be filed
against it.
The Secretary of the Treasury has no authority under law to grant relief on
account of United States coupon notes which may have been lost or stolen.
Under the provisions of sections 3702-3705 of the Revised Statutes, relief can
be given as to coupon notes only when destroyed or defaced, and proper proof
thereof made and indemnity given.
In regard to your inquiry relative to coupons, you are advised that interest
coupons from United States obligations are payable to bearer, and pass from
hand to hand by delivery, so that the Treasury Department enters no stoppages
or caveats against coupons reported lost or stolen. In view of the great volume
of coupons, moreover, it is not the practice of the Federal reserve banks or of
most banks to record the serial numbers of coupons cashed by them. As a prac-
tical matter, therefore, there is almost no likelihood that the department will ever
receive any material information as to the source from which the coupon in
question may be presented. Your inquiry has, however, been referred to the
Register of the Treasury who records paid coupons, with the request that if any
such information should come to hand, it be furnished to you.
Respectfully,

C. N. McGroarty,
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency.
Per C. H. M.

Treasury Department,

Mr. E. S. Blanton,
President National Mechanics Bank,
Newport News, Va.

Sir: Referring to letters from your bank dated December 30, 1919, and
January 30, 1920, reporting the loss of coupon note No. E-1010562 for $1,000
of the Victory Liberty loan 4 3/4% per cent convertible gold notes of 1922-23, owned
by one of your customers, you are advised that the loss has been noted on the
department records, but as coupon bonds are bearer obligations they must be
honored when presented.
The Secretary of the Treasury is limited in granting relief by the provisions of
sections 3702-3705 of the Revised Statutes, which permit the issue of duplicates
for coupon notes only when they have been destroyed or defaced, and proper proof
is made and indemnity given.
There is no authority of law permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to grant
relief on account of Victory notes in coupon form that have been lost or stolen.
Respectfully,

C. N. McGroarty,
Chief, Division of Loans and Currency,
Per M. H. F.
BAGDASAR JACKSON

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS BANK OF NEWPORT NEWS,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Division of Loans and Currency,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: Will you kindly let us hear further from you regarding our letter of December 30 relative to lost or stolen Victory bond No. E-1010562, reference M. R. No. 61 attached.

Very truly yours,

NATIONAL MECHANICS BANK,
J. H. COOK, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS BANK OF NEWPORT NEWS,
Newport News, Va., December 30, 1919.

LIBERTY LOAN DEPARTMENT,
United States Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: One of our customers has lost or had stolen from him Victory bond No. E-1010562, in the denomination of $1,000. We will appreciate it if you will let us know if there are any steps our customer can take looking to the recovery of his bond.

Any information will be appreciated.

Very truly,

NATIONAL MECHANICS BANK,
E. S. BLANTON, President.

THE SCHMELZ NATIONAL BANK OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA.,
Newport News, Va., December 24, 1919.

DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: One of our valued customers, Mr. B. Jackson, has lost or had stolen from him Victory Liberty loan bond No. E-1010562 for $1,000. We would appreciate it if you will advise us whether the coupon due on December 15 has been cashed.

We would also appreciate it if you will advise us whether you have any Victory bond of this denomination registered in the name of B. Jackson, Hotel Central, 3510 Washington Avenue.

Your attention to the above will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. L. HARRIS, Cashier.