

# The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section  
Railway Earnings Section

Railway & Industrial Section  
Bankers' Convention Section

Electric Railway Section  
State and City Section

VOL. 114.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1922

NO. 2973

## The Chronicle

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance

For One Year.....	\$10 00
For Six Months.....	6 00
European Subscription (including postage).....	13 50
European Subscription six months (including postage).....	7 75
Canadian Subscription (including postage).....	11 50

NOTICE—On account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange, remittances for European subscriptions and advertisements must be made in New York Funds.

Subscription includes following Supplements—

BANK AND QUOTATION (monthly)	RAILWAY & INDUSTRIAL (semi-annually)
RAILWAY EARNINGS (monthly)	ELECTRIC RAILWAY (semi-annually)
STATE AND CITY (semi-annually)	BANKERS' CONVENTION (yearly)

Terms of Advertising

Transient display matter per agate line.....	45 cents
Contract and Card rates.....	On request
CHICAGO OFFICE—19 South La Salle Street, Telephone State 5594.	
LONDON OFFICE—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E. C.	

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,  
Front, Pine and Depeyster Streets, New York.

Published every Saturday morning by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY. President, Jacob Selbert Jr.; Vice-President, Arnold G. Dana; Business Manager, William D. Riggs; Secretary, Herbert D. Selbert. Address of all, Office of the Company.

### CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

Returns of Bank Clearings heretofore given on this page will hereafter appear in a subsequent part of the paper. They will be found to-day on pages 2683 and 2684.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The 42nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor began in Cincinnati on Monday, and put again on record its dissatisfaction with the universe. At the outset, an interesting feature of the Secretary's report related to the finances and the membership of the organization. The banner year was 1920, with a membership of 4,078,740, which has now shrunk to 3,195,635, a loss of 883,105; it is true that the membership of 1916 nearly doubled during the few following years, but there has come a reaction. A year ago there were 941 directly-chartered locals, and now there are only 666. Inasmuch as the Presidential vote in 1920 exceeded 26½ millions, the ratio of the present Federation membership to the total electorate suggests anew the folly of the solicitude of time-serving politicians about the labor vote, something always exaggerated and brandished as a club, for obvious reasons, yet something which cannot possibly be controlled by any central power, and would not be very formidable if it could be.

The keynote of this meeting is declared to be "the human equation" and "conferences." What labor organizations want of employers, said Mr. Gompers, "is that they sit with us around the table, not in any jug-handle movement inaugurated by themselves and in which they dominate, but to meet in conference with us, and there, they as employers and we as workers, to discuss and determine, for at least some rea-

sonable period, an agreement governing the matters which affect both factors of industry, not forgetting the rights of employers and of business, but having as the most essential consideration the human equation in industry." This has a smooth sound, and superficially seems to call for peace and for the getting together which is essential to peace. The U. S. Steel, for example, has no trouble with its men, for it practices getting together with them around a table, but it has never been able to win Mr. Gompers's approval. What he wants is "to sit with us," and by "us" he means "our labor organizations," which are to regulate all these human equation matters for the country and from a central point—the same old attempt, futile heretofore and futile always.

Proceeding, the meeting developed its program of denunciation. It wants establishment of labor banks, for financing the fight against the open shop and the alleged audacious conspiracy to attack labor unions in every possible manner; it wants the Executive of California to pardon several persons now imprisoned for bomb-throwing in San Francisco; it wants a new trial for some disturbers in Boston; it wants the recall of unpopular judges and to have "the principle of disarmament" applied to State constabularies; it wants the Esch-Cummins Act repealed and condemns the Labor Board as invariably functioning in the interest of the railroads; and it urges unionists "to take a more aggressive part in local and national politics."

In this there is nothing new. Seven years ago ["Chronicle" May 29 1915, p. 1788] Mr. Gompers presented in person to the Constitutional Convention of this State some demands of labor, such as these: prohibition of State constabulary, and of suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, at any time and in any circumstances; a reaffirmation in the proposed document of the labor provisions of the Clayton law; the undertaking, by the State, of compensation, old-age and unemployment insurance; and (of course) the initiative, referendum and recall. He has apparently learned nothing since, and he is too old to learn. He will continue to the last to insist that there is an irrepressible conflict between employer and employee and that there is a conspiracy to reduce the worker to a condition of serfdom. It is probably impossible for him to see that class distinctions under a democracy are hardly more real and definite than are sections of the atmosphere; that wage-earners become capitalists by saving up the unconsumed fruits of industry, and employees become employers by a natural evolution.

He is quite right in one thing: his insistence that court decisions may be criticized. They may be, for

they are sometimes wrong, and could not be always right unless putting judicial robes upon a member of the Bar made him infallible. Even the Supreme Court has been several times wrong upon both the facts and the Constitution, and the "Chronicle" has not hesitated to point out some of these instances. The late Justice Brewer sensibly said that when a judge has delivered himself he is as much open to reasonable criticism as anybody; why not? But declaring that decisions which happen to be disliked shall not be respected, or announcing in advance that if certain statutes are enacted they will be disobeyed, is another thing. Mr. Gompers beats the air when he denounces a condition of public opinion which allows Congress and the President to be criticized but holds the Supreme Court immune; there is no such "state of things," and there never will be.

Senator La Follette made to the convention an harangue which exhibited his customary violence of language and showed how rapidly downward "Progressivism" can be. Nine years ago, he denounced the Federal Constitution as having been originally made "practically unamendable," and at about the same time the XVII amendment was rushed through in double quick order. Now he declares that sovereignty has been gradually wrested from the people and usurped by the courts; that the actual ruler is the Supreme Court; that the law is not what Congress enacts or even what the Constitution says, but what nine men composing the U. S. Supreme Court say it says, and that five of them have repeatedly overridden the people and construed the Constitution as they chose. So he suggests amendments denying to any of the lower Federal judges the power to pass upon constitutionality, and that if the Supreme Court assumes to pronounce an enactment of Congress unconstitutional, "the Congress may, by re-passing the law, nullify the action of the Court."

The truth is that the courts reluctantly intervene, and never assume to "nullify." Our danger lies in overstraining and disregarding the Constitution, not in a too strict interpretation of it and adherence to it; a very recent instance is when the Supreme Court upheld the housing laws of this State, whereas the Constitution declares that no State may pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. A statute inconsistent with the Constitution is stillborn; it cannot be nullified, since it never had existence. Again and again, it seems necessary to say that interpretation must precede enforcement, and that if the judges on the bench do not interpret, the executing officers must do it. The Constitution says, for example, that no taxes can be laid on articles "exported from any State." Suppose Congress lays such a tax. It might then be a question of fact, in certain cases, whether the proposed levy was inhibited; who should decide? Or if the inhibition may be disregarded, then Congress could suspend or change any part of the Constitution. The Constitution of Delaware may be changed by the Legislature, but no such power has been given as yet to any other legislative body.

The whole world is suffering from excess and violence. We are trying to diminish violence in conduct; do we not also need deliverance from violence of speech?

The slight betterment in export trade, first noted in the March return of foreign commerce for that month, issued by the United States Government, later reflected in the April statement, is fairly well

maintained in the report for May published on Wednesday of this week. Exports for May were valued at \$308,000,000. This contrasts with \$318,000,000 for April and \$330,000,000 for May 1921. Imports in May amounted to \$254,000,000, against \$217,000,000 for the preceding month and \$205,000,000 for the corresponding month last year. A difference in the number of business days will account for some of the difference in these various amounts. Excluding Sundays and holidays, the average daily exports in May were 12.3 million dollars, which contrasts with 12.8 for April and 12.2 for March. It is apparent that the figures for the last two months make as good a showing as those for March.

It is, however, in the detailed statement for the earlier months that the betterment is more clearly shown, the April report of the foreign commerce of the country, only recently issued, confirming the slight evidence of improvement that appeared in the March report, which was published a month ago and was commented on in the "Chronicle" at that time. The noteworthy features of both reports, March and April, are the lower range of values this year, as contrasted with those of a year ago, and in many instances a larger quantitative movement this year. An important exception in the return for April, as it was also for March, is that of raw cotton, exports of cotton in April amounting to 598,200 bales, which contrasts with 319,900 bales in April 1921, the shipments abroad, as in March, being largely to Germany and France. The value of the cotton exports in April this year is placed at \$55,898,000, and this contrasts with only \$20,543,000 in April 1921. The increase as to quantity is slightly under 90%; as to value, it is in excess of 170%.

As in March, sugar exports this year in April were also considerably larger than in the corresponding month of 1921, although the difference in amounts is not nearly so great as it is for cotton. Exports of sugar in April this year were valued at \$10,119,000, as contrasted with \$1,979,000 for April 1921, an increase this year of more than 410%. On the other hand, the increase in quantity is nearly 1,200%, which shows the lower range of value in that commodity this year. There are many other similar instances. In wheat, as in March, shipments abroad in April show a quantitative decrease of 72% as contrasted with April 1921, and a decrease in value of 77%. Flour exports in April were more than one-third less than in April last year as to quantity, while in value the exports show a decline in excess of 50%. Leaf tobacco, which constitutes an important item of export, shows a decrease in quantity of about 7% in April this year and a decrease in value of more than 25%. Iron and steel shipments continue much smaller, as in March, fully one-third less in value for April this year, and various lines of machinery are less than one-half in value the exports in April a year ago.

On the other hand, exports of copper in April this year are nearly 40% larger than in April last year, and there was also a considerable increase, as in March, in the exports of cotton cloth, chemicals and of vehicles. An increase in the number and value of automobiles exported in April this year is also shown, and here the difference in value is quite significant, the average value for each motor car exported in April 1921 having been about \$1,200, while in April this year the average value was only about \$750. Exports in April this year increased in rub-

ber, automobile tires, both in quantity and value; also of leather and to a smaller amount in other important products. In some commodities, where quantities and values are both given, the reduction in values this year is 20 or 30%, or even more.

If deduction is made in the April return this year and last for the very large increase in value of exports of raw cotton, as shown above; for the increase in value of sugar, and on the other side of the account, for the decrease in the value of wheat, flour, leaf tobacco, iron and steel, coal, and refined oils, the remaining sum, covering in the aggregate slightly more than 50% of the total value of all exports for that month in both years, will show a decrease in value of only 3% for April this year as compared with April 1921, and considering the lower range of prices this year, the quantity covered by this remaining sum is undoubtedly greater in April this year than in the corresponding month of 1921. Practically the same condition was revealed in the March detailed statement, and will undoubtedly be revealed in the detailed report for May, when that is made available.

Exports and imports of gold and silver have continued relatively small. Imports of gold in May aggregated \$9,000,000, the smallest of any month of the current fiscal year, and compared with \$12,243,000 for April. Exports of gold in May were \$3,000,000—in the preceding month the amount was only \$1,579,000. Imports of silver in May amounted to \$6,000,000 and exports were \$5,677,000—in April imports and exports of silver were respectively \$4,799,000 and \$5,108,000. The excess of imports of gold for the 11 months of the current fiscal year is \$430,000,000 and the excess of imports of silver is \$8,136,500 for the same period of time.

Following the adjournment of the International Committee of Bankers, without being able to arrange an international loan for Germany, there was special interest in the conference of experts at The Hague to consider chiefly Russian affairs. It assembled on Thursday, June 15. So far there has been little but organization. The publication of the Constitution for the Irish Free State was an event of peculiar interest also, as was the election of a Parliament in Southern Ireland yesterday. Apparently it passed off quietly.

In cabling his paper a week ago to-day, The Hague representative of the New York "Times" said that he had been "officially" informed that the Conference would open on the scheduled date of June 15, and that there would be an entire absence of formalities in the way of speeches, etc. He asserted that "the Netherlands Government is striving hard at simplicity and the exclusion of publicity as far as is possible. The Dutch press is already complaining of the secrecy and mystery surrounding the Conference and all arrangements concerning the same. No journalists will be allowed inside the Peace Palace or even to set foot in its grounds. Only delegates with cards will be admitted to the precincts of the Conference." The foregoing did not indicate in advance that the gathering would be a success.

The New York "Times" representative in Paris, in cabling from that centre Monday evening predicted that unless the attitude of both the French and Russians toward the Conference changed radically in the next day or two it would be a failure from the start.

In part he said: "Sixty hours before its scheduled opening, The Hague Conference is in as much confusion as the Genoa Conference developed in its most hectic period. Unless the Russians do a complete about-face, The Hague Conference is surely doomed to failure. In fact, there seems doubt that it will even reach the stage of calling in the Russians. It was stated at the French Foreign Office that France had not yet decided whether she would send a delegation to the preliminary meeting, which opens Thursday. That will probably be settled at a Cabinet meeting to-morrow morning." The vote, however, was in the affirmative. It was decided "to send experts as delegates to The Hague to take part at least in the preliminary conference to examine trade possibilities with Russia, which begins here Thursday." The New York "Times" correspondent added that "though the start of the Conference is only two days distant and delegates are on their way to The Hague from all over Europe, Premier Poincare has been in no hurry to choose his representatives, who will have no powers of decision, but will constitute only a commission of study and will have to report all plans and projects to the Government for approval. In order to be quite sure of his ground, the Premier is arranging for a debate in Parliament on his decision, at which it is certain he will get all the support he needs and all the encouragement he desires in his attitude of caution." The Associated Press gave the following details relative to the French delegation: "Charles Benoist, French Minister at The Hague, will head the delegation which France will send to The Hague. This delegation, however, will only attend the preliminary meeting on June 15, the experts not being expected to arrive until later, about June 25. The Premier has nominated the following experts: M. Alphand of the Foreign Office, who is Director of the Office of Private Property Interests created under the Versailles and other treaties; Count Massigli, Secretary of the Ambassador's Council; M. Chasles of the Ministry of Finance; Francois Poncet, Director of the Bureau of Economic Studies, and Professor A. G. de Lapradelle of the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, legal expert. M. Poincare will on Thursday ask the Chamber for authority to take 150,000 francs from the amount left over from the 500,000 francs voted for the Genoa Conference to defray the expenses of The Hague delegation."

Cabling from The Hague the night before the opening of the Conference, the New York "Times" representative sounded the same note of skepticism relative to probable results that characterized practically all European dispatches on the matter. In part he said: "The frail bark of the new Russian conference will be launched here to-morrow in a sea of uncertainty. Storms await it and the rough winds of politics will rock it. To-night no one knows who will be the captain of it, who the crew will be, what cargo the bark will carry or where it is going. Genoa developed a row the first day when M. Tchitcherin tried to tell the French how many soldiers they should have. The Hague has beaten that. It has developed a row the day before the Conference is to start." The correspondent explained that the trouble was over the decision of Jonkheer van Karnebeek, President of the League of Nations Assembly, who is in charge, not to admit newspapermen. On the other hand, the Judges of the World's Court announced that they wished them to attend their opening ses-

sion, which also would be held just across the hall in the Carnegie Peace Palace, and at the same hour as the so-called Russian conference. The "Times" representative asserted that it was difficult to get much official information in advance. He did learn that only 14 of the 32 nations invited had accepted, and that not all of the 14 had arrived.

The New York "Tribune" representative at The Hague, cabling the same evening, said that "amid the confusion among the majority of delegates who are gathered here in a second attempt to develop some understanding with Russia one idea alone seems to stand out clearly. England will insist upon some results at the Conference, even if they are between England and Russia alone, with a majority of other nations demurring or abstaining from action."

The Conference, which is to deal with Russian affairs, was called to order Thursday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock by the Dutch Foreign Minister, H. H. Van Karnebeek. The Associated Press correspondent said that at the start "sixty delegates, economic experts, representing 30 nations were in attendance." Official announcement was made that "all sessions will be absolutely secret." Mr. Van Karnebeek was elected Chairman and immediate adjournment was taken until yesterday. Newspaper correspondents were not admitted, although they made a determined effort to get in. At yesterday morning's session there were said to have been "indications that the smaller Powers, as has been the case at other conferences, were dissatisfied with what they regarded as the monopolization of authority by the larger Powers." Several speeches were made that proved the existence of this feeling beyond a doubt. It was decided to appoint several sub-commissions. They were to be formed at the afternoon session yesterday.

The Committee of International Bankers adjourned a week ago to-day, sine die, and not for three months, as had been reported in Paris cable advices for several days would be done. The adjournment was taken subject to the call of the Allied Reparations Commission. The committee announced that "as the reparations situation stands it is not favorable to float an international loan." Special reference was made to "the French refusal to sanction discussion of changes in the German reparations payments to facilitate a loan for Germany." The New York "Times" Paris correspondent called attention to the fact that M. Sergent, the French member of the bankers' committee, refused to sign its findings on the ground that it was an unfair reflection on the French point of view. The committee stated that it would meet again "at the call of the Reparations Commission when there had been any changes in the situation which seemed to make a new discussion worth while." Another significant feature of the committee announcement was that while the bankers "intend to undertake no discussion of inter-Allied indebtedness there exists the necessary connection between the claims of the Allied Governments and their debts."

J. P. Morgan issued a statement setting forth the American position relative to an international loan for Germany. He expressed the belief that if certain conditions (which appear in a separate item on a subsequent page in our department of Current Events and Discussions) were met, a substantial amount of German Government securities could be distributed in the United States. His belief was based largely

on "a growing appreciation in the United States of the fact that its own prosperity is to a degree dependent upon the prosperity of the Allied nations and that the prosperity of the latter is, in a large degree, dependent upon the rehabilitation of German credit." Mr. Morgan in concluding his statement, assured the Commission of his continuing eagerness to help it and said: "I am now and shall continue to be ready to do everything in my power to assist in the solution of the problems which confront the economic life of Europe, but I believe that in so far as such problems depend for their solution upon an international loan to Germany, in which the American investor would take part, the solution is not possible without a general settlement of the reparations question, and only as a part of such settlement. Undoubtedly, a settlement of this question involves the consideration and arrangement of many other questions which must be settled between the Governments in order to arrive at the unanimity required for the first condition of a loan."

There have been indications in the European cable advices ever since the International Committee of Bankers began its sessions in Paris, that the French Government, while determined not to yield on the existing reparations terms for Germany, nevertheless realized the serious possibilities to France of maintaining this position. Apparently the French were endeavoring to find a way out of this dilemma, but without much success. For instance, the Paris representative of the New York "Herald" in a cablegram last Monday, said that "a decided change in French opinion can be expected as the result of the declination by the Bankers' Committee further to consider an international loan for Germany under the present conditions. There already are signs of this. The most significant is the proposal by the 'Temps,' which 24 hours after the Bankers' Conference came to an abrupt end, proposes that the Reparations Commission appoint an international committee at once to study the very thing France was not willing to have the bankers investigate, namely Germany's capacity to meet the present schedule of payments, and involving also of necessity the total present obligations."

The New York "Times" correspondent at the French capital outlined in part as follows the situation growing out of the adjournment of the Bankers' Committee: "The problems of the international debts, including German reparations, will remain virtually in statu quo until after the negotiations between the Allied nations on the one hand and the American Refunding Commission on the other. The Commission on Reparations will now take up with the German Government the situation caused by the failure of the Bankers' Committee project. Germany made her thirty-first of May acceptance conditional on a loan. The Commission will, beyond doubt, call on Germany to remove that condition. A long interchange of notes is to be expected, but there will be no revision of the reparation total until after the Washington debt negotiations." According to Berlin dispatches the belief was entertained there that the discussions of the Bankers' Committee would be resumed earlier than seemed probable or possible when adjournment was taken.

In a Washington dispatch to the New York "Tribune" a week ago this morning it was said that re-

ports had been received by "an embassy" there that Nikolai Lenin had died in Moscow several days before, but that no announcement of the event had been made. This report was not confirmed during the next few days. On the contrary, the cable advices direct from Moscow and other European advices indicated that, while seriously and critically ill, Lenin might live for some little time.

In Berlin dispatches Thursday morning it was reported that he had been ordered away from Moscow for at least six months, and that in the meantime a triumvirate consisting of J. V. Stalin, Leo Kameneff, President of the Moscow Soviet, and A. I. Rykoff, First Vice-President of the Council of Commissars, of which Lenin is the President, had been appointed to take charge of the Government. The reports stated also that George Tchitcherin, Foreign Minister, and spoken of as Lenin's "particular adjutant," had been relegated well to the background. One Berlin correspondent asserted that "he now sits in Berlin, keeping up appearances, but admitting to his friends that he has become a private citizen again. Karachan, a young Georgian and formerly Soviet Ambassador to Warsaw, holds Tchitcherin's post in Moscow pro tempore." According to a Berlin cablegram last evening, "Nikolai Lenin has been ordered by his physicians to leave Russia and enter a sanatorium at Dresden in Saxony."

In an interview in Moscow with a special representative of the New York "Herald," Colonel Haskell, head of the American Relief Administration in Russia, was quoted as saying, "We have conquered the Volga famine," and to have added that, "speaking generally, I can say that no one will die of hunger any more in the whole Volga area." The correspondent said Colonel Haskell declared that "the Soviets did their share, and I for one am willing to go on record as an optimist on Russia." Going somewhat into detail as to what had been accomplished and is still being done, he said: "To give an idea of how thoroughly we are meeting the Volga situation, American food is being distributed in every village in the Government of Samara, which was one of the worst affected. Nor is that all; we have gone far beyond the Volga area, which, it will be remembered, was all we originally contracted to feed. Estimates vary as to the figures of population in the Volga Valley famine area; one can safely put it between fifteen and eighteen million. In addition to American aid, the Soviets claim to be feeding three million, and the other foreign organizations upward of one million. My experience in Armenia convinces me that this was a big enough proposition to prevent anyone from dying of hunger." In reply to a question as to how long the American relief work would be kept up he said: "That will depend considerably upon the harvests. At any rate it is probable that the work will continue till the end of the year. There is an immense amount of medical work ahead, which the vast stores now imported enable us to carry out, and which is most urgently needed throughout Russia. My position is simply this: On the one hand it is my duty to see that not one cent of the funds entrusted to the American Relief Administration of Russia is expended unnecessarily; on the other, it is my job to do the utmost to save Russians from death by starvation."

The European dispatches relative to conferences in London on the Irish situation were hopeful in tone

during the early part of the week. According to a Central News cablegram Wednesday afternoon, an agreement was reached by the signatories earlier in the day. Even a week ago the assertion was made in a London dispatch that the differences between the British and Irish representatives were being cleared more rapidly than had been expected. At that time the hope was expressed that the discussions could be terminated the following Wednesday.

Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, announced in the British House of Commons on Thursday that the Constitution for the Irish Free State would be made public the next day. He said also that his statement on the Irish situation, which it had been expected he would make that day, had been postponed until next week. Continuing to outline the situation, he said: "Nothing of special urgency requires to be dealt with at the moment. On the whole, the state of the country, both in the North and South, is quieter than when the Commons adjourned for the Whitsuntide holiday. But two events of very considerable importance are taking place to-morrow [yesterday]—namely the Irish election and the publication of the Irish Constitution. So far as the elections are concerned, the less we say about them here at this stage the better. So far as the Constitution is concerned, unexpected progress has been made."

The Constitution was published simultaneously in Europe and America yesterday morning. It contains 79 articles and about 10,000 words. According to Arthur Griffith, under it, "Ireland for the first time in centuries secures the power and opportunity to control and develop her own resources and live her own national life." The New York "Times" representative in London said that "it enables the people of Southern Ireland, who go to the polls to-morrow [yesterday] for the election of a Constituent Assembly, to appreciate the main terms upon which Ireland is offered admission to the Commonwealth of British nations." The Dublin cable advices last evening stated that the election had passed off quietly. It was explained that "under the recent agreement between the factions favoring and opposing the treaty, a coalition panel of candidates was presented to the people, apportioning representation in the Parliament at approximately the same ratio as shown in past tests of strength in the Dail Eireann." The Associated Press correspondent added that "a number of independents, however, have entered the field in an attempt to overturn the panel on the treaty issue, and it was on this phase of the struggle that interest mainly centred as the polling began. Estimates this morning were that at least fifteen of the independents would be successful, with the anti-treaty party losing ten and the pro-treatyites five seats." The polls opened at 8 a. m. A large number of women were said to have cast their ballots. The comment of the Irish press on the Constitution was reported to be favorable.

By reason of the never-ceasing political opposition special attention is given to every indication of the strength or weakness of Premier Lloyd George and his Cabinet. On Tuesday, in the British House of Commons a proposal to reduce the cost of his Cabinet Secretariat was defeated by a vote of 205 to 111.

According to information obtained by the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Herald," the "German Government will try to fulfill the terms ac-

cepted in Paris by Andreas Hermes, German Finance Minister, in regard to a reduction in the issuing of paper money and a strict economy program. It will continue to make provisional payments of 50,000,000 gold marks monthly, totaling from July to the end of the year 350,000,000 gold marks. In addition, Germany intends to pay in paper the equivalent of 1,200,000,000 gold marks necessary to meet the costs of the armies of occupation."

Outlining what he claimed was the situation in Berlin as a result of the failure of the Committee of International Bankers to arrange a loan for Germany, the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Times," in a cablegram filed Wednesday night, said: "Complete political, financial and economic uncertainty characterizes Germany to-night. The Wirth Government hesitates to go before the Reichstag and tell what its course will be in view of the failure of Germany's hopes of huge foreign loans. Foreign political considerations are mentioned as the motive for the Government's reticence. After forty-eight hours of almost continuous meeting to deliberate on Dr. Bergmann's report of the bankers' conference in Paris, the Cabinet has only been able to resolve that the big Reichstag debate shall take place some time next week, with Chancellor Wirth probably speaking."

Through an Associated Press dispatch from Paris Thursday evening it became known that the Allied Reparations Commission had sent a note to the German Government earlier in the day "requesting it to make provision for supplementary receipts to cover the deficit for its public services and approving the arrangements made by Germany for a forced loan to the minimum amount of 40,000,000,000 marks. The note discusses at length the question of the autonomy of the Reichsbank, but leaves the questions of supervision of German receipts and expenditures, abuses in connection with the export of capital and kindred questions to be discussed between the Allied Committee on Guarantees and the German Government." Announcement was made in a Paris cablegram yesterday that "the Committee on Guarantees appointed by the Reparations Commission had left Paris for Berlin to begin its work under the terms of the moratorium of arranging for supervision of the receipts and expenditure of the German Government, examining the question of the abuse of export capital and arranging in conference with the German authorities a statistical statement of Germany's financial and trade position."

The statement of the British Board of Trade for May disclosed an increase in imports over April of this year of £8,148,784. The gain in total exports was relatively small, being only £2,292,577. The final result was an increase of £5,856,207 in the excess of imports. The following table shows the figures for May of this year and last year, and for the first five months of these two periods:

	—Month of May—		—Jan. 1 to May 31—	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
	£	£	£	£
Imports .....	88,810,000	86,308,308	403,098,418	483,583,947
British exports .....	58,040,000	43,088,418	299,610,501	530,742,789
Re-exports .....	8,960,000	7,231,836	46,946,412	42,602,925
Total exports .....	67,000,000	50,320,254	346,556,913	373,345,714
Excess imports .....	21,810,000	35,988,054	56,541,505	110,238,233

Somewhat to the surprise of bankers here, who had received no hint of impending change, the Bank of England on Thursday announced a reduction in its official discount rate of  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ . The previous

rate of 4% had been in effect since April 13. With the exception of Switzerland, which lowered its rate to  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  on March 2 last, London has now the lowest bank rate in the world. It compares with a high rate of 10% existing on Aug. 1 1914, and a low of 3% on Jan. 29 in the same year. Aside from this change, official discount rates at leading European centres remain at 5% in Berlin, Belgium, France, Denmark and Sweden;  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  in Norway; 6% in Rome and Madrid;  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  in Holland; and  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  in Switzerland. The Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal have reduced their rates of discount 1% to 5%. The 6% rate had been in effect since June 1, prior to which time it had been 7%. Open market discounts in London, following the cut in the Bank of England rate, were lowered to  $2\frac{1}{4}\%$  @  $2\frac{3}{8}\%$  for long and short bills, as against  $2\frac{3}{8}\%$  @  $2\frac{7}{16}\%$  and  $2\frac{5}{16}\%$  last week. Money on call in London was down also, being quoted at  $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ , as compared with  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  the preceding week. The open market discount rate in Paris continues to be quoted at  $4\frac{1}{8}\%$ , and in Switzerland at  $1\frac{1}{8}\%$ , unchanged.

The Bank of England announced a loss in gold holdings this week, albeit a small one, in round numbers £1,948, while total reserve increased £554,000, as a result of a further curtailment in note circulation of £556,000. Moreover, deposits were as sharply reduced as they had been expanded last week; hence the proportion of reserve to liabilities registered an advance of 2.30% to 19.84%, as compared with 17.54% a week ago and 13.14% last year. The highest percentage this year was 19.96% in the week of May 26, and the lowest 11.04% for the week of Jan. 5. An increase of £2,193,000 was shown in public deposits, but other deposits fell £15,798,000. Loans on Government securities were reduced £14,438,000. Loans on other securities, however, increased £325,000. Threadneedle Street's gold reserve aggregates £128,884,081, as against £128,375,126 a year ago and £117,690,113 in 1920, while total reserve stands at £25,377,000, in comparison with £19,333,931 in 1921 and £21,974,518 a year earlier. Loans total £73,605,000, as against £77,057,769 and £78,812,569 one and two years ago, respectively. Note circulation is now £121,957,000. Last year the total was £127,491,195 and in 1920 £114,165,595. As noted in a preceding paragraph, the Bank of England Governors took Lombard Street completely by surprise and unexpectedly announced a reduction in the Bank's official minimum to  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ , as against the 4% level ruling since April 13 last. We append a tabular statement of comparisons of the Bank of England returns:

	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
	June 14.	June 15.	June 16.	June 18.	June 19.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation .....	121,957,000	127,491,195	114,165,595	77,722,925	52,383,965
Public deposits .....	17,075,000	15,899,526	21,258,594	20,017,177	36,121,537
Other deposits .....	110,139,000	131,130,388	132,553,808	124,207,626	125,187,333
Govt. securities .....	46,700,000	68,430,246	70,802,366	53,203,376	53,749,732
Other securities .....	73,605,000	77,057,769	78,812,569	80,429,885	95,050,461
Reserve notes & coin .....	25,377,000	19,333,931	21,974,518	28,456,999	30,371,961
Coin and bullion .....	128,884,081	128,375,126	117,690,113	87,729,924	64,205,926
Proportion of reserve to liabilities .....	19.84%	13.14%	14.28%	19.72%	18.80%
Bank rate .....	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$	$6\frac{1}{2}\%$	7%	5%	5%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement reports a further small gain in its gold item of 304,000 francs this week. The Bank's gold holdings are thus brought up to 5,528,269,950 francs, comparing with 5,519,764,175 francs on the corresponding date last year and with 5,587,549,809 francs the year before;

of these amounts 1,948,367,056 francs were held abroad in both 1922 and 1921 and 1,978,278,416 francs in 1920. During the week silver gained 29,000 francs, Treasury deposits rose 17,338,000 francs and general deposits were augmented by 67,667,000 francs. On the other hand, bills discounted fell off 16,361,000 francs, while advances were reduced 54,056,000 francs. Note circulation registered a contraction of 289,442,000 francs, bringing the total outstanding down to 36,028,363,000 francs. This contrasts with 37,972,172,000 francs at this time last year and with 37,842,512,780 francs in 1920. Just prior to the outbreak of war in 1914 the amount was only 6,683,184,785 francs. Comparisons of the various items in this week's return with the statement of last week and corresponding dates in both 1921 and 1920 are as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.		Status as of	
	June 15 1922.	June 16 1921.	June 15 1922.	June 17 1920.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold Holdings—				
In France.....Inc.	304,000	3,579,902,894	3,571,397,119	3,609,271,392
Abroad.....	No change	1,948,367,056	1,948,367,056	1,978,278,416
Total.....Inc.	304,000	5,528,269,950	5,519,764,175	5,587,549,809
Silver.....Inc.	29,000	284,272,495	273,814,495	240,375,839
Bills discounted.....Dec.	16,361,000	2,122,011,000	2,443,963,298	1,726,902,959
Advances.....Dec.	54,056,000	2,276,497,000	2,218,091,000	1,851,918,891
Note circulation.....Dec.	289,442,000	36,028,363,000	37,972,172,000	37,842,512,780
Treasury deposits.....Inc.	17,338,000	35,437,000	25,922,000	50,204,708
General deposits.....Inc.	67,667,000	2,264,713,000	2,732,285,000	3,456,897,285

From the Federal Reserve Bank statement, issued at the close of business on Thursday, it will be seen that for the twelve banks combined there was a decline in gold of \$2,200,000, and a contraction in bill holdings of approximately \$19,000,000. Total earning assets fell off only \$7,000,000, and deposits gained \$32,000,000. The amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation declined \$18,900,000. The New York Bank in its operations with the other Reserve banks lost gold to the amount of \$36,300,000; although its reserves of the precious metal are still far above those of a year ago, namely \$1,135,661,000, as against \$823,495,000. Total bills on hand were reduced \$8,000,000, to \$69,175,167, which compares with \$431,212,000 last year. An increase of \$4,100,000 was shown in earning assets, but deposits fell \$8,000,000. Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation declined \$3,900,000. Reserve ratios, locally and nationally, were fractionally lower, that of the New York Bank declining from 85.9% to 84.4%, while the combined system's ratio of reserve fell from 77.6 to 77.4%.

Last Saturday's New York Clearing House Bank statement was conspicuous chiefly by reason of another large addition to loans (\$37,022,000), while net demand deposits were expanded no less than \$49,829,000, to \$4,250,362,000, which is exclusive of \$79,302,000 in Government deposits. In net time deposits a gain of \$28,978,000, to \$359,635,000 was reported; all of which was taken to indicate that Government financial operations had been unusually heavy. Among the other changes were an increase of \$767,000 in cash in own vaults held by members of the Federal Reserve Bank, to \$61,860,000 (not counted as reserve), a reduction in reserves of State banks and trust companies in own vaults of \$79,000, and an increase of \$237,000 in reserves of these institutions kept in other depositories. Member banks again increased their reserves at the Reserve Bank, this time, \$12,072,000, and the result was to offset the effect of the expansion in deposits and bring about an increase in surplus reserve of

\$4,867,430, to \$31,508,600. The figures here given for surplus are based on reserves above legal requirements of 13%, for member banks of the Federal Reserve System, but not including cash in own vaults to the amount of \$61,860,000 held by these banks on Saturday last.

In spite of flurries the local money market continued strikingly easy. The low quotations were the more notable because of the large shifting of accounts at this and other important financial centres throughout the country on June 15. The interest and dividend disbursements on that date were large. Government operations were one of the most important factors. Its interest payments and maturities were estimated at about \$750,000,000. In preparation for them the Government withdrew \$85,000,000 from local depositories on Thursday. On the other hand, the second installment of Federal taxes fell due on the fifteenth also. In spite of all these shifting of credits and actual disbursements call money ruled at 3½% throughout the day, while the time money market was quiet and largely nominal, although perhaps a little firmer in tone. Naturally a few days will be required for all these hundreds of millions of dollars to find their way back into the customary channels. The leading authorities do not look for any permanent stiffening of the money market at this centre in the near future. There has been considerable liquidation in stocks this week, but it is quite possible that the greater part of the selling was for the short account. In the latter event, of course, brokers' loans would not be changed materially. Just before the first slump in stocks came on Monday afternoon the loans were placed in conservative banking circles at \$1,800,000,000. It is to be doubted that whatever selling of actual stocks there may have been, this large total was greatly changed, particularly in view of the fresh buying yesterday, which caused sharp rallies in the afternoon. If the quiet period for the stock market during the rest of the Summer that is predicted in some circles is realized, it would be quite natural for the loans to shrink gradually, and considerably in the aggregate. That they could be as large as they have been, and money loan on call in Wall Street at 2¾% and time money below 4% in the outside market, only furnishes further evidence of the liquid condition of the banks of this country and the continued lack of demand from industrial and mercantile and agricultural sources. The lack of demand from these sources is a condition to which attention has been called frequently, but obviously it exists and is a potent factor in the money market here and in all other centres. While there is little or no probability of the United States being called upon to help float an international loan for Germany in the near future, it is quite certain that further offerings of foreign Government loans will be made in this market.

As to specific rates for money, loans on call have covered a range of 2¾@4%. A week ago the range was 3@4¾%. Monday call funds declined to 2¾%, which is the lowest level touched since April 24 1918; renewals, however, were made at 3%, and the high was 3½%. On Tuesday the lowest was 3%, which was still the renewal basis, while 3½% was the high. Withdrawals of funds on Wednesday incidental to Government financing operations brought about a firmer feeling and the quotation was marked up to 4%; although 3%

was the low and ruling rate. Thursday there was no range, a flat figure of  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  being quoted. Very little change was noted on Friday. Renewals were again negotiated at  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ , the maximum, while the low was  $3\%$ . The above figures are for mixed collateral and all-industrial loans without differentiation. In time money the situation remains quiet and so far as could be learned no large loans were made, in any of the maturities. The undertone was steady with sixty days at  $4\%$ , ninety days, four and five months at  $4@4\frac{1}{4}\%$  and six months at  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ , the same as at the close on Friday of last week.

Commercial paper was moderately active at unchanged quotations. Local and out-of-town banks were in the market as buyers, but offerings were restricted so that the volume of transactions was relatively light. Sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character continue at  $4\%$  and names not so well known at  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ .

Banks' and bankers' acceptances presented no new feature. Coincidental to the easing in the call market increased activity developed and a fairly large turnover was reported, with country banks the principal buyers. For call loans against bankers' acceptances the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council continues at  $3\%$ . The Acceptance Council makes the discount rates on prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve Bank  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  bid and  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$  asked for bills running for 120 days;  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$  for ninety days;  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$  for sixty days and  $3\frac{1}{8}\%$  for thirty days. Open market quotations follow:

SPOT DELIVERY.			
	90 Days.	60 Days.	30 Days.
Prime eligible bills.....	$3\frac{1}{2}@3\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}@3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}@3\frac{3}{4}$
FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.			
Eligible member banks.....			$3\frac{1}{2}$ bid
Eligible non-member banks.....			$3\frac{1}{2}$ bid
Ineligible bank bills.....			$3\frac{1}{2}$ bid

There have been no changes this week in Federal Reserve Bank rates. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve Banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT JUNE 16 1922.

Federal Reserve Bank of—	Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (incl. member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by—			Bankers' acceptances discounted for member banks	Trade acceptances maturing within 90 days	Agricultural and live stock paper maturing 91 to 180 days
	Treasury notes and certificate of indebtedness	Liberty bonds and Victory notes	Other notes secured and unsecured			
Boston.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
New York.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Philadelphia.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Cleveland.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Richmond.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Atlanta.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
St. Louis.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kansas City.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dallas.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
San Francisco.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$

The sterling exchange market experienced a setback this week as a result of disappointment over the apparent failure of the Paris conferees to agree upon some definite plan for the betterment of international financial affairs, and this was reflected in a break of more than 3 cents in the pound, which carried the quotation for demand down to  $446\frac{1}{8}$ . A feeling of uncertainty and hesitation prevailed for a time, with more or less general withdrawal of large buyers from the market. London sent lower cable quotations, and this served to still further depress

rates. However, the recession proved to be merely temporary and it was not long before the market with the resiliency which has been so notable a feature of the recent past, showed signs of recovery. London turned firm once more and though little if any increase in trading developed, price levels in the local market responded by an advance of about 2 cents, to  $448\frac{1}{2}$ , although in the final dealings a slight increase in offerings, coupled with the lack of inquiry, sent prices down again, this time to  $444\frac{7}{8}$ , and the close was weak. Announcement on Thursday that the Bank of England had again reduced its discount rate, this time to  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ —the lowest level in more than eight years—had no perceptible effect upon actual prices, but exercised a favorable sentimental influence. The action of the Bank governors is regarded as additional proof of the wonderful recuperative powers of Great Britain and strongly emphasizes the steady improvement which is going on in British financial and economic conditions. Views concerning the probable course of the market, though still at variance, seem to be tending more and more to the belief that despite present uncertainties and an occasional setback, sterling is likely to continue on the up-grade.

As to quotations in greater detail, sterling exchange on Saturday last was a shade easier, with demand bills fractionally down to  $449\frac{1}{2}@449\frac{3}{8}$ , cable transfers to  $449\frac{3}{8}@450$  and sixty days to  $446\frac{1}{2}@446\frac{3}{8}$ ; business was rather dull. Monday's market was reactionary and declines were in order, so that the rate for demand bills was reduced to  $448\frac{1}{2}@449\frac{1}{8}$ , cable transfers to  $448\frac{7}{8}@449\frac{1}{2}$  and sixty days to  $445\frac{1}{2}@446\frac{1}{8}$ ; lower London quotations and heavy selling were the chief factors in the decline. Sterling broke quite sharply under persistent selling on Tuesday, losing about  $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. to  $446\frac{1}{8}@448\frac{1}{4}$  for demand,  $446\frac{1}{2}@448\frac{3}{8}$  for cable transfers and  $443\frac{1}{8}@445\frac{1}{4}$  for sixty days. On Wednesday cable rates from abroad were higher; hence there was an improving tendency in the local market, and demand advanced to  $44611-16@447\frac{1}{4}$ , cable transfers to  $4471-16@447\frac{5}{8}$  and sixty days to  $44311-16@444\frac{1}{4}$ ; trading, however, was dull, with offerings light. Transactions on Thursday were characterized by inactivity, although a better undertone was noted and there was an advance to  $446\frac{3}{4}@447\frac{1}{2}$  for demand, to  $447\frac{1}{8}@447\frac{3}{8}$  for cable transfers and to  $443\frac{3}{4}@444\frac{1}{2}$  for sixty days. On Friday price levels were lower and the range for demand was  $444\frac{7}{8}@447$ , for cable transfers  $445\frac{1}{4}@447\frac{3}{8}$ , and for sixty days  $441\frac{7}{8}@444$ . Closing quotations were  $442\frac{3}{8}$  for sixty days,  $445\frac{3}{8}$  for demand and  $445\frac{3}{4}$  for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at  $444\frac{5}{8}$ , sixty days at  $436\frac{1}{4}$ , ninety days at  $435\frac{5}{8}$ , documents for payment (sixty days) at  $437\frac{5}{8}$ , and seven-day grain bills  $443\frac{5}{8}$ . Cotton and grain for payment closed at  $444\frac{5}{8}$ .

The inflow of gold continues to increase and advices have been received stating that a shipment of \$2,300,000 is coming from London on the Berengaria, which is the first large consignment from that centre since February, when the Rand strike caused a cessation of the movement. Actual arrivals this week were—

\$322,400 on the Paris from Havre; \$3,500,000 in German 20-mark pieces on the Frederiek VIII. from Sweden (preliminary advices were that \$35,000,000 in gold had been received on this vessel, but these were subsequently denied); 7 bars



and one box of gold on the Bogota from Cartagena; 2 pkgs. bullion on the Calamares from Costa Rica; 2 cases specie on the Philadelphia from Venezuela; 10 cases gold and silver coin on the Huron from Macoris and 18 cases of silver on the Reliance from Hamburg. Additional gold is also being shipped from London to the amount of \$1,650,000 on the Olympic.

Cable advices from Johannesburg have been received at Washington to the effect that the Minister of Finance for the Union of South Africa is to remove the embargo on the exportation of gold at the end of this month.

Continental exchange reacted quite sharply to the disappointing outcome of the Paris bankers' conference, and almost from the start selling set in which precipitated declines ranging from 20 to 35 points in the rates on nearly all of the leading Continental centres. French francs, after a weak opening, sustained a loss of 39 points, to 8.69½. Belgian exchange broke to 8.18, 23 points off. Lire were conspicuously weak, the quotation showing a loss of over 20 points, which brought the quotation for checks down to 4.95½. Here, as in the case of sterling, London was the dominating feature in an otherwise dull, inactive market, and cable quotations during the greater part of the week were at materially reduced levels. Speculative interests suspended operations temporarily, and in the absence of adequate buying power every attempt to sell caused a further lowering in values. Trading in the aggregate, however, was not especially active, and there were times when business was excessively dull and featureless. A good deal of irregularity prevailed, and rates fluctuated nervously, with the tendency, however, generally downward. Berlin marks were heavy throughout, though ruling only a few points lower, at or near 0.31, but Austrian kronen again attracted attention by establishing new low records. The quotation sank to as low as 0.0043, against last week's low level of 0.0065, but subsequently recovered to 0.0052. Weakness in marks occasioned no surprise, since relief in the form of a new German loan seems for the present out of the question, but fears of an immediate reparation crisis have been removed by announcement that funds are in hand to meet the immediately forthcoming payments. Some uneasiness was expressed over the Austrian situation, the closing of the Vienna Bourse being regarded as indication of panicky conditions at the Austrian capital. Improvement in the later dealings reflected the final passing of a 55,000,000-franc Austrian credit and was interpreted as meaning that the situation would be taken in hand by the Allied Powers. Notwithstanding the weakness in lire, recent cables from Rome state that the banking crisis in Italy is about over. The establishment of the Banca Nazionale de Creditor in place of the defunct Banca Disconto has served, it is stated, to restore confidence. Note circulation is being reduced, while the Italian Treasury authorities claim that not only has the State incurred no new debts, but Government notes have been reduced some 2,500,000,000 lire in the last year and a half. Greek exchange remained steady, while the Central European exchanges reflected the general weakness only to a minor extent.

The London check rate in Paris closed at 50.90, against 49.60 a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 8.73, against 9.08; cable transfers at 8.74, against 9.09; commercial sight bills at 8.81, against 9.06, and commercial sixty days at 8.75, against 9.00 last week. Antwerp francs

closed the week at 8.25 for checks and 8.26 for cable remittances, as compared with 8.41 and 8.42 the preceding week. Closing quotations for Berlin marks were 0.30⅞ for checks and 0.31⅞ for cable transfers. Last week the close was 0.34½ and 0.35. Austrian kronen finished at 0.0052½ for checks and 0.0057½ for cable transfers, as against 0.0068 and 0.0070 last week. Lire closed at 4.99 for bankers' sight bills and 5.00 for cable transfers, in comparison with 5.15 and 5.16 last week. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 1.92½, against 1.94; on Bucharest at 0.66, against 0.68; on Poland at 0.0225, against 0.0250, and on Finland at 2.18, against 2.15 a week earlier. Final quotations on Greek drachma were 4.28 for checks and 4.33 for cable remittances, which compares with 4.25½ and 4.30½ the previous week.

Movements in the exchanges on the former neutral centres closely paralleled those at other Continental centres, although losses were less pronounced. Guilders reacted about 25 points from the recent high point and the same is true of Swiss exchange. All of the Scandinavian exchanges worked lower. Sporadic attempts to sell were noted, with trading spotty and the undertone unsettled. Spanish pesetas were inactive but relatively steady, being maintained at very close to last week's levels.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed at 38.80, against 39.01; cable transfers at 38.87, against 39.08; commercial sight bills at 38.75, against 38.96, and commercial sixty days at 38.39, against 38.60 a week ago. Closing rates for Swiss francs were 19.02 for bankers' sight bills and 19.04 for cable remittances. A week ago the close was 19.15 and 19.16. Copenhagen checks finished at 21.66 and cable transfers at 21.71, against 21.91 and 21.96. Checks on Sweden closed at 25.84 and cable transfers at 25.89, against 25.95 and 26.00, while checks on Norway finished at 17.06 and cable transfers at 17.11, against 17.53 and 17.58 a week earlier. Spanish pesetas closed the week at 15.65 for checks and 15.70 for cable transfers. This compared with 15.77 and 15.85 last week.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK TO TREASURY UNDER EMERGENCY TARIFF ACT, JUNE 10 1922 TO JUNE 16 1922, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York. Value in United States Money.					
	June 10.	June 12.	June 13.	June 14.	June 15.	June 16.
<b>EUROPE—</b>						
Austria, krone.....	0.000966	0.000960	0.000948	0.000956	0.000954	0.000958
Belgium, franc.....	0.838	0.827	0.824	0.823	0.827	0.825
Bulgaria, lev.....	0.07425	0.07483	0.07433	0.07463	0.07433	0.0745
Czechoslovakia, krone.....	0.19353	0.19322	0.19181	0.19108	0.19122	0.19186
Denmark, krone.....	2.200	2.196	2.186	2.184	2.181	2.162
England, pound.....	4.4984	4.4931	4.4818	4.4723	4.4751	4.4679
Finland, marka.....	0.21425	0.21363	0.21288	0.21438	0.21438	0.21619
France, franc.....	0.0905	0.891	0.882	0.879	0.883	0.877
Germany, reichsmark.....	0.003331	0.003108	0.003175	0.003184	0.0032	0.003159
Greece, drachma.....	0.420	0.419	0.413	0.408	0.401	0.402
Holland, guilder.....	3.905	3.909	3.904	3.892	3.892	3.900
Hungary, krobe.....	0.01151	0.01113	0.00986	0.00953	0.00951	0.01006
Italy, lira.....	0.514	0.507	0.500	0.497	0.506	0.501
Jugoslavia, krone.....	0.00822	0.00811	0.008568	0.008508	0.008456	0.008489
Norway, krone.....	1.784	1.786	1.788	1.722	1.711	1.712
Poland, Polish mark.....	0.00249	0.00248	0.00241	0.00240	0.00236	0.00235
Portugal, escudo.....	0.762	0.767	0.757	0.763	0.759	0.757
Rumania, leu.....	0.06761	0.06748	0.06684	0.06684	0.06647	0.06603
Serbia, dinar.....	0.14471	0.14430	0.14280	0.14043	0.13829	0.13958
Spain, peseta.....	1.582	1.582	1.577	1.575	1.576	1.574
Sweden, krona.....	2.902	2.902	2.896	2.889	2.890	2.889
Switzerland, franc.....	1.914	1.911	1.908	1.905	1.906	1.905
<b>ASIA—</b>						
China, Chefoo tael.....	8.321	8.300	8.308	8.333	8.333	8.335
" Hankow tael.....	8.321	8.250	8.275	8.283	8.283	8.300
" Shanghai tael.....	7.954	7.969	7.978	7.995	7.988	7.970
" Tientsin tael.....	8.354	8.333	8.358	8.375	8.367	8.358
" Hong Kong dollar.....	5.804	5.781	5.798	5.827	5.830	5.780
" Mexican dollar.....	5.748	5.760	5.763	5.778	5.780	5.748
" Tientsin or Peking dollar.....	5.850	5.850	5.883	5.896	5.875	5.904
" Yuan dollar.....	5.758	5.725	5.753	5.754	5.783	5.775
India, rupee.....	29.17	29.13	29.10	29.09	29.06	29.05
Japan, yen.....	4.768	4.765	4.774	4.787	4.798	4.773
Singapore, dollar.....	5.125	5.117	5.158	5.142	5.190	5.158
<b>NORTH AMERICA—</b>						
Canada, dollar.....	99.0806	99.0771	99.1049	99.1063	99.1150	99.1347
Cuba, peso.....	99.8125	99.8438	99.8828	99.8828	99.8438	99.8125
Mexico, peso.....	48.335	48.40	48.6025	48.5781	48.4575	48.4458
Newfoundland, dollar.....	98.8281	98.8828	98.8984	98.8438	98.8984	98.8906
<b>SOUTH AMERICA—</b>						
Argentina, peso (gold).....	8.260	8.260	8.263	8.237	8.136	8.179
Brazil, milreis.....	1.399	1.383	1.384	1.382	1.373	1.373
Uruguay, peso.....	8.263	8.222	8.219	8.188	8.151	8.145

As to South American quotations, little change has taken place. The undertone continues steady with the check rate on Argentina at 36¼ and cable transfers at 36⅜, against 36½ and 36⅝ a week ago. Brazil was a shade easier, finishing at 13⅞ for checks and 14.00 for cable transfers, comparing with 14.00 and 14⅛ the previous week. Chilean exchange ruled firm, closing at 12½, against 12⅜, while Peru advanced to 4 12, against 3 95 a week ago.

Far Eastern quotations were as follows: Hong Kong, 58⅜@58⅝, against 58¼@58½; Shanghai, 81¼@81½, against 81½@81¾; Yokohama, 48@48¼, against 47¾@48; Manila, 50@50¼, against 48¾@50; Singapore, 52⅜@52⅝, against 52¼@52½; Bombay, 29¾@30, against 29½@29⅝; and Calcutta, 29¾@30, against 30@30½.

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$5,946,201 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending June 15. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$6,929,201, while the shipments have reached \$983,000, as per the following table:

CURRENCY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY NEW YORK BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Week ending June 15.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Gain or Loss to Banks.
Banks' interior movement	\$6,929,201	\$983,000	Gain \$5,946,201

As the Sub-Treasury was taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank on Dec. 6 1920, it is no longer possible to show the effect of Government operations on the Clearing House institutions. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was creditor at the Clearing House each day as follows:

DAILY CREDIT BALANCES OF NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AT CLEARING HOUSE.

Saturday, June 10.	Monday, June 12.	Tuesday, June 13.	Wednesday, June 14.	Thursday, June 15.	Friday, June 16.	Aggregate for Week.
\$37,800,000	\$68,800,000	\$49,000,000	\$64,200,000	\$65,400,000	\$57,700,000	Cr. 342,900,000

Note.—The foregoing heavy credits reflect the huge mass of checks which come to the New York Reserve Bank from all parts of the country, in the operation of the Federal Reserve System's par collection scheme. These large credit balances, however, show nothing as to the results of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions. They represent only one side of the account, as checks drawn on the Reserve Bank itself are presented directly to the bank and never go through the Clearing House.

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks:

Banks of—	June 15 1922.			June 15 1921.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£128,884,081		£128,884,081	£128,375,126		£128,375,126
France	143,196,120	11,360,000	154,556,120	142,855,885	10,920,000	153,775,885
Germany	50,011,480	903,800	50,915,280	54,578,300	493,500	55,071,800
Aus-Hun.	10,944,000	2,369,000	13,313,000	10,944,000	2,369,000	13,313,000
Spain	100,838,000	25,707,000	126,545,000	99,425,000	24,494,000	123,919,000
Italy	34,567,000	3,024,000	37,591,000	32,892,000	2,999,000	35,891,000
Netherl'ds	50,491,000	542,000	51,033,000	50,497,000	1,055,000	51,552,000
Nat. Belg.	10,664,000	1,654,000	12,318,000	10,662,000	1,507,000	12,169,000
Switz'land	21,758,000	4,300,000	26,058,000	21,754,000	4,444,000	26,198,000
Sweden	15,227,000		15,227,000	15,671,000		15,671,000
Denmark	12,684,000	224,000	12,908,000	12,642,000	205,000	12,847,000
Norway	8,183,000		8,183,000	8,115,000		8,115,000
Total week	587,445,081	50,093,800	637,538,881	588,411,311	48,488,500	636,899,811
Prev. week	587,353,599	50,002,300	637,355,899	588,342,162	48,444,850	636,787,012

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £77,934,182 held abroad.

THE WIDENING INTEREST IN SECURITY ISSUES.

Division and distribution of Credit, at the present time, is pronounced, in the many "new issues" of bonds offered to the public. How far this distribution extends among private or individual investors we may not know fully until reliable statistics of ownership appear, but indications are that it is widespread. We must count it one of the healthy "signs of the times"; and one that will bear fruit in the future in a saner outlook upon corporate influences on and in affairs. Provided only, and it is proper at all

times to utter this caution to investors, care is taken by the investing public in estimating, before purchasing, the nature and kind of enterprises back of the bonds, their place in continuing industry, their real and potential values as integers, together with their present conduct and what might be termed their historic management.

We note that among these current new issues of bonds there are many that deal in what we term public utilities. That is to say, the service they offer is to a more or less general public. Take the light, heat and power companies as an example. Their products are a necessity. As the community grows, they grow. And if, therefore, the distribution of their bonds for improvement and capital extension is among consumers of their products there is a marked benefit all around. Division of credit renders this possible, so that in proportion as the denomination of the bond unit diminishes the well-wishing of interested patrons increases. And there is nothing ulterior in this form of self-interest, the interest of the consumer in his own shares or bonds—though we prefer to look upon the bondholder as a safeguard investor—taking as he does no direct part in the management and freed from its liabilities. In this way his investment secures to him a fixed return and those who own the corporate stocks make the gains or bear the losses above this line.

Distribution by division, as an attribute of credit, is manifested to-day in the financing of large buildings, such as hotels, office buildings and apartment houses. One of the cautions that may be uttered to all investors in that regard is "beware of the present high cost of building." This caution is easily met by dealing with those firms that "make a business" of issuing by selling or underwriting this form of security. Not only is their reputation at stake, but their experience teaches them the way to estimate values, to provide for correct and continuous amortization, and to safeguard investors against probable contingencies of time. There is no patent on this process, but it is manifest that the wisdom of experience takes precedence over any temporary use to which the prevailing "plan" may be put.

Our main thought, however, is directed here to the benefits accruing to the people by what we term distribution through division. If it is good for the people to own their public utilities, it is better to own them under a plan safeguarded from manipulation or mismanagement as far as may be. That the corporation is a device which relieves the people from public ownership in the accepted use of the term hardly needs demonstration. But it does need emphasis. It is in the corporation that capital and labor come into harmony. When these many bondholders furnish the capital at reasonable rates of interest they not only insure continuous and progressive employment of labor, but they stabilize conditions under which and in which it exists—and at the same time make possible a just return of a part of the profits to these same workers who may buy and own bonds if they will. The result of the present tendency in movement argues, therefore, for a more wholesome popular feeling toward the corporation.

The public welfare is directly conserved. We surmise that radio community concerts will soon become a fixture—and in this communities may finance each other and all be benefited. We note Mr. Hays saying recently to a bond club: "Nothing has greater possibilities than the motion picture industry. It must

take the place its responsibilities deserve, managed economically and financed by owners of securities all over the country. Starting under as rough conditions as the rush to California for gold, within a decade it has become our fourth largest industry." And he adds: "Motion pictures are the sole amusement of 20,000,000 people, who come to them daily with receptive minds and have paid to have information poured into them." However this late plan of self-censorship may be regarded, touching the moral aspects of the case, a larger element in, shall we term it, popular morality, is subserved by the distribution through division of "security-ownership," to coin a word, is subserved by convincing the people by participation in the economic benefits of enterprise that there is a fundamental essential unity between producer and consumer.

One of the interesting developments of the present is the proper relation between surface railways and the automobile. It is a problem to be solved in justice to vested interests and progress—or betterment of our growing city congestion. And so we might enumerate other examples. Even as we write, the news comes that the helicopter has been perfected and will revolutionize aviation. And this leads us to point to one fact investors must contemplate and that is the possible influence of new inventions on their securities. Caution requires analysis in the plethora of present offerings. Nothing can stay the march of mind. Nothing can satiate the proper desire for service and the "joy of life" but fulfillment. This unseen element of life and progress, the satisfaction of righteous human desire is always at work. Not only should the investor carefully consider the future of his security from this standpoint, but he should consider its past from the standpoint of whether or not it is and has been so managed as to meet this inevitable growth. He should ask of his investment in the "new issue" whether or not it is designed, necessitated is a better word, to cover up an ill-considered and haphazard growth in the past, or whether it meets a "long felt want" which faces a consistent future. Then only may he be conscious in his investment of contributing to the public good.

#### ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Attraction and repulsion in the physical world are ever in process of being. Man, by analysis and discovery, has been able to segregate certain forms of matter called elements that are as yet indivisible. Seldom, comparatively, do these elements exist in a pure state. They are subject to certain laws of attraction and repulsion. The result is innumerable compounds in nature. Chemistry follows. Within certain fields of contact, acted upon by other independent forces, elements, physical, attract or repel each other. Thus new compounds may be formed by the disintegration of old by attraction or repulsion. But by no process can natural original repulsion be turned into attraction.

Of compounds, chemical, there are stable and unstable. The unstable ones, at the first opportunity, yield to the greater law of the natural attraction in and of the stable. This may be a long way round of saying in essence that oil and water will not mix, but it is essential to our saying that economics and politics will not mix. The one is a natural compound that has no real affinity for the artificial one we call politics. And because economics is the natural compound of man's energy and the material resource of

his environment it is the predominating and stable compound, and is essentially in constant opposition and antagonism to politics, the compound of his theory of human relations and the environment of an immaterial government which he sets up about him. By virtue of the laws of his being he *must* live under and in the natural field of economics—compound of natural laws and stable inherently though not immovably so; and if he also *must* live under some form of government as a compound artificial and unstable of political theory he does so secondarily. And, therefore, when he attempts to bring the two together into one, the compound he engenders tends not toward stable but unstable union. Repulsion becomes the stronger force and business laws being a forced compound tend to dissolve with the natural action of economics. And we ask at this point, is there a business law existent, made purely by politics, that is not in process of disintegration? And is not the chief trouble of the world to-day that politics seeks to control economics, everywhere, and as fast as such control is established we find that what is done must be undone?

Take the huge political treaty consequent upon the World War as an all-embracing example. Resultant from that form of politics which is known as diplomacy, it disregarded nearly every natural economic relation and condition in Europe, and even the world, and there has been constant effort ever since to undo it, to correct its errors of omission and commission. Witness—the conferences held. Witness—the necessity of a truce that new State boundaries be accepted to stand for a given time. Witness, last, the Bankers' Committee at Paris asking in effect that the Reparations Commission, chief executor of all settlements, stand out of the way—and allow financiers to set the world in the way of progress again by the establishment of known and inevitable financial processes. Mr. Charles H. Grasty, London correspondent of the New York "Times," has recently thrown a "veritable flood of light" on the politics which interferes with the solution of this whole question of a German loan that is in effect for the benefit of those nations she attempted to destroy.

Let us come home to conditions better understood. There was a hue and cry about "trusts." Result, the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which has been going to pieces ever since, until now there is a very substantial body of public opinion demanding its repeal. Take the tariff—purely politics and never business. If we may make a bull—there has never been a tariff law that could stand—and there never will be one until there is none at all. Take all the legislation of arm bloc, labor bloc, bonus bloc, any bloc—no sooner can it be put upon the statute books than it begins to antagonize, to repel, business, somehow, somewhere, and must be repealed.

The only law which can stand is that political one which aligns itself accurately and completely with the natural economic law (none do or can) and then there is no need of the political law, since the economic is the first and the stronger. Take the "unions." They have gone on regulating business relations by means of their own adoption, refusing themselves to be bound, until they have forced the "open shop" into a struggle of self-defense; and now that the Supreme Court has discovered the righteousness of the law that they cannot claim privilege in the realm of economic law and yet take themselves by and through politics out of it, they are in dire danger

of the rocks. Take the moneys of the world. Out of natural law has developed the gold standard—out of political law the debased currencies of bankrupt States that would make our Confederate shin-plasters look like good money.

What has been the *use*, as we commonly say, of this long delay over reparations? Of what good to pay out hundreds of millions of dollars for "occupation," merely to count the empty boxes on the shelves? Why mix sentiment, politics and dollars in a bonus question which is plainly and imperatively financial? Law—law, forever and a day, political law—that must be repealed to-morrow—because economics and politics do not mix, and because the first and foremost, the stronger and longer, is economics!

#### *DUBIOUS CREDIT EXPEDIENTS FOR THE FARMER.*

The one evil result of inflation with which every country has been afflicted from time immemorial is the tendency to enact legislation which would make conditions worse. The period immediately following inflation seems wholly to unfit the public for thinking logically. Hence the proneness of the masses to follow false leaders who propose the wildest vagaries. This is what happened during the reconstruction period following the Civil War. At that time George Bancroft, the historian, and a staunch advocate of a sound credit, declared that the pronounced opponent of inflation must look to future generations for his just reward, while the advocates of inflation were never thought well of by even those of their kind in the next generation. Nearly half a century has passed since Bancroft made that declaration, the accuracy of which has been fully demonstrated.

There are now pending in Congress numerous bills providing for the issuance of warehouse receipts against agricultural products stored for future sale. It is difficult to conceive of a worse scheme of inflation than that proposed in those measures. Nothing can be safer as a basis for credit than the paper representing the actual sale of commodities; provided the paper be of undoubted solidity and is payable at short and fixed prices. This is so because civilized man's very existence depends upon being clothed and fed, and to acquire those necessary commodities man will make every sacrifice. But the paper which finances such a transaction must never fail to represent production, and when it contains this element together with the other elements of solidity and short maturity it embodies all the essentials of "liquid paper."

Assume that such paper instead of representing production represents the sale of a commodity to the actual consumer. That paper can never be liquid because such credit does not reproduce itself, and when pay-day comes the purchaser-consumer must look elsewhere for funds for the payment of such a debt, that is, he must sell securities or commodities, and if the markets therefor be depressed, a situation arises such as occurs when loans are based on permanent investments; and a precisely similar condition develops when the credit is based on loans on commodities stored for future sale. In the last mentioned case the pledged commodity must be sold, and if this bad credit practice is carried on to any considerable extent, we find a violent decline in commodity prices, which may not only endanger the whole credit system, but bring ruin and disaster to the very people who engage in the practice.

The farmer is naturally optimistic on the prices of the commodities he raises. He is busily engaged in production and lacks the facilities to study the ramifying factors that control market conditions, which are world-wide. To encourage him, therefore, to use the credit system for speculation, as these numerous measures of "commodity credit" do, is little short of a crime. Moreover, when we make provision for the farmer to borrow money on his commodities, with the hope of securing higher prices, we offer him increased facilities for over-consumption, for the gratification of his pleasurable desires. No one would deny to the farmer the privilege of using his money as he sees fit, but let it be done with his own money, money earned by his own labor, and not borrowed money. We are at present suffering as a result of such bad practice, and every thoughtful citizen should strenuously oppose a program which will increase the facilities for extending the evil.

#### *NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF STATE GOVERNMENTS —THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.*

The world-wide economic upheaval which followed in the wake of the Great War put a severe strain upon the machinery of all Governments. Latent defects were brought out and in some cases there occurred a complete breakdown of the traditional methods. This was especially true in the matter of financial administration. As a result, Governmental reorganization has been widespread. Among the most notable of these were the reorganization of the British Treasury in 1919-20, and the adoption of the budget system by the Government of the United States in 1921.

Our State Governments, on the whole, are more responsive to the need of administrative reform than is the Federal Government, due to the smaller size of the State organization and the limited and easily accessible constituency. When, therefore, the adoption of the budget system as a method of Governmental financial administration was urged in this country, the State Governments were the first to put it into effect. In fact, when the Federal budget bill was before Congress nearly every State in the Union had already adopted the budget system in one form or another.

It has, however, been rather generally recognized that the budget system is more or less ineffective unless the administrative organization lends itself to the adoption of business methods generally. Now, the tendency of our Governmental operations has been toward devolution and individualism. Numerous independent boards and commissions have grown up which feel little or no responsibility to the Executive, but look primarily to the Legislature for such administrative directions as they may receive. Such a policy would be disastrous to any private business organization and would not be tolerated therein for a moment. The keynote of business efficiency is centralized executive responsibility and control. The only reason why Governments have been able to exist in the past with such a haphazard arrangement has been due to the ease by which revenue was obtained.

The increased cost of Government, and the difficulty of enforcing a tax program to meet it, is now causing the organization of Governmental bodies to be subjected to the closest scrutiny. A strong move-

ment is now in progress for the adoption of business-like methods. This movement has two aspects, namely: Governmental reorganization and the adoption of an administrative code. Since a Government is created by law, and all of its functions and its officers are provided for and limited by public law, it is a great aid to good administration to have at hand a codification of the business principles and rules upon which it is run.

The first State to effect this reorganization was Illinois, which, on March 7 1917 adopted its "Civil Administrative Code." This code abolished about half a hundred commissions, offices and boards, and reorganized the administration of the Government into nine executive departments, each under the control of a Director immediately responsible to the Governor. The most important feature of this reform was the creation of a department of finance through which the Governor can exercise complete budgetary control over the other eight departments. The Code provides for the appointment and compensation of the principal State officers and defines in general terms the powers and duties of each department. Although the entire Code is embraced in a pamphlet of only thirty-eight pages, it made a clean sweep of the business organization of the Government and set an example to the other States and to the Federal Government. Senator McCormick, then a member of the Illinois Legislature, took a leading part in this movement. Upon his election to Congress, the work was carried to completion under the leadership of Governor Lowden.

The first State to follow Illinois was Idaho, which, on Feb. 19 1919 adopted the "Administrative Consolidation Act," a measure similar in almost every respect to the Illinois Code. The principal purpose of the Act is stated in the title as "vitalizing Article IV, Section 5, of the Constitution of the State by conferring upon the Governor the power and responsibility of conducting the principal departments of the State Government." In addition to a complete reorganization of the administrative machinery, the Act abolishes about fifty offices, boards, commissions and agencies.

On April 19 1919 Nebraska adopted a "Civil Administrative Code" embodying the same principles of the two above mentioned. It is, however, written in much more detail. It is the most complete business code yet adopted by a State. It is a question, however, whether it does not suffer in comparison with codes like that of Illinois, due to the lack of flexibility and to the narrower field for the exercise of executive discretion in business management.

The State of Washington on Feb. 9 1921, and the State of Ohio, on April 26 1921, each adopted an "Administrative Code." Both of these follow the Illinois Code in all essential respects. They are short and comprehensive and lodge in the Governor ample powers of administrative control.

The most recent example of a code of this character is the "State Financial Code" of Arizona, adopted April 12 1922. This code is devoted strictly to the financial administration and covers every detail of the expenditure of public funds. It does not, however, accomplish an administrative reorganization of the Government.

It is apparent from the above that the State Governments are beginning to learn from private business the lesson of centralized executive control over financial and business administration as a means of economy and efficiency in rendering service.

#### FURTHER STEPS BY STOCK EXCHANGE TO PROMOTE SOLVENCY AND SOUND TRADING.

Recent action by the Stock Exchange towards drawing more tightly the lines of responsibility for sound business conduct within its membership recalls to mind the agitation in this present year concerning losses caused to unwary investors by dishonest dealers. Recent "failures"—outside of the Stock Exchange—of 27 concerns report aggregate liabilities of some  $8\frac{1}{4}$  millions, against assets of less than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions, and when we find cases of a million owed with only \$50,000 assets discoverable and assets of \$100 against liabilities of a quarter-million, it is impossible to allow any of the usual excuses. It is equally impossible to deny that in the worst cases there was practically no attempt to make any purchases and the funds obtained were spent in riotous living; two men have been sent to Sing Sing for what cannot be called anything else than grand larceny, and there is plain need of all the law officers can do in ferreting out and punishing real offenders.

It is impossible to quite protect people from believing what they would like to have true and thus becoming victims; those who will not learn by others' experience must learn by their own. Yet all the protection practicable is due them from society, and is also due to society for its own sake; the only difficulty is to propose means which are workable and will not involve evil while trying to suppress evil. Notwithstanding the excess of restrictive statutes, nobody would seriously oppose "Blue Sky" laws, had not experience proved them of no considerable value, and when propositions are made to compel incorporation of the Stock Exchange, it becomes necessary to protest. It has long been the practice of the postal authorities to exclude fraudulent concerns from the mails, but great mischief is wrought before the crookedness is discovered. As for the proposal to require (as in a bill which failed to pass in the late legislative session) all brokers and dealers to obtain a license from the State, an obvious objection is that sufficient knowledge and discrimination in advance would be impossible, and thus wolves might put on sheep's clothing in the form of a State certificate.

The lines are pretty strictly drawn already by private action. Very few newspapers will accept advertisements from questionable parties, in any line of trade; some of the best journals maintain the strictest kind of censorship. Every bank in the Clearing House must square itself every morning; if a bank gets into straits, the others investigate it, and if it is sound they stand by it, thus preventing panic; this has been done on more than one occasion. Similarly, nobody in the world is more keenly interested in the good name of Wall Street than the Street itself, and all but the uninformed know that square dealing is not only held there as the standard, but is maintained, alike for principle and for self-protection. If the Exchange were dissolved and the Street were given over to warehouses for goods in storage, for example, some mart for fixing values of securities by meeting and consensus of sellers and buyers would be set up out of sheer necessity. Lies are sometimes told and tricks are played by use of the telephone, but that instrumentality cannot be abolished, nor can the tongue be tied because it is an unruly member.

The Stock Exchange has lately suspended and then expelled a member "for reckless and unbusinesslike

dealing"; this is only the most recent instance of the kind, and it merely shows anew that this organization is self-purging and needs no incorporation. Four months ago President Cromwell said in a public address that merely auditing the books of members by independent accountants is no longer sufficient; "the time has come when the members of the Exchange must collectively assure themselves of the condition of one another's affairs," and he stood for just such a regular examination. It appears now that a questionnaire has recently been sent to all members, calling for explicit information about balances due them from others, the securities they are holding for others, the amount of their own assets, and other information whereby the Exchange authorities will be able to know whether a member firm is financially sound and is doing business on proper lines; this information is to be sought periodically, and it will enable the Exchange to "clean house" when required, and to keep the house clean.

Any offense against the criminal law is, of course, open to action by the ministers of the law; otherwise, the business morals of the financial district can safely be left to those whose interest in sound dealing is keenest and whose facilities for discrimination are the best.

---

*A BUSINESS SUCCESS THROUGH HARD  
TIMES—THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF  
MR. FARQUHAR.*

Another autobiography of a self-educated highly successful American comes to us. It is from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. and written by the head of the great manufacturing concern of A. B. Farquhar & Co., Inc., of York, Pa.\*

Some twenty years ago Lord Rosebury in a Rec-torial Address, said that England had been called a nation of amateurs; and, admitting its appropriateness from a European standpoint, after referring to the array of brilliantly able public men Britain had produced periodically, he proceeded to show the extent of the demands of the new century and to set before his hearers the word "Thorough" as the needed motto for the times.

Recently M. George Hersent, the prominent French engineer, replying to a question, said that the American engineers in France during the war had showed surprising ability, but that their training was not "solide." The late Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Pacific RR., asked by an inquirer how the American engineers in his employ in constructing the new continental railway compared with the engineers from abroad, replied that he was employing many from Europe, English, French, Germans and Scandinavians; that they were better educated than the Americans, though the Americans had qualities of forceful ability and resolute action in the face of emergencies and new situations which sufficed to make them also desirable.

Here is the story of a country lad with only the advantages of a comfortable cultured home in Sandy Spring, Md., who wanted to become a successful business man, and knowing no one to tell him how to begin and learning the names of some of New York's prominent men, determined to go to the great city and ask these men to tell him how he "could make a million dollars." Arriving in New York a stranger and alone at seven in the morning, he found himself

within an hour in the office of Mr. William B. Astor. That call furnished him the open sesame to a series of rich men who received him kindly and gave him the advice which started him on the career which is the story of this book.

His father had taught him that no one could properly be called a man who let his love for a dollar interfere with his love of a book. Mr. Hamilton Fish, speaking for the directors of the American Exchange Bank, into whose presence Mr. George S. Coe had conducted him, said, "Take care of your character. Never break a promise, and give value for what you get. Avoid speculation." Revolving that advice, he returned home with the conviction that these men had no short cuts to suggest, that, curiously, not one of them spoke of technical or other proficiency, and that if one were scrupulously honest, industrious and economical, then the other business qualities came almost as a matter of course.

Looking back over the years since that visit in 1858 he still holds that the advice was sound; that with these fundamentals little else matters, and these successful men of the older day differed from the successful men of to-day only in what might be called detail. In time he found out that they were all individualists, and that Andrew Carnegie was greater than they in that he worked through other men, and was of a new and different type, distinctively a manager.

Later he has much to say of Mr. Carnegie, whom he first met in Secretary Stanton's office during the Civil War. Carnegie had been engaged as telegraph operator and the previous Secretary's assistant in railroad matters, and had rapidly advanced. Mr. Farquhar was greatly impressed with him and his methods. He came to know him as a business man as keen as ever lived, rapid in his decisions, looking always well ahead, too wise to be little, a keen judge of men, becoming a power in business before he was thirty, but having in mind to get out of business as soon as possible, that he might go to Oxford or Cambridge and spend the remainder of his life in study. His great business prevented this, but he remained a man of ideals and few men have put opportunities for education and improvement in the way of so many.

Mr. Farquhar, after three years at boarding school and a year on his father's farm, went to York, Pa., and found work as an apprentice in a factory of agricultural implements. It was while employed there and still under twenty that he made his trip to New York. He worked hard, mastered the trade, studied draughting and bookkeeping at night, and was soon sent out to repair and to sell the farm implements. Within two years he was taken into partnership, when he proposed leaving to start in business for himself. With the opening of the Civil War business fell dead; but then began his acquaintance with public men, which characterized his after life; and with the close of the war he set himself to work to restore and develop his business. He turned at once to the South, where his friendliness and his adopting the spirit of Lincoln and Grant toward the South, opened doors to him. Reaching also into the back country of the West he found a large trade for his new threshing machines, as well as for his drills, cultivators, plows, mowers and the like.

He soon discovered that with the peace the Europeans had captured most of the old markets and that American agricultural machinery was the best

\**The First Million the Hardest.* A. B. Farquhar, with collaboration of Samuel Crowther.

agency with which to compete. He promptly availed himself of it, and soon had a profitable business for export through the commission merchants. The panic of '73 broke up domestic business and, during the dull period following, his export trade furnished his chief source of profit and enabled him to go ahead where others stood still. In '79 prices improved, building started, specie payment was restored, and the prosperity began which lasted till the depression of '84, followed by the panic of '93.

The panic of '73 was so sudden, so swift and so tremendous that it left the country paralyzed, a condition which lasted for three months. Farquhar, who is able to say that he always made money in panics, kept his shop closed for four days, as his men refused to work, and on the Monday following went to the export houses in New York to learn whether business could be had. Securing a lot of optional orders at 25% under prevailing prices, he returned home to see if he could execute them. He called his employees together, explained the situation and they accepted the big reduction in wages necessary. Then he secured raw material on favorable terms and credit at the bank on the strength of his good name; all of which enabled him to keep his mill going and to make money when others did not, in the presence of widespread unemployment and much industrial rioting.

In 1876, when after the hardest of hard work he had reached a position of comfort, his factory burned to the ground and he found himself back at the point from which he had started years before. Instantly, though it was Sunday, he got the telegraph office opened and arranged for a fresh supply of materials. He bought at once a nearby factory building that was on the market, on the strength of his good name and a \$5 bill, the only money he had in his pocket, and notified his customers that he would supply them as usual. In a few months he was well on his feet and in the way of the great business which has since developed. He worked hard, believing that "brains and hard work are the foundation of business and also the driving force that carries it on, for which no substitutes will be found." He maintained the habit of constant reading of books bearing upon business, world affairs and general literature; and learned that people do not break down from overwork but from lack of ordinary care of the person, or lack of a moderate amount of exercise or from overeating, or from a want of interest in their work. This leads to "the foolish pursuit of what is ironically termed pleasure." "A very considerable amount of what today is called 'the high cost of doing business' is due to the high cost of trying to escape useful work."

With the resumption of general business following the return to specie payments on New Year's Day 1879 his real opportunity came. The following chapters are full of interesting incidents mingled with shrewd comments upon the character of the many prominent men in business and in politics with whom he became acquainted. He has known all the Presidents, and most of them intimately, since Lincoln. He was frequently called into the public councils of the Government. He became a political economist of note, and, after the war opened, a director of the National Conservation Association, Vice-President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the American Industrial Commission to France. The story of his career has been called "a financial history of America for the past 60 years." The rise of big business is described with many in-

cidents and an account of the development of the great corporations; with corporate management, Governmental regulation, labor controversies and the effective interference in critical hours by President Cleveland, for whom he has the greatest admiration.

His factory has rarely shut down, or even gone on part time. The export side of his business extended to every continent, and kept at about one-fourth of the output of the works, has proved "little short of a godsend." He regards it as a steadying influence even when the home demand is at its best, though the two lines should be kept distinct, and the foreign trade requires special study and care. As a rule this is best conducted through the commission merchants rather than by establishing expensive foreign branches.

He reaches the wholesome conclusions as the teaching of the years (1) That it is safe to trust human beings. (2) That difficulties are but stepping stones to progress. (3) That nothing will take the place of work in securing either success or happiness. (4) That one must keep faith with himself and with God. (5) That friends are the greatest asset, and to get them one must be a friend; and (6) That one should not seek anything for which he does not give value.

Thus living and working, a man becomes happier with the gathering years. The story is the transcription of a long and busy life into an idyl of peace.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, THOMAS P. KANE, TO PUBLISH A BOOK.

For some years Thomas P. Kane, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, has been engaged in writing reminiscences of his forty years of service in that department and the book is to be brought out this fall by the Bankers Publishing Co. New York, Publishers of the Bankers Magazine.

The first chapter of the book relates to the passage of the National Bank Act and the necessities which led to its adoption. This is followed by a chapter on the organization of the Currency Bureau by McCulloch, the first Comptroller of the Currency and twice subsequently Secretary of the Treasury. Then it takes up each succeeding administration of the office, commencing each chapter with the biography and portrait of the Comptroller, followed by all of the principal and interesting events of his administration.

It covers the history, we are informed, of all large and important national bank failures, embezzlements, defalcations, robberies, &c., such for instance as the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, the result of Harper's attempted corner of the Chicago wheat market, the wrecking of the Oberlin National Bank by the celebrated Cassie L. Chadwick by use of notes bearing the forged signature of Andrew Carnegie, with photostat copies of the notes and fictitious agreements. The story of the failure of the Chicago National Bank and the trial and conviction of John R. Walsh, its President, is related in detail, as well as the Bigelow defalcation of \$1,000,000 and the Alvord defalcation of \$700,000, the Riggs National Bank controversy, the failure of the Marine National Bank and of Grant and Ward, the great fires in Chicago, San Francisco and Baltimore, and the resulting banking property losses, the several bank panics that have occurred during the period indicated and their causes and effects, and many other matters of a similar interesting and varied nature.

The last chapter of the manuscript is devoted to a discussion of the proposition to abolish the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and merger of the Bureau with the Federal Reserve Board. This proposition contemplates also the transfer of the supervision of the national bank examiners to the Federal Reserve Bank, both of which propositions are discussed in detail, and obvious reasons are stated why this should not be done.

The book will contain no tables or statistical matter. It is purely a compilation in narrative form, of interesting and important events.

### RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Our compilation of the gross and net earnings of United States railroads for the month of April reveals the same characteristic as in the months preceding in showing continued improvement in net results, though both in absolute amount and in ratio the improvement is much more moderate than heretofore. As expected, however, there is no repetition of the increase in gross revenues shown in the March return, but, instead, we have a small loss in these gross earnings and in that circumstance there is reflected the effects of the stoppage of work at the unionized coal mines throughout the country, both bituminous and anthracite. As pointed out in our review of the earnings for March, it was considered a practical certainty long in advance of the event that there would be a general walkout on April 1 of the miners at the union mines with the expiration on that date of the old contract with the miners, and this foreknowledge served greatly to increase the mining of coal during March and its transportation over the railroads. The consequence was that gross revenues, treating the roads as a whole, ran substantially larger than in March last year.

In April, on the other hand, the situation in that respect was exactly reversed. Not only did the carriers lose the advantage which they had had in March, but such of them as serve the union mines had to do without any coal traffic at all, as against whatever amount of coal tonnage they may have had in the corresponding month of 1921. This of course meant a loss of gross revenue to that extent. To be sure, the non-union coal mines in most cases continued at work and their output has ranged between 4,500,000 tons and 5,000,000 tons a week. In some few cases the production at the non-union mines was stimulated by the shut-down at the union mines, but the increase in that way was trivial as compared with the complete loss of the union product. A statement just issued by the Association of Railway Executives and dealing with traffic conditions in April points out that despite the fact that April was the first month of the coal strike, reports showed an increase of 2½% in the number of cars loaded with all commodities as compared with the same month last year. In the case of coal alone the decrease from last year was fully 50%, the statement referred to says, but in the case of all other commodities there was an increase of 15% in the number of cars loaded. This latter apparently indicates the increasing activity in general trade which has been noted in recent months. On the basis of the tonnage movement one mile, which is the true measure of the volume of business handled, incomplete reports indicate a decrease in April this year as compared with April last year of approximately 2.6%, the average length of the haul for other commodities having been smaller than the average haul in the case of the traffic lost.

The fact that the number of tons of freight transported one mile was smaller than in April last year makes it plain that the loss in gross earnings to which allusion has been made above has followed in part, at least, from that circumstance. In addition, there was some loss also from lower freight rates. The horizontal reduction of 10% in freight rates, just recently announced by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, does not become effective until July 1, but in the

case of certain special products even larger reduction has been in effect since Jan. 1. We allude to the 16½% reduction in the case of rates for grain, grain products and hay in the Western territory. This is an instance where the Commerce Commission ordered a cut last autumn which went into effect the 1st of January, 1922. However, if as a result of these circumstances aggregate gross earnings from operation by the steam railroads of the United States for the month of April this year fell below the aggregate for the same month last year, the falling off has not after all been large, amounting to only \$15,866,410, or 3.67%. As against this decrease in the gross revenues, there was a saving of \$38,906,493 through lower expenses, leaving the net better by \$23,040,083, or 40%, than in the same month of last year, as will be seen by the following:

Month of April (200 Roads)—	1922.	1921.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
Miles of road.....	234,955	234,338	+617 00.27
Gross earnings.....	\$416,240,237	\$432,106,647	-\$15,866,410 3.67
Operating expenses.....	335,725,304	374,631,787	+\$38,906,493 10.38
Net earnings.....	\$80,514,943	\$57,474,860	+\$23,040,083 40.09

With reference to the decrease in operating expenses in the foregoing, it should be borne in mind that while last week the Railroad Labor Board announced a reduction of 7 cents an hour for railway shop mechanics, and 9 cents an hour for freight car "knockers," and the week before made a cut of 5 cents per hour in the pay of maintenance of way employees and railroad shop laborers, these lower wage scales do not become effective until July 1 1922, and therefore have no bearing upon the operations and expenses for the month of April, which we are discussing in the present article. Thus far the only decrease in the wages of railroad employees has been the general cut of 12% in the pay of railway employees, which has been in effect since July 1 of last year. How relatively small this is will appear when it is recalled that in July 1920 alone the Railroad Labor Board awarded these employees a 20% increase in their compensation—this having been additional to a long antecedent series of wage increases. It has therefore been necessary for the carriers to practice the utmost economy in other directions. This has been found possible through the enforcement of rigid discipline among railroad employees, thereby greatly promoting operating efficiency, and it should also be remembered that inasmuch as considerable idleness still exists among railroad employees, the carriers have had their pick of the men and could weed out the indolent and inefficient and all slackers. There is also reason to think that repairs and renewals and maintenance work have been restricted to absolute necessities.

While the gain in net earnings is smaller than in the month preceding, it is important to bear in mind that the gain is in addition to very striking improvement in the corresponding month last year. Our compilation for April 1921 showed \$31,075,286 increase in gross, attended by \$24,720,476 decrease in expenses, the two together therefore producing \$55,795,762 gain in the net. The country then was already in the midst of intense business depression, but the carriers were in enjoyment of the higher freight schedules put into effect towards the close of August the previous year and which on a normal volume of traffic it was estimated would add \$125,000,000 a month to the aggregate gross revenues of the roads. These higher rate schedules served to offset the loss in revenues resulting from the shrinking in the volume of business. The plight of the carriers was a desperate one and expenses had to be cut in



every direction and the task was made increasingly difficult because of the advance in wages promulgated about the same time that the Commerce Commission authorized the higher rate schedules already referred to. The wage award added \$50,000,000 to the monthly payrolls of the roads figured on a full volume of business.

Though, however, an improvement of \$55,795,762 in net was recorded in April last year, the gain was in comparison with a period in the preceding year (1920), when the amount of the net had been completely wiped out. The truth is, expenses had been steadily rising for several successive years prior to 1921, while the net had been as steadily diminishing, until in 1920 it reached the vanishing point. Thus in April 1920 our tables showed \$59,709,535 augmentation in expenses and \$47,592,111 loss in net, while in April 1919 our compilation registered \$17,986,895 increase in gross but accompanied by no less than \$63,080,697 augmentation in expenses, thus cutting net down by \$45,093,802 and in April 1918 our tables, though recording no less than \$50,134,914 gain in gross, yet recorded \$1,696,280 loss in net. Even in 1917 an addition of \$37,819,634 to gross revenues yielded only \$60,155 gain in net. An idea of the effect of these cumulative losses in net will be gained when we say that in April 1920 the roads fell \$2,875,447 short of meeting bare operating expenses (not to speak of taxes), whereas in both 1917 and 1916 the total of the net for the month had run above \$93,000,000. In the following we give the April comparisons back to 1906. The totals are our own except that for 1911, 1910 and 1909 we use the Inter-State Commerce figures, the Commission having for these three years included all the roads in the country, while since then the smaller roads have been omitted. Prior to 1909 the figures are also our own, but a portion of the railroad mileage of the country was then always unrepresented in the totals owing to the refusal of some of the roads in those days to furnish monthly figures for publication.

Year.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase of Decrease.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase of Decrease.
April.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906	109,998,401	104,598,565	+5,399,836	31,548,660	30,137,596	+1,411,064
1907	142,584,383	115,863,354	+27,021,029	42,521,549	33,639,112	+8,882,437
1908	134,513,585	165,058,378	-30,544,943	37,441,989	47,537,110	-10,095,121
1909	196,993,104	175,071,604	+21,921,500	62,380,627	50,787,440	+11,593,087
1910	225,856,174	197,024,777	+28,831,397	66,725,896	62,409,630	+4,316,266
1911	218,488,587	220,002,057	-7,514,070	64,768,090	60,709,729	+4,058,361
1912	320,678,405	216,140,214	+104,538,191	57,960,871	63,888,490	-5,927,619
1913	245,170,143	230,981,873	+14,188,270	60,122,205	58,082,336	+2,039,869
1914	236,531,600	245,048,570	-8,516,970	60,598,711	60,024,235	+574,476
1915	237,696,378	241,090,842	-3,394,464	67,515,544	59,236,322	+8,279,222
1916	288,453,770	237,512,648	+50,941,122	93,092,305	87,396,535	+5,695,770
1917	338,560,287	288,740,533	+49,819,754	93,818,041	93,267,886	+550,155
1918	349,409,895	319,274,931	+30,134,964	99,892,415	91,678,693	+8,213,722
1919	385,897,894	370,710,909	+15,186,985	44,850,096	89,943,898	-45,093,802
1920	401,604,695	389,487,271	+12,117,424	42,875,447	44,716,664	-1,841,217
1921	433,357,199	402,281,913	+31,075,286	57,958,219	1,562,451	+56,395,768
1922	416,240,237	432,106,647	-15,866,410	80,614,943	57,474,960	+23,140,083

Note.—Includes for April 91 roads in 1906, 91 in 1907, in 1908 the returns were based on 153,007 miles of road; in 1909, 233,829; in 1910, 239,793; in 1911, 244,273; in 1912, 296,722; in 1913, 240,740; in 1914, 243,513; in 1915, 247,701; in 1916, 246,615; in 1917, 248,723; in 1918, 235,854; in 1919, 232,708; in 1920, 235,131; in 1921, 235,570 in 1922, 234,955. Neither the Mexican roads nor the coal-mining operations of the anthracite coal roads are included in any of these returns.

For the separate roads the comparisons are decidedly irregular, both as regards gross earnings and net earnings. The distinctive coal-carrying roads have sustained heavy losses in gross. This is particularly true of the anthracite carriers. On the other hand, equally large gains in gross are shown in the case of roads serving non-union districts, as for instance the Norfolk & Western, which reports a gain in gross of no less than \$1,410,981, and the Chesapeake & Ohio and several others. Where the coal traffic constitutes a relatively small proportion of the

total traffic, the gain in general merchandise freight resulting from the revival of business activity has in some instances added to the revenues to an extent such as more than to offset the loss from the reduced coal shipments.

In the Southwest, and in fact in the Western half of the country generally, the volume of traffic appears to have been very much smaller than in the corresponding period of 1921, and this with the 16½% reduction in rates on grain and grain products served to cause heavy losses in gross earnings, examples of which are seen in the \$1,508,956 decrease reported by the Atchison, the \$1,338,652 decrease by the Southern Pacific, the \$1,284,688 decrease by the Rock Island, the \$1,246,883 by the Union Pacific, the \$1,204,053 by the Burlington & Quincy, &c., &c. These losses, indeed, are overshadowed only by the decreases reported by the anthracite carriers, namely, the Lehigh Valley with \$1,900,797 decrease, the Lackawanna with \$1,673,885, the Erie with \$1,462,685 and the Reading with \$1,217,359, &c., &c.

In the net the tendency to reduce expenses, and thereby to augment net, is everywhere in evidence. Nevertheless, in many instances it has not been possible to overcome the losses in gross revenues where they have been of such magnitude as those just cited, and accordingly heavy losses in net are shown in the case of the Atchison, the Union Pacific and others, and also in the case of the anthracite carriers. The New York Central reports \$43,324 increase in gross with \$356,687 increase in net. This relates to the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, the whole going to form the New York Central Lines, the result is a gain of only \$35,639 in gross, but of \$1,681,168 in the net. The Pennsylvania Railroad for the lines directly operated shows \$710,838 decrease in gross with \$989,514 increase in net. For the entire Pennsylvania System the result is \$115,029 increase in gross and \$2,533,649 increase in net. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads, for amounts in excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN APRIL.				
	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.		
Norfolk & Western	\$1,410,981		Philadelphia & Reading	\$1,217,359
Louisville & Nashville	738,459		Chic Burlington & Quincy	1,204,053
N Y N H & Hartford	457,019		Illinois Central	1,095,874
Chesapeake & Ohio	496,949		Delaware & Hudson	947,645
Baltimore & Ohio	395,432		Central RR of New Jersey	840,489
Long Island	333,941		Pennsylvania Ry & Co (2)	660,227
Michigan Central	327,429		Texas & Pacific	690,394
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	325,131		Mo Kan & Texas (2)	632,653
Richmond & Eastern	321,098		Missouri Pacific	613,441
Detroit Toledo & Ironton	297,822		Wabash Railway	531,419
Seaboard Air Line	263,009		Toledo & Ohio Central	370,665
Atlantic Coast Line	261,527		Chicago & East Illinois	364,492
N Y Phila & Norfolk	204,346		Inornat & Great Northern	341,872
Union Rft of Penn	196,490		Kansas City Southern	286,099
Dot Grand Haven & Milw	187,270		Great Northern	270,571
Bessemer & Lake Erie	181,056		West Maryland	245,874
Nashv Chatt & St Louis	180,585		Chicago & Alton	228,459
Wash Jersey & Seaboard	178,247		Minn St Paul & S S M	228,316
Bauro & Aroostook	175,980		Colorado & Southern (2)	208,032
Chic Milw & St Paul	132,524		Kanawha & Michigan	207,777
Atlanta Birn & Atlantic	130,822		Buffalo Roch & Pittsb	179,318
Chicago Great Western	121,536		Los Angeles & Salt Lake	174,284
Florida East Coast	112,676		Minneapolis & St Louis	155,529
			St. Louis-San Francisco (3)	147,596
Representing 23 roads in our compilation	\$7,369,933		Lehigh & New England	147,444
			Monongahela Ry	127,223
Lehigh Valley	\$1,900,797		Yazoo & Mississippi Val	117,743
Del Lack & Western	1,673,885		Grand Trunk Western	112,748
Atch Top & Santa Fe (3)	1,508,956		Montour Ry	107,956
Erie (3)	1,462,685		Clove Cinc Chic & St L	105,114
Southern Pacific (8)	1,338,652		New York Connecting	101,426
Chic Rock Isl & Pacific (2)	1,284,688			
Union Pacific (3)	1,246,883		Representing 57 roads in our compilation	\$23,137,536

Note.—All the figures in the above are on the basis of the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Where, however, these returns do not show the total for any system, we have combined the separate roads so as to make the results conform as nearly as possible to those given in the statements furnished by the companies themselves.

a This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR, (including the former Pennsylvania Company) and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis combined, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$710,838 decrease and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis \$41,611 increase. For the entire Pennsylvania System, including all roads owned and controlled, the result is an increase in gross of \$115,029.

b These figures cover merely the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the whole going to form the New York Central System, the result is a gain of \$35,639.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN APRIL.

Table with columns for 'Increases' and 'Decreases'. Lists various railroad lines and their net earnings changes for April, such as Chicago & Northwest, Louisville & Nashville, etc.

a This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR. (including the former Pennsylvania Company) and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis combined, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$574,150 increase and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis \$989,514 increase.

When the roads are arranged in groups or geographical divisions, according to their location, it is found that only three out of the seven groups are able to show improvement in the gross. These are the New England Group, the Middle West and the Southern.

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

Summary by groups table. Columns: Section or Group, April, 1922, 1921, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-). Rows include Group 1 (New England), Group 2 (East & Middle), Group 3 (Middle West), etc.

NOTE.—Group I. includes all of the New England States. Group II. includes all of New York and Pennsylvania except that portion west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, also all of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and the extreme northern portion of West Virginia.

As concerns the part played by the movements of the leading staples in affecting revenue, the Western grain receipts seem to have failed to equal that of April 1921, though the port movement has been decidedly irregular and several of the Atlantic ports report a considerable increase in receipts as compared with the small figures of last year.

last year. The corn movement, on the other hand, ran somewhat heavier and so also in slight measure did the receipts of barley, though the oats receipts and the rye receipts were lighter. Taking the totals of the five cereals combined, namely wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, we find that the receipts for the five weeks this year were 50,421,000 bushels as against 56,408,000 bushels in the corresponding weeks of 1921.

WESTERN GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Western Grain Receipts table. Columns: 5 Weeks ending April 29, Flour (bbls.), Wheat (bush.), Corn (bush.), Oats (bush.), Barley (bush.), Rye (bush.). Rows list various cities like Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, etc.

Western roads also had to contend with a smaller livestock movement. At Chicago the receipts for April 1922 comprised only 17,720 carloads against 20,406 carloads in April 1921.

We have already alluded to the contraction in the Southern cotton movement. The shipments overland were only 75,232 bales in April 1922 against 169,476 bales in April 1921, 128,534 bales in April 1920, 184,171 bales in April 1919, and 225,207 bales in April 1918.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN MARCH AND FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 30 1922, 1921 AND 1920.

Receipts of Cotton table. Columns: Ports, April (1922, 1921, 1920), Since January 1 (1922, 1921, 1920). Rows list ports like Galveston, Texas City, New Orleans, etc.

**RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR.**

In revenue results the calendar year 1921 will probably long stand as one of the most remarkable in railroad history. For many years we have had extraordinary conditions and results to deal with, and superlative forms of expression have had to be used in describing them. Hence, when we apply the adjective "remarkable" to 1921, it may seem that the term has become rather common in our annual reviews of the earnings of United States railroads. And yet the year enjoys and always will enjoy one distinction which is positively unique—so much so that no words used in portraying it could be deemed extravagant, whatever their nature or customary meaning. In a period of intense business depression and great shrinkage in traffic, involving a tremendous loss in gross earnings, we have as a most striking feature of the results a prodigious gain in net earnings. In ordinary circumstances such a showing would have to be looked upon as a decided anomaly, much as if the less business the rail carriers did the better off they were, and certainly the situation in the particular named is an absolute and complete reversal of the experience of the years immediately preceding, when cumulative losses in net in face of huge gains in gross earnings were the invariable rule. The simple truth is, however, that the improvement in the net grew out of dire necessity. The condition of the railroads was desperate and operations had to be conducted with the idea of averting insolvency, while the prodigious rise in the expenses of previous years furnished a legitimate and sound basis for savings and economies, upon the achievement of which, indeed, the credit and solvency of the roads depended. After having seen their net earnings steadily dwindling for many years, notwithstanding gigantic expansion in gross earnings, they were now confronted with the certainty of a heavy falling off in gross revenues, and something had to be done to relieve the situation and prevent disaster.

Merely to cite the figures suffices to indicate the exceptional character of the year's operating results, for the 200 roads and systems with operating gross revenues running above \$1,000,000 per annum, from which we have returns, show aggregate gross revenues for the twelve months of 1921 of no more than \$5,552,023,660 as against \$6,236,050,959 for the twelve months of 1920, thus registering a loss in gross earnings of \$684,427,299. This was met by a reduction in operating expenses (exclusive of taxes) in the large sum of \$1,240,930,585, thus yielding an improvement in the net of no less than \$556,503,286. The effect has been to enlarge the small total of the net, as shown for 1920, by over 138%. In other words, notwithstanding unexampled business depression, the railroads of the United States show net earnings (before expenses) for 1921 of \$958,635,357, as against only \$402,150,071 for 1920, as will be seen by the following tabular comparison of the results:

	1921.	1920.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	%
	\$	\$	\$	
Miles of road.....	235,690	234,777	+913	00.39
Gross earnings.....	5,552,023,660	6,236,050,959	-684,427,299	10.97
Operating expenses.....	4,593,370,303	5,833,900,885	-1,240,930,585	21.25
Net earnings.....	958,653,357	402,150,071	+556,503,286	138.33

A point that should not escape attention is that while the falling off in gross earnings is large in amount it is relatively small in ratio, being only 10.97%. The explanation is found in the circumstance that

for nearly eight months of the year the railroads had the advantage (in the comparison with the preceding year) of much higher rates, both in the case of the passenger and the freight traffic, and this increase from higher rates offset and served in great part to conceal the loss resulting from the shrinking in the volume of traffic. The Government relinquished control of the railroads as early as March 1 in this preceding year (1920) but time had to be allowed to both the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the Railroad Labor Board under the new Transportation Act to fix the rates of transportation charges and the schedule of pay to the employees that should prevail in the new state of things—the Government having sustained a heavy loss in the operation of the roads and the employees continuing to clamor for increased pay nevertheless. It was for this reason that the Transportation Act authorized a continuance of the rental guarantee for another period of six months, or until Sept. 1 1920. It was not until towards the end of July—when only four to five weeks remained before the expiration of the guarantee period when the roads would be obliged once more to stand on their own feet—that both the question of wages and of the new rates which the carriers were to be allowed to charge for the transportation of freight and passengers were definitely fixed. Both involved large revisions upward. The Railroad Labor Board was the first to submit its decision. Its award was announced on July 20 (1920) and the Board made advances in wages which the Board estimated would add \$600,000,000 per year to the annual payroll of the roads and the carriers estimated at a somewhat larger figure. The Board also made its award retroactive to May 1. The Inter-State Commerce Commission was at the time still considering the question of the extent of the increase in rates to be allowed in order to yield the additional revenue needed by the roads to cover previous wage increases and the general augmentation in operating cost, and with the announcement of the award of the Labor Board the carriers made immediate application to the Commission for rates high enough to cover this new addition to the annual payroll. The Commission announced its conclusions after the close of business on July 31, leaving only a single month before the expiration of the rental guaranty period. In Eastern territory the Commission authorized an advance in freight rates of 40%, in the Western Group an advance of 35% and in the Southern Group and the Mountain-Pacific Group 25%. The Commission also authorized the carriers to advance passenger fares 20%, Pullman rates 50%, and excess baggage rates and milk rates 20%. After the announcement of the Commission's decision, further time had to be allowed before the higher rates could be put into effect. This took nearly 30 days more and it was not until towards the very close of August that the higher rates were in operation and began to count in the revenues of the roads.

It is necessary to recall these important facts as to what happened in the previous year to be able to interpret properly the comparative figures from month to month for 1921. Our recital confirms what has already been said, that up to the end of August the comparison was with revenues based on the old transportation rates. Except for this circumstance, that is, except for the fact that the smaller traffic of 1921 for the first eight months was based on much higher schedules of freight and passenger charges

than in 1920, the loss in gross revenue would have run far in excess of the 10.97% now registered by our compilation. The Association of Railway Executives on Feb. 19 1922 gave out a statement showing the exact amount of the shrinkage in traffic and they characterize the falling off as "the greatest ever recorded in American transportation history." Using the reports made by the roads to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the Association in its statement puts the tonnage movement one mile for 1921 at 23.3% under that for 1920. In 1921 the number of tons of freight carried one mile in the United States was 344,167,000,000 or 104,390,000,000 less than the ton miles of 1920. The decrease in the Eastern district was 24¼%, in the Western 22½ and in the Southern 20.6. The ratio of falling off in the passenger traffic was only slightly less than this, the number of passengers carried one mile having aggregated but 37,332,679,000 in 1921, against 46,841,632,000 in 1920, a decrease of 9,508,953,000, or 20.30%.

From what has been said it will be seen that the conditions were exceedingly trying for the carriers—in some respects more trying even than in the year or two immediately preceding when the roads were called upon to endure hardships which it was supposed would never again be repeated. On the one hand, they had intense business depression to contend with, involving a tremendous shrinkage in the volume of traffic moved and preventing them from getting the benefit of the advances in rates put into effect towards the close of August of the preceding year. On the other hand, their expenses during all the early months of 1921 were running very heavy by reason of the further big boost in wages made by the Railroad Labor Board the previous summer and also by reason of unfavorable labor conditions inherited from the period of Government administration of the roads—conditions destructive of economy of operation and efficiency in management.

With gross earnings declining when large gains had been counted upon—and it is important to record here that it had been estimated that the new rate schedules would yield \$1,500,000,000 additional gross revenue per year to the carriers—the necessity for getting control of the expenses with the view of effecting drastic reductions became, as has already been indicated, positively imperative. As we have noted above, it had been figured that the wage award of 1920 would add (on the same volume of traffic) fully \$600,000,000 to the annual payroll of the roads, or say \$300,000,000 for the half year up to July 1 1921. It was not until the latter date that the carriers succeeded in getting a part of the wage increase lopped off. The falling off in traffic, with the decrease in the force of employees required to handle it, was, of course, one factor in the reduction in expenses—and a very important one. But in addition, operating efficiency was developed in every direction. Quite early in 1921 the carriers sought to have the so-called national agreements, which were put in effect during the period of Government control and continued in force by the Labor Board (pending further consideration of the question), abrogated. These national agreements prescribed uniform scales of wages at high figures all over the country and also embodied working conditions which added still further to the cost of operations. The railroads wanted these national agreements abolished so that they could avail of the much lower wage rate for common labor prevailing in the respective localities

of the different roads. But the Labor Board would not listen to suggestions of this kind. The situation rapidly getting desperate, a great many of the carriers then undertook to make wage reductions on their own account without consulting the Labor Board. Again the Labor Board intervened and prevented the carrying out of the movement. The Board said this could not be done without its consent except by agreement with the employees themselves, and of course the employees would not and did not agree. The Erie arranged to reduce wages in this way at the very beginning of February, and the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the New Haven and numerous other roads undertook to make reductions in March, but in all cases the move was thwarted by the Labor Board and non-agreement of the employees.

On April 14, however, the Railroad Labor Board promulgated an order providing for the abrogation of the national agreements for the hiring of unskilled labor, but did not make the order effective until July 1. Under the order each carrier was left free to settle with its own employees beforehand so much of the rules question as could be agreed upon between them. The decision affected all railroad employees except those in the train service, these latter being under separate agreements between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods. Unfortunately few roads found it possible to reach agreements with their own employees and accordingly on June 28, the Labor Board issued an order providing for the further continuance of the national agreements until the Board could announce its own conclusions with reference to the agreements.

Late on May 17 there came quite unexpectedly an announcement from the Labor Board with reference to the appeals which had been made to it to authorize wage reductions in view of the decreases in wages in other fields and the reduction in the cost of living. The announcement was to the effect that "prevailing conditions justify to an extent yet to be determined a readjustment downward of the wages of the employees of the carriers which are parties to the disputes already heard by the Board." But it appeared that there was to be further delay in putting the wage reductions in effect. Nevertheless the resolutions adopted by the Board, embodying the announcement referred to, were exceedingly broad in their scope and made it apparent that by the beginning of the second half of the year wage reductions for all classes of railroad employees could be obtained by the carriers if they chose to avail of the opportunity offered instead of obtaining reductions merely in the case of common labor and men in the shop crafts to which the hearings had been confined up to the date of the announcement.

The resolutions pointed out that the Board had now heard the evidence and arguments of both parties to all disputes filed and docketed prior to April 18 1921, but that since that date a large number of applications for decisions on similar disputes had been filed, and there were reasonable grounds for believing that still other applications were about to be filed, and then went on to declare that the Board would on June 1 1921 announce its decision covering the disputes as to wages theretofore heard by the Board, to become effective July 1 1921, and furthermore resolved: "That Monday, June 6 1921, be set as the date when this Board will hear the representatives of the parties to disputes filed since

April 18 1921, or which may yet be filed and docketed prior to June 6, it being the purpose of the Railroad Labor Board to make its decision of the disputes heard June 6 1921 effective July 1 1921."

The carriers were not slow in taking advantage of the latitude here allowed for bringing other classes of railroad employees within the purview of the Board, and obtain quick action on the same, and filed the necessary applications to that end where they had not previously done so. On May 31 the Railroad Labor Board announced the extent of the wage reductions in the cases already heard, and it appeared that the decrease averaged 12%, involving a saving in the annual payroll of the carriers of about \$400,000,000.

As concerns the modification of the rules under the national agreement, which were proving so onerous to the carriers in the conduct of the transportation business, it was not until Nov. 30 1921 that the Railroad Labor Board at Chicago promulgated 148 shop craft rules, effective on Dec. 1, adopted unanimously by the members of the Board (including the labor representative, A. O. Wharton), and intended to control, in so far as similar rules had not already been agreed to by the several roads and their employees, the management of the 400,000 men employed in shop work by the railroads of the United States, namely the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, electricians, car repairers and sheet-metal workers. The majority of the changes dealt with the elimination of the extravagant and oppressive regulations that arose from war conditions. The Board estimated that the resultant saving to the railroads should aggregate \$50,000,000 annually.

In the main the changes, many of which were highly technical, applied to the classification of work and made it possible for men of one craft to perform minor operations strictly falling within the province of other crafts, instead of insisting, as previously, that hard and fast lines be drawn, with the consequent unnecessary multiplication of skilled workers in the accomplishment of what might be more or less simple jobs. It was pointed out that the decision continued the rate of time and one-half for overtime, and as a matter of fact in several preceding decisions where this was the point at issue the Board had distinctly upheld the rule.

It will appear plain from what has been said that during the whole of the first half of the year the carriers got no benefit from the wage decreases authorized by the Labor Board nor from the modifications and changes in the national agreements. Even in the second half of the year they got only partial relief, for the wage reductions which went into effect July 1 1920 were estimated to average, as already stated, no more than about 12%, though the increase awarded the year before averaged 20% and this latter had followed a long antecedent series of wage increases. Of course with the tonnage so very much smaller and the expense of handling and moving it correspondingly reduced, it was possible to cut down the operating force in drastic fashion and, as already stated, additional saving was made possible through the enforcement of better discipline among the employees. Over and above all these obvious factors, working in favor of lower cost, another factor contributed to swell the decrease in expenses. Repairs and renewals were deferred and eliminated, wherever such a step was consistent with safe operation and involved no undue transportation risks. It is no

exaggeration to say that maintenance outlays were, at least during the last half of the year, curtailed to the limit. Nor did such a course involve any serious menace, especially in the case of the maintenance of equipment, since with so many cars and so much motive power idle, and not likely to be called into immediate requisition, there was no pressing need for going on with repair work as to the larger part of this idle rolling stock. Of course, just to the extent that maintenance outlays during 1921 were below the normal, they will have to be increased again, later on, with the return of business activity and the recall of all equipment to full use.

It deserves to be noted that there was one particular in the early part of 1921 in which the roads had an advantage which they did not have in the early months of 1920. We have reference to the extremely mild winter weather which prevailed. In that respect, indeed, the winter of 1921 was quite unique. In this city the temperature on Feb. 16 reached 63 degrees, a high record for that date. At Chicago the thermometer on the same day registered 64 degrees, and several Middle Western cities reported one of the warmest February days on record. On Feb. 18, however, intelligence was received that a cold wave was on its way from the Northwest. Winnipeg, Manitoba, wired on the same day that a big blizzard was sweeping over the territory and that the Canadian Northwest was virtually cut off for the time being from wire and railroad communication with the rest of the world. The storm reached New York Saturday night, Feb. 19 (just about midnight), and in the ensuing twenty-four hours New York City suffered from an exceptionally heavy fall of snow—the fall reaching a depth of 12½ inches, making it one of the notable storms on record, though it could hardly be denominated a blizzard, since the thermometer did not go below 22 degrees and the wind was not very high. Prior to this storm there had been absolute freedom from snow—at least as far as this city was concerned—and the people had been blessed with really genial weather. As the snowfall in this city in the Feb. 19-20 snowstorm was so heavy it took a few days (with the aid of the Street Cleaning Department) to recover from the effects. In a sudden cold wave the thermometer on Feb. 25 dropped to 11 degrees above zero, but this was quickly followed by warm weather again, and on Sunday, Feb. 27, an unusually heavy and prolonged fall of rain washed away the remnants of the great storm of the previous Sunday. Barring these relatively trifling exceptions, there was scarcely any manifestation of winter in the early months of 1921.

In 1920, on the other hand, the winter had been an unusually severe one. Not only that, but so many other adverse influences and conditions existed at the time, all combining to cut down the net, that in our review of the earnings for the first six months we were prompted to say that it was not likely that we would ever be called upon to record a poorer statement of net earnings of United States railroads for any period of six months than that for the first half of 1920. Rising costs of operation—induced by wage increases, advancing prices for material, fuel, supplies and everything else entering into the operating accounts of the railroads, and by heavy extra expenses arising out of special unfavorable circumstances of one kind or another—had been a feature of railroad affairs for many years, but in 1920 the movement, unquestionably, reached its climax

and its apex, many of the roads failing to earn bare operating expenses. In February and a part of March of that year (and in lesser degree the latter part of January) the severity of the winter weather experienced was an adverse influence of large moment. On account of the depth of the snow over large areas embargoes had to be placed on traffic and altogether the conditions under which transportation had to be carried on were quite unusual. The situation greatly improved in that particular the latter part of March, but in April new difficulties appeared that served further to add to the unhappy lot of the railroad manager. It was during April, 1920, that the "outlaw" strike which had such a paralyzing effect on railroad traffic and railroad transportation originated. The freight situation continued extremely bad throughout April—in fact grew steadily worse and eventually became so desperate that the next month (May 20), on the recommendation of the railway executives themselves, the Inter-State Commerce Commission exercised the emergency powers granted to it under the new Transportation Act and undertook to regulate the distribution of cars without regard to ownership.

In the circumstances just narrated will be found the reason for the great augmentation in expenses during 1920, with the coincident large loss in net, and, as has already been pointed out, the 1920 loss in net was one of a long series of antecedent losses in net, year by year—this augmentation in the expenses furnishing the basis for the gigantic reductions in the expense accounts which our compilations show now stand to the credit of 1921. In commenting on the results for 1920 and noting the tremendous increase in operating costs in that year, we took occasion to say that taken in conjunction with the antecedent huge additions to expenses it constituted an unfavorable record for which no parallel could be found in American railroad history. As a matter of fact, 1920 constituted the fourth successive year in which the net had fallen off—in each year, too, in face of very substantial gains in the gross earnings. As showing how extraordinarily poor the results were in 1920, it is only necessary to say that while there was an addition to the gross of no less than \$1,026,235,925, net actually fell off in amount of \$303,953,253. In 1919 the increase in the gross was of only moderate extent (5.25%), and yet amounted to \$258,130,137. As it was accompanied, however, by an augmentation in expenses of \$401,609,745, there was a loss in net of \$143,479,608, or 15.80%. For 1918 our compilation showed an increase in the gross in the imposing sum of \$863,892,744, or 21.40% (due in no small measure to the advance in rates made by Director-General McAdoo at the close of May in that year), but the addition to the expenses reached \$1,148,664,364, or 40.35%, leaving a loss in the net of \$284,771,620, or 23.92%. The prodigious augmentation in the 1918 expenses was due not merely to the general rise in operating costs but yet more to the tremendous advances in wages granted by Director-General McAdoo in May, 1918, and made retroactive to the 1st of January of that year. But even in 1917 there had been a falling off in the net in face of a substantial increase in the gross. In other words, for the calendar year 1917 our compilation showed that while gross had increased \$430,679,120, or 11.61%, this had been attended by a rise in operating expenses of \$490,758,869, or over 20%, leaving a loss of \$60,079,749 in net earnings. There

was this qualifying circumstance, however, with reference to the 1917 loss in net, namely that it followed strikingly good results, both as regards gross and net, in 1916 and 1915. On the other hand, it is equally important to remember that these gains for 1916 and 1915 represented in part a recovery of previous losses.

In the following we show the yearly comparisons as to both gross and net for each year back to 1907. For 1910 and 1909 we take the aggregates of the monthly totals as then published by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but for the preceding years we give the results just as registered by our own tables each year—a portion of the railroad mileage of the country being always unrepresented in the totals, owing to the refusal of some of the roads at that time to furnish monthly figures for publication.

Yr.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.			
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
'07.	2287,501,605	2090,595,451	+196,906,154	660,753	545,665	280,191	-4,526,646
'08.	2235,164,873	2539,914,397	-304,749,724	694,999	048,748	370,244	-53,371,196
'09.	2605,008,302	2322,549,343	+282,459,959	901,726	065,750	685,733	+151,040,332
'10.	2836,705,091	2597,785,833	+239,011,258	909,470	059,900	473,211	+8,996,848
'11.	2805,084,723	2835,109,539	-30,024,816	833,626	478,007	914,866	-2,388,388
'12.	3012,390,205	2790,810,236	+221,579,969	937,968	711,877	617,878	+60,350,333
'13.	3162,451,434	3019,929,637	+142,521,707	907,022	312,940	509,412	-3,487,100
'14.	2972,614,302	3180,792,337	-208,178,035	828,522	941,904	448,054	-75,925,113
'15.	3166,214,616	3013,674,851	+152,539,765	1040,030	301,828	650,401	+11,653,900
'16.	3702,940,241	3155,292,405	+547,647,836	127,639	742,103	016,315	+236,623,427
'17.	4138,433,260	3707,754,140	+430,679,120	1215,110	554,127	519,303	-60,079,749
'18.	4900,739,309	4036,866,565	+863,892,744	905,794	715,190	566,335	-284,771,620
'19.	5173,647,054	4915,516,917	+258,130,137	764,578	730,908	058,338	-143,479,608
'20.	5204,875,141	5178,639,216	+26,235,925	461,922	776,765	876,029	-303,953,253
'21.	5552,023,660	5236,050,959	+315,972,990	958,653	357,402	150,071	+556,503,286

Note.—In 1907 the length of road covered was 173,028 miles, against 171,316 miles in 1906; in 1908, 199,726, against 197,237 miles; in 1909, 228,508 miles, against 225,027 miles; in 1910, 237,554 miles, against 233,829 miles; in 1911, 241,432 miles, against 238,275 miles; in 1912, 239,691 miles, against 236,000 miles; in 1913, 241,931 miles, against 239,625 miles; in 1914, 246,356 miles, against 243,636 miles; in 1915, 249,081 miles, against 247,936; in 1916, 249,098 miles, against 247,368 miles; in 1917, 250,193 miles, against 249,879 miles; in 1918, 233,014 miles, against 232,639 miles; in 1919, 233,985 miles, against 234,264 miles; in 1920, 235,765, against 234,579 miles; in 1921, 235,690 miles, against 234,777 miles.

When the 1921 record of earnings is studied by months it is found that there was a loss in the gross earnings in every month with the single exception of April, and a gain in the net in all the months except January, when control over the expenses was still weak and when both gross and net in the previous year had been enlarged roughly in amount of no less than \$53,000,000 through the inclusion of arrears of back mail pay for the years 1918 and 1919 accruing to the Railroad Administration as a result of a decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on Dec. 23 1919. This exceptional item of course was not repeated in January 1921, diminishing, therefore, to that extent the totals of both the gross and the net. In August the gain in net in 1921 is of extraordinary magnitude, because the comparison is with the month in 1920 when the roads failed to earn bare operating expenses in amount of \$71,853,826, the exceptionally bad result in that month of 1920 having been due to the inclusion in the expenses at that time of back pay on account of the retroactive feature of the Wage Award and other extraneous items, such as heavy maintenance outlays, &c., that having been the last month of the half-year's extension of the guarantee period. In the table we now annex we furnish a summary of the monthly totals of gross and net for the last two years:

Month	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	1921.	1920.	Inc. or Dec.	1921.	1920.	Inc. or Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan.	469,784,502	503,011,129	-33,226,587	28,451,745	88,803,107	-60,351,362
Feb.	405,001,273	424,172,348	-19,171,075	20,771,731	9,234,932	+11,536,799
March	456,978,940	458,462,330	-1,483,390	58,338,958	39,882,602	+18,656,316
April	411,279,831	381,112,844	+30,166,987	52,549,703	544,403	+62,005,300
May	444,028,885	457,243,216	-13,214,331	64,882,813	20,043,003	+44,839,812
June	460,582,312	494,164,607	-33,582,095	80,321,999	15,131,337	+65,390,661
July	460,959,697	527,396,813	-66,407,116	99,807,935	15,192,214	+84,615,72
Aug.	504,599,664	554,718,882	-50,119,218	125,070,707	125,167,103	+245,237,87
Sept.	496,784,097	617,537,676	-120,753,579	120,604,462	109,232,938	+11,371,52
Oct.	534,332,833	640,255,263	-105,922,430	137,928,540	115,397,569	+22,531,08
Nov.	464,440,498	590,468,164	-126,027,666	97,396,264	78,431,412	+18,934,85
Dec.	424,043,688	549,200,493	-125,156,805	76,009,458	40,028,132	+36,981,32

\* Deficit.  
Note.—Percentages of increase or decrease in gross for the above months have been: Jan., 6.60% dec.; Feb., 4.52% dec.; March, 00.32% dec.; April, 7.91% inc.

May, 2.89% dec.; June, 6.79% dec.; July, 12.59% dec.; Aug., 9.03% dec.; Sept., 19.55% dec.; Oct., 16.54% dec.; Nov., 21.34% dec.; Dec., 22.79% dec.  
 Percentages of increase or decrease in net for the above months have been: Jan., 67.96% dec.; Feb., 124.92% inc.; March, 46.78% inc.; April, 9,570.30 inc.; May, 223.72% inc.; June, 432.15% inc.; July, 556.97% inc.; Aug., -----; Sept., 10.41% inc.; Oct., 19.49% inc.; Nov., 24.14% inc.; Dec., 89.89% inc.  
 In Jan. the length of road covered was 232,492 miles in 1921, against 231,513 in 1920; in Feb., 235,653 against 234,510; in March, 234,832 against 233,839; in April, 229,349 against 219,743; in May, 235,333 against 234,916; in June, 235,208 against 235,059; in July, 230,991 against 230,410; in Aug., 233,815 against 233,067; in Sept., 235,155 against 234,559; in Oct., 235,228 against 234,686; in Nov., 236,043 against 234,973; in Dec., 235,436 against 234,599.

We have alluded above to the great falling off in 1921 in the volume of traffic. In no class of tonnage was this falling off more pronounced than in the coal traffic. With the country's industries in a state of extreme depression there was naturally a great contraction in the demand for coal at all manufacturing centres. The result on the shipments of coal is seen in the fact that the U. S. Geological Survey estimates the production of bituminous coal for the calendar year 1921 at only 407,000,000 net tons, as against 556,516,000 tons for the calendar year 1920, the falling off thus being in round figures 150,000,000 tons. In the case of anthracite coal there has also been a decrease, though only of moderate extent, the Geological Survey estimating the production for 1921 at 87,500,000 tons, against 89,100,000 tons in 1920. Iron production, of course, was also on a greatly reduced scale, the make of pig iron, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, aggregating only 16,688,126 tons in 1921, against 36,925,987 tons in 1920, 31,015,364 tons in 1919 and 39,546,644 tons in the calendar year 1918. The prevailing depression is also reflected in the shipments of Lake Superior iron ore by water from the upper to the lower lake ports, which during the season of navigation in 1921 aggregated no more than 22,300,726 tons, against 58,527,226 tons in 1920, 47,177,395 tons in the season of 1919 and 61,156,963 tons in the season of 1918. This ore, after reaching the lower lake ports by water, passes thence over the railroads to the iron-producing districts, and the decreased quantity of ore thus transported indicates one other way in which there was a contraction in railroad traffic in 1921.

As far as the grain movement was concerned, this was on a very much larger scale than in the previous year. Farmers, instead of holding back their grain as in 1920, profited by their bitter experience of that year and during 1921 marketed their crop with great freedom. The banks also no doubt brought pressure to bear on farmers in order to compel liquidation of loans extended to them. At the Western primary markets the receipts of wheat for the 52 weeks of 1921 aggregated 429,920,000 bushels, against only 336,411,000 bushels in the same period of 1920; the receipts of corn 336,827,000 bushels, against 212,800,000, and the receipts of oats 213,644,000 bushels, against 212,050,000. Adding barley and rye, of which the receipts were smaller in 1921 than in 1920, the aggregate of the grain receipts for 1921 reached 1,036,397,000 bushels, against 841,660,000 bushels in 1920 and 946,881,000 in 1919. The Western grain movement in detail is set out in the following:

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—	Flour (bbls.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)
<b>Chicago—</b>						
1921.....	10,936,000	45,566,000	181,167,000	82,572,000	7,718,000	4,444,000
1920.....	8,398,000	29,348,000	84,834,000	76,024,000	11,025,000	6,131,000
<b>Minneapolis—</b>						
1921.....	1,567,000	20,091,000	26,620,000	19,391,000	8,955,000	3,256,000
1920.....	761,000	3,754,000	15,641,000	22,916,000	8,449,000	4,555,000
<b>St. Louis—</b>						
1921.....	5,303,000	52,844,000	28,666,000	26,317,000	852,000	343,000
1920.....	4,191,000	35,463,000	26,237,000	30,212,000	1,095,000	554,000
<b>Toledo—</b>						
1921.....	-----	7,340,000	3,347,000	5,443,000	3,000	14,000
1920.....	-----	4,919,000	2,247,000	4,639,000	67,000	-----
<b>Detroit—</b>						
1921.....	-----	1,743,000	1,669,000	2,934,000	-----	-----
1920.....	-----	1,250,000	1,549,000	2,821,000	-----	-----
<b>Peoria—</b>						
1921.....	2,554,000	1,963,000	17,808,000	10,793,000	591,000	421,000
1920.....	2,555,000	3,584,000	20,827,000	13,073,000	1,081,000	922,000
<b>Duluth—</b>						
1921.....	-----	52,703,000	7,487,000	6,761,000	4,587,000	6,888,000
1920.....	-----	42,373,000	14,000	3,049,000	3,841,000	19,909,000

	Flour (bbls.)	Wheat (bush.)	Corn (bush.)	Oats (bush.)	Barley (bush.)	Rye (bush.)
<b>Minnesota—</b>						
1921.....	95,000	109,827,000	14,451,000	29,450,000	6,435,000	5,497,000
1920.....	-----	113,252,000	9,434,000	22,183,000	15,696,000	7,026,000
<b>Kansas City—</b>						
1921.....	9,000	103,380,000	15,315,000	6,884,000	50,000	-----
1920.....	9,000	69,171,000	11,572,000	7,543,000	48,000	-----
<b>Omaha &amp; Indianapolis—</b>						
1921.....	289,000	34,433,000	40,267,000	23,169,000	-----	-----
1920.....	-----	33,997,000	40,445,000	26,540,000	-----	-----
<b>Total of All—</b>						
1921.....	20,753,000	429,920,000	336,827,000	213,644,000	32,190,000	23,816,000
1920.....	15,394,000	336,411,000	212,800,000	212,050,000	41,392,000	39,097,000

The grain movement at the seaboard also ran much heavier than in the previous year, the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye footing up 486,366,000 bushels for 1921, against 374,086,000 bushels for 1920 and 481,788,000 for 1919, as will appear from the following:

GRAIN AND FLOUR RECEIPTS AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR 52 WEEKS.						
Receipts of—	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Flour.....	25,538,000	13,818,000	16,229,000	19,625,000	21,962,000	-----
Wheat.....	300,164,000	283,584,000	221,333,000	101,926,000	204,521,000	204,521,000
Corn.....	98,809,000	20,918,000	101,095,000	20,311,000	49,439,000	49,439,000
Oats.....	45,040,000	27,645,000	71,013,000	102,514,000	135,255,000	135,255,000
Barley.....	17,241,000	11,587,000	57,944,000	10,256,000	17,396,000	17,396,000
Rye.....	24,748,000	50,957,000	30,403,000	8,016,000	14,569,000	14,569,000
<b>Total grain.....</b>	<b>486,366,000</b>	<b>374,086,000</b>	<b>481,788,000</b>	<b>243,623,000</b>	<b>421,180,000</b>	<b>421,180,000</b>

The Western livestock movement appears to have fallen somewhat below that of 1921. At all events at Chicago the livestock receipts in 1921 were 267,802 carloads against 267,955 cars in 1920; at Kansas City 118,673 cars against 124,764 and at Omaha 103,060 cars as against 110,497.

Southern roads on their part were favored by a somewhat larger cotton movement. The shipments overland for the 12 months of 1921 were 2,434,077 bales, against 2,009,348 bales in 1920, 2,442,241 bales in 1919, 2,364,423 bales in 1918, 2,783,497 bales in 1917 and 3,108,517 bales in 1916. At the Southern outports the receipts were 6,705,692 bales in 1921, 6,370,372 bales in 1920 and 6,927,349 bales in 1919, as per the following tables:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31 1915 TO 1920, INCLUSIVE.

Ports.	Full Year.					
	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Galveston.....	3,074,988	2,544,062	2,373,207	1,488,623	1,968,018	2,800,245
Texas City, &c.....	558,166	518,666	366,873	117,875	107,398	448,706
New Orleans.....	1,394,039	1,523,320	1,500,725	1,552,729	1,355,695	1,646,911
Mobile.....	138,581	143,590	252,544	117,371	99,511	172,401
Pensacola, &c.....	20,748	19,237	27,769	45,880	57,908	124,187
Savannah.....	799,640	849,358	1,410,812	1,009,146	907,757	1,086,194
Brunswick.....	18,322	76,304	214,030	90,550	175,770	168,132
Charleston.....	106,061	307,827	298,214	145,506	198,533	204,860
Georgetown.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	72,272	162,576
Wilmington.....	119,183	97,232	185,687	93,830	379,805	686,553
Norfolk.....	474,629	283,872	391,542	363,373	379,805	686,553
Newport News, &c.....	1,695	4,014	2,943	5,857	6,125	60,775
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,705,692</b>	<b>6,370,372</b>	<b>6,927,349</b>	<b>4,930,740</b>	<b>5,328,882</b>	<b>7,561,641</b>

As far as the separate roads are concerned, there is nothing special to say beyond the fact that the changes between 1921 and 1920 and between the gross and net are in most cases of tremendous magnitude. In the gross huge losses are the feature, though there are a few exceptions to the rule of roads which are able to report substantial improvement in the gross. In the net, on the other hand, gains of striking proportions predominate, though here also there are exceptions to the rule of roads which were not able to overcome entirely the loss in the gross by reduction in the expenses. In most cases these gains in the net, while of unusual magnitude, do not possess the significance they ordinarily might possess and hence exaggerated importance should not be given to them. The simple truth is, in 1920 very many roads, including some of the strongest and best managed systems in the country, fell short of meeting bare operating expenses by very heavy amounts. Hence in these instances a large improvement in the net often means merely that this heavy deficit of 1920 has been overcome, leaving a balance on the right side of the account for 1921, to be sure, but nevertheless much below, it may be, full fiscal





Table with columns: Group III, Middle West, 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Ann Arbor, Bessemer & L Erie, Chic Ind & Louis, etc.

Table with columns: Group IV & V, Southern, 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Alabama & Vicksburg, Atlanta & West Pt, etc.

Table with columns: Groups VI & VII, Northern, 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include B & O Chicago Term, Belt Ry of Chicago, etc.

Table with columns: Groups VIII & IX, Southern, 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Atch Top & S Fe, Gulf Colo & S Fe, etc.

Table with columns: Missouri Pacific, 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Missouri Pacific, New Or Tex & Mex, etc.

Table with columns: Group X, Pacific Coast, 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Bingham & Garfield, B Paso & Southwest, etc.

Table with columns: Total (40 roads), 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Total (40 roads), Group X, Pacific Coast, etc.

Table with columns: Total (42 roads), 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Total (42 roads), Total (29 roads), etc.

Table with columns: Total (29 roads), 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Total (29 roads), Groups VIII & IX, etc.

Current Events and Discussions

WEEKLY RETURN OF THE MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

Aggregate increases of \$90,000,000 in Treasury certificate holdings, in connection with the allotment on June 1 of \$200,000,000 of tax certificates, and of \$36,000,000 in the holdings of United States bonds and notes, as against reductions of \$14,000,000 in investments in corporate securities and of \$19,000,000 in loans and discounts are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition on June 7 of 799 member banks in leading cities. It should be noted that the figures of these member banks are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves. Just as for previous weeks the statement for the week under review shows a moderate increase in loans on corporate securities, as against further liquidation of other loans and discounts. Member banks in New York City show increases of \$27,000,000 in Treasury certificates, of \$12,000,000 in other United States securities and of \$7,000,000 in corporate securities, as against net liquidation of \$5,000,000 in the loan account. Total loans and investments show an increase for the week of \$93,000,000, of which \$41,000,000 represents the increase in New York City. For the period of the last twelve months the statement indicates a reduction of about \$1,000,000,000 in the loan account of the reporting banks, as against increases of about \$749,000,000 in their investments in Government securities and of \$185,000,000 in their investments in corporate securities.

In connection with the allotment of the new certificate issue the banks show an increase for the week of \$156,000,000 in Government deposits. Other demand deposits (net) declined by \$34,000,000, while time deposits show the unusually large increase of \$74,000,000. For the New York City banks increases of \$46,000,000 in Government deposits and of \$48,000,000 in time deposits, as against net withdrawals of \$46,000,000 of demand deposits, largely balances of out-of-town banks, are noted. Total borrowings from Federal Reserve banks declined from \$157,000,000 to \$117,000,000, or from 1.0 to 0.8% of the reporting banks' aggregate loans and investments. For member banks in New York City an increase from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 in borrowings from the local Reserve bank and from 0.1 to 0.2% in the ratio of these borrowings to total loans and investments is noted. Reserve balances of the reporting banks are shown \$34,000,000 larger than the week before, while cash in vault shows an increase of \$2,000,000. On a subsequent page—that is, on page 2694—we give the figures in full contained in this latest weekly return of the member banks of the Reserve System. In the following is furnished a summary of the changes in the principal items, as compared with a week and a year ago:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Since	
	May 31 1922.	June 8 1921.
Loans and discounts, total	-\$19,000,000	-\$1,000,000,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	-4,000,000	-364,000,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	+13,000,000	+485,000,000
All other	-28,000,000	-1,121,000,000
Investments, total	+112,000,000	+934,000,000
United States bonds	+21,000,000	+343,000,000
Victory notes	+5,000,000	-67,000,000
United States Treasury notes	+10,000,000	+427,000,000
Treasury certificates	+90,000,000	+46,000,000
Other stocks and bonds	-14,000,000	+185,000,000
Reserve balances with Federal Res. banks	+34,000,000	+117,000,000
Cash in vault	+2,000,000	-55,000,000
Government deposits	+156,000,000	+263,000,000
Net demand deposits	-34,000,000	+803,000,000
Time deposits	+74,000,000	+374,000,000
Total accommodation at Fed. Res. banks	-40,000,000	-1,241,000,000

#### WEEKLY RETURN OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

Aggregate reductions of \$6,600,000 in discounted bills and of \$12,200,000 in purchased acceptances, as against an increase of \$11,800,000 in United States securities, are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on June 14 1922, and which deals with the results for the twelve Federal Reserve banks combined. Gold holdings of the Reserve banks declined by \$2,300,000, while other cash reserves, i. e., silver and legal tenders, show an increase of \$4,700,000 for the week. Government deposits are shown \$33,700,000 larger than the week before, while members' reserve and other deposits were \$1,600,000 less. Federal Reserve note circulation declined by \$18,900,000, the June 14 total of \$2,122,600,000 constituting a new low record for the year. All Federal Reserve banks, except the Cleveland bank, report smaller circulation figures than the week before. Net liabilities of the Reserve banks on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation declined by \$3,800,000, the new total of \$68,000,000 likewise being the lowest on record for the present year. The reserve ratio shows a further decline from 77.6 to 77.4%. After nothing these facts the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:

Interbank shifting of credits in the gold settlement fund is largely responsible for the decreases of \$36,300,000 and of \$7,300,000 in the gold reserves of the New York and St. Louis banks. Smaller decreases aggregating \$8,100,000 are shown in the gold reserves of the San Francisco, Atlanta and Dallas banks. Chicago reports the largest increase in gold reserves for the week, by \$18,700,000, followed by Boston with an increase of over \$8,000,000, and Kansas City and Philadelphia with an increase of \$6,900,000 each. Smaller increases aggregating \$8,900,000 are shown for the Cleveland, Minneapolis and Richmond banks.

Holdings of paper secured by Government obligations show a further decrease for the week from \$148,900,000 to \$140,600,000. Of the total held \$116,100,000, or 82.6%, were secured by Liberty and other United States bonds, \$7,700,000, or 5.5%, by Victory notes, \$10,800,000, or 7.7%, by Treasury notes, and \$8,000,000, or 4.2%, by Treasury certificates, compared with \$122,300,000, \$7,700,000, \$11,100,000 and \$7,800,000 reported the week before.

The statement in full in comparison with preceding weeks and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages, namely, pages 2693 and 2694. A summary of changes in the principal asset and liability items of the Reserve banks, as compared with a week and a year ago, follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Since	
	June 7 1922.	June 15 1921.
Total reserves	+\$2,400,000	+\$520,900,000
Gold reserves	-2,300,000	+562,200,000
Total earning assets	-7,000,000	-1,151,600,000
Discounted bills, total	-6,600,000	-1,294,100,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations	-8,300,000	-523,700,000
All other	+1,700,000	-770,400,000
Purchased bills	-12,200,000	+70,800,000
United States securities, total	+11,800,000	+71,700,000
Bonds and notes	-5,500,000	+203,200,000
Pittman certificates	-1,500,000	-146,900,000
Other Treasury certificates	+18,800,000	+15,400,000
Total deposits	+32,100,000	-200,000
Members' reserve deposits	-2,500,000	-45,000,000
Government deposits	+33,700,000	+58,700,000
Other deposits	+900,000	-13,900,000
Federal Reserve notes in circulation	-18,900,000	-551,800,000
F. R. Bank notes in circulation, net liability	-3,800,000	-67,100,000

#### INTERNATIONAL BANKERS' COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST GERMAN LOAN.

The suspension of the deliberations of the Committee of International Bankers at Paris, after the decision had been reached that the essentials necessary to the successful floating of an international loan to Germany are lacking at this time was outstanding among the financial events of the week. The final session of the bankers' committee was held on the 10th inst., when its report for presentation to the Allied Reparations Commission was adopted. The report was made public on the 11th inst., and at the same time a statement by J. P. Morgan (one of the members of the bankers'

committee), forwarded to the Morgan firm in New York by cablegram from Paris, was made available. Mr. Morgan in his statement, which we give elsewhere in this issue, cited two fundamental conditions which he believed to be necessary to interest the American banker and investor "to a substantial degree in the purchase of German obligations," viz.:

First—Such a loan should be at the request and would be for the benefit of the Allied nations. This could be in no way better expressed than by the active co-operation of the private bankers of the Allied countries in the distribution of the German securities to their own nationals.

Second—Through the technical security to be given by Germany and the rehabilitation of its internal financial situation Germany should clearly show a desire to meet its obligations in the hope that by the fulfillment of these obligations it could re-establish its credit as one of the commercial nations of the world.

The conclusion that neither of these conditions could be complied with, and that no loan to Germany of the character necessary in the situation could be offered to and purchased by the American investors was reluctantly reached by Mr. Morgan, who indicates his readiness to return at any time "and do everything in my power when conditions permit." The report of the Bankers' Committee, which is signed by Mr. Morgan, Leon H. Delacroix of Belgium, Signor d'Ameglio of Italy, Sir Robert Kindersley, of England, I. Vissering, of Holland, and G. Bergmann, of Germany, is dissented from by the French member, Charles Sergent, of France. The report states:

(a) An essential condition of an external loan at any time is that the public should feel that Germany is herself making a real and substantial effort to place her public finances upon a stable basis. It is of the greatest importance that, through the technical security to be given by Germany in the rehabilitation of her financial situation, she should clearly show a desire to meet her obligations, in the hope that by the fulfillment of these obligations she will re-establish her credit.

(b) A second essential condition is that dealt with in detail above, viz., removal of the present uncertainty regarding reparation obligations.

The report also stated:

(d) Most of the members of the committee are well aware that any advice of theirs, while it might have assisted, could not in itself have secured these conditions. They fully realize, for example, that if they recommend as an essential condition of a loan a limitation of Germany's annual payments, the countries concerned in considering the effect on their financial situation would necessarily have in mind their own external indebtedness. They realize that a solution, however desirable in itself, might in fact prove to be impracticable unless it were preliminary to other financial adjustments.

The element of uncertainty which accentuates the burden of Germany's obligations is also a serious factor in the case of the external public debts of the Allied countries. In this connection the committee desires to recall that in considering the conditions of the re-establishment of Germany's general credit they regard certainty as essential; mere leniency in enforcement, such as the Commission may show without modifying the total obligation, is not sufficient.

It is further set out:

In conclusion, if the committee felt obliged to be discouraging as to the prospects of a loan in the present position of Germany's credit, they desire to be no less emphatic in stating their conviction that, provided necessary conditions for the revival of her credit can be realized, substantial loans could be successfully floated in all the main markets of the world.

Purely financial conditions are now definitely favorable to the issue of such loans, more favorable than at any time since the war. The committee wish to assure the Commission that it is their earnest desire to do everything in their power to assist in raising such loans if the conditions to which they have referred can be secured.

The deliberations of the Committee of International Bankers, which took up its labors at the request of the Allied Reparations Commission, were begun at Paris on May 24, and references thereto were made in our issues of May 27, page 2296; June 3, page 2415, and June 10, page 2529. The following is the committee's report as made known in Associated Press advices from Paris June 10:

The International Loan Committee's final report to the Reparations Commission, after reciting the commission's original instructions and quoting the texts of the bankers' question and the commission's reply regarding the enlargement of the scope of its work, gives the committee's views under the heading, "The Position of the Committee in Relation to the Commission."

The report then continues:

"On receipt of this reply, indicating that the chief creditor of Germany did not desire that any recommendation should be made which would involve the possibility of new limitations on Germany's obligations, the committee decided that they could not usefully for the time being continue their inquiries and that they ought, therefore, to confine themselves to furnishing a reply to the question originally addressed to them, taken in its more restrictive sense, and at the same time give their reasons for this decision.

"At the outset the committee desires to make its own position clear beyond the possibility of misconception. The members of the committee were invited by the unanimous decision of the Reparations Commission to come to Paris in order that they might give technical advice as bankers, on the conditions on which an external loan could be raised by Germany. At no time have they had the wish to usurp wider functions.

"They fully realized throughout that their technical advice once given would constitute but one factor in the problem which was to be solved by the Reparations Commission and by the Allied Governments alone. As soon as they met the bankers of the committee were unanimous in their opinion that for various reasons they could not within the limits of their terms of reference, understood in their more restrictive sense, offer any prospect of an external loan.

"Certain members, however, were of the opinion that, if the commission or the Governments made a more definite statement that at present exists regarding annual payments which they intend to exact from Germany, such a loan could be favorably considered. Had they received a unanimous invitation to state what limitations of these payments were, in their opinion, a necessary condition of external credit, these members would have been glad to do so.

"Such limitations would, however, have been recommended only as conditions of a loan, if a loan were desired. They would have implied no view as to the amounts which the commission could or should enforce if the Governments were content to wait for the annual payments, without mobilizing them beforehand by a loan.

"The commission or Governments, even if they had considered the opinion of the committee to be a sound one, would nevertheless have been perfectly free to decide that they preferred to continue to consider from year to year the capacity of Germany, and to determine the payments accordingly.

"In other words, any figures mentioned would necessarily have represented an opinion not as to the probable maximum capacity of Germany, but as to sums which the lending public of the world, forming its judgment amid all the perplexities of the present situation, would confidently believe would be well within Germany's capacity.

"Payments even so cautiously estimated would still be very considerable. The committee recognizes that the Allied Governments might nevertheless desire, even at the cost of foregoing the loan, to retain full liberty to exact larger annual sums, which Germany's developing capacity might later render possible. The Governments would not only have been at full liberty to take such a decision, but, if taken, it would have been in no way inconsistent with the technical advice of the committee.

"If this advice had been given, however, a decision could have been taken in the light of clearly presented alternatives. In these circumstances the committee were left to consider whether they could usefully continue their studies in response to the majority invitation of the commission. They decided that for the time being they could not do so, for the following reasons:

"1. France is Germany's chief creditor. In any reparations problems her interests are the most important factor. The members of the committee had hoped that the chief benefit of any advice they could have given would have been derived by France. They are all extremely anxious that no action of theirs should injure her interests. If, therefore, France does not now desire any inquiry into the more general conditions necessary for the re-establishment of Germany's external credit, the committee do not feel justified in undertaking such inquiry. They are confirmed in this view by the consideration that in the existing circumstances they could not have profited by the assistance of their French colleague.

"2. As explained below, the committee consider that a favorable atmosphere is essential to successful flotation of a loan. The known difference of view among the members of the commission as to the limit of the committee's mandate have for the time being created an atmosphere unfavorable to such an issue. The bankers on the committee cannot fail to take into account this fact, being aware that if they advise as to the conditions of a loan they incur moral responsibility to do all in their power to make the loan successful.

"For the above reasons the committee decided that they must suspend their work for the present, feeling that they were thus unable to take advantage of the majority invitation of the commission to extend the scope of their deliberations. The committee considered the problem presented under the original mandate as it was understood in its more restricted sense.

"On the assumption that the present provisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the schedule of payments remain unchanged, is an external loan possible, and, if so, under what conditions? The committee was confronted with the following difficulties:

"(a) It was understood that the re-establishment of the general credit of Germany is impossible so long as the lending public feel no assurance that the obligations of Germany as they are at present defined and as they may be enforced are within her capacity or that her will and intention to meet them will be maintained. So long as this is the position, an investor is bound to be influenced by the possibility that a collapse of German finance resulting from present uncertainty may produce a social upheaval. It is, however, difficult to find securities which under such conditions would be regarded as a satisfactory guarantee for a loan, or, at least, for any loan of such dimensions, and for such terms as to give substantial relief to the situation.

"Even first-class security like the customs, which under stable conditions would provide a sound guarantee for a considerable loan, might fail to retain sufficient gold value if the economic position of Germany or her social conditions were seriously disorganized. Such possibilities may be remote, but the investor in a long dated note naturally tends to envisage the worst rather than the probable.

"(b) It was stated that investors in some of the most important countries, notably the United States and Great Britain, would find no real attraction in a loan to Germany which was not calculated to promote the permanent settlement of the reparations problem. And it is obvious that even if a loan could be raised on the basis of assigned securities, rather than on the basis of Germany's credit, it could at best do no more than assure a short respite, and thereafter Germany would be faced with her undiminished reparation obligations, with the further handicap that her best securities would have been already mortgaged for the service of a loan.

"In the meantime both Germany and the rest of the world would have been suffering from continued uncertainty, which in every country is a serious obstacle to economic recovery. Thus, even if such a loan were possible, it would represent at best the payment of a heavy price merely in order to wait for conditions which might be more favorable for a general settlement.

"(c) It was also stated that investors in countries which took no part in the war were suffering severely from the depreciation of the mark, partly because they had invested heavily in marks and partly because the commercial competition of German industry derived artificial advantage from this continued depreciation, and it was stated that in these circumstances they also would feel no interest in a loan which offered no prospect of establishing Germany's finances on a stable foundation.

"(d) Again as regards France, it was stated that a limited loan would encounter great difficulties, since only a small proportion of it could at best return directly to France as reparations. Realizing these and other difficulties, and feeling that they ought not to recommend a loan of which they could not confidently anticipate a successful issue in their respective markets, the members of the committee have with great regret arrived at the conclusion that under the present conditions they cannot advise that an external loan is feasible.

"Having regard, however, to this negative conclusion, the committee, while feeling unable to accept the majority invitation of the commission to examine in detail the wider problem, consider that they may usefully add the following general observations upon it:

"(a) An essential condition of an external loan at any time is that the public should feel that Germany is herself making a real and substantial effort to place her public finances upon a stable basis. It is of the greatest importance that, through the technical security to be given by Germany in the rehabilitation of her financial situation, she should clearly show a desire to meet her obligations, in the hope that by the fulfillment of these obligations she will re-establish her credit.

"(b) A second essential condition is that dealt with in detail above, viz., removal of the present uncertainty regarding reparation obligations.

"(c) The committee had before them the statement that American bankers and investors could in these circumstances be interested in a substantial degree in the purchase of German obligations, but only if one further fundamental condition was satisfied, namely that such a loan should be at the

unanimous request and for the benefit of the Allied nations. This unanimity could be in no way better expressed than by the active co-operation of the bankers of the Allied and neutral countries in the distribution of securities to their own nationals.

"Among the fundamental conditions of American participation, therefore, was unanimity among the leaders as well as the establishment of the credit of the borrower.

"(d) Most of the members of the committee are well aware that any advice of theirs, while it might have assisted, could not in itself have secured these conditions. They fully realize, for example, that if they recommend as an essential condition of a loan a limitation of Germany's annual payments, the countries concerned in considering the effect on their financial situation would necessarily have in mind their own external indebtedness. They realize that a solution, however desirable in itself, might in fact prove to be impracticable unless it were preliminary to other financial adjustments.

"The element of uncertainty which accentuates the burden of Germany's obligation is also a serious factor in the case of the external public debts of the Allied countries. In this connection the committee desires to recall that in considering the conditions of the re-establishment of Germany's general credit they regard certainty as essential; mere leniency in enforcement, such as the commission may show without modifying the total obligation, is not sufficient.

"Such questions, however, as inter-allied indebtedness are outside their competence and cannot therefore be discussed here. But the committee cannot ignore the fact that in the minds of those who consider any adjustments of reparation obligations they are bound to be discussed, and that they are among the factors in the problem of securing that desirable Allied agreement which they consider one of the essential conditions of a loan to Germany.

"In this connection they have in mind the consistent principle contained in the advice of economists and financial experts since the memorandum submitted on the 15th of January 1920 to the Governments of the several European countries and the United States, principles which were accepted by the Brussels financial conference from September to October 1920, and have recently been endorsed by the Genoa Conference of 1922.

"In conclusion, if the committee felt obliged to be discouraging as to the prospects of a loan in the present position of Germany's credit, they desire to be no less emphatic in stating their conviction that, provided necessary conditions for the revival of her credit can be realized, substantial loans could be successfully floated in all the main markets of the world.

"Purely financial conditions are now definitely favorable to the issue of such loans, more favorable than at any time since the war. The committee wish to assure the commission that it is their earnest desire to do everything in their power to assist in raising such loans if the conditions to which they have referred can be secured. They are deeply conscious of the immense assistance to the economic recovery of the whole world which would be afforded by a gradual conversion of Germany's obligation from a debt to Governments into a debt to private investors, based, like other public debts, not upon external sanctions, but upon the general credit of the debtor country. They believe, indeed, that the resumption of normal conditions between countries and the stabilization of exchanges are impossible without a definite settlement of the reparation payments as of other external public debts.

"If at any time, therefore, the commission is able to repeat by unanimous decision the invitation which now has been extended by the majority, the committee will be glad to meet again and resume the inquiry which has now been interrupted. They cannot conjecture whether the Allied Governments would be able to accept the necessary conditions, but, if so, they repeat that they are hopeful that substantial loans could be raised.

"Finally, the committee desire to point out that in the meantime, and even during the interval between such renewed invitation and the conclusion of subsequent negotiations, Germany's financial position may obviously be threatened with serious danger, protracted negotiations for a large long-term loan might mature too late, if not preceded by immediate help. But if the problem were considered anew in the improved circumstances suggested and with a real prospect of an ultimate settlement the committee feel that the obstacles which at present confront an interim loan would probably not prove to be insuperable.

"With a real hope of a definite settlement within a reasonable period it would be much easier to arrange a shorter term secured loan sufficient to save German credit from collapse during the period of negotiation. The committee need scarcely add that they would be glad under these circumstances to give any assistance in their power with regard to such a limited loan as well as in regard to the larger and more important problem."

The document is signed by Leon H. Delacroix, M. D'Ameglio, J. P. Morgan, Sir Robert Kindersley, I. Vissering and G. Bergmann.

There is appended a dissenting report by Charles Sergent, the French member, which follows:

"Monsieur Sergent is unable to associate himself with the above conclusions and with some of the statements or suggestions contained in the present report referring to numerous remarks made by him in the course of the committee's deliberations.

"He makes the general statement that he cannot, in order to promote a loan, contemplate new limitations in Germany's liability which do not appear to him to be justifiable, nor any diminution whatsoever of the rights of France recognized by the treaty.

"In agreement with the French delegate on the Reparations Commission, he is of the opinion that it is not within the competence of the Committee of Bankers to inquire into modifications in the obligation of the German Government, as defined by the Treaty of Versailles, and, in particular, in the schedule of payments of May 5 1921."

**FRANCE ASSURED OF FORCE OF ABOVE 1,500,000.**

The following (copyright by the Public Ledger Co.), dated Berlin, May 31, was published in the New York "Evening Post" of June 1:

France has assured herself of the military assistance of another ally to protect herself against German aggression or a revanche war, according to statements in the debate on foreign affairs in the Czechoslovak Parliament at Prague, by negotiating a military convention with Czechoslovakia.

The treaty, said to bind Czechoslovakia to place 500,000 troops in the field against Germany in event of a military conflict, supplements similar accords with Poland and Belgium which insure the French Army the co-operation of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 Allied soldiers on the three exposed German frontiers and makes good for the loss of the American and British guarantee treaties.

The announcement in the "Evening Post-Ledger" service on May 15 that Czechoslovakia was about to conclude a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia is confirmed by Premier Benes. An agreement was definitely arranged at Genoa during the conference and only awaits formal signature and Parliamentary assent. The Germans regard the negotiations at Genoa as justification of their own action in the Russo-German treaty. The Czech instrument, however, does not involve de jure recognition.

**COL. FRIEDSAM OF B. ALTMAN & CO. TO STUDY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENT HARDING.**

Col. Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., and Chairman of the National Merchandise Fair, sailed for Europe on Saturday, June 3, on the steamer Olympic. President Harding has requested Colonel Friedsam to make a special report to him on business and other economic conditions in Europe. He will land at Cherbourg and will make a careful study of conditions on the Continent and in the British Isles. His tour of observation will consume several months and his report to President Harding should be full of interesting data, for he is unusually well equipped to secure information which the ordinary business man traveling in Europe would not get. At present, B. Altman & Co. have 20 buyers on the other side. Through their Paris and other offices the Colonel will have many channels for information and, as he is an unusually sharp observer himself, he bids fair to have much for the President's private ear when he returns. In the meantime Colonel Friedsam's committee in charge of the National Merchandise Fair is well organized and is functioning so excellently that his responsibilities in connection with the Fair will be capably discharged during his absence. Colonel Friedsam will have regular cable reports on the progress of the National Merchandise Fair throughout his stay on the other side.

**FRANCE NAMES COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.**

France has instituted a most ambitious committee to deal with international conventions relating to labor and social welfare, particularly those matters initiated by the International Labor Office, under Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. The committee includes the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Councillor of State, a committee of Deputies, and heads of other Government agencies concerned.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN OPPOSED TO RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.**

The International Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in convention at Houston, Texas on May 26, expressed itself as unalterably opposed to recognition by the United States of the Russian Soviet Government. According to the Houston "Post" of May 27, with scarcely an exception the delegates agreed that Russia under the present form of government has backed an international movement to create revolutions in all civilized countries and to overthrow government and disrupt labor organizations. Earlier in the month, May 16, a resolution demanding that the Government recognize Soviet Russia and negotiate a trade agreement was placed in the hands of a special committee. Details of the resolution were given as follows in the Houston "Post" of May 17:

Regarding recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia, the resolution sets forth the belief that the industrial conditions in this country are such that millions of working men and women are unemployed, "causing great unrest in our social forces and distress to the American workers."

"These conditions," the resolution further states, "enable the employing class to reduce the wages of the toilers and lengthen the hours of service, thereby reducing their standard of living, preventing solidarity in the ranks of the toilers, and suppressing organized labor."

"There exists in Russia at the present time a famine which is likely to become the most ghastly catastrophe in world history, not only on account of scarcity of food, clothing and medicine, but the need of manufactured commodities. There exists a great number of unemployed union workers in this country and a great need for manufactured articles in Russia, therefore the industrial depression in this country at the present time is due to an unnecessary economic blockade between this country and Russia which prevents the American wage earners from receiving employment in the production of tools, machinery and other commodities that the Russian people need," the resolution stated.

It further sets forth the fact that Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Norway and Sweden have entered into trade agreements with Soviet Russia, "thereby increasing commerce with those countries and providing employment for the workers of those countries and the Government of the United States in declining to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia and to resume economic relations with that Government is prolonging the famine in Russia and keeping a great number of workers in this country out of employment."

"Be it resolved that this convention demand that the Government of the United States recognize the Soviet Government of Russia and that the State Department take immediate action to negotiate a trade agreement with the Soviet Government of Russia, thereby restoring communication and commerce between this Government and Soviet Russia, thus enabling the American wage earner to secure employment in the production of commodities that the Russian people are in need of."

**STATEMENT OF J. P. MORGAN REGARDING CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO GERMAN LOAN.**

In another item we refer to the decision reached by the Committee of International Bankers at Paris against the

advisability at this time of an international loan to Germany, the reasons therefor being set out in the report adopted at the final session of the committee on June 10. J. P. Morgan, who had been appointed by the Allied Reparations Commission as a member of the bankers' committee to consider and report on the conditions under which the German Government could raise foreign loans to assist in the solution of the reparations question, also issued a statement regarding the conclusions of the bankers' committee. In this statement, received by cablegram at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. on the 10th inst., Mr. Morgan indicated that he felt that the American banker and investor could become interested to a substantial degree in the purchase of German obligations if the following two fundamental conditions were satisfactorily established:

First—Such a loan should be at the request and would be for the benefit of the Allied nations. This could be in no way better expressed than by the active co-operation of the private bankers of the Allied countries in the distribution of the German securities to their own nationals.

Second—Through the technical security to be given by Germany and the rehabilitation of its internal financial situation Germany should clearly show a desire to meet its obligations in the hope that by the fulfillment of these obligations it could re-establish its credit as one of the commercial nations of the world.

He was, however, he states, forced to the reluctant conclusion that neither of these conditions "could be complied with and that no loan to Germany of the character necessary in the situation could be offered to and purchased by the American investors." The following is Mr. Morgan's statement:

When I was invited by the Reparations Commission to serve on the Bankers' Committee, I had some hesitation in accepting, as it appeared that under the terms of the reference I could accomplish little more by coming to Paris than by cable advice from New York. Upon further consideration, however, I felt that the matter was of such enormous importance to Europe, and also to the United States because of their commercial relations with Europe, I could not well refuse. Therefore, in the hope that something constructive could be arrived at, I came purely as a private citizen holding no authority from my Government to discuss in any way matters under their control, but as a banker engaged in the distribution of securities in the investment markets of the United States and only representing those markets in so far as their condition might permit.

I explained at the first meeting of the committee that there is no interest in the United States in a loan to Germany per se. There is, however, in my opinion, a growing appreciation in the United States of the fact that its own prosperity is to a degree dependent upon the prosperity of the Allied nations and that the prosperity of the latter is, in a large degree, dependent upon the rehabilitation of German credit.

I consequently believed that the American banker and investor could be interested to a substantial degree in the purchase of German obligations if two fundamental conditions were satisfactorily established.

First—Such a loan should be at the request and would be for the benefit of the Allied nations. This could be in no way better expressed than by the active co-operation of the private bankers of the Allied countries in the distribution of the German securities to their own nationals.

Second—Through the technical security to be given by Germany and the rehabilitation of its internal financial situation, Germany should clearly show a desire to meet its obligations in the hope that by the fulfillment of these obligations it could re-establish its credit as one of the commercial nations of the world.

Shortly stated, therefore, the two fundamental conditions of American participation were, in my opinion, unanimity among the lenders and the establishment of the credit of the borrower.

Early in the discussions of the committee it became apparent that there was a difference between the English and French texts of the reference from the Reparations Commission to the Bankers' Committee. This difference touched the very root of the matter in that the French reading definitely prohibited the committee from giving consideration to the schedule of payments as now determined, thus preventing any practical recommendations as to the basis upon which a loan to a potentially solvent Germany could be devised. The English text, on the other hand, was susceptible of a broader interpretation.

The committee, however, impressed with the importance of the subject under consideration, rather than report immediately that no loan was possible under the terms of the reference, asked the Reparations Commission to define exactly the terms of reference. An answer was received which was only supported by three of the four members of the Reparations Commission, the French member dissenting, to the effect that the committee should discuss all questions which might have a bearing upon the general re-establishment of Germany's external credit.

In the meantime, official statements had been made in Paris to the effect that the Bankers' Committee was attempting to decrease the amount of the German obligation to the Reparations Commission, and that this could not be tolerated by the French Government. The committee had never thought, and in this I agreed completely, that it had any power to pass upon the sums owing by the German Government, but merely that it had been requested to advise the Reparations Commission as to a basis upon which Germany could raise a loan. There had been no discussion of the capital amounts of reparations, but only of a possible arrangement of the annual payments. These annual payments, either in cash or in kind, are the only method whereby Germany can effect payment of its just debts.

I do not need to enlarge upon this, as it is fully stated in the published report of the committee to the commission.

In view of the foregoing, I was forced to the reluctant conclusion that neither of the conditions stated above, which I believe to be essential to a loan to Germany, could be complied with and that no loan to Germany of the character necessary in the situation could be offered to and purchased by the American investor. As it was to advise on this point alone that I was invited to serve on the committee by the Reparations Commission, it was necessary for me to explain this fact to the committee, as I am not competent and am therefore unwilling to advise on matters which pertain solely to the European Governments.

I am now and shall continue to be ready to do everything in my power to assist in the solution of the problems which confront the economic life of Europe, but I believe that in so far as such problems depend for their solution upon an international loan to Germany, in which the American investor would take part, the solution is not possible without a general settlement of the reparations question and only as a part of such settlement. Undoubtedly a settlement of this question involves the consideration and arrangement of

many other questions which must be settled between the Governments in order to arrive at the unanimity required for the first condition of a loan. I shall, of course, as I have stated to the Reparations Commission, be ready at any time to return and do anything in my power when conditions permit and the commission may so desire.

**FRENCH MISSION COMING TO U. S. TO CONFER ON FUNDING OF WAR DEBT.**

The early arrival in this country is looked for of the special mission which is coming from France to confer with the World War Foreign Debt Commission relative to the funding of the French war debt. The latter Commission was advised by the French Government last month that France was ready to send a mission to confer in the matter. Jean V. Parmentier, Administrator of the Ministry of Finance, will head the French mission. On May 17 Paris Associated Press advices in reporting his selection said:

Finance Minister de Lasteyrie recommended to the Cabinet to-day that a special mission, headed by Jean Parmentier, Administrator of the Ministry of Finance, be sent to the United States to confer with the Debt Funding Commission over the payment of the principal and interest of the American war advances to France. Premier Poincaré accordingly handed a note to Ambassador Herrick to this effect, asking the Commission to notify the French Government when it would be most convenient to take up the question.

M. de Lasteyrie, after a careful study of the situation, decided that a direct contract was necessary for a satisfactory understanding on the situation. The Ministry has been busy in preparing data since the receipt of the recent note from the American Debt Funding Commission saying it would be glad to receive the French Government's observation on what it had to offer concerning the payment of the interest on the debt and the amortization on the capital, and on M. de Lasteyrie's recommendation Premier Poincaré decided to send M. Parmentier to Washington with several of the best of the Treasury experts.

The Associated Press advices from Washington on May 17 stated:

The Allied Debt Commission is prepared to negotiate the funding of the French war debt to the United States whenever French representatives reach here. Treasury officials said to-day, although, they said, no official notification of the selection of a French mission for that purpose has as yet been received by the Treasury.

High Treasury officials heretofore had indicated that the funding negotiations for transferring into long-time obligations the demand notes of the different Allies would be begun with Great Britain, because the largest amount is owed by that nation, and then taken up in turn with other Governments. Negotiations, however, could be begun as well with France as with Great Britain, or with any other nation which first indicated its willingness to proceed.

The opinion has been expressed by officials that the result of the first funding negotiations would form a general model for the plan to be followed with other foreign Governments.

The French war debt to this country on May 15 amounted to \$3,340,857,593 of principal and \$430,000,000 of accumulated interest, while Great Britain's debt on the same date totaled \$4,135,818,358 of principal and \$611,000,000 of interest.

So far no definite reply has been forthcoming from the British Government to the Debt Commission's notification that this Government was prepared to consider funding arrangements. The British delay has been ascribed to the presence of most of the British financial experts at Genoa.

On June 12 it was announced that foreign nations which are war debtors of this country have begun submitting to the Allied Debt Funding Commission statements of their financial condition in the light of their obligations to the United States. The Associated Press in announcing this added:

It was said to-day at the Treasury that two nations have presented briefs of their fiscal condition in connection with their debts to this country. The names of these two were withheld. The statements were being analyzed by the Commission, it was explained, and would be very helpful when the negotiations for the funding of the obligations were begun.

Statements from the other debtor nations are expected by the Commission. So far, it was said, nothing official on the debt question has been heard from Great Britain since the formation of the Commission, although the belief was expressed at the Treasury that funding negotiations would be begun with France, whose Government has announced the early departure of a special commission to this country.

The proceedings of the Debt Commission when negotiations with the Allied Governments begin will be carried on with the usual diplomatic discretion as regards publicity, it was made plain at the Treasury. Secretary Mellon was represented as taking the position that the funding of the Allied debts cannot be accomplished successfully "in the newspapers," and that the progress of the proceedings should only be made known through official announcements.

Reference to the appointment of the World War Foreign Debt Commission was made in these columns March 4, page 908; March 11, page 1010, and April 15, page 1590.

**GREAT BRITAIN ARRANGING TO PAY INTEREST ON WAR DEBTS TO UNITED STATES—REFUNDING NEGOTIATIONS.**

The completion of arrangements by the British Government to pay during the coming fall interest amounting to £25,000,000 on the British debt to the United States was announced in Associated Press advices from London June 2. From Washington the same authority had the following to say under date of June 2:

Announcement of Great Britain's preparations to pay this country £25,000,000 next fall as interest upon that Government's war debt to the United States has reached the Debt Funding Commission here only through newspaper reports, officials said to-day.

Payment of interest by Great Britain in the fall has been apparently counted upon for some time by this Government, as the estimates of re-

ceipts for the coming fiscal year transmitted to Congress by Secretary Mellon contained an item of \$200,000,000 as receivable from England in interest during the year.

So far, officials say, no definite word has been received from Great Britain regarding the opening of negotiations for the funding of that country's debt, although the Commission has announced its readiness to begin such discussions at any time.

The failure of the larger debtor nations to respond promptly to the Commission's announcement of its readiness to discuss funding may lead, it was suggested at the Treasury, to a further communication from this Government to the Allied debtors calling attention to the formation of American machinery for handling debt funding. With the exception of the French, who have indicated their desire to send a special financial mission to this country, the Debt Commission, according to officials, has received no direct word from the foreign nations owing the greatest sums to the United States.

Last April it was reported that Great Britain had placed in next year's budget the item of £25,000,000 to be devoted to payment of interest on its obligations to the United States. An item regarding this appeared in our issue of April 8, page 1473. On June 5 the "Journal of Commerce" announced the following information from its Washington bureau:

The British Government has started negotiations through Ambassador Geddes for the refunding of the war debt, it was stated at the Treasury to-day. Conversations have been held by the Ambassador with Secretary Mellon and other high officials, and it was indicated that, after the matter had progressed to the point where final action was possible, the British Government would send an official delegation to Washington to conclude the arrangements.

**FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON WORK BEFORE WORLD WAR FOREIGN DEBT COMMISSION.**

In its June "Bulletin" (first edition) the Federal Reserve Board has the following to say regarding the World War Foreign Debt Commission:

On April 18 the World War Foreign Debt Funding Commission held its first meeting. This Commission, authorized under the Act approved Feb. 9, is composed of five members—the Secretary of the Treasury (Chairman), the Secretaries of State and Commerce, Senator Smoot, and Representative Burton. Subject to the approval of the President, the Commission is authorized to refund or convert into other obligations the obligations of foreign Governments arising out of the World War, now held or hereafter received by the United States. The scope of its activities is indicated by the following figures, showing the amount due the United States by the several foreign Governments on May 15. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to and including the last interest period, as well as the principal amount of obligations:

Armenia	\$13,137,466	Italy	\$1,891,514,634
Austria	26,220,723	Latvia	5,582,296
Belgium	428,956,287	Liberia	28,869
Cuba	8,147,000	Lithuania	5,479,791
Czechoslovakia	103,106,426	Nicaragua	170,585
Estonia	15,694,148	Poland	148,594,423
Finland	9,005,082	Rumania	41,089,387
France	3,770,906,656	Russia	227,801,969
Great Britain	4,685,882,560	Serbia	57,872,196
Greece	15,375,000		
Hungary	1,837,561	Total	\$11,456,383,059

In undertaking its duties, the Commission requested the Secretary of State to inform the various Governments indebted to the United States that it had effected an organization and desired to receive any proposals or representations which the Governments might wish to make in regard to the settlement or refunding of their obligations. Active negotiations, however, have not yet commenced with any of the Governments concerned.

**GERMAN GOVERNMENT ADVISES ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION REGARDING PAYMENT DUE JUNE 15.**

Paris Associated Press advices June 15 said:

The German Government notified the Reparations Commission to-day that it would pay the regular monthly installment of 50,000,000 gold marks to-morrow, the date fixed for this payment.

The Commission which is awaiting word as to what measures Germany intends taking to carry out the provisions of the Commission's ultimatum expiring May 31, now that the international loan effort has failed, will send another note to Berlin requesting further minor improvements in the budget and in the arrangements for financial reforms.

**AMENDMENT TO GERMAN BANK ACT.**

From the Federal Reserve Board's "Bulletin" for May we take the following:

The "Reichsgesetzblatt" for March 14 1922 publishes the following law amending the existing law concerning the metallic cover of the Reichsbank:

Article 1. Gold deposited by the Reichsbank with a foreign central bank of issue, in so far as it is held at the free disposal at any time of the Reichsbank, is to be considered as part of the total reserves (Bestände) and of the metallic reserves of the Reichsbank in the sense of Paragraphs 8, 9 and 17 of the banking law of March 14 1875 (Reichsgesetzblatt, page 177); but in the weekly statements and annual balance sheets of the Reichsbank (Paragraph 8 of the banking law) the amount of such gold must be stated separately and not be included in the amount of gold held in vault.

Art. 2. This law shall take effect on the day following the date of its publication.

(Signed) THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.  
(Signed) THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR  
Berlin, March 4 1922

The paragraphs of the banking law of March 14 1875, referred to in the text of the above-stated law, cover the following points:

Paragraph 8 describes the items which must appear in the weekly statements of the Reichsbank which must be published in the "Reichsanzeiger." Paragraphs 9 and 17 describe the nature of the gold and paper reserves which the Reichsbank must hold at all times as cover for the notes which it has issued.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" for March 19 1922 published the following item with regard to a deposit of 50,000,000 gold marks in the Bank of England, which will probably be made in the near future:

In consequence of the changes made in the banking law, the Reichsbank, having received the necessary assurances with regard to freedom of withdrawal and exemption from export duties, will probably forward to the Bank

of England in the last week of March a sum of 50,000,000 gold marks, consisting of coins of different currencies. For the time being merely a deposit of gold is contemplated. As is well known, these gold reserves are under no condition to serve as payment for foreign securities required in reparation payments, but only to furnish a temporary working capital in foreign countries.

The March 31 statement of the Reichsbank for the first time segregates the gold in its vaults from the gold deposited in foreign banks (viz, the Bank of England), 980,733,000 and 16,144,000 marks, respectively. On April 22 these two items stood as follows: Gold in vault, 958,567,000 marks; and gold on deposit with the Bank of England, 41,301,000 marks.

#### NEW NOTE OF ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION TO GERMANY REGARDING PLANS FOR MEETING DEFICITS, &c.

A communication was sent to the German Government on the 14th inst. by the Allied Reparations Commission in which, according to copyright advices from Paris June 15 to the New York "Times," emphasis is laid on the Commission's wishes with regard to a forced loan within Germany, the covering of the deficit of the public service's budgets and the autonomy of the Reichsbank. We quote the following from the "Times" account:

With regard to the first of these points the note reads: "The Commission understands that all arrangements will be made in due time for receipts collected in this respect before Jan. 1 1923 to reach the minimum figure of 40,000,000,000 marks."

On the second point the Commission asks for details as to the ways and means with which the Government proposes to meet the deficit on extraordinary expenditure on the railroads of nearly 17,000,000,000 and on the postal service of 2,500,000,000.

With regard to autonomy of the Reichsbank the Commission points out that while the law of May 25 withdraws from the Government the right of direct intervention in the conduct of the operations of the Bank, the personnel of the Bank must also have full independence and that appointments and salaries should be left to the decision of the shareholders. While not demanding that a new law be framed to provide for this further liberty of bank directors and employees the Commission emphasizes strongly that it expects to see the law applied in accordance with its wishes.

The note then continues:

"The independence of the Reichsbank, however, even when made complete in the manner above indicated, will only be of practical utility for the purpose of safeguarding German currency and credit if it can be effectively used to secure that loans by the Reichsbank to the Government are made only in accordance with sound banking principles. So long as the Reichsbank is permitted to issue notes against Treasury bills an effective exercise of its autonomy in this connection can scarcely be looked for.

"The Commission recognizes that any limitation of fiduciary circulation must be preceded by the covering of public expenditure by real receipts from taxation or internal loans, without recourse to the issue of Treasury bills discounted directly or indirectly by the Reichsbank, and that it would be premature at the present moment to attempt to re-establish purely and simply limitation of note issue without first having put the State finances in order.

"But the Commission is of the opinion that the German Government should forthwith take in hand the preparation of measures which will have to be introduced at a later stage to re-establish reasonable limitations of the right of issue of the bank, and that it should set itself resolutely to the task of applying them progressively as soon and as quickly as circumstances permit.

"Failing such action there is great danger that the sacrifices which the German people are being called upon to make to check expansion of the floating debt will fall to realize the end in view."

As will be seen, the Commission makes no direct suggestion of a royal road for the German Government out of the vicious circle in which it finds itself. To end money inflation, the budget must be balanced—but to balance the budget, inflation must be ended. That is a matter for Germany, and with an eye to how Berlin is proposing to meet the situation the French see nothing else than preparation for another demand for a bigger, far more extended moratorium.

#### VIENNA BOURSE TEMPORARILY CLOSED—PROPOSED NEW BANK OF ISSUE.

The closing of the Vienna Bourse was announced on the 13th inst. in a press cablegram, which said:

The Bourse was compelled to close to-day owing to the utter demoralization of exchange. Dollars and sterling rose to unprecedented high rates on Monday's trading. The krone was quoted at 21,000 to the dollar and at 97,000 to the pound.

On the 15th inst. the Associated Press in a Vienna cablegram said:

While still panicky, the Austrian financial situation has been somewhat steadied by an official announcement that eight of the largest banks in the country have agreed in principle to subscribe for a gold basis bank of issue. This, together with the news that the French Senate has voted Austria a loan of 55,000,000 francs, has served to harden exchange, the krone recovering to around 18,000 to the dollar.

On the same date the New York "Evening Post" reported the following special Vienna advices:

With the dollar quoted at 22,000 kronen, Vienna has reached the verge of collapse. After Monday's panic the Stock Exchange was closed, and to-day panic had overtaken the population. Everybody is trying to get rid of kronen. The shops were open for only a few hours to prevent a total clearing of their stocks as the panic-stricken customers want to convert all their money into goods.

In business circles there are wild rumors about the measures the Government is going to adopt, including a moratorium in all foreign payments and far-reaching restriction of exchange dealings.

A significant leader in the Government paper, the "Reichspost," advocated the confiscation of all foreign currencies in Vienna. The "Nieuwe Freie Presse," organ of big business, warns against this and advises the Government not to adopt measures which may convert the panic into a collapse.

Regarding the proposed new bank of issue, we quote the following, under date of June 14, from Vienna, published in the New York "Tribune" of the 14th inst.:

Under the pressure of an unparalleled advance of foreign currency over the crown, which has resulted practically in a panic, the Government has decided not to delay the foundation of the new issuing bank until the arrival of foreign credits, but to launch it at once with the assistance of a big Austrian bank, under the leadership of the Rothschilds.

The plan is to have Austrian banks furnish the necessary capital from their own foreign money and gold reserves with the aid of their foreign business friends.

No artificial interference with the paper crown is intended, and all forcible measures will be avoided. It is hoped that this decision will have a beneficial effect on general conditions in Austria, and enhance the opportunity of Austria obtaining a foreign loan.

#### FRENCH SENATE VOTES FIFTY-FIVE MILLION FRANCS TO AUSTRIA.

On June 13 an Associated Press cablegram from Paris stated:

The French Senate to-day voted an advance of 55,000,000 francs to Austria after a sharp debate in which some speakers severely criticized the Treaty of Versailles in respect to its mutilation of Austria.

Premier Poincare declared it was necessary to go to Austria's aid now in order to keep her from falling into the hands of Germany. He quoted from a report sent by the French Minister in Vienna and from a letter written by Baron Eiehoff, the Austrian Minister in Paris, showing that these diplomats agreed that anarchy or absorption by Germany threatened Austria if she were not immediately relieved.

#### DUTCH EAST INDIES BUDGET FOR 1922.

J. H. Muurling, in charge of the Netherland Indian Government Intelligence Office and Produce Exhibit, in this city, sends us the following advices under date of June 13:

The 1922 budget of the Dutch East Indies has been published in the Javasche Courant No. 33 of April 25 1922, as is customary every year.

This periodical is on file at the Intelligence Office of the Netherland Indian Government at New York. It contains also regularly statements regarding the amount of Treasury notes (1), and certificates (2), emergency currency notes (3) outstanding, the balance (4) with the Bank of Java, statistics of customs and railroad receipts, &c.

Advances from the Bank of Java may never exceed Gld. 6 million.

(1) Gld. 67,345,000

(2) Gld. 87,551,000

(3) Gld. 46,166,000

(4) Plus Gld. 24,888,000

per April 8 1922.

Customs receipts and excise duties collected during 1913, Gld. 39,260,000; 1919, Gld. 52,333,000; 1920, Gld., 83,583,000; 1921, Gld. 98,221,000.

#### BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN REPLY TO M. POINCARE NOTE REGARDING HAGUE CONFERENCE OPPOSES ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA.

The British Government, in replying to the communication addressed by M. Poincare of France to the Allies regarding the conditions incident to participation by the latter in The Hague Conference, maintains generally, it is stated, the attitude toward Russia adopted by the British delegation at Genoa. As we indicated in our issue of a week ago (page 2529), M. Poincare declared it to be "essential above all that the Russian Soviet Government should withdraw its reply of May 11, otherwise the negotiations are likely to risk either failure or the surrender of Europe." Regarding Great Britain's answer to the French note, a copyright cablegram from London June 11 to the New York "Times" says:

Attention is chiefly called to certain points in which the French memorandum appears to be unpractical or inconsistent with the Cannes resolution and with the conclusions reached at Genoa. The memorandum says the British Government is resolutely opposed to the suggestion made in the French memorandum that the Russian memorandum of May 11 should be withdrawn before The Hague commissions meet, as no question of calling for the withdrawal of this document was raised at Genoa. On the contrary, at the final plenary session all the delegations, including the French delegation, accepted the proposal for the appointment of commissions which will meet at The Hague.

To call for its withdrawal at the present stage would be to introduce a fresh condition not assented to or contemplated by the parties when the agreement for The Hague Conference was made at Genoa.

According to Associated Press advices from Paris June 11 the British reply strongly emphasizes the necessity of co-operation with the Russian delegates and declares that the French suggestion "that the non-Russian commission should elaborate a complete scheme of Russian reconstruction without reference to the Russian delegation, and should then present it as an ultimatum for Russia to take or leave, is to make a travesty of the purposes entrusted by the Genoa Conference to The Hague commission." In its further accounts of Great Britain's reply, the Associated Press stated:

If that had been the object of The Hague meeting, the reply adds, "it would have been more courteous as well as more practical not to invite the Russian commission there at all."

It is declared further that concentration and co-operation are absolutely necessary if practical results are desired, and the British Government, the reply says, is not prepared to adopt any other method. It disapproves the method proposed by the French Government not only because in its opinion this method is unpractical, but also because the Government regards it as inconsistent with another principle, to which the French Government attaches the greatest importance—avoidance of politics.

Contending that it is solely a matter for the Russian Government whether it makes restitution of private property or pays compensation, the reply says that His Majesty's Government would be repudiating British principle and British practice if it took any other view, and it thinks it hardly necessary

to prove that this principle and practice are common to the French and United States Governments and to civilized Governments in every continent, and to attempt to force upon Russia any other principle would be to demand what no sovereign State ever has been willing to concede. It entirely agrees, however, that compensation must be real, and not of the shadow.

The reply argues that to attempt to agree on a plan for present action toward Russia, as France proposes, would be quite impossible without presuming on the right to dictate to Russia on a thousand matters which are absolutely subject to her own control as a sovereign State.

"Russia is a sovereign State, whatever opinion the foreign powers may hold of the character of her Government," continues the reply. "To endeavor to assume the contrary is not merely a waste of time; it is a denial in the single case of Russia of those very principles in which Europe wishes Russia to return, principles deeply rooted in European civilization, which govern the relations of all self-respecting States."

The British Government considers that the Cannes conditions should be the basis of the program at The Hague. Great Britain considers it necessary that Russia's war debts should be reduced in part.

The private interests that must be counted on to open credits to the Soviet, says the reply, will need guarantees, and Governments can aid them to secure these guarantees. There is no question of "capitulation" by Europe, the note continues, for the statesmen taking part in the attempt to restore Russia are quite capable of protecting their own interests.

The reply is a long document, generally maintaining the attitude adopted by the British delegation at Genoa. It points out that the British delegates will not be plenipotentiaries and that any settlement must be referred to the Government.

In outlining the proposed business of the commissions, the reply says that protraction of present conditions will lead to a struggle between concession hunters of all nations for titles in Russia, which, without substantially assisting Russia's recovery, will bring about a grave controversy between the Governments to which the concession hunters belong. Therefore, a settlement of the problems is all the more necessary because "there are no means open to the Governments of controlling a movement of this kind, however much they may disapprove of it and dislike its influence upon their relations with friendly powers."

In view of the British contention that the preliminary conference at The Hague shall only be routine preparation, the French Government may abandon its plan to have M. Benoist, the French Minister at The Hague, represent France, and may follow the British example of sending only experts who will act throughout all the sessions.

The British reply was delivered at the French Foreign Office at Paris on June 11 by the British Ambassador.

#### M. POINCARÉ OF FRANCE IN NEW NOTE REGARDING PARTICIPATION IN HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Following the receipt of Great Britain's reply to the communication of Premier Poincaré of France relative to The Hague Conference, the latter dispatched an answer to the British Government on June 12. In this M. Poincaré says:

The French Government is glad to know that the British Government shares its view that The Hague Conference will be one of experts, not authorized to take decisions without referring them to their respective Governments, and not plenipotentiaries, but other Powers have interpreted the minutes of the Genoa meeting of May 14 otherwise and have decided to send plenipotentiaries to The Hague.

The initial communication of M. Poincaré to the Allies regarding The Hague Conference in which the stand of France as to Russia was set out at length was given in our issue of Saturday last (June 10), page 2529, and elsewhere to-day we are giving Great Britain's reply thereto. Regarding the rejoinder of M. Poincaré, the Associated Press cablegrams from Paris have the following to say on the 12th inst.:

Premier Poincaré's reply to the British Government relative to The Hague Conference was delivered to the British Embassy this evening and was communicated also to all the Powers invited to The Hague Conference, excepting Russia.

It recalls that the French Government's note to London on June 1 was an attempt to dissipate misunderstandings which remained in the minds of a majority of the delegates attending the Genoa Conference owing to the involved discussions there and to equivocal minutes of the meetings at Genoa.

The French note of June 1 also was for the purpose of enabling the proposed Hague Conference to work along clear and precise methods in conformity with the Cannes resolutions, "too often forgotten at Genoa."

Inasmuch as the difficulty the British Government experienced in replying promptly to the French note was not caused by the strength of its argument, the new note continues, it would have been desirable for the British Government to give some proofs of the confusion in thoughts and ignorance of the subject to which the British note refers as being evident in the French note of June 1.

"The French Government is glad to know that the British Government shares its view that The Hague Conference will be one of experts, not authorized to take decisions without referring them to their respective Governments, and not plenipotentiaries," says the reply, "but other Powers have interpreted the minutes of the Genoa meeting of May 14 otherwise and have decided to send plenipotentiaries to The Hague."

The note regrets the British interpretation that the meeting of experts on June 15 is simply to settle the rules of debate, and not to discuss the fundamental principles of law and fact. Such procedure implied that a general agreement would soon be reached between the Allied experts upon proposals of a practical nature to the present Soviet, but unfortunately, such an accord did not exist.

"The discussions at Genoa," the note declares, "have shown fundamental divergencies to exist between the Allies on many important points. It is not reasonable to appear before the Soviet delegates without a concerted plan. They have shown at Genoa how well they improved every opportunity to profit by the slightest difference between the Allies. Several other Powers understand that there should be a preliminary agreement between the Allies before meeting the Russians."

"The French suggestion that the memorandum of May 11 should be withdrawn previous to the meeting of the experts would have had the merit of avoiding all ambiguity, but if it is declared that this document is annulled by the minutes of the plenary session of the Genoa Conference, that it will be ignored by The Hague experts and that if the Russians invoke it it will not be countenanced, it is evident that in fact such a procedure is indirectly equivalent to withdrawal of the memorandum."

"The French Government, as well as the British, considers that a case arising in The Hague Conference must be absolutely governed by the Cannes reso-

lutions, because in documents successively introduced at Genoa by the Soviets they deliberately departed in letter and spirit from these resolutions to which the French Government insists upon the necessity of adhering.

"Concerning private property, the French Government recognizes the right of requisition, which it has itself made use of, but subject to just indemnity, which the Soviet Government in its present situation is not capable of assuring except in a few limited cases. Such compensation offered under these circumstances would be illusory for the interested parties or ruinous to Russia."

"Therefore, to avoid settling upon an arrangement which would be an imposition, redistribution must be the rule, compensation the exception. The plan proposed by the French memorandum is the only one which both guarantees the interests of the proprietors and Russia, and, if placed before them unanimously by the Allies, the Soviets will accept it."

"The British Government is not ignorant that such an agreement could not be reached at Genoa on this point, not only with the Russians, but also among the other delegations. Notwithstanding these differences, Italy has succeeded in insuring in the treaty which she has just concluded with the Soviets that concessions granted her subjects cannot be in the future appropriated from them."

"The Soviets have thus renounced their doctrines and internal legislation in Italy's favor. It is, therefore, all the more probable that they would recognize the rights of the citizens of all other nations if they united to defend them."

"There should be no mistake about the manner in which France understands the formation of the plan for the restoration of Russia. France, as much as any other power in Europe, desires the restoration of Russia and her reappearance into the concert of Europe. That is why the French Government deplored the hasty and incomplete work at Genoa and the vague plans for reconstruction which offered no positive program to the Russian delegates."

"Of course, the attitude of Russia did not permit the question to be studied with her; but has it been studied seriously without her? The study should be taken up again, consulting, where necessary, the Russian experts, as the French memorandum proposes, but, above all, by proceeding with the consent of the Soviet Government to investigations on the spot."

"It is difficult to ascertain the exact situation of Russia merely by listening to the affirmations of the Soviet delegates. The restoration of Russia is only possible with the good-will of the Russian Government, whatever it may be. Can it be pretended that the Russian delegation at Genoa has done anything to facilitate such an enterprise? It would be a misunderstanding, a travesty of the intentions of the French Government, to pretend that it thought of proposing a ready-made plan of restoration under the form of an ultimatum."

"Should The Hague meeting take place, the French Government desires to keep strictly to the study of practical means for settling the questions of debts, private property and credits, to the exclusion of all political discussions, but persists in recommending a preliminary examination without the Russians of the proposals to be presented by common accord."

"Regarding the Russian debt, the French Government can only refer to its memorandum of June 1. It is impossible to accept at the present time any reduction in the war claims on Russia. The French Government is ready to grant Russia facilities for payment, made necessary by the economic and financial situation of that country, but present circumstances do not lend themselves to abandonment by the French Government of any part of its claims."

"Regarding pre-war loans, the French Government absolutely insists that the right of holders of pre-war Russian bonds be recognized and respected and that effective guarantees be furnished by the Soviets."

"Concerning private property, France can only maintain the principles set forth in its memorandum of June 1, referred to above."

"As to credits, it seems to the French Government, as to the British, that Russia will only find them if it offers conditions which will satisfy lenders. The French Government has indicated some of these conditions. Preliminary and thorough study of this question would not be without its uses by reason of the immense needs of Russia, its ruinous state, and also in view of the demands formulated by the prospective lenders toward other certain countries whose prosperity and economic future could not be doubted."

"The British Government seems to suggest that if the three questions which must be submitted to The Hague experts do not receive a satisfactory solution, Russia will be delivered over to 'concession hunters,' that is to say, practically to pillage, and that foreign Governments will have no means of stopping such a movement."

"If the British Government by that means that lawful holders of concessions must be dispossessed and replaced by others, such spoliation would arouse the unanimous reprobation of the civilized nations and would make resumption of normal relations with Russia impossible. It would inevitably lead to reprisals against the citizens of States which would not have forbidden or would have encouraged their citizens to engage in such criminal speculations."

"In order to avoid such deplorable consequences, the nations which may send experts to The Hague should obviously agree on certain guiding principles; otherwise it is to be feared that the approaching meeting will have no better results than the Genoa Conference."

#### AGREEMENT ON MEXICAN DEBT ADJUSTMENT SIGNED.

The signing of "a comprehensive agreement covering the matter of the Mexican Government's external debt," was announced yesterday (June 16) by Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co. The agreement, signed by Adolfo de la Huerta, Finance Minister of Mexico, and the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, (the American group of which is under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lamont) follows conferences which were begun in this city on June 2, and participated in by representatives of English, Dutch, French, Swiss, Belgium and German banking interests. The settlement arrived at yesterday is subject to the approval of President Obregon of Mexico. Its details were announced as follows by Mr. Lamont:

Finance Minister de la Huerta and the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico yesterday afternoon signed a comprehensive agreement covering the matter of the Mexican Government's external debt. The settlement arrived at is, as stated earlier in the week by the Mexican Minister, subject to the approval of President Obregon.

As a preliminary the agreement recites the determination of the Mexican Government to fulfill its obligations to the full extent of its capacity, and states that the International Committee, recognizing the difficulties of the situation caused by the revolution and desiring to co-operate with the Government in promoting the full economic restoration of Mexico as

rapidly as possible, will recommend that the bondholders make substantial adjustments of their rights.

The more important points covered in the agreement relate to the handling of current interest, arrears of interest and the railways. The plan of adjustment relates to all external Mexican Government debt, direct or guaranteed, the National Railways debt and certain so-called internal Government debt largely held outside Mexico; the total face value of the securities covered being over \$500,000,000 gold, on which the interest in arrears amounts to approximately \$200,000,000.

As to current interest, cash payments, in varying proportions among the different bond issues, are to be begun after Jan. 2 1923, out of a special fund as provided for in the agreement; the schedule of disbursements in general to be based on the relative values and priorities of the different issues of bonds. For such part of current interest as is not met in cash, scrip will be issued and redeemed in due course, certain funds being made available for this purpose.

The special fund for current interest, etc., will be increased each year until Jan. 1 1928, when full service of the debt will be resumed. The oil export taxes and a surcharge on railway gross receipts will be paid into this special fund.

As to back interest, all cash payments are to be waived. The matter will be arranged by the deposit of overdue coupons with a trustee. Against these coupons receipts will be issued, to be amortized without interest over a period of time. This arrangement is, in effect, equivalent to cancellation of a part of the back interest.

As to the railways, they are to be operated by private management as before the Revolution. The Government will assume by endorsement all railway debt not previously guaranteed. The rights of foreclosure hitherto held by the bonds, will be suspended so long as the plan is being carried out, thereby protecting both the stock ownership of the Mexican Government and other shareholders, as well as the ultimate rights of the bondholders.

In general, in order to give time for full resumption of all cash obligations, all classes of bondholders are to agree to temporary suspension of sinking fund rights, etc., during a five-year period, after which all contract clauses will again become effective. Full details of the plan will be submitted to the bondholders by the committee as soon as possible and deposits will be invited by the banking houses and institutions hitherto identified with Mexican Government financing.

In commenting upon the settlement Mr. Lamont said that the best of feeling had prevailed throughout the negotiations and that Mr. de la Huerta had handled the situation in a broad and statesmanlike spirit. Mr. Lamont added that the harmony among the foreign and American members of the International Committee was complete. While the Conferences were begun two weeks ago, it was not until this week that any official announcement had been made regarding the deliberations, supplementary to the initial statement of the 2nd inst., (regarding the preliminary discussions) which we published June 3 page 2416. Two official declarations indicating that a settlement was about to be reached, came on the 13th inst.; one of these, issued by the Finance Agency of the Government of Mexico, at 120 Broadway, this city, said:

The conference between the International Committee of Bankers and the Mexican Secretary of Finance have practically reached their final stage. At the present moment there is being drawn up the draft of the agreement which covers all points discussed and settled up to the present. When this is completed the draft of the agreement will be discussed and if no new difficulties come up, the agreements reached with the representatives of the credits of Mexico, presided over by Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, may be considered as definite. The agreements arrived at will, naturally, be subject to the ratification of President Obregon.

The other, issued by Mr. Lamont in behalf of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico, was as follows:

Conferences carried on for the past week between Finance Minister de la Huerta and the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico have now reached a point where the Finance Minister and the committee have decided to reduce to writing the points that have been discussed. There are, however, certain important matters to be arranged and examination of these will be made in conference between the Minister and the committee to-day or to-morrow.

No further statements were forthcoming until that of yesterday announcing the successful conclusion of the conferences.

#### NEW CABINET FOR CUBA.—BUDGET REDUCED FROM \$127,000,000 TO \$54,000,000.

Hannibal J. de Mesa, Cuban Commercial Delegate to Europe, who sails to-day on the steamship *Majestic*, to resume his duties in Paris, gave an important interview last evening in this city. He said that the Cuban House was in session continuously from 1:15 o'clock Thursday afternoon to 6:15 Friday morning. The chief subject for consideration was the budget for the coming fiscal year. It was finally fixed at \$54,000,000, against \$127,000,000 for the fiscal period just closing.

Senor de Mesa explained that the Washington Government had refused to sanction a loan to Cuba until the budget was brought down to a figure which the Government of that country could meet. According to his information, the new budget meets with the approval of General Crowder and the State Department at Washington. He understands that negotiations on the part of New York bankers for a substantial loan, perhaps \$50,000,000, will be resumed at once. It was reported in the financial district last evening that the matter had been taken up already by a prominent international banking firm.

Senor de Mesa announced that the new Cuban Cabinet is made up as follows:

Secretary of State, Carlos S. Cespedes, now acting Cuban Minister at Washington.

Secretary of the Treasury, Aurelio Portuando, member of the Cuban mission this year to arrange a loan.

Secretary of War, Brig.-Gen. Armando Montes.

Secretary of Governments, Ricardo Llanis, formerly Attorney-General.

Secretary of Public Works, Castillo Duany, a West Point graduate.

Secretary of Public Instruction, Francisco Zayas, a brother of the President.

Secretary of Sanitation, Dr. A. Agramonte.

This Cabinet, if not displaced, will be entitled to serve the three remaining years of President Zayas's term.

Senor de Mesa said that agricultural and business conditions in Cuba are improving. The stock of sugar is only 1,250,000 tons, against 2,250,000 tons a year ago. He predicted that by Jan. 1 1923 there would be no surplus of sugar on the island.

#### OFFERING OF \$25,000,000 JUGOSLAVIA BONDS.

Following the announcement by Blair & Co., Inc., that negotiations had been concluded for the public issue of \$25,000,000 40-Year 8% Secured External Gold loan of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugoslavia) the bonds were offered for public subscription on June 15 at 95½ and interest to yield about 8.40%. The national syndicate offering the bonds includes Blair & Co., Inc., Chase Securities Corp., Redmond & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Cassatt & Co., West & Co., and the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland. The bonds are part of an issue of \$100,000,000, of which this is the first installment.

In announcing the offering of the bonds on Thursday of this week, an official statement said:

This is the initial financing to be done by the present Kingdom in the form of an external loan. The new State, which has a population of about 13,000,000 represents former Serbia, Montenegro, and parts of the old Austrian Empire. The previous external loans of the former Serbia have had an excellent record. The interest and sinking fund payments on the pre-war external debts of old Serbia, which were largely placed in France, have been fully and punctually paid during and since the war.

The objects of the loan are principally to rehabilitate the railroad systems of the country, including the construction of a new line from Belgrade to the Adriatic. The proceeds of \$5,000,000 bonds are to be applied to the general needs of the Kingdom.

The bonds are to be the direct obligation of the Kingdom and are to be further secured by a direct charge against some of the principal sources of Government revenues. They are to be secured by a first charge upon the gross receipts of all the State railroads and by a first charge, subject to certain deductions for the benefit of the pre-war external debt, upon the customs receipts and the net receipts of various Government monopolies, including tobacco, kerosene, salt, stamp duties, etc. The revenues available for this new loan for 1921 figured at the average rate of exchange for the year were about \$26,000,000, or 13 times the annual interest charges on the new loan.

The bonds will be dated May 1 1922 and will become due May 1 1962. They will be in coupon form in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. They will be redeemable as a whole on and after May 1 1937 at 110 and accrued interest, less ½% for each twelve months elapsed thereafter to 101 on May 1 1955 and thereafter at 100 and accrued interest. A cumulative sinking fund to retire entire issue by maturity commencing May 1 1932 is to be applied to the purchase of the bonds up to par and accrued interest until 1942 and thereafter to retire bonds annually by purchase up to par and accrued interest or by drawings at par and accrued interest. Interest is payable May 1 and Nov. 1 and principal, interest and redemption premium payable in U. S. gold coin, free of all taxes imposed by the kingdom or any taxing authority therein, at the office of Blair & Co., fiscal agents of the loan in the United States. A letter to Blair & Co., Inc., from the Minister of Finance of the Kingdom, Kosta Koumanoudi, indicates the purpose of the loan as follows:

Of the \$100,000,000 authorized, \$30,000,000 are reserved for the general needs of the kingdom and \$70,000,000 for construction of a railroad from Belgrade to the Adriatic and of a terminal port on that coast.

Of the present issue of \$25,000,000, proceeds of \$10,000,000 are for railroad rehabilitation and Government buildings, of \$5,000,000 for the general needs of the kingdom and of \$10,000,000 for commencing the railroad and port construction.

As to the security, the same advises state:

The bonds will be a direct obligation of the kingdom which grants as special security for the service of the authorized loan:

(1) A first charge upon all of the net receipts of the State monopolies (tobacco, cigarette papers, kerosene, salt, stamp duties and matches) and customs of the kingdom, subject, as to the receipts serving as security for the debt of the pre-war Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, to the service of such debt. The Autonomous Administration of Monopolies is to pay in monthly installments the sums necessary for the annual interest and amortization of the bonds directly to the fiscal agents of the loan in New York; and

(2) A first charge upon the total gross receipts of all the State railroads of the kingdom in existence, which the Government declares are free from any mortgage, encumbrance or charge whatsoever, as well as of the railroad from Belgrade to the Adriatic Sea and its terminal port, to be constructed.

The revenues from the above security are:



	1920. Dinars.	1921. Dinars.	1922.x Dinars.
Gross receipts of Govt. railroads.	348,000,000	769,000,000	800,000,000
*Net revenues of Board of Administration of Monopolies, after paying prior charges from old Serbia.	372,000,000	718,000,000	1,569,000,000
Totals.	720,000,000	1,487,000,000	2,369,000,000
Equivalent at average rate of exchange for each year to.	\$18,000,000	\$26,000,000	\$33,885,000

\* These prior charges amount to 45,000,000 French francs per annum, equivalent to \$4,100,000 at present rate of exchange. There is also a charge of approximately £14,220 annually representing the service of the pre-war debt of Montenegro above mentioned.

x Figures for 1922 are estimated. The above revenue for 1921 covers approximately 13 times the annual interest on the present issue.

Interest and sinking fund payments on the pre-war external debts of Serbia have been fully and punctually paid during and since the war.

We also take therefrom the following:

*Revenue and Expenditure.*

Recent budgets reflect the post-war conditions, from which the country is rapidly recovering. For 1921 revenue was returned at Drs. 4,236,900,000, expenditure at Drs. 4,852,400,000, showing a deficit of only Drs. 615,500,000 (or \$8,793,000 at current rate of exchange). This deficit was covered by advances from the national bank. The note issues, however, were kept at a low figure, being about Drs. 320 (\$4.57) per capitum.

For 1922 estimates of revenue and expenditure balance at Drs. 6,257,500,000 (\$89,393,000).

It should be noted that, contrary to the practice in many other countries, costs of reconstruction and similar reproductive outlays are included in the general budget.

As administration in the newly liberated provinces becomes continually more efficient, future budgetary showings should be increasingly favorable. The primary causes of increased expenditure have been these costs of reconstruction and that of administering the Government. Drastic measures of economy are being enforced, especially in the reduction of Government employees.

The debt and its dollar equivalent may be tabulated as follows:

*External Debt.*

(Conversion of currency made at \$1, Francs 11.1, Dinars 70, Austrian Kronen 7,000, Pounds Sterling 0.2222.)

	Amount	Equivalent in Dollars.
(a) Pre-War Debt—		
Serbia	Fr. 865,668,500	\$77,988,200
	(£) 237,000	1,066,500
Montenegro	Fr. 7,500,000	675,000
	(Kr. (A) 3,500,000	500
		\$79,730,800
(b) Post-War Debt—		
To Great Britain and France	Fr. 150,000,000	13,510,000
U. S. Government	\$40,000,000	40,000,000
		53,510,000
Total		\$133,240,800

(or about \$10 per capitum for 13,000,000 inhabitants.) Interest and sinking fund payments on the pre-war debts of Serbia have been fully and punctually paid during and since the war.

*Internal Debt.*

The internal funded debt of the Kingdom together with advances by the national bank, aggregate approximately 5,011,700,000 dinars, which if converted at present rate of exchange amounts approximately to \$71,600,000 or less than \$6 per capita.

There is also a proportion (not yet allocated) of the debt of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire to be borne by the Kingdom. In addition, advances during the war were made to Serbia (a) by Great Britain and France to the amount of Frs. 936,000,000, together with war materials the value of which is not yet determined, and (b) by the United States Government to the amount of \$12,000,000. Against these figures should be set the portion of the German indemnity allotted to the Kingdom, amounting to 5% of the total indemnity to be paid by Germany and 10% of the total indemnity to be paid by Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

A reference to the forthcoming offering appeared in our issue of May 13, page 2069.

**OFFERING OF 10,000,000 PESOS REPUBLIC OF CHILE BONDS.**

Kelley, Drayton & Co. of this city offered on June 15 10,000,000 pesos Republic of Chile interior debt of the State, 8% sinking fund bonds issued in 1922. The bonds, in coupon form, in denomination of 1,000 pesos, are free from all Chilean taxes under Law 3117. Interest is payable March 31 and September 30, and principal and interest are payable in Chilean paper currency at Santiago, Chile. The prospectus states:

Security: In accordance with Law 2953 of December 9 1914, and laws subsequently passed by the Chilean Congress for the construction of irrigation works, the issue of these bonds has been authorized as a direct unqualified obligation of the Chilean Government.

These bonds may be bought by Chilean Banks and deposited in the Government Treasury against the issue of currency.

Sinking Fund: Redemption of the bonds to be effected by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1% per annum, operating by semi-annual purchase at par. It is calculated that the entire issue will be retired in about 28 years.

The Government also has the right to retire bonds as a whole.

Possibilities of Profit: The unit of currency actually in use in Chile is the paper peso. The average value of this peso, in which currency the par value of these bonds is expressed, was about 25 cents in United States money during the period from 1900 to 1920, inclusive. The present low rate of exchange on Chile affords a favorable opportunity for profitable investment in these bonds. With exchange at present prices they yield a direct income of over 7%, which should increase to over 14% as ex-

change approaches 25 cents. In addition, there is a probable increase of over 80% in the principal value of the bonds as exchange returns to that figure.

**FOUR JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS FOR PACIFIC COAST.**

A comprehensive movement to promote the agricultural development of the Pacific States got under way on May 30 when a group of nine of the largest banks in four larger cities of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District, with combined resources close to \$600,000,000 perfected plans for the formation of four joint stock land banks, with an initial lending capacity of \$16,500,000, to serve the farmers of California, Arizona, Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Utah. Banks in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Salt Lake City are affiliated in the move to create what is termed the "big new reservoir of farm credits." The plan was announced by John S. Drum, President of the Mercantile Trust Co., the San Francisco bank in the group. One of the four joint stock land banks, with a capital of \$250,000, a paid-in surplus of \$25,000 and the ability at the start to lend \$4,125,000 to the farmers of California and Oregon, will be established in San Francisco. Headquarters of the other three banks will be in Los Angeles, Portland and Salt Lake City. The joint stock land banks will be part of the Federal Farm Loan System, and will operate under charters issued by the Federal Farm Loan Board. It is expected they will be in operation within 30 days. It is planned to increase the capital stock of the chain of banks, and therefore their lending powers, from time to time as the need arises. In announcing the formation of the new plan for farm credits, Mr. Drum said:

The co-operative organization of these four joint stock land banks in each of which nine of the larger banks of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District are interested as stockholders, arises out of our conviction that economically the Pacific States are a unit. Fundamentally they have the same problems, and they will work out the solutions by joint effort more quickly and more satisfactorily than by individual effort.

The Pacific States have identical interests. They are complementary to one another and can serve themselves best by co-operation rather than by purely competitive effort.

In the growth of the Pacific territory there naturally has been some differentiation in the economic and financial development of some of the States. As a result, some States have more people and have accumulated a greater surplus of money than others, but fundamentally there are no State lines; the growth of one part of the territory that lies west of the Rockies is the growth of all of it.

Operation of this chain of banks will permit the most liquid possible use of the money and credit available in the whole district for the development of all parts of it. At the base of the development of the Pacific States lies the land—agriculture. It is to serve agriculture that this group of banks representing the financial centres of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District have united in the co-operative organization of a system of joint stock land banks. We feel the public interest will be served best by this union of strength of larger banks in various parts of the Pacific States rather than by the formation of separate joint stock land banks with separate management and no unified policy.

With this idea before us we have decided to organize four joint stock land banks as follows:

The Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of San Francisco, which will serve the States of California and Oregon.

The Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of Los Angeles, which will serve the States of California and Arizona.

The Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of Portland, which will serve the States of Oregon and Washington.

The Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank of Salt Lake City, which will serve the States of Utah and Idaho.

It is believed that the agricultural requirements of Nevada can be cared for by existing banking facilities.

Each joint stock land bank will be capitalized at first at \$250,000, with a paid-in surplus of \$25,000. This will give each bank a lending capacity of \$4,125,000, 15 times its capital and surplus. The four joint stock land banks together will have a capital and surplus of \$1,100,000, and a joint lending capacity of \$16,500,000.

The nine banks affiliated in the group are the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco, the First National Bank, the Security Trust & Savings Bank, and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles; the First National Bank, of Portland, and the National Copper Bank, the Utah State National Bank, the Deseret National Bank and Walker Brothers, Bankers, of Salt Lake City.

The subscribers to the group of joint stock land banks are John S. Drum, John D. McKee, Paul A. Sinsheimer, Milton H. Esberg, F. G. Drum, C. O. G. Miller and Parker S. Maddux, of San Francisco; Joseph F. Sartori, M. S. Hellman, Charles H. Toll, H. M. Robinson, Charles F. Stern and Motley H. Flint, of Los Angeles; C. F. Adams, W. B. Ayer, Henry L. Corbett, Edward H. Geary, Rogers MacVeagh, A. L. Mills, Joseph Simon, Joseph N. Teal, W. L. Thompson and E. A. Wyld, of Portland; Heber J. Grant, Anthony W. Ivins, L. H. Farnsworth, E. O. Howard, John C. Cutler, W. W. Armstrong and Edgar S. Hills, of Salt Lake City. Under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act, each of the joint stock land banks may lend to farmers up to 50% of the appraised value of their land, and up to 20% of the appraised value of the

improvements or for other purposes. Appraisers representing the Federal Farm Loan Board determine the lending values. Farmers may borrow to pay off existing loans, or as part of the purchase price of the land, for improvements or for other purposes. Loans are repayable on the amortization plan. Annual installments cover interest and part of the principal, so as to wipe out the whole loan in not less than five nor more than forty years. The joint stock land banks deposit the farm land mortgages securing their loans with the Federal Farm Loan Board, and then are permitted to issue bonds up to the full value of the mortgages, but not in excess of 15 times the capital and surplus of the joint stock land banks. These bonds bear interest at a rate not in excess of 5%, and farm mortgages bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6%. Bonds issued by joint stock land banks have been held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be "instrumentalities of the Government." Both principal and interest are exempt from Federal, State and municipal taxation.

#### ORGANIZATION OF FIRST JOINT STOCK LAND BANK OF DAYTON, OHIO.

The First Joint Stock Land Bank of Dayton, Ohio, has been organized by interests in the City National Bank and the City Trust & Savings Bank of that city. The newly formed land bank expects to begin business about September 1. It has a capital of \$250,000 and its territory will embrace Ohio and Indiana.

#### PRESIDENT HARDING SIGNS BILL EXTENDING FOR ONE YEAR POWERS OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

On June 10 President Harding signed the bill extending for one year the powers of the War Finance Corporation. On May 1, as we indicated in these columns May 6, page 1956, the Senate passed the bill extending for one year from July 1 next—or until July 1 1923—the life of the Corporation. On June 3 the House passed the bill in amended form. In indicating the change made by the House, Senator Smoot on the 5th inst. stated:

Under the Act of Aug. 24 1921:

The power of the Corporation to issue notes or bonds may be exercised at any time prior to Jan. 1 1925, but no notes or bonds shall mature later than July 1 1925.

The House has changed that to June 30 1926, extending the power of the Commission for one year.

The motion by Senator Smoot that the Senate accept the House amendment was agreed to by the Senate on June 5, and, as stated above, the President approved the bill June 10.

#### NOMINATION OF FRED STAREK AS DIRECTOR OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate on June 12 confirmed the nomination of Fred Starek, of the District of Columbia, to be a director of the War Finance Corporation succeeding Angus W. McLean, who, as we have previously indicated, (May 13, page 2075 and June 3, page 2419) resigned to become President of the Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank of Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Starek's nomination was confirmed on the same date that it was sent to the Senate, the 12th inst.

#### ADVANCES APPROVED BY WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

The War Finance Corporation announced on June 12 that from June 5 to June 10 1922, inclusive, it approved 42 advances, aggregating \$1,008,000, for agricultural and livestock purposes, as follows:

\$145,000 in Arizona.	\$133,000 in North Carolina.
26,000 in California on livestock	38,000 in North Dakota.
in Arizona and California.	30,000 in Oklahoma.
81,000 in Colorado.	174,000 in South Carolina.
37,000 in Georgia.	17,000 in Texas.
41,000 in Idaho.	132,000 in Texas on livestock in
10,000 in Minnesota.	New Mexico and Texas.
14,000 in Montana.	70,000 in Wisconsin.
10,000 in Nebraska.	50,000 in Wyoming.

#### PIERRE JAY ON "FINANCING FOREIGN TRADE."

Under the caption "Financing Foreign Trade," Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, addressed the members of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at a luncheon in the National Republican Club, this city, on the 12th inst. Mr. Jay indicated the new facilities which have been developed in the last eight years for the financing of our foreign trade, stating that they "are not intended to provide credit where no basis of credit exists, but to enable existing credit to be utilized more fully, flexibly, surely and economically than heretofore." The new facilities were enumerated as follows by Mr. Jay:

1. Branches of American banks in foreign countries.

2. Foreign trade banks with head offices in the United States and branches abroad.

3. The right of American banks to accept and the development of a discount market.

4. The readiness of our issuing houses and banks and of our investors to absorb immense quantities of foreign securities, creating an immense purchasing power here for export purposes.

Mr. Jay asserted that "as far as the financing of our foreign trade through short self-liquidating brokers' credit goes, the potentialities are very great and only need a summons from you to resume their former activity." Explaining the significance of the revised regulations recently issued by the Federal Reserve Board relating to the kinds of acceptances which Federal Reserve banks may discount or purchase, Mr. Jay stated that "the revised regulation in no way changes the general principle that every transaction underlying an acceptance credit should in the usual course of business be self liquidating"; but, he added, "it makes it no longer necessary, when inconvenient or impracticable, for shipping documents to be furnished to the acceptor either at the time of the acceptance or subsequently." Reference was also made by Mr. Jay to the discussion as to whether or not there should be a stipulation or understanding that foreign borrowers should spend in the United States the proceeds of their loans floated here. "If," said Mr. Jay, "a restriction were imposed compelling the borrower himself to do the spending, the prospective borrower might well go elsewhere for his loan, to London, for example, where, as I have shown, they are lending freely to foreign countries. Thus, not only would X, our particular exporter or manufacturer lose his order, but all other American exporters and manufacturers would also lose the chance of making sales of their goods abroad, through the failure of the would-be borrower to create the intended purchasing power in this country." Mr. Jay's address in full follows:

You have asked me to-day to discuss financing our foreign trade, particularly our exports. I shall endeavor to discuss our facilities for this purpose, but wish to say that the question of our facilities is far from being the whole story. Credit facilities there are, in increasing volume, but there are also many nations and many individuals at home and abroad, who by unwise management or over-extension, or by reason of conditions they did not or could not foresee, have lost their own credit. The way for them just now is hard and in many cases lies in a reduction of their consumption or business to what their lessened credit permits. The exporter who does not receive cash must sell on credit; his own credit or that of his customer. If the foreign buyer can establish a credit here for the exporter to sell against, the exporter is happy; and in fact a large volume of our exports are financed that way, particularly since bankers' acceptances came into existence. But if the exporter must furnish the credit himself he either draws directly against his bank, by arrangement, or draws against his customers in foreign countries, and in order to realize promptly on the drafts, turns them over to his bank and by arrangement draws on the bank against them, selling the draft in the market.

But in both cases either the buyer or the seller must have the necessary capital and credit standing to justify banks in granting the credit. That is one of the eternal verities in exporting or doing any other kind of business on credit. The new facilities which have been developed in the last eight years for the financing of our foreign trade are not intended to provide credit where no basis of credit exists, but to enable existing credit to be utilized more fully, flexibly, surely and economically than heretofore.

What are these new facilities?

1. Branches of American banks in foreign countries.

2. Foreign trade banks with head offices in the United States and branches abroad.

3. The right of American banks to accept and the development of a discount market.

4. The readiness of our issuing houses and banks and of our investors to absorb immense quantities of foreign securities, creating an immense purchasing power here for export purposes.

I shall speak briefly of each of these facilities.

First. The establishment of the foreign trade banks with their many foreign branches, together with the foreign branches of our National banks and State institutions, give the United States a network of outposts encircling the globe, conversant with American credits. These provide a ready market at all times for dollar exchange, that is, drafts drawn on American banks, bankers and commercial houses.

Second and Third. The right given to American banks under the Federal Reserve Act to accept such drafts made it possible to create the dollar exchange which the foreign branches of our banks and foreign banks themselves buy; while the American discount market, developed under the steady support of the Federal Reserve banks, has given these outpost purchasers of drafts on American banks a certainty that they could always dispose of them in any amount at fairly steady rates.

Before I leave this subject I want to say something about the various parties to the discount market.

First. There are the importers and the exporters who want to draw their bills to finance their trade.

Second. There are the American banks and bankers with whom they or their customers arrange the credits against which these bills are drawn and accepted.

Third. There are the dealers or discount houses who buy these bills either before acceptance or just after acceptance, or at any time during their life, with a view to reselling them.

Fourth. There are the customers of the dealers or discount houses, consisting of banks, corporations, firms or individuals seeking to invest funds for short periods in paper of the highest safety and convertibility. We do not hear a great deal about these people and for that reason I should like to try to picture them to you because they are the life blood, the sine qua non, of

the discount market. You have often heard it said that the bank which accepts a draft does not lend its cash but lends its credit. That is, of course, the case, but the loan of credit would not do the importer or exporter much good unless someone were standing by, ready to convert this loan of credit into cash. And that is where the discount market renders its great service to our foreign trade; in presenting a short term investment, practically without risk, to a wide circle of people who have never before had the opportunity of availing of such an investment and are thus able at one and the same time both to advantage themselves and to place their funds directly at the disposal of the financing of our foreign trade, and, to some extent also, the domestic movement of goods.

Now, up to the point where the American discount house or dealer sells the accepted bill the number of parties in the cycle is relatively small. The acceptors of bills are not very numerous, and the discount houses and dealers are a very much smaller group; but the group which consists of the buyers of bills, both geographically and numerically, is a wide and constantly widening one; all, through the medium of this magnet, placing their spare funds directly at the disposition of the foreign or domestic movement of goods. We recently asked some of the discount houses to tell us instances of actual purchasers of these bills throughout the country, other than such obvious buyers as city and country banks, insurance companies and other financial organizations. They gave us the following list:

Salt, iron and petroleum companies in California.  
A creamery and a telephone company in Colorado.  
A hospital and various manufacturing plants in Connecticut.  
Cotton mills in Georgia.  
Many concerns in Illinois, ranging from publishing houses to manufacturers of screen doors.  
A lumber mill in Indiana.  
Elevators and milling companies in Kansas.  
Manufacturing concerns and municipal finance boards in Maine.  
An athletic club in Maryland.  
A linseed company in Minnesota.  
Coke and chemical concerns in Missouri.  
Butchers, laundrymen, and a boys' club in New York.  
A varied range of buyers from steel companies to sanitariums in North Carolina.

A brewery and a coal miners' mutual association in Pennsylvania.  
A Utah candy company.  
Texas cotton companies.  
A feed store in West Virginia.  
A dairy farm in Wisconsin.

Also, scattered throughout the country, trustees of Protestant churches, Bishops of Roman Catholic dioceses, the Salvation Army, colleges, large and small, lodges of Elks and other fraternal and welfare organizations.

Also, besides the very large purchases of bills by foreign Governments and by foreign banks having branches here, many foreign banks in cities as widely separated as Constantinople and Tokio have been purchasers, as well as many individuals in England, Switzerland, Holland and other foreign countries.

This list is a remarkable indication of the way we have taken to this new form of short time investment and of the breadth of interest which has been awakened in our new discount market.

I have not yet mentioned the Federal Reserve banks in connection with the discount market, because, though they have had a great deal to do with the development of the discount market, and though the market would not exist without them, their proper place is behind the discount market, not in front of it. For they are banks of rediscount, not of original discount, and the wider is the demand for bills by the discount market, the less is the need for the Federal Reserve banks to absorb bills either as outright purchases or by way of temporary purchases from dealers and discount houses. But you will readily understand that the knowledge that the Federal Reserve banks stand ready at all times to purchase such volume of bills as the market will not absorb is the very keystone of the whole structure upon which banks accept, dealers distribute, and thousands of individuals and corporations buy our American bills.

But just as banks cannot create credit instruments that people will want to buy unless they have the necessary standing and resources, so in turn exporters or importers cannot command credit from banks whether in the form of a loan of the bank's cash or of its credit unless they have the necessary resources and standing. In the new form of acceptance credit there is nothing which will give credit where no basis for credit exists. In fact, banks are even more careful in lending their credit than in lending their cash. Accepted bills, however, do put the highest and most liquid form of credit in such shape that through this new medium, as we have seen, persons, firms and corporations remote from the movements of trade may safely and with advantage to themselves put their surplus funds to work directly in the foreign and domestic movement of goods.

Before I leave this particular phase of the existing facilities for financing our foreign trade I want to explain the significance of the revised regulations recently issued by the Federal Reserve Board relating to the kinds of acceptances which Federal Reserve banks may discount or purchase and with which, therefore, acceptors generally comply. I understand that in some quarters the impression prevails that these new regulations are expected to bring a reservoir of new credit into the financing of our foreign trade. The purpose however, was merely to remove some of the restrictions which in the early days of the acceptance business the Federal Reserve Board felt it necessary to impose in the interest of the development of sound acceptance practice. The revised regulation in no way changes the general principle that every transaction underlying an acceptance credit should, in the usual course of business, be self liquidating. But it makes it no longer necessary, when inconvenient or impracticable, for shipping documents to be furnished to the acceptor either at the time of the acceptance or subsequently. It relies for sound practice on the experience of our banks and bankers during several years of extending acceptance credits and it puts the primary responsibility upon the Federal Reserve banks to satisfy themselves that the credits underlying such bills as they purchase are self liquidating. It will greatly facilitate our banks and bankers in granting acceptance credits in competition with London and other banking centres where long established customers rather than official regulations govern the granting of acceptance credits and has already facilitated American financing of American foreign trade.

Fourth. Foreign loans.—In 1916 it was with some difficulty that the country absorbed the 500,000,000 Franco-British loan. In the 13 months up to May 1 about \$1,000,000,000 of foreign loans of many countries, cities and industries were readily taken here. The readiness of the country to absorb this huge amount of foreign loans has been surprising. Yet it is interesting to note that in the same period Great Britain, in spite of her heavy war burden, absorbed nearly \$600,000,000 of foreign loans.

The proceeds of the foreign loans, floated here, have been used almost entirely to purchase goods here or to pay debts incurred for goods previously purchased here. In some cases it is said that the purchases have not been made directly by the borrowing country. For example, it was reported in the papers a year ago that Belgium, after borrowing here, bought Argentine wheat instead of American. This gave rise to a discussion as to whether there

should not be a stipulation or understanding that foreign borrowers should spend in the United States the proceeds of their loans floated here. Some trade organizations urged it quite strongly. Although the discussion of this aspect of our loans to foreign countries seems to have subsided, nevertheless, in the present state of the world and of the impairment of credit by many individuals and nations such foreign borrowings are so necessary to provide the purchasing power here which the world desires in order to be able to command our goods and services which, in the main, means exports, that at the risk of saying something with which you may be already familiar and which was discussed quite fully in the last number of the Acceptance Bulletin, I should like to analyze the situation briefly.

Of course, the foreign borrower here might, if he chose, withdraw the amount of the loan in gold. But with gold flowing here from practically every country in the world and with the currencies of these countries at a discount such a use of the credit would not be good business and may be dismissed for the present.

The only other uses for the credit are (a) to make investments here, an extremely unlikely use at present, (b) to buy goods or services in this country, or (c) to pay for those previously bought. Whether the borrower himself buys here or pays debts here is of little importance. What the foreign borrower has done is to pledge his credit to create purchasing power in this country. Unless gold is exported the purchasing power created here can be used only here; and purchasing power here is something for which almost the whole world is eager and ready to pay a premium. The borrower may or may not wish to buy goods or pay debts here; his buying markets may be elsewhere. If so, he can readily sell his dollar credit here and with the proceeds acquire exchange on some other country. But the buyer of his dollar credit will use it to buy goods or pay debts here; its purchasing power is as great and as valuable to B. C. or D. as it was to A., the original borrower, and will be used as promptly as practicable, since delay means only loss.

If a restriction were imposed compelling the borrower himself to do the spending, the prospective borrower might well go elsewhere for his loan, to London, for example, where, as I have shown, they are lending freely to foreign countries. Thus not only would X, our particular exporter or manufacturer, lose his order, but all other American exporters or manufacturers would also lose the chance of making sales of their goods abroad through the failure of the would-be borrower to create the intended purchasing power in this country.

And if such purchasing power is not created, under present conditions, by loans, it must be created as far as may be practicable, by shipping us goods (and services), or by sending us gold, of which we already have an immense supply, forced here in default of other means of payment, and involving the possibility of a recurrence of credit expansion and of the extreme fluctuations of prices from which we have suffered in recent years.

I hope I have been able to make it clear to you how extremely important an element in the recovery of world conditions and in the financing of our foreign trade, particularly our exports, is the maintenance of a broad investment market here for good foreign borrowers. And I can assure you that, as far as the financing of our foreign trade through short self-liquidating bankers' credit goes, the potentialities are very great and only need a summons from you to resume their former activity.

### HOUSE PASSES BILL AMENDING LAW FOR STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The House of Representatives on June 14 passed the bill amending Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to State taxation of national banks. Representative McFadden, author of the bill, is reported as saying:

Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States limits the States in taxing national bank shares to taxing them on their value in the hands of the stockholders.

This bill proposes to amend that by giving the States the alternative of taxing them either upon their value as heretofore or taxing the net income of the bank, but in either event it retains the regulation which has been in effect since 1868 that the burden shall not be greater on the bank shares or on the bank than is laid upon other moneyed capital competing with the bank's business.

The words "coming into competition with the business of national banks" were not found in the original Act, but the Supreme Court construed the term "moneyed capital" in that Act to mean capital coming into competition with the business of national banks, and hence it is thought desirable to write that into the law so that the standard of measure may be clearly understood.

From the "Congressional Record" of the 14th inst. we take as follows the text of the bill as brought before the House by Mr. McFadden on the 14th inst. and his remarks thereon:

Be it enacted, &c., That Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 5219. That nothing herein shall prevent all of the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located, but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject to the following restrictions:

1. (a) That the tax imposed shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizens of such States coming into competition with the business of national banks.  
(b) That in any State where a tax in lieu of a property tax is assessed upon the net income derived from such other moneyed capital, such State may, in lieu of a tax on the shares, impose upon the bank an income tax, assessed upon the net income of the bank, but such tax shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed on the net income of such other moneyed capital.

2. That the shares of any national banking association, owned by nonresidents of any State, shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

3. That the provisions of Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as heretofore in force shall not prevent the legalizing, ratifying or confirming by the States of any tax heretofore paid, levied, or assessed upon the shares of national banks, or the collecting thereof, to the extent that such tax has been or is in accord with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this section. *Provided*, That this shall not apply to taxes attempted to be levied before January 1 1917.

Mr. McFadden. Mr Speaker, this bill proposes to amend Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, the Act of June 3, 1864, as amended in 1868. That is the Section of the Statute which gives the States the right to tax in a limited manner the stockholders of national banks. For the purpose of getting this matter clearly before the House, I want to read the original law of 1864, and then the bill as amended in 1868. It is a rather complex proposition, and I hope the Members of the House will pay particular attention to the reading of the statute and the amended portions thereof. Section 41 of the national banking Act of 1864 read as follows:

That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent all the shares of any of the said associations held by any person or body corporate from being included in the valuation of personal property of such person or corporation in the assessment of taxes imposed by and under State authority at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere; but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State: [Provided further, That the tax so imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of the associations authorized by this Act shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the banks organized under the authority of State where such association is located.] *Provided also*, That nothing in this Act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed.

Now, Section 5219, as amended in 1868, reads as follows:

Sec. 5219. Nothing herein shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares in assessing taxes imposed by an authority of the State within which the association is located; but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any national banking association owned by nonresidents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State county, or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the occasion for this amendment is brought about by a decision last year in the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., against the city of Richmond. The Courts of last resort in Virginia sustained a tax assessed by the city of Richmond in the year 1915 in form against the plaintiff in error in the National Banking Association against the shareholders, overruling the contention based upon the Constitution and laws of the United States. Now, the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond felt that the city of Richmond was practically beyond their right under the law, and they brought this action and the case was tried, and when the bank presented the facts in the case to the lower court, I believe there was an intentional misstatement of the facts, but those statements were not disputed by the opposition, and the case was finally carried up to the United States Supreme Court. Except for the fact that there had been a misstatement of these facts in the case, I do not believe that this case would ever have come up to the Supreme Court, but the fact that they were not, and the Supreme Court made this decision, has brought about a situation which is particularly troublesome in a number of the States.

I believe it was stated to the committee that some 27 States are affected by this decision. The result has been that many banks have employed counsel and brought suits, or have paid their taxes under protest, and a large amount of money or taxes is being held up in the various States and a serious line of litigation is in progress, and more threatened. Now, when this matter was called to the attention of the Banking and Currency Committee it was requested by some of the tax commissioners of the United States that the committee take some action thereon. At the same time the bankers involved in the situation were very much agitated, and when these different interests appeared before our committee and asked for relief the chairman took it upon himself to suggest, both to the tax commissioners representing the affected States and the representatives of the banks, that if possible they should get together and agree upon a corrective resolution, so that the Banking and Currency Committee could feel that both of the interested parties were in agreement. Following that suggestion, the tax commissioners and the representatives of the banks got together here in the city of Washington and held several conferences thereon. They were not able, however, to iron out their differences on one or two points and the request of the tax commissioners I introduced a bill in the House, prepared by the tax commissioners, representing their views. But the same was objected to by the representatives of the banks as an infringement upon their rights and taking away from them rights which they had had since the original statute was formed in 1864, and which had been in operation since 1868 without any question whatever.

The committee held extensive hearings. We gave very wide latitude to both sides of the controversy and a very voluminous hearing was had, and finally, after very careful consideration by the committee, and the committee coming to no decision thereon, the chairman appointed a subcommittee, which went into the situation very, very carefully, and as a result of the deliberations and the report of that subcommittee I introduced last week in the House H. R. 11939, which is the committee's solution of this very complex tax problem as brought about by this Richmond decision, which is the bill now before us.

The subcommittee, and finally the full committee, went into this new bill very extensively. Inasmuch as there is tied up in the litigation in the various States several million dollars which is supposed to be under the control of the taxing power, and being under the control of the States, themselves, we were confronted with a very difficult problem. Many of these States collect this tax and provide for redistribution in the localities in which it is collected; in other words, local municipalities are to get this money. For the past two years in the State of New York, for instance, I understand that something like \$16,000,000 worth of these taxes is tied up in litigation. In the State of Massachusetts something like \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 is involved in litigation.

Now, for the Congress of the United States to deliberately enact a piece of legislation validating laws which are passed by the States was quite a questionable problem for us to contend with. Other members of the committee have gone into that, and, being lawyers, are very carefully prepared to discuss that phrase of the question, and we have tried so far as we were able to present a bill here which would accomplish what was intended to be accomplished without working any particular hardship on the banks and the same time giving the States the right to levy equitable taxes in accordance with the previous law and modern conditions, as they are entitled to levy against the banks. Considerable of a controversy arose in the question of classifying the national banking association of the country in the same class as the the State banks and trust companies.

Reference to the hearings in the matter before the House Committee on Banking and Currency was made in these columns Feb. 11, p. 569..

**NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION AMENDMENT AFFECTING INTEREST ON BALANCES.**

A readjustment of the maximum rate of interest which may be paid on deposits by members of the New York Clearing House Association is provided in an amendment to the constitution of the Association adopted at a special meeting on Tuesday of this week, June 13, which will become effective July 1. The meeting to act on the proposed changes had been scheduled for a week earlier—the 7th inst.—but final

action was at that time deferred until the current week to permit further consideration of the matter. The changes which are made affect Section 1 of Article XI., which had been amended in 1920 so as to provide that when the ninety-day rate for commercial paper at the Federal Reserve Bank is 4½% or above, the rate paid by banks on deposits should be 2¼%. Previously, under the amendment in force since 1918, the maximum rate had been 3%. The schedule adopted in 1920 also stipulated that a maximum rate of 3% was to apply on any credit balance or certificate of deposit payable on demand or within thirty days, of any mutual savings bank located in the New York Federal Reserve District, or any person, persons, co-partnership, corporation or association. Likewise it provided for a maximum rate of 3½% per annum on any time deposit, or certificate of deposit, payable by its terms later than 30 days from the date thereof. The adoption of the 1920 amendment was noted in our issue of Jan. 17 of that year, page 209. In stating that interest rates will be reduced on the average effective July 1 as a result of this week's action of the Clearing House, the "Journal of Commerce" of the 14th inst. added:

Rates on certain classes of deposits will remain unchanged, while on others there will be a fractional reduction. Exact comparison is made impracticable because of the rearrangement of classification. The purpose of the action is to bring the rate paid on deposits in line with the lower rates at which the banks can lend money.

The major effect of the substitute section is to extend to all classes of deposits the sliding scale based upon the Federal Reserve Bank commercial paper rate, which formerly applied only to deposits by banks, trust companies and private bankers. A special differential is created for mutual savings banks over corporations amounting to one-half of 1% under existing conditions, and this class is broadened to include all mutual savings banks and not merely those in the Second Federal Reserve District. Interest not to exceed 3% is allowed on non-checking accounts up to \$10,000.

The following is the newly adopted amendment as announced by the Clearing House on the 13th inst.:

**NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.  
77-83 Cedar Street.**

**AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE XI. OF CLEARING HOUSE CONSTITUTION.**

(Proposed at Meeting of June 5 1922)

Substitute the following for the present Section 1, Article XI.:

Section 1. (a) When and as the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shall fix, from time to time, its ninety-day discount rate for commercial paper, no member of this Association (nor any non-member clearing through a member) shall agree to pay, or shall pay, directly or indirectly, on any credit balance or on any certificate of deposit by such member (or any such non-member) interest at an annual rate in excess of the rates indicated in the schedule below:

**SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES WHICH MAY BE PAID**

When the New York Federal Reserve Bank ninety-day discount rate for commercial paper is—	On Certificates of Deposit payable within thirty days from date of issue; and on Certificates of Deposit payable within thirty days from demand; and on Credit Balances payable on demand; and on Credit Balances payable within thirty days from demand.		On Certificates of Deposit payable on or after thirty days from the date of issue or demand; and on Credit Balances payable on or after thirty days from demand.	
	To Banks, Trust Cos. & Private Bankers, but excluding Mutual Savings Banks.	To Mutual Savings Banks.	To Others.	To Others.
Less than 2½%	1%	1½%	1½%	1½%
2½% or over, but less than 3%	1¼%	2%	1½%	2%
3% or over, but less than 3½%	1½%	2½%	1¾%	2½%
3½% or over, but less than 4%	1¾%	2¾%	2%	2½%
4% or over, but less than 4½%	2%	3%	2¼%	2¾%
4½% or over, but less than 5%	2¼%	3½%	2½%	3%
5% or over, but less than 5½%	2½%	3¾%	2¾%	3¼%
5½% or over	2¾%	4%	3%	3½%

(b) It is expressly provided, however, that interest not to exceed the rate of three per cent per annum may be allowed on credit balances of \$10,000 or less on accounts in respect to which checking privileges are not allowed, but the pass-book or other form of receipt must be presented to the bank whenever a withdrawal is made and the bank retains the right to require the depositor to give notice of an intended withdrawal not less than thirty days before such withdrawal, as provided by the printed regulations of the institution accepted by the depositor at the time the account is opened.

(c) An interest rate within the limits of the above schedule stipulated in a certificate of deposit with a fixed maturity, or in respect of a credit balance payable on or after a given date, shall not be affected by any change in such ninety-day discount rate occurring subsequent to the creation of such credit balance, or the date of issuance of such certificate of deposit, and prior to maturity.

(d) On all time deposits and on certificates of deposit without fixed maturity, but payable only upon notice of thirty or more days, each member (as well as each such non-member) upon any change in such ninety-day discount rate, shall bring the interest rates within the maximum limits of the above schedule not later than thirty days after the date of such change, and shall immediately give notice of such required change.

(e) This section shall apply only to credit balances of, and/or certificates of deposit issued to, any person or persons, corporation, association or co-partnership residing, organized, located or having its principal place of business in continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and the Dominion of Canada, and this section shall not affect such interest rates as are or may be fixed or regulated by law.

For comparison, we annex the provisions of Section 1, Article XI., which are to be replaced by the new schedule:

On any credit balance payable on demand or within thirty days, or certificate of deposit so payable, by its terms, issued to or for the account of any bank (other than a mutual savings bank located in the Second Federal Reserve District), trust company or other institution conducting a banking

business, or private banker or bankers, located in the United States or Dominion of Canada:

When the 90-day rate for commercial paper at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is—

2% or over, but less than 2½%	-----	1%
2½% or over, but less than 3%	-----	1¼%
3% or over, but less than 3½%	-----	1½%
3½% or over, but less than 4%	-----	1¾%
4% or over, but less than 4½%	-----	2%
4½% or above	-----	2¼%

The maximum rate to be paid on the above accounts is to be—

On any credit balance or certificate of deposit payable on demand or within thirty days of any mutual savings bank located in the Second Federal Reserve District, or any person, persons, co-partnership, corporation or association, other than those specified and included above, a maximum rate of three per cent. per annum.

On any time deposit, or certificate of deposit payable by its terms later than thirty days from the date thereof, a maximum rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum.

The above maximum rates are not intended to apply to the account of, or any certificate of deposit issued to, any person or persons residing and transacting business in any foreign country other than the Dominion of Canada, or to any corporation, association or co-partnership organized and located therein, nor to affect such interest rates as are of may be fixed or regulated by law.

**QUESTIONNAIRE OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

The New York Stock Exchange, whose plans to put into effect measures for the closer supervision of the business methods of members have been dealt with in recent speeches by President Seymour L. Cromwell (one of which was referred to in our issue of April 8, page 1481), has, it is learned from the New York "Herald" of June 13, undertaken to seek from members of the Exchange explicit information about their business, the balances due to them, the securities they own or are holding for others, the amount of their assets and other information. The "Herald" also states:

This data, to be required periodically, will place the Exchange and its governing committee in a position to judge instantly and accurately whether a member firm is transacting business as it should and whether it is in a sound financial position.

This significant move by the Exchange, foretold some time ago by Seymour L. Cromwell, its President, in a speech in Philadelphia, has actually been taken within the last few days, a questionnaire of a rather extraordinary character having been sent to all member houses.

When the questionnaire has been answered the Exchange will be in a position to clean house thoroughly, should it appear that a housecleaning is necessary.

If orders have been bucketed, the Exchange will know it. If any house, by trading for itself, or by other means, has rendered its financial position unsound, the Exchange will be cognizant of the facts and may act accordingly.

In his speech in Philadelphia Mr. Cromwell ventured the assertion that after the Exchange had completed its financial survey there would be one hundred fewer members. It is known, too, that some of the firms "in the Street" have expressed the belief that they would not be able to continue in business under the rigid enforcement of the new regulations. The opinion prevails in well-informed circles, however, that the danger of firms going out of business will be obviated, in a measure, at least, by consolidations.

While the questionnaire has been sent out the actual questions of which it is composed have not been made public. Nor have the member firms been required to file immediate answers. They have been asked, first, to study the questions and to familiarize themselves with the queries and the reasons for them, so that they may answer fully, unreservedly and in a spirit of co-operation later.

It can be stated that the member firms will be required to give specifically their bank balances of a certain date; what the market value is of stocks held by the firm; what the total is of customers' debit balances; what underwriting and syndicate participations the firm is interested in; what the surplus and undivided profits of the firm are and consist of, and what are the fixed assets of the firm, including the value of the Stock Exchange seat as carried on the books of the firm.

With this information and a staff of accountants, the Governing Committee will have available instantly all the information it can possibly require regarding any of its member firms. In the case of such a firm as Carpenter, Caffry & Co., which recently failed, it would, for instance, have been able to foresee the condition which led to the suspension of the firm from the Exchange. The Exchange also will be in a position to learn quickly whether member firms are carrying on business for bucket shops, such as that of E. D. Dier & Co.

**TRADING IN NORTH AMERICAN STEEL STOCK STOPPED ON N. Y. CURB EXCHANGE—CORRESPONDENCE WITH SAMUEL UNTERMYER.**

The Board of Governors of the New York Curb Market at a special meeting on June 13 canceled and annulled all past dealings in the stock of the North American Steel Company on a "when, as and if issued" basis, and struck it from the list. The action of the Curb Exchange affected, it was stated, dealings aggregating 70,000 shares of the company—the projected merger of the Midvale, Inland and Republic Iron & Steel interests—valued at \$3,500,000, and interdicted all further dealings until after the corporation shall have been organized and a complete statement shall have been made by the company and approved by the Listing Committee of the Exchange. The decision to cancel all transactions in the stock on a "when, as and if issued" basis and withdraw it from the list followed correspondence between Curb Exchange and Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Legislative Committee, which for the past two years has been investigating the housing situation in New York and kindred sub-

jects. Mr. Untermyer called upon the Curb people to stop trading in the stock and declared that if the institution refused to act in the matter the case would be presented to the grand jury. It was on the eve of the beginning of a grand jury investigation into the circumstances surrounding the listing of the stock, and under threat of felony and misdemeanor indictments, that the Board of Governors of the Curb Market on June 13 canceled all dealings therein. The following day, i. e., June 14, the grand jury, at the request of Mr. Untermyer, acting as special Assistant Attorney-General, decided to drop the investigation. A statement apropos of the grand jury's decision was made by District Attorney Joab Banton on the 14th as follows:

By common consent the matter will rest, as long as the Curb has promised to be good and everybody is restored to his status quo.

The law regarding such deals should be clarified. This is absolutely necessary and shows the necessity for blue sky laws which will prevent the floating of securities, in New York or elsewhere, of corporations not yet formed, or any other fool arrangement of like character.

If the New York Legislature had passed the Kallin bill and the blue sky law at the last session we would not have had this disgraceful situation in New York at present.

I will go before the next Legislature with a program which will be the outgrowth of the experiences I have had as District Attorney and which, if adopted, will, I believe, make New York safe for the investor.

A. B. Sturges, Secretary of the Curb Market, on June 13 issued the following explanation regarding the action of the Board of Governors:

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors held June 13 1922, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED: That the privilege to deal in the securities of the North American Steel Co. that was granted by the Listing Committee on June 2 is hereby withdrawn. No further dealings in the stock "when issued" or otherwise will be permitted until after the corporation has been duly organized, nor until the amount and terms of its capitalization and all other details have been settled, and a complete statement thereof has been filed with and approved by the Listing Committee.

All past dealings in the stock will be canceled and annulled, except where after the due organization of the corporation, and the issuance of its stock, the transactions heretofore made are confirmed and approved in writing by the parties thereto.

A. B. STURGES, Secretary.

On learning of the action of the Board of Governors, Mr. Untermyer said:

What a pity these Stock Exchange men will never take disinterested, well meant advice except under pressure or until it is too late. Just see what a lot of unnecessary trouble they have caused me in bringing them to time.

The instincts of common honesty should have prompted them to realize that any law student, by reading the penal code, could have told them that in authorizing gambling on their Exchange in a blind pool in this phantom stock they were doing an unethical and unlawful act.

Now, with the permission of Judge Giegerich and the Grand Jury, and with the assent of the District Attorney, I shall refrain from further pressing the charge if all past dealings are canceled and annulled, the stock stricken from the list and future dealings prohibited, unless, when my back is turned an attempt is made to revive the game. In that event there will be some one here to act and it will not be so easy the next time.

That reminds me again to inquire when the Stock Exchange proposes to request the big bankers to dissolve the money pool and syndicate for which stock operations are at the moment being conducted by the syndicate managers on a big scale. The public is entitled to know whether they are buying in a free market or in one that is being operated by a pool or syndicate. Sooner or later the Exchange will have to surrender and give the public a peep in. It might better do so now than to find itself in the same kind of a jam and be forced to capitulate to the demands for publicity and fair dealing.

In connection with the above, the N. Y. "Times" on June 14 had the following to say:

It was understood last night that the summary action of the officers of the Curb Association was taken when they heard that the Lockwood Committee had gathered additional information concerning the stock, apart from the information gleaned from the examination of witnesses last week and the week before.

Mr. Untermyer spent some time on Monday and again yesterday with District Attorney Banton and arranged for the presentation to the Grand Jury of evidence on which indictments were to be asked of the Board of Governors, the listing committee and other officials of the Curb Association.

It was known that Mr. Untermyer regarded the transactions in the stock as coming under the laws against conspiracy injurious to trade and commerce as well as under the statute against the manipulation of securities, and it was reported that the indictment would be asked under those laws.

Section 953 of the Penal Code, a felony punishable by 2 years in prison or a fine of \$5,000, or both, is headed by the words, "manipulation of prices of securities," and reads as follows:

"Any person who inflates, depresses or causes fluctuation in, or attempts to inflate, depress or cause fluctuation in, or combines or conspires with any other person or persons to inflate, depress or cause fluctuations in, the market price of the stocks, bonds or other evidences of debt of a corporation, company or association, or of an issue or any part of an issue of the stock, bonds or evidences of debt, of a corporation, company or association, by means of pretended purchase and sales thereof, or by any other fictitious transactions or devices or for or on account of such persons or of any other person, or for or on account of the persons so combining or conspiring, whereby either in whole or in part a simultaneous change of ownership or interest in such stocks, bonds or evidences of debt, or of such issue or part of an issue thereof, is not effected, is guilty of a felony, punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or by both.

"A pretended purchase or sale of any such stocks, bonds or other evidences of debt whereby, in whole or in part, no simultaneous change of ownership or interest therein is effected shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this section by the person or persons taking part in the transaction of such pretended purchase or sale."

Result of Lockwood Inquiry.

The action yesterday was the culmination of the Lockwood Committee's inquiry into the proposed merger of the Republic Steel & Iron Co., the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. and the Inland Steel Co.

John A. Topping, Chairman of the Board of the Republic Iron & Steel, and A. C. Dinkey, President of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance, told the Lockwood Committee on June 2 that the proposed three-company merger was still in a nebulous state and said they could give no details of the plan to consolidate the properties.

The following day Mr. Untermyer called the attention of the Steel heads to the formal statement announcing the merger, made known to the public shortly after the steel men left the witness stand, and he declared that the announcement was "a gross injustice to the public" because it did not give all the facts.

Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers for the merger, was examined by Mr. Untermyer on June 3 and produced a tentative financial plan of the merger. He was questioned on the method planned to market the stock.

The stock was first traded in on a "when, as and if" issued basis on the curb on June 2, and in the first two hours of trading 40,000 shares were dealt in, the stock opening at 50. Mr. Schiff was again examined on June 7, the day a formal announcement of the proposed merger was made to the stockholders.

Subsequently Mr. Untermyer continued his effort to ascertain the source of the activity of the new stock, North American Steel as it was called, and evoked from Mortimer Altmayer, a curb broker, the statement that he, Altmayer, bought 10,000 shares of the stock on an order from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., given over the private wire between his office and the office of the bankers. Thereupon last Sunday Mr. Untermyer wrote to the Curb Association demanding that it cease to permit trading in the issue. Until yesterday the Board of Governors had defied Mr. Untermyer.

Secretary Sturges of the Curb Exchange had sent a letter on June 12 to Mr. Untermyer, in which he stated that the Exchange could not comply with the demand made by Mr. Untermyer to discontinue trading in the stock of the North American Steel Co. on a "when, as and if issued" basis.

Subsequently, on June 11, Mr. Untermyer sent a letter to Secretary Sturges declaring that the case would be presented to the grand jury and an indictment asked for all concerned unless trading on the "when issued" basis was stopped. In his letter, Mr. Untermyer pointed out that Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which is in charge of financing the North American Steel Co. merger, admitted to the Lockwood committee that no company had as yet been organized and that his firm was under no obligation, legal or moral, in the flotation of the stock. The letter was as follows:

120 Broadway, New York City, June 11 1922.

Alfred B. Sturges, Esq., Secretary, New York Curb Exchange, 78 Trinity Place, New York City.

Dear Sir—Unless the gambling operations now being conducted on your exchange in the non-existent stock of the North American Steel Co. "when issued" cease instantly by the withdrawal of the privilege of trading, the facts will be forthwith placed before the Grand Jury that is now in session for the purpose of dealing with cases arising out of the investigation of the Lockwood Committee, and an indictment will be asked of all concerned.

The partner in the banking firm having in charge the negotiations for the furnishing of the capital that will be necessary to the consummation of the North American Steel Co. merger has, as you know, testified that no company has yet been organized, that not even the amount of authorized share capital has been determined, that there is no agreement in existence for the furnishing of capital and that his firm is under no legal or moral obligation in that respect or in any other direction connected with the flotation of the proposed company. He has also specifically repudiated under oath all connections with or knowledge of the pretended trading or transactions that are being conducted on your exchange or that any of these orders emanated from his firm.

Whether or not his testimony that his firm has no knowledge of or connection with any of these dealings be accurate is immaterial. I believe this merger to be a legitimate undertaking, but if it cannot be consummated upon its own merits without the aid of such practices, the sooner it is abandoned the better.

The fact remains that your Exchange admitted the phantom stock of this embryo company to the privileges of trading "when issued" without having received a responsible application for listing, or any facts on which a judgment could be based and without yourselves having or being able to furnish the slightest reliable information to the public of the size, color or conversion value of the "chips" that were to be used in the game in which you invited them and your own members to participate.

Unfortunately not many rules have yet been prescribed for the game, but this happens to be a violation of the law that is being permitted to be played, thanks to the non-action of Congress and of our State Legislature which share the responsibility of allowing it to be played at all. Until the game, as now being played, is stopped by constructive legislation that will convert your Exchange from a gambling hall into the great security market that it should be, and will be when placed under proper Governmental regulation, all the chips used must have their identification marks and redemption value plainly stamped upon their faces.

Pending a definite effective agreement fixing the terms of the proposed merger, if that event shall come to pass, and until a responsible application is filed with you setting forth the details of the merger and showing the basis on which this stock is to be issued, you have no right to authorize public dealings in it. For the gambling and manipulation which may thereafter follow—for which, unhappily, no deterrent has yet been prescribed—Congress and the State Legislature are responsible, but at this stage of the game you have plainly transgressed the meagre inadequate law there is on the subject.

If the many reputable brokers—and they are in the vast majority—would but realize their own best interests they would hasten the day of Governmental regulation that is soon to come without their aid and that would inspire public confidence where there is now naught but doubt and suspicion, that are, alas, only too well justified by performances of the character that have been exposed.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

On June 12 the Board of Governors of the New York Curb Market held a special meeting to consider the demands of Mr. Untermyer, and sent him this reply:

Samuel Untermyer, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir—This will acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 11th inst. Please be advised that I have been instructed by the Board of Governors of this Exchange, at a special meeting held to-day, to notify you that all

contracts in North American Steel Co. "when as and if issued" are to be settled in this Exchange on the basis of the formal plan issued to the stockholders dated June 7th 1922.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. B. STURGES, Secretary.  
June 12 1922.

The formal plan referred to in Mr. Sturges's letter was published in the morning newspapers of June 8, addressed to the stockholders of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., the Republic Iron & Steel Co., and the Inland Steel Co. and signed by the Chairman of the Board of the three corporations. The plan dealt with the capitalization, the distribution of securities, the fixed charges and earnings and other details.

On the following day, however, the Curb Market reconsidered this action, and, as already noted, decided to discontinue dealings in accordance with Mr. Untermyer's demand.

#### MORE THAN 75% OF E. W. WAGNER & COMPANY'S CREDITORS CONSENT TO SETTLEMENT PLAN.

According to a statement issued on June 14 by J. S. Sheppard, receiver for the failed New York Stock Exchange firm of E. W. Wagner & Co., more than 75% of the firm's creditors have accepted the composition settlement plan proposed by the general creditors committee in New York and Chicago. A notice will shortly be sent to the creditors and a motion, which will be presented to the Court, will probably be reached in the latter part of July for argument. We last referred to the affairs of the failed firm in our issue of March 18, pages 1125 and 1126.

#### STILLWELL, LEFFLER & LOWE, NEW YORK, IN HANDS OF RECEIVER.

On June 2 an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the U. S. District Court against the stock brokerage firm of Stillwell, Leffler & Lowe, 27 William Street, this city. Later Judge Julian Mack named Wolfgang L. Schwabacher receiver for the firm under a bond of \$20,000. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at \$200,000 and the assets at \$50,000. The firm was composed of P. Albert Stillwell, William S. Leffler and Charles B. Lowe. In addition to the main office, at 27 William St., offices were maintained in the Knickerbocker Building, 42d Street and Broadway, and at 207 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y. The suspension of the firm from the Consolidated Stock Exchange for insolvency was announced on June 2. Charles B. Lowe was the floor member. He was admitted to the Exchange on April 13 1921 and the firm was formed on April 18 1921.

#### DIER & CO. INQUIRY BEGUN BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY BANTON.

On Monday, May 29, Chief Justice Taft rendered a decision which vacated the injunction restraining District Attorney Banton from obtaining possession of the books of the bankrupt brokerage house of E. D. Dier & Co., and released the books and papers of the firm for his inspection. By Mr. Banton's orders a force of his assistants, including accountants and stenographers, moved into the former offices of E. D. Dier & Co. early on the morning of June 2 and began an examination of the books of the failed firm. The staff, it is said, is under the direct supervision of Assistant District Attorney Benjamin Schrieber. The decision to examine the books in the brokerage offices was made, it is said, when it was discovered by Mr. Schrieber that 750 books, 40,000 checks, 50,000 letters, and 40,000 pieces of miscellaneous records will have to be checked up. Fine books—fine blotters—of the failed firm were turned over to the District Attorney on Thursday, June 1, it is said. Mr. Schrieber is reported in the New York "Times" Friday, June 2, as saying:

While our examination of the Dier books will be conducted jointly with the investigation being made by the accountants for the receiver, it will be entirely separate. We want to find out for ourselves all about the business of Dier & Co. That is why I could not agree to the suggestion of Mr. Ehrlich earlier in the day that we specify certain books when we wanted to examine them.

It is our plan to go right through all the books and documents from the organization of the brokerage firm up to the day it went into the hands of the receiver with liabilities of more than \$3,000,000 and reported assets of about \$100,000. That is the only way we can establish the merits of the many complaints received by District Attorney Banton from former customers of the firm.

According to the New York daily papers of June 13, evidence gathered in the examination of the books and papers of E. D. Dier & Co. by the District Attorney's office was presented to the Supreme Court Grand Jury by Assistant District Attorney Benjamin Schrieber, on June 12. Mr.

Schreiber was reported as saying that it might be "several weeks" before all the evidence was presented. According to the New York "Evening Post" of June 14, new information contained in anonymous letters from people believed to be former customers of E. D. Dier & Co., had caused Mr. Schreiber to suspend the presentation of evidence in the case to the Grand Jury. The "Post" further stated that it became known (on June 13) that the investigation by Mr. Schreiber had been extended to include books of the Dier firm extending back as far as November 1921, showing 5,000 orders received from customers. In no case, it was said, has any evidence been found that these orders were executed. Mr. Schreiber, according to the "Post," said that he expected to resume his presentation of evidence to the Grand Jury next Monday (June 19), at which time he expected to have sufficient evidence to enable him to ask indictments.

**IRVING B. NETTLER, FORMER BROKER, SENTENCED FOR GRAND LARCENY.**

Irving B. Nettler, the former head of the failed brokerage firm of Irving B. Nettler & Co., formerly at 50 Broad St., this city, was sentenced by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court on June 15 to from three to six years in Sing Sing, following his recent conviction for grand larceny.

**FORMER BANK EMPLOYEES SENTENCED—\$500,000 LIBERTY BOND THIEVES APPREHENDED.**

Pleas of guilty were entered last Monday (June 12) in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to indictments charging the theft of \$500,000 in Liberty bonds from the Chase National Bank by Arthur F. Chase, John W. Vardeman and Mrs. Vardeman. They were arraigned only on the larceny charge, Justice Martin remanding them to the Tombs for sentence yesterday. Arthur F. Chase and John W. Vardeman were then sentenced to not less than four years nor more than eight years. Mrs. Vardeman, who pleaded guilty to a charge of having received stolen goods, was sentenced to not less than one and a half years nor more than three years' imprisonment. (This matter was mentioned in these columns on page 1846 of our issue of April 29 and page 2081 of the May 13 issue.)

**SENATOR HEFLIN SEEKS INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA REGARDING SPEECH CRITICISING HIS POSITION ON BOARD'S DEFLATION POLICY.**

At the instance of Senator Heflin, the Senate on June 8 agreed to a resolution calling upon the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta for information regarding charges that the latter had printed and distributed a speech by Senator Glass criticising the position of Senator Heflin on the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board. The resolution follows:

Whereas it has been charged upon the floor of the Senate that the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, has had printed and distributed in the State of Alabama, at its own expense, a speech delivered in the Senate by Senator Glass of Virginia, in which the position of Senator Heflin on the deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board was assailed and criticised; and

Whereas, it is charged that said Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, its officials or agents, wrote, or caused to be written, a letter which was sent into the State of Alabama with the speech of Senator Glass commending the speech and calling on the recipient thereof in the State of Alabama, the State represented in part by Senator Heflin, to write the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta his opinion of the speech and his position in the matter; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, be, and it is hereby, requested to furnish to the Senate, in writing, at its earliest convenience, a list of the names and addresses of citizens in the State of Alabama, to whom said speech and letter were sent, and all information in its possession called for in the following questions:

1. Was the speech in question of Senator Glass sent into the State of Alabama by or at the instance of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta?
2. Was a letter written by said Federal Reserve Bank, or any of its officials and sent with the speech of Senator Glass to voters in the State of Alabama; if so, what were the contents of such a letter?
3. At whose instance was the speech of Senator Glass printed and distributed to voters in the State of Alabama?
4. How was the fund provided, and how much money was expended in printing and sending into Alabama the speech of Senator Glass and the letter which accompanied it?
5. To how many people in the State of Alabama were the said speech and letter sent?
6. Did the Federal Reserve Board, or any member of it, suggest the sending or have anything to do with the sending of the speech of Senator Glass and the letter which accompanied it into the State of Alabama?

**REAPPOINTMENT OF GOV. HARDING OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OPPOSED BY MANUFACTURERS RECORD AND SENATOR HEFLIN.**

Senator Heflin, whose resolution directing the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta to furnish to the Senate information regarding a speech in criticism of his stand on the

deflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board, was agreed to on the 8th inst., caused the insertion in the "Congressional Record" of the 10th inst., of extracts from an editorial article in the "Manufacturers Record" on the reappointment of W. P. G. Harding as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. In part the editorial says:

Business men throughout the country are being solicited by mail to write to the President and to the Members of Congress and bring what pressure they can to bear in the interest of the reappointment to office of Gov. W. P. G. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board. The campaign to create an artificial and untrue impression of a public demand for the retention of this official does not end there. It raises itself, in one form or another, at every convention of bankers, and even at commercial conventions, wherever they may meet. It generally takes the form of a resolution of indorsement and is presented in such a way and at such a time that earnest antagonism to it cannot be organized. Moreover, bankers, and business men fear in many cases to speak boldly out in meeting, so great is the menace of later coercion.

It is contended that the Federal Reserve System and honest money are being attacked and that the preservation of neither is possible unless Governor Harding is retained in office. The campaign to keep him in his seat is obviously well financed, we do not know by whom. But we imagine that the Reserve banks could easily do this and charge to their expense account, on which we think there is no check except the conscience of their officers.

In the long history of human blundering, recorded and unrecorded, students will search in vain to find the record of a high financial official who, in any country, in any century, by any test, equaled in the profundity of its disastrous consequences the record of Governor Harding. He is not only indicted by the dead and bankrupt of his own country, but the paralysis of trade the world over, which has doomed millions to anguish, may be laid in large measure, and has so been laid by great economists, to the policies that forever will be identified with the Governor Harding stewardship.

Time takes the measure of all humans. They cannot escape its just and irrevocable verdict. It writes its judgments with the ink of fact on the parchment of current events, where all who have eyes to see can read, and being written so the record stands forever and forever. It is not within the power of the President by a reappointment, or of Bourbonistic financiers through propanganda, to blot out the indelible verdict. There is no authority under the sun that can make the sun stand still, there is no human hand that can hold back the tides, and there is no human brain, no human conspiracy, so subtle and so cute as to confuse the fundamental truth and wipe out from the record of Governor Harding the spots that are all over it. His incompetency has been overmastering. His conspicuous inabilities condemn him to future obscurity, not to further honors.

Employed because he was supposed to be a financier, admittedly in the first great test of reconstructive finance he misconceived, misjudged, inaccurately and inadequately assessed the situation, the board has since admitted, ought surely to have been retarded. But moderation Governor Harding knows nothing about. He is an extremist. The greatest of inflationists, he became the greatest of deflationists.

He knew no more than that cotton was bringing more than it used to bring when he banked in Birmingham. "Our present task," said a bulletin of the Richmond Reserve Bank, which is subservient to Governor Harding, "is to proceed with the deflation of credits as rapidly and as systematically as possible."

But Congress in its wisdom had set up an agency to prevent just the catastrophe which Governor Harding had decided to bring about. The War Finance Corporation was in operation, and a debacle in prices could not be engineered in its entirety by the Federal Reserve System if the Corporation continued to function. Accordingly Governor Harding's alter ego, Secretary Houston, we believe illegally and we know disastrously, unceremoniously kicked the corporation and an Act of Congress out of the back door at one and the same time. The directors of the corporation, some of them unwilling and coerced by Secretary Houston, on May 10 1920, adopted this resolution:

Resolved, That at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, and pending further action by this board, the making by the corporation of further advances for export purposes, except pursuant to existing commitments, be suspended.

So sank the knife into the bowels of agriculture and national prosperity. Here was the Governor Harding policy out in the open, and it was a policy of death.

We need not recount here the general cataclysm that resulted. We cannot even discuss how it was that the great producing elements were kept in ignorance of the attack about to be made on them while certain better-informed financial interests made ready for the rainy day. Let readers look back for themselves to the newspaper statements made by Governor Harding when he went to New York in the memorable days of November, 1919, and compare them with his subsequent opposite policy. Some men have thought that he was a victim lured into the trap.

Nor can we here dwell on the multitude of incidents which in the aggregate made clear the Governor Harding policy and showed, as if pictured in the skies, the enormity of his economic blundering. Our purpose is rather to show how later events have completely demonstrated his incompetency.

Between the economic concepts of Governor Harding and men such as President Harding and Secretary Mellon there is a great gulf. The former stands for hard times. He is the doctrine of cheapness. The snarl of whips on sweating backs for profit's sake, a cheap race ground down for cheap production, a belief that only from the poverty of others can a few gain riches and ease—somehow, so do we conceive the Governor Harding concept of fundamentally good conditions.

It is, therefore, almost in the nature of an insult for any set of men, be they financiers or not, to ask that President Harding retain in office a man who in his elements is so utterly out of tune with everything that the President, himself, stands for and believes. The horsemen of the night do not work all in the day. Nor is it fair, on other grounds, that President Harding should harness his administration to a liability of such ponderous size as Governor Harding. In America, justly, it is not the custom to reward failure. Our laurels go to those who have earned them.

The way to save the valuable features of the Federal Reserve System is not to retain in office the one man who more than all others, is responsible for the disrepute into which the system fell. That would be but to nurse discontent and to force the whole banking question into a political campaign. If it ever gets there, there can be but one answer. In votes the banking element is not formidable. Only a fool would willingly toss a great technical question of this sort into the political arena. The way to save what is good in the system is to get what is bad out of the system. And the worst thing in the system, recent events have shown,

is the Governor of it. He has been the trouble maker and disaster's chief henchmen.

Senator Heflin in requesting the insertion of the editorial, said in part.

Governor Harding hails from my State, but I shall fight to the last his confirmation. From every standpoint he is an unfit man for this place. I am convinced that he is the handy instrument and subservient tool of Wall Street. I would not say that if I were not honestly convinced of the fact; but being convinced that he is such a tool, I will not sit silent in my place in this Chamber and permit the control of the greatest banking system ever devised to be again submitted to the manipulation, perversion, and trickery of the man who has served the interests of those who, like greedy vampires, have sucked the lifeblood from the body of American business.

I have never opposed the system. I have never criticized it. On the other hand, I have praised it. I praise it now as the greatest banking system ever devised. A State banker asked me not long ago if I would go into it if I were in his place. I said, "Well, you must decide that for yourself. Under different management I think I would go into it. I think it is the greatest system in the world. It has been maladministered. It has a fellow at the head of it now who has administered it in the interest of a favored few to the hurt and injury of the many." He said, "Well, if they have a new head of this board and get a new start, I believe I will go in."

Mr. President, I stated on the floor of the Senate that bankers have written to me and other Senators have told me that bankers have written to them, saying, "Don't use my name, but this is being done, and that was done, by the Federal Reserve Board. If you use my name, I will be punished in so many ways, so please don't mention my name." Now, the President of the United States, Chief Magistrate of a hundred of millions of people, is being asked to reappoint this man that honest bankers are afraid of and that Wall Street demands shall be reappointed. I want the country to know what is going on—that they are moving heaven and earth to try to get him reappointed, and I am hoping and praying that the President of the United States will not even consider seriously the reappointment of this man.

**N. Y. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE URGES PRESERVATION OF CONTINUITY OF SERVICE OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD MEMBERS.**

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York expressed itself in favor of the retention of W. P. G. Harding as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in a resolution, unanimously adopted on the 1st inst. In urging upon President Harding "the vital importance of preserving the continuity in service of deserving members of the Board," the report states that the Chamber "views with the gravest apprehension any move that might tend to weaken the independence of the Federal Reserve Board." The following is the report as adopted:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at a meeting held October 20 1913, adopted a report on the then pending Federal Reserve Act, submitted by a Committee composed of six members of the Committee of Finance and Currency, to which had been added eleven merchants from the membership of the Chamber, for the consideration of that important question; and

Whereas, In that report the Chamber went on record that it believed that every effort should be made to secure as members of the Federal Reserve Board only those experienced in administration and possessed of the necessary talent, experience and judgment requisite to administer the broad powers and responsibilities of the Board; and

Whereas, The Chamber has since reiterated its position as to the above; and

Whereas, The Federal Reserve System has proven of the greatest advantage to the United States and an invaluable protection to the country in times of stress; and

Whereas, It is of the gravest importance that the administration of the System should be in the hands of the highest type of ability and character; and

Whereas, In order to secure the service of such men, it is a prerequisite that service on the Federal Reserve Board should be considered a position of high honor and one protected by the Administration from attacks by partisan politics or selfish interests; and

Whereas, The functions to be exercised by members of the Federal Reserve Board require intimate knowledge of the intricate details of the System and familiarity with national and international financial and economic problems; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, respectfully urges upon the President of the United States the vital importance of preserving the continuity in service of deserving board members and of giving the protection of the Administration to members serving the Government on non-partisan boards when unfairly attacked in the performance of their duties; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, views with the gravest apprehension any move that might tend to weaken the independence of the Federal Reserve Board and thereby undermine the confidence, which is the foundation rock of the entire banking and credit structure of the United States.

**RESERVE BOARD ARRANGES FOR REPORTS REGARDING FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING OPERATIONS.**

Under date of June 1 the Federal Reserve Board sent to the Federal Reserve agents two new forms of report for use in supplying the Board with quarterly information relative to bank building operations. We give herewith the Board's letter, together with the forms of report:

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Washington, June 1 1922.

SUBJECT: Quarterly Bank Premises Report.

Dear Sir:

There are attached hereto two new forms for use in furnishing the Board with quarterly information in regard to the status of bank building and remodeling operations. Form St. 2810 should be used in reporting the status

of new building operations or of property purchased for the purpose of constructing a new building thereon, while Form St. 2810-a should be used in the case of buildings which have been or are to be remodeled. Reports on these forms should be submitted as of March 31 1922 and at the end of each quarter thereafter, and should be accompanied with a brief statement summarizing developments in connection with building or remodeling operations during the current period. A report for the first quarter of the present year should be submitted covering each building or building site (including property sold), but thereafter reports need be prepared covering only buildings under construction or which are being remodeled.

While it is believed that the items appearing on the new forms are in the main self-explanatory, the following suggestions are offered in order that reports from all Federal Reserve banks and branches may be prepared, so far as practicable, on a uniform basis.

The original cost of land, including buildings, if any (item 1), should represent the amount paid to the vendor. Incidental expenses connected with purchase (item 2) should include such expenses as commissions, cost of title examination, fees and taxes for recordation, legal expenses, surveys, etc.

Preliminary expenditure in connection with new building operations should include testing, surveying, cost of preliminary building plans, consultation expenses and traveling expenses incident to preliminary planning, and other similar expenses, including the satisfaction of unexpired leases, not chargeable to construction costs.

Cost of vaults should represent the actual construction cost of the vault, exclusive of the cost of the vault door, vault linings and movable equipment inside the vault. In case the walls of the vault are integral with the walls of the building or the latter are reinforced as an added vault protection, the additional cost of the foundation of the building incident to the use thereof in connection with the vault should be considered as a part of the cost of the vault.

Fixed machinery and equipment for the purpose of this report should include all large permanent units, such as boilers, engines, dynamos, elevators, heating, lighting and ventilating systems, pumps, hoisting apparatus, plumbing, wiring, etc.

Miscellaneous building construction or remodeling expenses incurred by Federal Reserve bank should cover salaries paid to officers or employees of the bank in connection with the building, or any other office expense, such as travel, inspection, surveys and tests, all of which are made apart and aside from services performed under supervision of the architect or builder.

Fixtures of a permanent or semi-permanent nature, such as counters, cages, shelving, etc., should be considered as a part of the cost of the building as reported against item 8-a of Form St. 2810 and item 4-a of Form St. 2810-a, while furniture and equipment should be charged to Furniture and Equipment account on Form 34 and not enter into the cost of the buildings as reported on these forms.

In submitting the first report on the new forms, it will be appreciated if you will attach a detailed list enumerating the different kinds of machinery and equipment included in item 8-d of Form St. 2810 and item 4-d of Form St. 2810-a.

Very truly yours,

W. P. G. HARDING, Governor.

Federal Reserve Board.  
Form St. 2810.

BANK PREMISES REPORT QUARTER ENDING \_\_\_\_\_ 192\_\_\_  
Federal Reserve Bank or Branch at \_\_\_\_\_  
Property located at (street location) \_\_\_\_\_

(Separate report should be made for each building.)

NEW BUILDING OPERATIONS.	Total Estimated	
	Current Quarter.	Cost to Date. Complete.
<i>Building Site</i>		
1. Original cost of land, including buildings, if any	\$	\$
2. Incidental expenditures connected with purchase		
3. Cost of wrecking old buildings		
4. Total (1+2+3)		
5. Less proceeds from sale of salvaged material		
6. Cost of building site		
<i>New Building.</i>		
7. Preliminary expenditures		
8. Cost of construction:		
(a) Building, exclusive of vaults and fixed machinery and equipment		
(b) Vault construction, including any additional structure or foundation made necessary by vault		
(c) Vault equipment, including doors, lining and all interior equipment		
(d) Fixed machinery and equipment		
9. Miscellaneous building construction expenses incurred by Federal Reserve Bank		
10. Fees: (a) Architects		
(b) Engineers		
11. Cost of new building		
12. Cost of building and building site (6+11)		
13. Depreciation allowances charged off:		
(a) Charged to current net earnings		
(b) Charged to super-surplus		
(c) Total		
14. Book value of property (12-13c)		
MEMORANDA.		
15. Reserves against depreciation (as shown on Form 34):		
(a) Charged to current net earnings	\$	
(b) Charged to super-surplus	\$	
(c) Total	\$	
16. Floor space:		
(a) Occupied by Federal Reserve Bank		Sq. Ft.
(b) Rented		Sq. Ft.
(c) Unoccupied		Sq. Ft.
(d) Total floor area in new building		Sq. Ft.



Federal Reserve Board.  
Form St. 2810-a.

BANK PREMISES REPORT QUARTER ENDING----- 192-----  
Federal Reserve Bank or Branch at -----  
Property located at (street location) -----  
(Separate report should be made for each building.)

REMODELED BUILDING OPERATIONS.	Current Quarter.	Total Estimated to Date.	Cost to Complete.
1. Original cost of land and building-----	\$	\$	\$
2. Incidental expenditures connected with pur- chases-----			
3. Total (1+2)-----			
4. Cost of remodeling:			
(a) Building, exclusive of vaults and fixed machinery and equipment-----			
(b) Vault construction, including any additional structure or foundation made necessary by vault-----			
(c) Vault equipment, including doors, lining and all interior equipment-----			
(d) Fixed machinery and equipment-----			
5. Miscellaneous building remodeling expenses incurred by Federal Reserve Bank-----			
6. Fees: (a) Architects-----			
(b) Engineers-----			
7. Total cost (3 to 6)-----			
8. Less proceeds from sale of salvaged material-----			
9. Cost of building and building site-----			
10. Depreciation allowances charged off:			
(a) Charged to current net earnings-----			
(b) Charged to super-surplus-----			
(c) Total-----			
11. Book value of property (9-10c)-----			
MEMORANDA.			
12. Reserves against depreciation (as shown on Form 34):			
(a) Charged to current net earnings-----	\$		
(b) Charged to super-surplus-----	\$		
(c) Total-----	\$		
13. Floor space:			
(a) Occupied by Federal Reserve Bank-----		Sq. Ft.	
(b) Rented-----		Sq. Ft.	
(c) Unoccupied-----		Sq. Ft.	
(d) Total floor area in remodeled building-----		Sq. Ft.	

**GOVERNOR NORRIS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA URGES ALL BANKS TO ENTER RESERVE SYSTEM.**

In urging that all the banking institutions come into the Federal Reserve System, George W. Norris, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, had the following to say in an address before the Trust Company Section of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, according to the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" of May 26:

No banker should ever lose sight of considerations of public policy, of patriotism, and of the good of the community in which he does business. The war is over and it is no longer fair to ask anyone to sacrifice profits for the sake of patriotism, but I submit to you that if you can without sacrifice of profits make the banking machinery of our country more effective and generally useful, and if you can assist in maintaining for the United States world leadership in business and finance, it is your duty, and should be your pleasure to co-operate in that great purpose. There is no doubt that the banking machinery of this country would be more effective and generally useful if the sound and properly managed banks, which still remain outside the Federal Reserve System, were brought into it.

A further defect in the banking machinery of the country is found in the fact that about 20,000 of the independent banks of the country representing from 35 to 40 per cent of the banking resources are not members of the Federal Reserve System. These banks are without direct access to the general reservoir of credit, consequently must rely for the expansion necessary in times of stress or business expansion upon the accommodations which it is possible to secure from their correspondents. These banks contribute little to the general reserves of the country, as those reserves are now represented by deposits in the Federal Reserve banks. Consequently if they are permitted to borrow either directly or indirectly from the Federal Reserve banks in time of stress or business expansion they must do so at the expense of the reserves contributed by the banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

**TEXT OF ACT INCREASING MEMBERSHIP OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD—BUILDINGS IN EXCESS OF \$250,000 SUBJECT TO CONSENT OF CONGRESS.**

The bill amending the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide for eight instead of seven members of the Federal Reserve Board—the additional member to represent agricultural interests—was signed by President Harding on June 3, not June 5, as inadvertently stated in our issue of Saturday last, page 2536. Previous references to the adoption of the bill by Congress appeared in these columns Jan. 21, page 247, and May 27, page 2306. Besides making provision for the representation of agricultural interests, the bill amends the Revised Statutes so as to require Federal Reserve banks to obtain the consent of Congress before entering into any

contract for the erection of a building the cost of which is to exceed \$250,000. The following is the text of the bill as approved by President Harding:

[Public—No. 230—67th Congress.]  
[S. 2263.]

AN ACT to amend the Federal Reserve Act approved Dec. 23 1913: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, approved December 23 1913, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 10. A Federal Reserve Board is hereby created which shall consist of eight members, including the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall be members ex officio, and six members appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In selecting the six appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board, not more than one of whom shall be selected from any one Federal Reserve district, the President shall have due regard to a fair presentation of the financial, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests, and geographical divisions of the country. The six members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President and confirmed as aforesaid shall devote their entire time to the business of the Federal Reserve Board and shall each receive an annual salary of \$12,000, payable monthly, together with actual necessary traveling expenses, and the Comptroller of the Currency, as ex officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, shall, in addition to the salary now paid him as Comptroller of the Currency, receive the sum of \$7,000 annually for his services as a member of said Board.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment in any member bank. The appointive members of the Federal Reserve Board shall be ineligible during the time they are in office and for two years thereafter to hold any office, position, or employment in any member bank, except that this restriction shall not apply to a member who has served the full term for which he was appointed. Of the six members thus appointed by the President one shall be designated by the President to serve for two, one for four, one for six, one for eight and the balance of the members for ten years, and thereafter each member so appointed shall serve for a term of ten years, unless sooner removed for cause by the President. Of the six persons thus appointed, one shall be designated by the President as governor and one as vice-governor of the Federal Reserve Board. The governor of the Federal Reserve Board, subject to its supervision, shall be the active executive officer. The Secretary of the Treasury may assign offices in the Department of the Treasury for the use of the Federal Reserve Board. Each member of the Federal Reserve Board shall within fifteen days after notice of appointment make and subscribe to the oath of office.

The Federal Reserve Board shall have power to levy semi-annually upon the Federal Reserve banks, in proportion to their capital stock and surplus, an assessment sufficient to pay its estimated expenses and the salaries of its members and employees for the half year succeeding the levying of such assessment, together with any deficit carried forward from the preceding half year.

The first meeting of the Federal Reserve Board shall be held in Washington, District of Columbia, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, at a date to be fixed by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be ex officio Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any bank, banking institution, trust company, or Federal Reserve bank nor hold stock in any bank, banking institution, or trust company; and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement. Whenever a vacancy shall occur, other than by expiration of term, among the six members of the Federal Reserve Board appointed by the President, as above provided, a successor shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to fill such vacancy, and when appointed he shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill.

The President shall have the power to fill all vacancies that may happen on the Federal Reserve Board during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire with the next session of the Senate.

Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed as taking away any powers heretofore vested by law in the Secretary of the Treasury which relate to the supervision, management, and control of the Treasury Department and bureaus under such department, and wherever any power vested by this Act in the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Reserve Agent, appears to conflict with the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, such powers shall be exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Secretary.

The Federal Reserve Board shall annually make a full report of its operations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall cause the same to be printed for the information of the Congress.

Section three hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 324. There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of national currency secured by United States bonds and, under the general supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, of all Federal Reserve notes, the chief officer of which bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency and shall perform his duties under the general directions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"No Federal Reserve bank shall have authority hereafter to enter into any contract or contracts for the erection of any building of any kind or character, or to authorize the erection of any building, in excess of \$250,000, without the consent of Congress having previously been given therefor in express terms: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall apply to any building now under construction."

Approved, June 3 1922.

*Fed. Res. Act.*

**HOUSE PASSES BILL GIVING STATE BANKS IN RESERVE SYSTEM SAME DISCOUNT PRIVILEGES WITH RESERVE BANKS AS NATIONAL BANKS**

The House of Representatives on June 7 passed the McFadden bill amending the Federal Reserve Act so as to give State banks, members of the Federal Reserve System, the same privileges in discounting loans with a Federal Reserve Bank as is accorded national banks. In explanation, Representative McFadden on the 7th inst. said:

This is an amendment to paragraph 10 of Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act as amended by the Act of June 27 1917, the purpose of which is to place

the State bank and trust companies who are members of the Federal Reserve System on the same basis that national banks who are members of the Federal Reserve System are. The statements in the report are very lucid, and with the permission of the House I think I shall read this, as it contains a complete explanation of what we are proposing to do.

As the law now is, if the regular line of credit of the borrower from a member State bank is not more than the 10% limit, as fixed by Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, Federal Reserve banks may rediscount for State member banks to the same extent that they may for national banks. If, however, the regular line of credit of the borrower from a member State bank is more than that 10% limit, then the Federal Reserve bank can not rediscount any of that regular line of credit.

The Federal Reserve Board is in favor of this bill, and a portion of the communication signed by Governor Harding, which explains its provisions is as follows:

"Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act authorizes a Federal Reserve bank to rediscount for any member bank, whether a national bank or a State member bank, the notes, drafts, and bills of any one borrower up to but not in excess of 10% of the member bank's capital and surplus, and provides that this 10% limitation shall not apply to the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values.

#### ELECTION OF S. T. CRAPO AS DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO.

Stanford T. Crapo, of Detroit, Mich., was on June 5 elected by member banks of Group No. 1 as a Class "B" Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago to fill the unexpired term of John W. Blodgett, resigned, which ends Dec. 31 1922.

#### ST. LOUIS RECLASSIFIED AS A RESERVE CITY.

On May 31 the Federal Reserve Board granted the application for the reclassification of St. Louis as a reserve city instead of a central reserve city, effective July 1 1922.

#### STATE INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED TO FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The following institution were admitted to the Federal Reserve System during the week ending June 9 1922:

District No. 3—	Capital	Surplus	Total Resources
Union Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	\$222,300	\$66,690	\$834,819
District No. 6—			
Farmers State Bk., Lincolnton, Ga.	25,000	15,000	204,863

#### INSTITUTIONS AUTHORIZED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD TO EXERCISE TRUST POWERS.

The Federal Reserve Board has granted permission to the following institutions to exercise trust powers:

- The Ballston Spa National Bank, Ballston Spa, N. Y.
- The Dover Plains National Bank, Dover Plains, N. Y.
- The First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pa.
- The National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.
- The First National Bank of Monterey, Ind.
- The Simmons National Bank of Pine Bluff, Ark.
- The James River National Bank of Jamestown, N. Dak.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS T.J-1923 CLOSED.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced on the 15th inst. that subscriptions to the offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Series T.J-1923, dated and bearing interest at 3 3/4% from June 15 1922, maturing on June 15 1923, closed at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, June 15, the date of issue. Preliminary reports received by the Treasury Department from the twelve Federal Reserve banks, it is announced, indicate that the issue, which was for \$250,000,000 or thereabouts, has been oversubscribed. Reference to the new issue was made in these columns last Saturday, page 2537.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO U. S. TREASURY NOTES TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL JUNE 22.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announced on the 15th inst. that subscription books for the 4 3/4% Treasury notes offered in exchange for the 4 3/4% Victory Notes would remain open until June 22. Exchanges of the Treasury notes for Victory notes, Secretary Mellon stated, were coming in in substantial volume. Details of the new Treasury note issue were given by us last week, page 2536.

A letter has been sent by Secretary Mellon to registered holders of 4 3/4% Victory notes calling attention to the salient features of the offering. In this letter Mr. Mellon says:

As a holder of 4 3/4% Victory notes, you will, I believe, be interested in Treasury Department Circular 292, dated June 8 1922, announcing an issue of United States Treasury notes of Series B-1925, which are offered only in exchange for 4 3/4% Victory notes. Treasury notes of Series B-1925 will be dated June 15 1922, will be payable Dec. 15 1925, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 3/4% per annum, payable semi-annually on Dec. 15 and June 15 in each year.

The new notes are issued only in coupon form, in denominations of \$100 and upward. As you know, 4 3/4% Victory notes mature on May 20 1923, but may be called for redemption in whole or in part at the option of the United States on Dec. 15 1922, and it is the Treasury's intention to call a substantial amount for redemption on that date.

This offering of Treasury notes, therefore, affords an opportunity to holders of 4 3/4% Victory notes to acquire by exchange a new obligation

of the United States running for three and a half years at an attractive rate of interest in place of Victory notes which will be payable either Dec. 15 1922 or May 20 1923, depending upon the call for redemption.

Almost any banking institution in the United States will handle the exchange for you, or you may make application direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district. Victory notes tendered in exchange, if in registered form, must be duly assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption before some officer authorized to witness assignments of United States registered bonds and notes, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments. Coupon Victory notes must have the Dec. 15 1922 and May 20 1923 coupons attached, but the June 15 1922 coupons should be detached and collected in ordinary course. No adjustment of interest will be necessary in any case, since exchanges will be made as of June 15 1922, and interest due on that date will be paid in ordinary course.

As you will notice from the circular, the right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of notes applied for and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. You should, therefore, if you desire to make the exchange, make prompt application for the new notes through your own bank or direct to the Federal Reserve Bank of your district, and make arrangements, preferably through your own bank, for the surrender to the Federal Reserve Bank of the 4 3/4% Victory notes tendered in exchange.

#### INTEREST ON 3 3/4% VICTORY BONDS CEASED JUNE 15—AMOUNT REDEEMED.

Secretary Mellon on June 14 called attention to the fact that interest on all 3 3/4% Victory notes would cease on the 15th inst. and that all these securities should be presented for payment. Redemption of the 3 3/4% Victory notes on June 15, he explained, was announced in February, and to date approximately \$140,000,000 of these obligations had been redeemed, leaving about \$240,000,000 outstanding.

#### PRESIDENT HARDING IN LETTER TO CONGRESSMAN CAMPBELL URGES EARLY ACTION BY CONGRESS ON SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Early action on the Merchant Marine Bill, also known as the Ship Subsidy Bill, was urged by President Harding in a letter to Chairman Campbell of the House Rules Committee made public on June 13. "So much is involved and such a difficult and discouraging situation will follow if Congress fails to sanction the Merchant Marine Bill," the President wrote, "that I should feel myself obligated to call Congress immediately in extraordinary session to especially consider it if it went over through any neglect or delay beyond the present term." The President's letter was as follows:

White House, May 26 1922.  
My Dear Congressman Campbell:—I understand that in a very short time the Merchant Marine Bill is to be favorably reported to the House. I am writing to express the hope that your Committee on Rules will report whatever provision is necessary for its early and final consideration.

I cannot convey to you how very earnest I feel the necessity of passing this Act. So much is involved and such difficult and discouraging situation will follow if Congress fails to sanction the Merchant Marine Bill that I should feel myself obligated to call Congress immediately in extraordinary session to especially consider it if it went over through any neglect or delay beyond the present term.

I should be more than glad to co-operate in any way that I can in impressing the House with the urgent necessity of the favorable consideration of this bill. I am writing an expression of my earnestness to you at this time because I understand it is within the province of the Rules Committee to report a provision under which there may be secured early, and I hope, favorable consideration.

Very truly yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ATTACKS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Among the first resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its convention this week in Cincinnati was a declaration on June 13 against the so-called ship subsidy bill. The labor convention unanimously condemned the proposed legislation almost simultaneously with the publication of a letter written by President Harding to Chairman Campbell of the House Rules Committee, asking Congress to pass the measure under threat of being called in extra session in the event of failure. The convention also voted to send a protest against passage of the bill to Senate and House leaders. The bill is termed by the resolution a "cunningly devised scheme to enrich certain classes of so-called American ship-owners at the expense of the truly American taxpayer and also to provide patronage which is certain to be used for purely political purposes." The resolution concluded with the statement that the bill was "condemned as inimical to the public interest, and particularly destructive to the nation's hopes for sea power."

#### IMMIGRATION QUOTAS FOR COMING FISCAL YEAR.

Announcement was made on June 13 by Commissioner-General Husband of the Immigration Bureau of the number of aliens to be admitted into the United States during the coming fiscal year from the principal countries of the world under what is called the 3% restrictive immigration Act

which definitely fixes the quotas from each territory. The figure for the new year will be 357,903 as compared with 355,825 last year. In announcing the quota Commissioner-General Husband explained that the increase was due to inclusion of the foreign born populations of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, as a basis, and in consequence of the merging of the Smyrna, Turkish and Turkish-Armenia territories.

Germany's quota was reduced from 68,039 to 67,607 by reason of the fact that Silesia's quota was transferred to the number to be admitted from Poland. Spain, under the new regulations, is permitted to increase her quota from 663 to 912. A separate quota was designated for Russian Armenia.

The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and regions, the department stated, "should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new Governments, boundaries on or transfer of territory, except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner."

The number of aliens admissible from the principal countries include: Austria, 7,451; Belgium, 1,563; Czechoslovakia, 14,357; Germany, 67,607; Italy, 42,057; Norway, 12,202; Poland, 21,076; Rumania, 7,419; Russia (European and Asiatic), 21,613; Sweden, 20,043; United Kingdom, 77,342; Turkey (European and Asiatic, including Smyrna region and Turkish-Armenian region), 2,388; Greece, 3,294; Hungary, 5,638, and Denmark, 5,619.

**PRESIDENT HARDING AT DEDICATION OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MEMORIAL DECLARES THAT EVERLASTINGLY RIGHT IN FUNDAMENTALS WE MAY FACE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE.**

In dedicating, on June 14, at Fort McHenry (Baltimore) a national memorial erected in honor of Francis Scott Key, author of the words of "The Star Spangled Banner," President Harding declared that "the outstanding and the reassuring thought of to-day is the supreme exaltation of Key in the hour of great trial to reveal the soul of a patriot in the night of surpassing anxiety and devotion to country." "If our generation is called to shoulder unprecedented burdens," said the President, "it may rejoice in unexampled strength. Everlastingly right in the great fundamentals, we may face the future with every confidence, providing men give first of heart and soul to the Republic and its righteous institutions, and give first thought and unflinching devotion to the nation's perpetuity. We give herewith the President's speech:

*My Fellow Americans:*

The shrines of American patriotism not only reflect the quality of its gratitude, but they are ever refreshing and inspiring. We are assembled to-day to rededicate one of these sacred shrines. We are met to commemorate a historic victory in arms, when the young Republic was first asserting its national rights against an armed foe. And we are met to commemorate a very unique achievement in the literature of national inspiration. Here the patriotic sons of the early Republic crushed one of the most ambitious invasions ever aimed against our nation. Here, during the rage of combat, was born the swelling anthem of American patriotism.

It is wholly fitting that Flag Day should be chosen for this commemoration and rededication because our hymn of patriotism is an apostrophe to the flag we love, yea, it is apostrophe and invocation as well, born of a patriotic and poetic soul in the travail of a sublimely heroic night.

Some one has said in substance, "Let me write the songs of a people and I care not who makes their laws." That quotation presents one of the living truths in every land, under every sky, about the appeal of poetry and song to the finer sentiments of the human heart. The truth is completely demonstrated in the appeal which "The Star Spangled Banner" made to the American people from the day it came from the poet's heart and pen.

I think it fair to say that we have come here to-day not so much to pay tribute to the genius which caught the inspiration of a vital moment and wrote that inspiration into one of the songs of the ages, but rather more to memorialize the patriotic service of the author in his everlasting contribution to the soul uplift and exaltation of his countrymen who live after him.

Francis Scott Key, though he produced some splendid lines which are less familiar than they deserve, was not a great poet. He was less but he was also more than a great poet. He was possessor of a patriotism which in a supreme moment could make words and meters its creatures and servitors, and so a modest genius was raised in one flaming hour to a place among the immortals. That the song became instantly popular and that when set to music it was immediately adopted as the anthem of militant Americanism testifies that already, more than a century ago, the conviction of a great nationalism and a great destiny had taken hold upon the American people. To give ringing voice to such a conviction, to such an inspiration, was one of the greatest services which any man could do for the young Republic. That was the service of Francis Scott Key. It was not in the production of soul stirring lines, thrilling with martial appeal, it was in the contribution of his great hymn toward creating that sense of national pride and that realization of responsibility for a great adventure in behalf of humanity which became at last the inspiration of union preserved and of nationalism established.

To one who has a bent for such oddities there will be found much of absorbing interest in the study of those songs of patriotism which at different eras have enjoyed popularity. The Civil War brought a generous contribution of songs, good, bad and indifferent, but all aiding to fire the national

spirit. Once they were on millions of tongues, sung in every assembly, yet one will have difficulty finding anybody of the present generation who is familiar with more than a line or two from any of them. I must, of course, except "Dixie," which in the years since Appomattox has been claimed, like every other good thing that the South possessed, as part of the common heritage of the entire people.

Again, the Spanish-American War set us all singing "There'll Be A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," which in a day became the army's marching and fighting song. The world war produced a really remarkable group of the songs of inspiration and patriotism. It seems only yesterday that we were singing them. There were many and they served well, but none has ever for a moment threatened the throne which "The Star Spangled Banner" occupies as the royal anthem of American patriotism.

The composition of "The Star Spangled Banner" seemed at the time a minor incident among major events. The British Government had sent a great expedition to occupy the Chesapeake and to drive out the privateers which from its waters made their tireless forays against the British shipping and to create the base from which to drive a great military force northward. Simultaneously an army was to advance from Canada southward through the Hudson Valley, the general plan being to split the country along the line of the Hudson, the Delaware and the Chesapeake. It was the same strategical conception fundamental in the British program of Revolutionary years.

The campaign started off successfully. The British occupied the lower Chesapeake and Potomac, captured Washington, and then turned to reduce Fort McHenry, sentinel at the gates of Baltimore. Then the way would be open for the army's operation in accordance with the general design.

One need not tell a Maryland audience how significant was the failure of the night attack on Fort McHenry. It spelled the failure of the most ambitious project ever put forth for the subjugation of this continent. The Maryland militia and the limited force of regulars saved the Chesapeake and won for Baltimore the distinction of being the only great seaport on the Atlantic Coast which has never been occupied by an enemy. I trust that for all the future Baltimore will have to share that fortune with every other seaport, but the fact remains that when the British armada of 1814 retired, beaten, from Fort McHenry it left with Baltimore the eminence of being the one great American port over which no enemy flag had ever waved.

Great as were the issues decided that September day, the victory was proved of very minor interest in the popular mind compared to the fact that the battle inspired "The Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Key had gone as a quasi-official envoy on board the British flagship to seek release of an American prisoner. Admiral Cockburn was unwilling to let him return until after the bombardment lest some of the plans should get to the knowledge of the Americans. So Mr. Key and a friend were retained on board a cartel ship, the Minden, from which they saw the bombardment. "The rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air," were watched all night long by the two Americans, torn with anxiety for the fate of their city and country.

The poem was written on an envelope and other scraps of paper during the bombardment and within a few hours afterward. It was literally the inspiration of a great moment and a moving experience. On the retirement of the defeated fleet Mr. Key was given his freedom and the poem was published at once, attaining instant popularity.

Did Francis Scott Key, during the harrowing hours of that summer night vigil in the storm of battle, realize that he was producing an immortal work? Is it possible that to his poet's soul came later realization that he had written lines which meant undying fame? There are evidences that he did conceive that the great inspiration had raised him to heights he had never touched before. When the poem was printed and circulated in Baltimore he watched its reception with the profoundest interest, he wrote of his gratification that it was so well regarded.

If one, forgetting the music, will ponder that poem of battle and victory and thanksgiving I think he will comprehend the elements that have made it great, great as a song of patriotism and exaltation, great merely as a piece of poetical portraiture. The first stanza tells the anxiety with which, after the bombardment had ceased, the author peered through the mists of dawn and asked the one question whose answer would tell the fateful story:

Can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?

In the second stanza he glimpses the banner and bursts into song of rejoicing. The third stanza is a defiance of the oppressor, and then in the fourth and last stanza we find the note of thanksgiving, the prayer that victory may be justified in the conduct of a race of free men:

Oh, thus be it ever, when free men shall stand  
Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation.

That was the poet's prayer. We may fairly claim in pride for the deeds of our fathers, our sons, our brothers, the prayer has been granted. The faith has been kept.

It is the hope of every American heart to-day that it will continue to be kept. The intervening century has brought our country power and high place. It has cast upon us heavy burdens of responsibility, making us share the difficult problems of a world in the turmoil of a new time. We need all the inspiration and faith which fired his glowing soul of patriotism. No generation of men has ever come into the world to find its path smoothed or to find its problems solved for it in advance. Solution is the fit price we pay for our great inheritance of liberty and opportunity.

The outstanding and the reassuring thought of to-day is the supreme exaltation of Key in the hour of great trial to reveal the soul of a patriot in the night of surpassing anxiety and devotion to country.

No concern for self narrowed his thought. No glorification of the individual marred his vision. No pursuit of fame set his soul ablaze. No advantage hindered his pen. His country and his concern for its safety were combined in his all-consuming thought. In this great uplifting, and exalting and exulting love of country, transcending all else, Key reached the sublime heights and wrote the poetic revelation of an American soul aflame.

If our generation is called to shoulder unprecedented burdens it may rejoice in unexampled strength. Everlastingly right in the great fundamentals, we may face the future with every confidence, providing men give first of heart and soul to the republic and its righteous institutions and give first thought and unflinching devotion to the nation's perpetuity.

An American citizenship of the high and simple faith of Francis Scott Key, aflame for defense and no less devoted in meeting the problems of peace, will add to the luster of the banner he so proudly acclaimed. Every glittering star is fixed, every worth while procession is the more impressive for its bearing, every passion for country is refined by its unfolding. On ships of mercy, or vessels of war, in the armed camp or at the memorials of peace, in rejoicing procession or flying from the staff over the simple temples of the schooling youth of America, everywhere it pleases the eye and reassures the heart and stirs the soul until we sing in all confidence with the poet-patriot:

The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

### PRESIDENT HARDING ASSERTS WAGES MUST NOT GO BACK TO PRE-WAR LEVEL.

An admonition to capital that "wages must not go back and ought not to go back entirely to pre-war level" came from President Harding on the 9th inst. at Trenton, when, en route from Princeton to Washington, he addressed from a train platform, a group gathered at the station. The President, in stating that business was improving, added that at the industrial centre of Trenton he was impressed with the even greater significance of the day's work and all it implies. There would be no advantage, he indicated, if founders of States and trainers of youth did not have their efforts made effective by people in work-a-day life. The Associated Press advises further reported him as stating:

Everything has been thrown out of joint. Now we are trying to get back to normal. I believe that we are meeting a measurable degree of success in the effort. I am very glad to say to you that your Government is interested in the good fortune of business, interested because if there is no business there is no good fortune.

Now business good fortune depends upon the maintenance of fundamental principles in business activities. It depends upon the people engaged in business, not the capitalists alone, but the man who gives his brain for a daily wage.

During the war capital got used to unusual profits and labor became acquainted with unusual wages, which both have been reluctant to relinquish. There must be a readjustment. But it must be fair readjustment. We must say to capital that wages must not go back, and ought not to go back, entirely to pre-war level.

The World War would indeed have been a failure and the sacrifices made in our behalf would have been in vain if we should go back. Yet you can not have employment without reasonable profit for capital. The Government is trying to keep its hands out and reduce taxes and burdens upon you. It is all up to you, for there is not a great deal the Government can do.

It's up to each one of us to resolve that we are going to work. We are going to resume production to hold the United States to a foremost place in the life of the world.

### PRESIDENT HARDING COMMENDS WORK OF NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.

President Harding in a letter to Secretary of Commerce Hoover commending the work of the National Unemployment Conference states that "the conference members and its standing committees deserve great credit for the successful inauguration and stimulation of the great simultaneous movement in the community, and its continuing organization which has so greatly succeeded in the mitigation of what otherwise would have been great suffering." President Harding's letter, dated May 22, follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 22 1922.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:—Now that the revival of employment through the country—except for the strikes—has so greatly improved our situation that our anxieties in this particular are largely removed, I wish to extend my gratitude to every one of the great body of our citizens who gave such efficient service in the organizations set up and co-ordinated under the Unemployment Conference of last autumn. The conference members and its standing committees deserve great credit for the successful inauguration and stimulation of the great simultaneous movement in the community, and its continuing organization, which has so greatly succeeded in the mitigation of what otherwise would have been great suffering.

We have passed the winter of the greatest unemployment in the history of our country. Through the fine co-ordination and co-operation among Federal and State officials, mayors and their committees of employers, relief organizations and citizens, we have come through with much less suffering than in previous years, when unemployment was very much less. So much has this been the case that except for the intensification of public works by the Federal, State and municipal governments, the demand for aid to the unemployed from the Federal Treasury disappeared in the country. Only two or three of our larger cities failed to secure co-operation to the best advantage.

For this inspiration, organization and co-ordination of the community, and for the forces making for common action, the Unemployment Conference and its standing committees deserve great credit for a work quietly and efficiently carried out.

In this note of appreciation I wish to include the Secretary of Labor, and Colonel Arthur Woods, the Director of the work.

Yours faithfully,

WARREN G. HARDING.

Hon. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

### PRESIDENT HARDING LOOKS TO UNIVERSITIES FOR MEN TO COPE WITH FUTURE PROBLEMS.

With the conferring upon President Harding on the 9th inst. of the degree of Doctor of Laws at Princeton University the President observed "in the rich and fruitful intellectual soil of our universities we may trace the germination of ideas, systems, institutions which have been greatly responsible for the advancement of humankind," and added that "to our universities we must turn, in hope and trust, that they will give to the future men of the discipline, the unselfishness, the straight vision and clear understanding, needful in coping with the complex problems which that future surely holds for them." Before presenting his prepared remarks President Harding, responding extemporaneously to President Hibben's speech, said:

I care not what the momentary position of a man may be, whether of the pulpit, of the press or the platform, or whether a great educator, you can pretty fully measure his usefulness in the community in which he resides.

Only a few days ago I met a citizen of New Jersey whose father shook hands with George Washington. We will may marvel when we contemplate that it was less than a century and a half ago when the Congress met here. I like to recall these things, because the founding fathers who gave us America no more dreamed of what they wrought 125 years ago than we of to-day dream of the possibilities of the future. When I realize what has been accomplished in little less than a century and a half, I dare not lift the cup of optimism to my lips, because there are such limitless possibilities in this country of ours. We have been such incomparable contributors to the progress of mankind that we of to-day can little imagine the things we have wrought and are passing on to succeeding generations.

Dr. Hibben, I want to thank you for your earnest wish for the President. I care not who one is, if he can only expend his power in righteousness, he shall not have lived in vain. I only ask you to ask God to help us to make our way in righteousness in the United States, and if in our making our way righteously we grow a little more religious we shall be a little better in these United States.

President Harding's formal remarks were as follows:

It is eminently appropriate to a visit to Princeton that in the same day I am called upon to speak once at the dedication of the Battle Monument, and again on this scholastic occasion of receiving the degree with which your ancient institution has honored me. The memories of war and of Princeton's glorious part in the achievement and maintenance of American liberties have ever been closely intertwined with the traditions of her splendid gifts to American scholarship, learning and intellectualism.

One who possesses even a general familiarity with the contributions of Princeton to the establishment, the fortification, and the sturdy upholding of our national institutions, must surely be pardoned a full measure of pride in being chosen to receive the distinction you to-day are conferring on me. Standing here, before the background of those noble traditions and eminent accomplishments in which beats the heart and lives the soul of the university, one can not but feel that to have deserved this one ought to have served well indeed. If there be misgiving as to the merit of service in the past, surely this distinction must inspire its recipient to redoubled effort to prove worthy of it.

For me, the real picture of Princeton of those revolutionary days is the one that conjures itself around the figure of old John Witherspoon, stout Scotch Presbyterian divine, scholar, teacher, author, preacher, President of Princeton, rebel by nature, patriot by choice, member of the Continental Congress, counsellor to the fathers of state, signer of the Declaration, and unrelenting fighter in the cause of independence. Under such leadership, small wonder that Princeton played a great and gallant part, producing young men who were equally resourceful and uncompromising in field or forum; or that the advanced place which they claimed for Princeton in patriotic service has been retained through all the generations since.

The name of Princeton University is, I well know, rich in association and fine tradition to all its sons. Yet I may confess that I have always liked to think of it also by its earlier title of College of New Jersey, first of that long list of the State colleges and universities which have given so much of special character and quality to collegiate institutions in this country. If one may think of New Jersey as the central battleground of our Revolution, the Belgium of our struggle for independence, so also may one picture the Princeton of that time as the Louvain among the rising universities of the Colonial epoch. I take it that no son of Old Nassau—no adopted son, either, as from to-day I shall proudly account myself—would venture to question that fine old legend about Alexander Hamilton wheeling his brass six-pounder piece out into the campus and firing a solid shot straight into the college hall and incidentally through the portrait of King George II, adorning its wall. I am keeper of no other Princeton man's conscience; but as for myself, the censorship is invoked against all historians who mar their pages with foot-noted superfluous which, in the poor behoof of meticulous accuracy, would asperse the authenticity of that indispensable detail of the Battle of Princeton. If it didn't happen, it should have; and so far as I am concerned, I simply know it did.

Wise men have always been wont to illumine the uncertain paths of the future with the beacons of experience shining from out the past. So it is good that men who have been called to the responsibilities of large affairs should come now and then to these academic precincts, to refresh their spirits, to take on for a little time the hues of your atmosphere, the cast of your thought, the inquiring quality of your mind, and the calm deliberation of your judgments. In the rich and fruitful intellectual soil of our universities we may trace the germination of ideas, systems, institutions, which have been greatly responsible for the advancement of humankind; and to our universities we must turn, in hope and trust that they will give to the future men of the discipline, the unselfishness, the straight vision and clear understanding needful in coping with the complex problems which that future surely holds for them. In institutions such as this must be given the equipment for leadership in the to-morrows; and whoever tries to peer through the veil and descry the issues and events of that coming time must be moved to very earnest supplication that sincerity, simplicity, straightforwardness, moral courage and high honor shall here be the square and compass, the plummet and the level, by which to shape the conduct and aims of men.

I remember reading somewhere in the letters of a distinguished British public man who was in touch with American sentiment during the Revolution a delightfully naive complaint that the insurgency might have been suppressed readily enough by rigorous measures but for the malevolent influence of the ardent young Whigs who made up almost the entire student bodies of the colleges. Whether it was Princeton or Harvard, Yale or William & Mary's; whether the young men came of Whig or Tory connections, they could be counted on to turn up as "dangerous agitators" and "bad performers" whenever the cause of independence was involved.

The colleges of that early time were already headquarters and dispensaries of patriotic enthusiasm, and they have remained such. They have sent out their sons by the thousands to perform the most responsible and arduous service in all the wars of the Republic; and uniformly it has been marked by a zeal which carried inspiration to the whole community. Yet more important, perhaps, has been their part in the direction of civic interests and activities; in the constructive tasks of the State, in building the commerce and industry, developing the culture and framing the public institutions of our country. So, on such an occasion as this I can think of no more appropriate message to be addressed to the Princeton community than an expression of the earnest hope that it may live up to its opportunities and obligations in the future as patriotically as it has in the past. War is a passing passion, but the problems of peace are unending. They call for our services even more incessantly than demands. Opportunities are beckoning, obligations commanding. I am sure Princeton will respond. That it will continue, along with the other universities and colleges of the land, to give service in expanding measure and of constantly increasing usefulness is my confident and unquestioned assurance.

### PRESIDENT HARDING ON OPPORTUNITIES AT CITIZENS' MILITARY CAMPS.

The opportunity for military training presented at the Citizens' military camps during the summer months is pointed out in a letter which President Harding has addressed to Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, which was made public as follows on June 4:

Apparently all agree that every young man who is willing to prepare himself for the defense of his country should be given the opportunity. I suggest that you bring to the attention of the citizens of your State the opportunity now presented to them by the Citizens' Military Training Camp which will be conducted during the coming summer without any cost or military obligation to themselves. The young men accepted for these camps will be given training which will be of inestimable value through the physical and mental development received, and which will unquestionably increase their value to the nation and to the communities in which they live.

### PRESIDENT HARDING IN DEDICATING PRINCETON BATTLE MONUMENT.

In dedicating at Princeton, N. J., on the 9th inst. a monument commemorating the Battle of Princeton fought during the Revolutionary War—the central figure of the monument representing General Washington on horseback—President Harding told those who had gathered to participate in the ceremonies that "the real monument to the achievements of Washington's patriot army in the Trenton-Princeton campaign is not in workings of bronze or carving of stone," but that "it rears itself in the institutions of liberty and representative government now big in the vision of mankind." He added that "in the presence of such a monument we can do no better than consecrate ourselves to the cause in which at this place the soul of genius and the spirit of sacrifice shone forth with steadfast radiance." Two addresses were made by the President at Princeton on the 9th inst.—the other at Princeton University, when the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him. Upon the occasion of the dedication of the Princeton Battle Monument President Harding spoke as follows:

#### My Fellow Americans;

We have come here to say the formal words of dedication and consecration before a monument in granite and marble. But we stand, to say those words, in the presence of another monument which is the true memorial to the events we celebrate. The real monument to the achievement of Washington's patriot army in the Trenton-Princeton campaign, is not in workings of bronze or carving of stone. It rears itself in the institutions of liberty and representative government, now big in the vision of all mankind.

In the presence of such a monument we can do no better than consecrate ourselves to the cause in which at this place the soul of genius and the spirit of sacrifice shone forth with steadfast radiance. On no other battleground, in the presence of no other memorial of heroism, could we find more assuring illumination for our hopes, our anticipations, our confidence. Here the genius of General Washington reached the height of its brilliancy in action. Here his followers wrote their highest testimony of valor. Here liberty-seeking devotion struggled through privation and unbelievable exertion, to gain the heights. The crimsoned prints of numbed and bleeding feet marked the route, a pathway to eternal glory. Thither they trudged through storm and torrent; but from here, in the hour of victory, went out winged messengers to let all men know that liberty was safe in the keeping of her sons.

Point me the field of strife, to which have converged more roads that led through discouragement, calamity, and all justification for despair. And point me, next, that field from whence radiated so many highways of the buoyant heart, the confident hope, the indomitable purpose, the will to win. Take down the tomes, thumb all the blackest, all the fairest pages, and tell me where you read the nobler, finer—aye, or more fruitful—sacrifice of men for their fellows.

Here, among you to whom the traditions of those events are a sacred trust, is no place for recounting the discouragement of the patriot cause, the low ebb of continental fortunes, the seeming that final disaster could not long be stayed. Almost from the day, in the preceding summer, when the great Declaration had been issued, misfortune followed on misfortune's heel—Long Island, the loss of New York, the surrender of the Hudson forts, the retreat across New Jersey, the refuge in Pennsylvania. It was all leading toward the seemingly inevitable end. The army was crumbling, only civil authority pretended to maintain any central organ. The enemy delayed to finish his task only because he was so certain of his quarry that haste would be unseemly.

And then the flash of Washington's defiance. The crossing of the Delaware in storm and ice floes; the march and the delays which made it impossible to effect a night attack and a complete surprise; Washington's stern and fateful decision to press on and stake everything on the issue; finally, the attack and the victory.

Brilliant as was the accomplishment, Washington, on the Jersey side, was faced presently by the superior strength of the now consolidated British forces. At last his rival was sure of "the old fox." Then came the strategic withdrawal by Washington, at night, in secret from his line on the Assunpink Creek, the flanking march to Princeton, and the second surprise and defeat of the enemy. In the narrative of those magnificent winter days of marching and fighting, surprises and victories, one finds the truest presentation of the indomitable spirit which sustained, and at last won, the Revolution.

It is not often that the precise importance and significance of a particular military detail can be so accurately appraised as it can regarding the mid-winter campaign of Trenton-Princeton. The promulgation of the Declaration of Independence had moved the British authorities to especially determined efforts for quick suppression of the Revolution. To them it was vitally important that the fires of revolt be smothered before the new feeling of nationality had arisen to make the Colonists realize the substantial unity of their cause and their interests. The strategy of the British invasion of New Jersey has been bitterly criticized many times, but it must always be remembered that there is an intimate relationship between political conditions and military operations, and that in this case the

political situation was certain to depend very greatly on military developments. The destruction of Washington's army would almost have snuffed out the Revolution. It would have given a demonstration of the overwhelming preponderance of British power, which even the most stout-hearted patriot would have found difficult to deny. On the other hand, Washington perceived both the military and the political opportunity presented to him in the disposition of the enemy's forces. There was a desperate chance to win a telling victory which would convert the New Jersey campaign into a disaster for the enemy; and there was also the possibility of winning a political victory demonstrating the capacity of American leadership and American soldiers to outwit and out-fight veterans of European battlefields.

Washington, who was at once soldier, politician and statesman, recognized all these possibilities. He seized the opportunity, he turned it completely to his own advantage, and thereby inspired his army and the country behind him with a new confidence in themselves. Years afterward Lord Cornwallis and the members of his staff were given a dinner by General Washington, following the surrender at Yorktown. The compliments of the occasion were exchanged in a manner so gracious and amiable that, as we read it now, it is difficult to realize all their significance. Among the rest, Lord Cornwallis made a speech in which he paid his compliments to the military genius of Washington. Comparing the Yorktown campaign with the Trenton-Princeton operation, he declared, turning to General Washington and bowing profoundly, that "When history shall have made up its verdict, the fairest laurels will be gathered for your Excellency, not from the shores of the Chesapeake, but from the banks of the Delaware. Cornwallis regarded the Trenton-Princeton campaign as the crowning glory of the Washington military career; and we do not need to be reminded of the verdict of Frederick the Great, who ranked the Trenton-Princeton campaign as the most brilliant of which he had knowledge.

When we view the course of human affairs from the detached standpoint of history's student, we are amazed to discover how seldom a particular military operation has determined the results of a campaign or the outcome of a great war. Wars are writ very big in history; very much bigger sometimes than they deserve to be. Battles have seldom decided the fates of peoples. The real story of human progress is written elsewhere than on the world's battlefields, and war and conflict have provided rather its punctuation than its theme. But among the exceptions, among the cases in which a particular conflict has had consequences and reverberations far greater in their potency than could possibly be imagined from a consideration of the numbers engaged or the immediate results, none stands out more distinctly than does the Trenton-Princeton campaign. We cannot say that the cause of independence and union would have been lost without it; but we must find ourselves at a loss if we attempt to picture the successful conclusion of the Revolution, had there been another and different issue from the struggle of those hard, midwinter days.

The climax of that desperate adventure came on the field at Princeton. Trenton had been an almost complete surprise, an easy victory. Princeton was a desperately contested engagement whose immediate result included not only an enheartening of the patriot cause, but a profound discouragement to those on the other side of the Atlantic, who were responsible for the continuation of the war. So you have erected here at Princeton a fitting memorial to the heroes and heroism of that day. We bring and lay at its foot the laurel wreaths which gratitude and patriotic sentiment will always dedicate to those who have borne the heat and burden of the conflict. Let us believe that their example in all of the future may be as thus far it has been, a glorious inspiration to our country.

Speaking informally at the conclusion of his prepared address the President, according to the New York "Times," said:

"Mr. Stockton, before I conclude I want to be just a bit informal. If I had found no other compensation in a trip to Princeton, it would have been in two things new to my experience."

Pointing to the various revolutionary flags that have been draped against the monument by Sons of the American Revolution, he went on:

"One was the presentation of the colors, beautifully done, where I saw for the first time the combination of the colors that represented the hopes and aspirations and determinations of the early American patriots who gave us our independence and union, and then saw these colors blended into one supreme banner of Americanism—our dear Old Glory."

"The other compensation, my countrymen," he said, turning to the guard of honor dressed in uniforms of a century ago, "was in seeing the Philadelphia troop and the infantrymen of the Fifth Maryland. It is not so much in the men themselves and the wonderful appearance they made to-day, but the compensation is in the thought that these organizations have been in continuous service since the days of the American Revolution."

"They stand to-day and typify those who gave us independence and freedom. I think it is well, my countrymen, and I like this monument. I like every memorial to American patriotism and American sacrifices. No land can do too much to cherish with all its heart and soul these great inheritances."

"Somehow there comes to my mind the assurance that in the preservation of these organizations of the Philadelphia troop and the Fifth Maryland there is a tie running back to the immortal beginning of this American Republic, and we of to-day and the veterans of the World War, the sons and daughters of the men who go on, will keep these supreme inheritances and carry them on to a fulfillment of a great American destiny."

The President's speech at Princeton University, is referred to in another item in this issue.

### PRESIDENT HARDING'S STAND ON BO US COM-MENDED BY DEAN WEST OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Lauding President Harding when conferring upon him on the 9th inst. the degree of Doctor of Laws, Dean West, head of the Faculty of Law of Princeton University, commended his stand on the bonus legislation as well as "the great work of the conference for limiting armaments assembled at his call," saying:

Warren Gamaliel Harding. Trained in boyhood to habits of thrift and labor, guided by happy influences at home, schooled in youth, both as student and teacher, in the elemental lessons of our civilization, helping always in the life of his own community, learning and forming public opinion in his editorial career, he further enlarged his views by travel to observe conditions in European States and by continuous service, state and national, and with marked success in the United States Senate. Faithful from the first "over a few things," he has been made "ruled over many things" as the President of our Republic.

Whatever differing party judgments may properly be held as to policies, our people are one in honoring his readiness to seek the best advice, his

strict endeavor to find the real truth, his capable handling of complicated difficulties, his immense patience and self-effacing modesty. The sweeping away of extravagant waste and the forming of a budget system show him a master in finance. His vote as Senator for the anti-strike clause in the railroad bill and his attitude as President on the bonus reveal his quiet courage, and the great work of the conference for limiting armaments, assembled at his call, has won the gratitude of the world.

His charter in things political is the Constitution. His guide in things spiritual is the Bible. First seeking to make American liberty sure, he is well aware that charity begins at home, but does not end there. He stands in the tradition of Lincoln, a man of the people, leading the people, heeding the will of the people and the need of the world.

**CENSUS REPORT ON COTTON CONSUMED AND ON HAND, ACTIVE SPINDLES AND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.**

Under date of June 14 1922 the Census Bureau issued its regular preliminary report showing cotton consumed, cotton on hand, active cotton spindles, and imports and exports of cotton for the month of May 1921 and 1922, with statistics of cotton consumed, imported and exported for the ten months ending May 31. The statistics of cotton in this report are given in running bales, counting round as half bales, except foreign cotton, which is in equivalent 500-pound bales.

**COTTON CONSUMED AND ON HAND IN SPINNING MILLS AND IN OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS AND ACTIVE COTTON SPINDLES. (Linters Not Included.)**

Locality.	Year	Cotton Consumed During (Bales)—		Cotton on Hand May 31 (Bales)—		Cotton Spindles Active During May (Number).
		May.	Ten Months ending May 31.	In Consuming Establishments x.	In Public Storage and at Compresses x.	
United States.....	1922	4,995,674	4,945,497	*1,419,836	*2,561,007	31,653,061
	1921	4,407,714	4,020,613	1,280,723	4,738,267	32,836,107
Cotton-growing States.....	1922	331,771	3,091,824	685,792	2,055,536	15,530,285
	1921	268,492	2,479,844	573,371	4,255,615	14,806,099
All other States.....	1922	163,903	1,853,673	734,044	505,471	16,122,776
	1921	172,222	1,540,769	707,352	482,652	18,030,008

x Stated in bales.

\* Includes 23,428 foreign, 6,663 Am.-Eg. and 491 sea-island consumed; 104,838 foreign, 16,638 Am.-Eg. and 3,681 sea-island in consuming establishments, and 79,538 foreign, 52,484 Am.-Eg. and 3,800 sea-island in public storage.

Linters not included above were 52,344 bales consumed during May 1922 and 48,071 bales in 1921; 59,251 bales on hand in consuming establishments on May 31 1922 and 216,252 bales in 1921, and 94,181 bales in public storages and at compresses on May 31 1922 and 269,376 bales in 1921. Linters consumed during the ten months ended May 31 amounted to 485,584 bales and 416,067 bales in the same period in 1921.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON AND LINTERS.**

Country of Production.	Imports of Foreign Cotton During— (500-lb. Bales).			
	May.		10 Months end. May 31.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Egypt.....	7,357	6,369	221,428	76,514
Peru.....	1,109	2,474	34,733	21,488
China.....	1,768	99	13,460	13,784
Mexico.....	14	625	53,636	88,130
All other countries.....	4,072	975	18,959	12,968
Total.....	14,320	10,542	342,216	212,784

  

Country to Which Exported.	Exports of Domestic Cotton and Linters During— (Running Bales)—			
	May.		10 Months end. May 31.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
United Kingdom.....	186,812	159,104	1,519,052	1,515,047
France.....	52,236	39,554	671,212	514,577
Italy.....	33,084	22,875	375,156	448,391
Germany.....	113,957	95,633	1,273,082	985,960
Other Europe.....	42,985	44,004	603,291	573,776
Japan.....	17,096	88,503	734,561	429,431
All other countries.....	23,227	27,716	275,445	234,489
Total.....	*469,397	*477,389	*5,451,800	*4,701,671

\* Figures include 12,061 bales of linters exported during May in 1922 and 4,340 bales in 1921, and 110,517 bales for the ten months ended May 31 in 1922 and 41,435 bales in 1921. The distribution for May 1922 follows: United Kingdom, 65 bales; France, 241 bales; Germany, 9,901 bales; Belgium, 635 bales; Netherlands, 100 bales; Spain, 100 bales; Canada, 1,019 bales.

**WORLDWIDE COTTON SURVEY BEGUN BY UNITED STATES.**

A survey of the cotton manufacturing industries of the world was started by the Department of Commerce at Washington on June 13 for the purpose, it is stated, of supplying American cotton goods' manufacturers and exporters with data as to the competition they may expect in the world's markets from European sources. The "Journal of Commerce" in a dispatch from its Washington bureau announcing this also stated:

The textile division of the Department of Commerce submitted to-day to the commercial attaches stationed in the ten leading cotton manufacturing centres of Europe instructions regarding the scope they are expected to cover. The attaches who will assemble in Berlin early next month to discuss the survey will give special attention to the following subjects:

1. Raw cotton imports and exports, consumption and stocks.
2. Mill ownership and management.
3. Employment, wages and active machinery.
4. Types of goods manufactured, exports, imports and standard prices.
5. Financial aspects: (a) Importing raw cotton; (b) manufacturing; (c) exporting cotton goods, and (d) importing cotton goods.
6. Sales aspects: Normal and actual terms and methods of selling.

Coupled with this outline there will be a brief introductory statement indicating political and economic features affecting the industry and peculiar

to each textile district. It is contemplated that these surveys, which cover the first half of the current year, will be received at Washington by the middle of September and therefore will be available to interested manufacturers and merchants at least by Oct. 1.

**ANTHRACITE MINERS REFUSE OFFER TO ARBITRATE —REFERENDUM BEING TAKEN ON STRIKE.**

With the resuming of negotiations at the Union League Club Wednesday, (June 14) the anthracite miners' General Scale Committee rejected the operators' proposal to submit their differences to arbitration by a commission appointed by President Harding and the last of the series of meetings came to a close with the situation apparently at a deadlock. An ultimatum from the operators, addressed to the President of the United Mine Workers and the district chiefs, read as follows:

It is evident from your reply to our offer of unrestricted arbitration that you are not willing to negotiate further with us nor to submit the matters in controversy to a tribunal appointed by the President unless the principal question to be determined, namely, wages, is only to be considered by revision upward. It would have been just as reasonable if in making our arbitration proposal, we had stipulated that only a downward adjustment of wages should be considered.

You make the further stipulation that to the recognition heretofore accorded your union shall be added the closed shop and check-off. We cannot agree to the limitations you propose.

Our proposal that a tribunal, to be appointed by the President, should "ascertain and consider all the facts and determine the questions covering wages and conditions of employment at issue between us" contains no restrictions or qualifications. The power of the tribunal should not be limited by the various reservations you make. Arbitration confined in its scope and limited to action in one direction only, regardless of facts, is no arbitration.

With a full realization of our responsibility to the public and with a sincere desire to secure a settlement of our controversy, we have offered a proposal of arbitration, the character and fairness of which cannot be reasonably questioned.

We can go no further. We stand on this offer of arbitration. If you refuse it and continue the present suspension or carry out your threat of calling a strike, the responsibility is yours.

Philip Murray, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers, after the conference said, "It looks like a strike."

While the anthracite miners have mined no coal since April 1, they have not technically been on strike, but have simply ceased working. The miners' reply, objected to the operators' proposal for a tribunal to arbitrate the question because the operators failed "to specify what the scope of the powers of such a tribunal or commission should be." The reply said:

We assume, however, that you contemplate the adjustment of rates of pay according to the four standards set forth by you in your counter-proposals to us of May 18. These standards, as we have previously stated, are unacceptable to us, as they provide only for determining rates of pay according to the changes in factors affecting the demand for or supply of labor. They assume that labor in the anthracite mines is a commodity, the price of which should be determined by the same forces which influence the value of other commodities.

The consideration of human standards is precluded and no safeguards are afforded against the use as precedents before the tribunal or commission which you propose of wage scales fixed by the arbitrary action of employers in industries where collective bargaining is not recognized and where no proper standards of compensation are observed.

In the second place, we note that you make no mention of the three fundamentals which we insist should be accepted by you as a condition to the settlement of our differences. These are: (1) A living or saving wage for the workers in the lowest scale of occupations in the industry; (2) an actual eight-hour day for day men, and (3) complete union recognition. Our attitude is that these are fundamental rights or equities and should be accepted by you as preliminary to any wage adjustment and that they are not arbitrable matters.

In the third place, we note that you do not include within the scope of the jurisdiction of your proposed tribunal or commission any reference to labor costs as compared with other elements of costs and profits within the industry.

You practically state that the question of a reduction of wages or labor costs should be arbitrated as a possible means of reducing prices of coal to the consumer. You doubtless know that we suggested to you a Governmental investigation of the excessive prices of coal to the consumer, and you refused to accept the offer.

Anthracite operators are not even considering a renewal of the old wage contract, according to a statement issued Tuesday (June 13) by Samuel D. Warriner for the General Committee of Anthracite Operators, in reply to press notices of the miners' disposition to return to work at old rates. Mr. Warriner, in his statement, said:

I can only regard these reports as indicating a desire to spread the belief that the wages paid up to April 1 can be maintained. This, as we have repeatedly pointed out, is out of the question. The operators are firm in the position they have taken that unless the miners are willing to consider our proposal for a decrease in wages, the only alternative is the appointment by the President of a tribunal "to ascertain and consider all the facts and determine the questions concerning wages and conditions of employment at issue between us."

**GOVERNMENT WILL NOT TAKE ACTION IN COAL STRIKE—ADMINISTRATION HAS NO POWERS OF COERCION.**

"There will be no Government action taken in the coal strike," it was officially announced at the White House on June 13. The Administration, it was explained, had no power to intervene forcibly in the struggle, and until Congress gives it the power it is without authority. Press notices on

the same date said that President Harding "is not contemplating any immediate action in the coal strike," and continued as follows:

The statement was made at the White House to-day that the Administration is not contemplating any important immediate or drastic action in the continuing nation-wide coal strike.

The Administration, in spite of the continuation of the strike, is said to consider that its best course would be to refrain from any action other than that which would be considered helpful by the parties to the controversy. The position, it was indicated, will be maintained as long as the situation shows plenty of coal for the railroads, for the public utilities and the consumers.

A number of references to the course taken by President Roosevelt in a previous coal strike have been made to President Harding, it was said, and the President is interested in the historical fact that his predecessor did not intervene until the strike had been in progress twenty-one or twenty-two weeks and until it had become "a menace to public health and tranquility." The present strike in the coal fields, it was said, had progressed only ten weeks and had not produced any serious danger to the general public as yet.

**RAIL UNION CHIEFS TO COMPLY WITH STRIKE VOTE.**

The statement that the rail union chiefs would not interfere to prevent the threatened strike of railroad workers was made by B. M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, at the convention of the latter in Cincinnati on June 15. Mr. Jewell is reported as saying:

It is believed the membership is prepared to meet the test, and if they are, and if they decide, their decision will be complied with.

He further said:

The railway employees of this country are convinced that certain sinister interests have for some two and one-half years, if not longer, been endeavoring to maneuver the railway employees, or at least certain of them, into a position where there might be a hope of crushing those organizations.

It is the belief of the officers, as they interpret the desires and opinions of their membership prior to the casting of the strike vote that is now out, that this is the time for us to determine in the interest of the other fellow whether or not organized labor can be crushed without killing every individual member. We hold that it cannot be done.

According to the New York "Tribune" of yesterday (June 15), a statement that the railroad workers affected by the recent wage cuts are voting overwhelmingly for a strike, was one of the incidents of the convention of the Federation on the 15th. The "Tribune's" advices from Cincinnati that day also said:

Coupled with the statement affecting the railroad employees, which was issued following a meeting of their chief executives, was an announcement by the union heads concerned that they "would authorize a strike if the membership by a majority vote so directed." The railroad workers are those included in the American Federation of Labor.

Responsibility for the situation with regard to the rail workers is placed by the statement at the doors of the United States Railroad Labor Board which is accused of treating labor as a commodity, disregarding human standards, virtually nullifying the provisions of the Transportation Act and "failing to bring to time numerous railroads which are now evading or defying its authority."

*Declares Right to Strike.*

"This moral breakdown of the Board forces the employees to resume the struggle for just standards independently of the Board," reads the document in part. "They must refuse to work under intolerable conditions or the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness will be a mere fiction."

The statement adds that, while the railroad workers have given the labor provisions of the Transportation Act a two-year trial, the "striking managements" not only did not do so, but that they "constantly attempted to defeat their clear intent," through refusal to abide by decisions of the Board favorable to the workers and other acts.

The Transportation Act, it continues, "did not take away the right to strike." Recent decisions of the Board are held as meaning that "tens of thousands must attempt to support families on less than \$600 a year."

*"Board Has Failed."*

"We must act to correct this blunder before society suffers from the results," the statement continues. "We will, therefore, sanction a strike in case the required majority of our membership vote in taking this step in defense of their families."

The declaration concluded as follows:

"In taking this position we wish to make clear that we would not feel the strike to be the only solution if the attitude of management did not block all possibility of the other and better alternative.

"The Railroad Labor Board was authorized under the Act to promote co-operation. It has failed to follow this statesmanlike course. It was authorized to establish just and reasonable wages independently of the balance of forces in the labor market. Instead it has so reduced standards that the strike becomes an act of self-preservation.

*"This Is the Time."*

"Our membership has been more restive under the loss of wages and conditions which were of years' standing. In spite of this, the railroad employees have complied with the law. The rate at which the present strike vote is coming in shows that the Board has at last gone too far. Early returns indicate an overwhelming majority in favor of refusal to work for a wage which is inadequate for the support of their wives and children."

In stating that the first set of ballots to be returned to the federated shop crafts union's headquarters at Chicago on the 13th inst. was hailed as the omen of a rail strike on July 1, the Chicago "Evening Post" of that date added:

The strike ballots which were first to arrive at the union headquarters came from a Chicago electrical worker. "Yes" was written across the square on each of the three slips bearing on a separate grievance of the men.

The three grievances on which the strike vote is being taken are the \$60,000,000 wage cut ordered by the Rail Board effective July 1, the alleged illegal contracting of shop work to outside firms, and the alleged illegal reduction of wages, and seven rules changing the conditions on which overtime pay will be given to the shop crafts employees.

All the ballots, it is expected, will be at the union headquarters by June 25. The work of tabulating them will then be rushed in order that the result may be made public before July 1—the date on which the wage reductions become effective.

The strike vote ordered June 6 was referred to in these columns last week, page 2541.

**B. M. JEWELL'S REPLY TO CHICAGO RAILROAD HEADS ON WAGE REDUCTIONS.**

A reply to the statement issued on the 7th inst. by the Presidents of six Chicago railroads in which it was stated that the railroad workers had been "expecting a reduction in their wages and have made or are making preparations to meet the new scale" was made by B. M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, on the 9th inst. The statement of the Chicago railroad executives, which had also declared that the strike threats had originated with leaders of the railroad labor unions, was published by us last week, page 2543. Mr. Jewell's reply follows:

We have read, as no doubt hundreds of thousands of others have, the statement which appeared in Thursday's papers and in line with the policy of the organizations of railroad employees we welcome the opportunity to discuss with practical railroad officials the problems of the industry.

The hope for the railroad industry, we hold, rests largely upon the extent to which railroad officials discuss frankly with their employees the problems not alone of the industry, but of the employees themselves.

You say the employees "are interested sincerely in taking care of their jobs and their homes and few employees in any industry have more good reasons for doing so." By this statement you have, for the railroads for which you speak, accepted as just and reasonable the minimum wage of 23 cents per hour, or \$11 04 per week, \$24 92 per month, \$563 04 per year, which is proposed for the section men.

You further say, "the truth is that the men have been expecting a reduction in their wages and have made, or are making, preparations to meet the new scale." Let us, for the sake of this frank discussion, assume the correctness of this statement then in order that the tens of thousands of section men on railroads may succeed in "making preparations to meet the new scale" we ask in all candor that you publicly state just how much food, clothing, fuel, housing, furniture, medicine and other essentials of life these section men and their families can and should purchase in order that they may be "interested sincerely in taking care of their jobs" and in order that they may have sufficient of the essentials of life to be the efficient employees which are so essential to the success of the railroad industry.

If there is to be an assumption of fair dealing and sincerity of purpose to honestly help in meeting the problems of the industry then we ask in the interest of the railroads, the public whose interest you gentlemen so loudly acclaim to defend, to apply your years of experience to the practical problem and announce the solution.

You have solved many of the complex problems of the railroads, you have and do determine just how much coal, oil, waste, &c., is necessary to make it possible for a locomotive, which you propose to purchase, to move and haul a given number of tons of freight, and it is even more simple for you to state just how much fuel shall be put in the human boilers of section men and their families in order that they may produce and maintain a safe road bed over which the locomotives, to say nothing about the human lives, may move.

**R. C. LEFFINGWELL ON AMERICA'S INTEREST IN EUROPE—TARIFF, ALLIED WAR DEBTS, IMMIGRATION FACTORS IMPEDING PEACE AND PROSPERITY.**

Discussing "America's Interest in Europe," the statement was made by R. C. Leffingwell, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, that "there can be no lasting peace and prosperity for America until Europe's problems growing out of the war are on the way to solution." Mr. Leffingwell, whose discussion was a feature of the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men, at Indianapolis on June 8, contended that America is interested in Europe because Europe is her debtor, because Europe is her best customer, and "because America dare not let the process of depopulation of Europe by starvation and emigration proceed so far and so fast as to imperil our own peace and prosperity." On the question of immigration Mr. Leffingwell said:

It is in the very nature of the war-created European situation that people in Europe, suffering from disease and famine, are pressing to escape to America and other lands of plenty. But America is endeavoring to build a wall against European immigration. American citizens who themselves were immigrants not so many years ago resist the entrance to this land of refuge of those who flee from the broken-down old ship of European industrialism. The breakdown of European industrialism leaves no alternative to emigration but starvation. Relentless economic pressure is driving these poor people from their homes in Europe as economic pressure or religious persecution drove us or our ancestors from ours not so many years ago. Emigration is the safety valve for Europe. By preventing immigration to America we aggravate the conditions which create social disturbance.

Criticizing also the tariff policy of the United States, Mr. Leffingwell said:

It is impossible to speak of the importance of the removal of trade barriers in Europe without some mention also of the tariff policy of the United States. I hope the time is coming when an American may discuss the tariff without seeing red. Our traditional policy should be reconsidered in the light of the changed situation. The tariff ought to be taken out of party politics, now that American industry is such an overgrown infant and America has become a creditor nation, and relegated to the dispassionate consideration of a tariff commission, composed of experts of such high standing and character as to command the respect of all. We cannot have our cake and eat it too. We cannot have exports if we are not willing to have imports. We cannot collect debts if we deny our debtors the means of payment.

The Allied war debts, which had been the subject of an address by Mr. Leffingwell before the American Academy of Political and Social Science last month (referred to in our issue of May 20, page 2186) was also dealt with in Mr. Leffingwell's Indianapolis speech, his remarks upon this occasion being as follows:

Congress by the Act approved Feb. 9 1922 took away from the Secretary of the Treasury the power granted by the Liberty Bond Acts to refund the demand obligations of foreign Governments held by the Treasury of the United States and conferred it upon a commission of five members, and forbade the cancellation of any debts whatever. The commission so created is admirably constituted (composed as it is of Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hughes, Secretary Hoover, Senator Smoot and Congressman Burton), but its hands are tied.

And there is a good deal to be said against cancellation as such. But do the Congressmen and Senators, who solemnly pass laws and make speeches declaring that the Allies' debts to America shall be paid, know how they propose to make those laws and declarations effective? Certainly not. On the contrary, most of them know very well that a considerable part of the ten billion dollars never can or will be paid, principal or interest.

The maintenance of these debts, notwithstanding interest has not been paid upon them, constitutes a grave handicap to the economic recovery of the debtor nations and therefore a grave handicap to our own. On the other hand, the collection of these debts of the Allies to the United States, principal or interest, would serve to subsidize imports into and penalize exports from the United States, to reduce prices and wages here and to exaggerate the existing depression and unemployment.

My suggestion is that the commission, which has been created in pursuance of the Act of Congress, be provided with an adequate secretariat and be given ample power to make a thorough investigation into the war debts; how they came to be created; what, if any, equities in favor of the debtors exist on that account, which of the debtors can pay, and to what extent, and what would be the effect upon the United States, as creditor, of receiving payment. If disposed, on account of any of the considerations discussed, to recommend concessions on the part of the United States, the Commission should consider also whether the United States might not be able, in return for such concessions, to obtain definite advantages by imposing reasonable conditions. The commission should, after completing its inquiry, report to Congress; and it should have no other or further power. What is really needed in Europe is a general settlement involving peace and disarmament, balanced budgets and honest money, the removal of trade barriers as well as the settlement of international debts including reparations. If America could use her claims against Europe to promote so happy a solution of Europe's problems she would render herself at the same time the greatest of all services.

#### In conclusion, Mr. Leffingwell said:

I have spoken of Europe's economic problems and America's economic interest in them, but I would be false to my own belief and false to my belief in the American people if I let it rest there. America has a higher interest in Europe; in Europe, the home of our ancestors; the home of our religion, our literature, or civilization; the home of our comrades and Allies in the great war. I cannot think that Americans, who were capable of heroic deeds and heroic sacrifices in the great war, will forever withhold their sympathy and active help from their companions in arms, in their dire distress. It took us not quite three years to get into the war. More than three years have passed and we haven't gotten into the business of rebuilding the world on a peace basis. Human sympathy, decent shame and enlightened self-interest call upon us to take our part. America cannot longer remain idle while the world's work and her own wait to be done.

We also quote the following from Mr. Leffingwell's speech of the 8th inst.:

#### Our Political Isolation.

Has America an interest in Europe? Many of us seem to think that she has only a moral interest and, at that, are satisfied by giving Europe lectures on politics, morals, economics and finance. Many years ago James Russell Lowell wrote a detectable essay on "A Certain Condescension in Foreigners." I wish he were with us to-day to write a companion piece on "A Certain Self-Righteousness in Americans."

We are quick to admonish France for her lavish military expenditures—although we are preparing to give billions in a bonus to our soldiers; and for her unreasonable demands upon Germany—although we are not much more reasonable in our demands upon France.

We are unsympathetic towards British blunders in Ireland and India, and forgetful of our own in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Haiti and San Domingo.

We are ready to tell Russia and Mexico and pretty much all of Central and South America how to govern themselves—although our own political life is a thing of tears and laughter, and our own legislators, who would scorn to buy votes with money taken from their own pockets, unblushingly buy them with subsidies and dotes from the taxpayers.

We ask Europe to keep hands off the Americas and call it the "Monroe Doctrine." We ask an equal opportunity in the Far East and call it the "Open Door." The "Monroe Doctrine" and the "Open Door" both amount to the policy of the dog in the manger. We can't and won't develop Central and South America and the Far East for the benefit of civilization because our own country is not fully developed, nor fully populated, and there is no economic pressure to drive our people far afield. Yet we resent the effort of Europe to do what we don't, though South America and the Far East offer a needed safety valve for Europe.

Having a foreign policy which embraces the whole of the Americas and of the Far East; having grasped possessions half around the globe, we entered the Great War after the European combatants had spent themselves; and we made a magnificent effort, helped to bring about an earlier and more overwhelming victory than any one hoped when we entered it; gayly told our friends and allies that we won it, and then, by way of after-thought, that our policy is to avoid European "entanglements" in the phrase of a President who is dead—or "involvements" in the word of a President who isn't.

#### Ignorance One Excuse.

It is not difficult to understand—not impossible to sympathize with—America's blundering in the present world situation. The war caused an economic upheaval without any precedent. We had greatness thrust upon us. Under our Constitution the legislative and executive branches are more or less in air-tight compartments. This situation was, if anything, exaggerated during the war, with the result that many Senators and Congressmen, Republicans and Democrats alike, knew little about what was taking place in the world at large. More than that, in the Executive Departments themselves the Government was largely manned by war volunteers who, when the war was over, returned more or less abruptly to private life. The political landslide of 1920 summarily ejected from the Executive Departments the few remaining who had, during the war and after, acquired some familiarity with the world's problems. At the same time it flooded Congress with new members for the most part quite inexperienced in public affairs.

The trouble with Congress to-day is that many of its members haven't the least notion of the economic changes which the war wrought.

President Harding appointed a Secretary of State, a Secretary of the Treasury and a Secretary of Commerce (to mention only those members of the Cabinet directly charged with responsibility for handling the international situation) admirably equipped to fill those great offices and to deal intelligently with the world problems which confronted America. Secretary Hughes startled the world and took a great step towards its redemption by his program for naval disarmament, but there we have stopped dead.

#### The Situation at Home.

One hears a good deal of optimism nowadays, a good deal of boasting, a good deal of braggadocio. Things seem much better now than a year ago in America. That is partly due to the fortune in gold which has been dumped on our shores in payment for our exports; to reduction in discount rates by the Federal Reserve banks during the latter part of 1921; to their heavy open-market purchases of Government bonds, notes and certificates of indebtedness in 1922; and to the resulting cheap money, easy money, and removal of credit strain. This has reflected itself in reduced interest rates for capital borrowings and in a rapid advance in market values of securities. Meanwhile the American business man has been putting his house in order; and to some purpose. Yet, unemployment, though diminished, continues on a disagreeably large scale. Retail buying is better, but not as good as it should be. Retail prices and wages probably must be subjected to a further adjustment downward, an adjustment which is retarded by the flood of easy money. It would be exaggerated optimism to say more than that America is adjusting herself to a difficult and unpleasant situation, making the best of a bad business.

#### Economic Isolation Impossible.

The truth of the matter is that there can be no lasting peace and prosperity for America until Europe's problems growing out of the war are on the way to solution. With the best will in the world we couldn't keep out of the Great War and we shan't be able to keep out of the peace. We cannot transact business in a vacuum. We cannot build a Chinese wall around America. Communication and transportation are too rapid and complete to admit of that. The economic effects of the war penetrated to the uttermost parts of the earth. War inflation and the inflation after the war spread to China and to India; to South America and Egypt. When the armistice came and sagacious investors all over the civilized world refused loans to Germany, the Germans went on buying what they wanted abroad and paid for it with paper money which they obligingly printed without interest coupons, since the civilized world objected to taking their interest-bearing obligations. When the Allies demanded payments on account of reparations the Germans printed some more paper marks and exchanged them for real money for use in paying reparations. So much for economic isolation!

#### America's Interest in Europe.

America is interested in Europe because Europe is her debtor. The principal amount of the indebtedness of the Allies to the Government of the United States is upwards of ten billion dollars. The amount of foreign Government loans from private investors in the United States outstanding Jan. 1 1922 was estimated by Mr. Lamont at \$817,678,000. Professor David Friday, in the Manchester "Guardian Commercial," estimated the indebtedness of Europe to the United States in open account at upwards of three billion dollars, but Keynes, the editor, in a note to Friday's article, pointed out, quite rightly and no doubt with a twinkle in his eye, that Friday's figures are on the basis of cost or selling price and take no account of losses, as in the case of sales for German marks!

America is interested in Europe because Europe is her best customer. America is accustomed to export to Europe more than she imports from Europe, and it would involve very grave adjustments and losses to reverse the process. America's business with Europe, however small a proportion to the total volume of America's business, stands for the difference to America between prosperity and poverty, between employment and unemployment, between good times and bad times.

America is interested in Europe because America dare not let the process of depopulation of Europe by starvation and emigration proceed so far and so fast as to imperil our own peace and prosperity.

#### Treating Symptoms.

Many of the suggestions current for the solution of Europe's problems seek to deal with the symptoms rather than the disease. It would be premature for me to discuss the proposal of a billion dollar loan to Germany. Certainly no such loan could be floated without such an improvement of Germany's financial position as would assure a solvent Germany as obligor. Americans will not pour their money into a bottomless pit. Germany cannot pay reparations to the Allies except to the extent that Germany can develop an export balance. She did not have an export balance before the war and has not now. I doubt whether she can develop one even with the best will in the world—which is at present lacking. Nor do the Allies want to have Germany develop an export balance, for they realize that what one country exports another must import. The English are far more interested now in finding a market for their own exports than they are in collecting reparations. The French have, I think, ceased to be sanguine about collecting reparations. But they cannot acquiesce in any important further concessions without (1) obtaining some assurance of military support against a recovered Germany, and (2) obtaining as much financial consideration from their allies, Great Britain and the United States, as they are obliged to show to their beaten enemy, Germany.

There is much talk about stabilization of exchanges. I always distrust a man who wants to stabilize anything. Fluctuations in domestic prices and fluctuations in foreign exchange merely record economic disturbance. They are the thermometer which discloses the fact that the patient has a fever, or that his temperature is below normal. It won't do any good to plug the thermometer; nor even to treat the fever. We must go further than that and diagnose the disease. When we have diagnosed the disease we must endeavor to prescribe a remedy, not for the thermometer, nor even for the fever, but for the fundamental disorder which the fever reflects and the thermometer records. European exchanges have been depreciated by domestic inflation in Europe and by the fact that the international accounts are out of balance. To attempt to deal directly with the exchanges would be a mistake. The wise course is to stop printing paper money, which can only be done when budgets are balanced at home, and to bring the international accounts into balance, which can only be done by bringing the international trade into balance and writing off or writing down bad war debts. International payments can only be made in goods, services, gold or evidences of indebtedness (including paper money), and it is only to the extent that it is able to create an export balance, i. e., export more of these than it imports that Germany will be able to pay reparations to the Allies and the Allies will be able to pay principal and interest upon the war debt of the United States.

#### Europe's Problem.

Europe needs a settlement of the reparations problem, a settlement of the problem of inter-Allied indebtedness, sound currency and honesty money, the removal of trade barriers, and peace and disarmament. Granted these things



she can be assured of ample investment capital, from America and other countries where capital is available, to start the wheels of industry going and restore business activity.

One need not go all the way with Lloyd George in picturing Europe as on the brink of another war. But there are few so ignorant or willful as not to realize that Europe's position is very grave.

Well it may be. The Great War was the first war of its kind. "The Nation in Arms" was a conception of the nineteenth century, an achievement of the twentieth. In the old days wars were conducted by small armies of professional soldiers and adventurers maintaining themselves on the territory they occupied at the moment, fighting now, resting then, interfering very little with the life of the civilian population outside the immediate field of action.

The Great War changed all that. The whole world took part and the ordinary industrial life of Europe came to a standstill. For four years and a quarter the populations of Europe devoted themselves to destroying each other and to producing things to be consumed in the business of destruction.

The end of the fighting, in November 1918, found them exhausted in mind, in body and estate. A problem of the utmost difficulty immediately confronted the statesmen assembled at the peace table—and was too much for them. I imagine it would have been too much for any other group of men upon whom the task could have fallen, partly because the qualities which enable a man to obtain office in a democratic country are not those which fit him to fill it—and partly because the problem was so vast and unprecedented that nobody in or out of office knew what to do about it. Anyway, they made a mess of it. They did, however, set up certain machinery, in the League of Nations and the Reparations Commission, intended to bring some sort of order out of the muddle. Rightly or wrongly, America decided to have nothing to do with this—and there we are to-day and have been for three years.

Europe has an industrial civilization. Europe is densely populated. For one hundred years she has been defying the law of Malthus, increasing her population and her means of supporting them by the use of machinery devised by the nineteenth century inventor. Europe has been drawing upon the whole world for agricultural products and raw materials and paying for them in finished products and services. America, under-populated, under-developed, built up an export trade balance of \$500,000,000 before the war, covered in the international account by interest on indebtedness due from her, by emigrants' remittances, ocean freights, etc. During the war the physical export balance was vastly increased, and the increase was covered, before America entered the war, by foreign loans placed in our markets, by repurchases of foreign-held American securities, by imports of gold, etc., etc. After we entered the war this swollen trade balance was covered by loans of our Government to the Governments of the Allies.

The war left the world topsy-turvy. America is Europe's creditor, yet America is under-populated and has an exportable surplus on balance. Europe is America's debtor, but is over-populated and under-supplied with foodstuffs and raw materials for the needs of her industrial population. Before the war the United States was the debtor nation, and as a matter of course, had an export trade balance. The war made America the creditor and Europe the debtor. It should follow, theoretically speaking, that America will have an import balance and Europe an export balance. It becomes an important and difficult question, however, just how far it is possible for Europe and America to adjust themselves to such a reversal of the established course of trade—whether the great populations of industrial and urban Europe can reduce their consumption and increase their production, and America, with her great natural resources and relatively small population, can reduce her production and increase her consumption, to such an extent as to bring the world's trade into balance.

**What America Can Do.**

Granted America's abstention from the League of Nations and from all European political settlements, what can America do to help in the solution of Europe's problems?

Europe naturally struggles to solve the problem of the international balance as she did before the war by furnishing marine transportation for the world's trade. Here, also, America will, if she can, dam the economic tide and resist the operation of economic law. If we want a merchant marine, we shall have it. A little matter of expense to a hundred million people will not stand in the way. But in the long run, after billions have been wasted, economic law will have its way. Uncle Sam will grow tired of maintaining a merchant marine which costs more than it is worth. American exporters are interested in having their goods shipped as cheaply as possible to foreign ports, so that they may compete as favorably as possible with foreign goods. American workmen will not sail the high seas if they can get good jobs at home for the same pay. Ships for serving foreign trade will be built in the countries where the cost of construction is lowest, they will be manned by seamen drawn from the countries where opportunity for profitable employment at home is not ample.

We cannot sell everything and buy nothing. We must leave our customers some means of payment. The international account must be balanced, if not in goods, then in services and remittances. Because we have had and should have a "favorable" trade balance, having a surplus and Europe a deficiency of food and raw materials, because we have since the war become the world's creditor, the inexorable logic of the situation demands that Europe make payment for her purchases increasingly in services. So Europe will be able to underbid us in the matter of ocean freights.

**ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.**

Sixty-one shares of National Bank of Commerce stock were sold at the Stock Exchange this week and no sales of trust company stocks were made either at the Stock Exchange or at auction.

Shares. Bank—	Low.	High.	Close.	Last Previous Sale.
61 National Bank of Commerce	226 1/4	269 3/4	264	June 1922—272

† Ex-dividends.

Two New York Stock Exchange membership were reported posted for transfer this week the consideration being stated as \$95,000 in each case. The best previous sale was stated as \$99,000.

Beginning July 1 1922, the Franklin Savings Bank of this city, will pay interest on deposits quarterly instead of semi-annually. It also will allow ten days' grace at the beginning of each quarter, and money deposited on or before the tenth

business day of January, April, July or October, if left until the end of the period, will draw interest for the full quarter. A member of the other local savings banks have also inaugurated a policy of paying dividends to depositors quarterly, among them the Greenwich Savings Bank, the New York Savings Bank, the Irving Savings Bank, the Central Bank, &c.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city, beginning July 1 will allow interest monthly. Accounts closed between the dividend periods, which are July 1 and Jan. 1, will receive at the time of closing interest for the calendar months that the funds have been on deposit. This is the first time in the history of the metropolitan district, it is stated, that such a policy has been inaugurated. This bank has over 200,000 depositors and over \$212,000,000 in deposit. The Trustees have just declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4% a year.

The directors of both The Bank of America and the Atlantic National Bank have approved a consolidation of the interests of the two institutions under the name of The Bank of America. The consolidation is expected to become effective about July 15. The business of the Atlantic National Bank will be continued at its office, 257 Broadway, opposite City Hall, as the Atlantic branch of The Bank of America. The active executives of the Atlantic National Bank will remain at the Atlantic office of The Bank of America, with the exception of President Herman D. Kountze, who with several of his associates will become directors of The Bank of America.

The Bank of America, of which Edward C. Delafield is President, was founded in 1812 as the successor of the first Bank of the United States, the renewal of whose charter had been refused. Since that time it has been located on its present site at the corner of Wall and William Streets, where it owns the block front bounded by Wall, William and Pine Streets, one of the most valuable properties in the financial district. In 1920 the Franklin Trust Co. merged with The Bank of America, as the result of which the bank acquired a well-established trust department and doubled its net deposits. The Bank of America is No. 6 in the New York Clearing House Association and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. It is a State bank and a properly designated depository for national and State funds as well as the funds of State and national banks. It has a capital and surplus of \$11,000,000, and through the consolidation will have resources of over \$125,000,000.

The Atlantic National Bank, which has deposits of over \$17,000,000, was founded in 1829 and has always been known as a commercial institution. For many years its President was former Governor Lounsbury of Connecticut, widely known in New England and connected with many large industrial concerns, both in that section and in New York. Founded as the Merchants Exchange National Bank, it continued under this title until some time after the Kountze interests became identified with it in 1914, when Herman D. Kountze was elected President. Kountze Brothers have long been associated with American banking, having been established in New York in 1870. The members of the firm established and developed several banking institutions in Nebraska and Colorado, in which the present members continue their interest.

The officers of The Bank of America are:

Edward C. Delafield, President; Walter M. Bennet, First Vice-President; Clarence M. Fincke, Thornton Gerrish and William J. Montgomery, Vice-Presidents; Charles E. Curtis, Vice-President and Cashier; Frederick G. Curry, Trust Officer; Edward S. Blagden, Clark B. Davis, A. Willis West, Henry J. Schuler, Arthur C. T. Beers, Edward S. Russell and George Whitlock, Assistant Cashiers; William R. Mollineux Jr., Howard H. Smith and Dudley F. Fowler, Assistant Trust Officers; William Reimers, Manager Fulton Street & Market offices; Philip G. Birkhead, Manager Madison Avenue office; Crowell Hadden 3d, Manager Bush Terminal office; Robert P. Albright, Manager industrial department; L. B. Hoemskerck, Manager foreign department; William H. Stoffel Jr., Auditor.

The directors of The Bank of America are:

Frederic D. Asche, Standard Oil Co.; Walter M. Bennet, First Vice-President; George Blagden, of Clark, Dodge & Co.; Henry J. Fuller, of Aldred & Co.; Allen Curtis, of Curtis & Sanger, New York and Boston; Edward C. Delafield, President; Archibald Douglas, of Douglas, Armitage & McCann; Charles M. Dutcher, President Greenwich Savings Bank; Douglas L. Elliman, of Douglas L. Elliman & Co.; Crowell Hadden, President Brooklyn Savings Bank; George Hewlett, of Hewlett & Lee; Robert J. Hillas, President Fidelity & Casualty Co.; James N. Jarvie, New York; Sam A. Lewisohn, of Adolph Lewisohn & Co.; William G. Low Jr., New York; Charles J. Peabody, of Spencer Trask & Co.; William R. Peters, New York; R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont, New York; Dallas B. Pratt, of Maitland, Coppell & Co.; William M. Ramsay, agent the Merchants Bank of Canada, New York; Henry Root Stern, of Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern; Edwin Thorne, New York.

The officers of the Atlantic National Bank are:

Phineas C. Lounsbury, Chairman; H. D. Kountze, President; Edward K. Cherrill, Gilbert H. Johnson, Kimball C. Atwood and Charles F. Junod, Vice-Presidents; Frank E. Andruss, Cashier; John P. Laird, John H. Trowbridge, John H. Brennan and Hugh M. Garretson, Assistant Cashiers; George M. Broemler, Manager foreign exchange department.

The directors of the Atlantic National Bank are:

Phineas C. Lounsbury, Chairman of the board; Gilbert H. Johnson, Isaac G. Johnson & Co., Iron founders; Kimball C. Atwood, President Preferred Havana Tobacco Co.; David L. Luke, Vice-President West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.; Lorenzo Benedict, President Worcester Salt Co.; Edward K. Cherrill, Vice-President; H. D. Kountze, President; Charles F. Junod, Vice-President; Frank E. Andruss, Cashier; Victor A. Lersner, Comptroller Williamsburgh Savings Bank; William H. Gregory, 141 Broadway; Rufus W. Scott, Vice-President William F. Taubel, Inc.; William B. Davis, 141 Broadway; H. W. Hanan, Hanan & Son, Shoe manufacturers.

At a meeting of the directors of the National City Bank of New York on June 13, the resignation of Beverly D. Harris, Vice-President, was accepted.

Percy H. Johnston, President of the Chemical National Bank of New York, sailed last Saturday (June 10) on the Homeric to study business conditions in Europe. With him went Clifford B. Hunt, Vice-President in charge of the foreign department.

Henry Broder has been elected a Vice-President of the Terminal Exchange Bank of this city. He will have charge of new business.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of this city on June 13 the following were elected directors: John G. Agar, Edwin S. Marston, Percy R. Pyne 2d, Samuel Sloan, Paul M. Warburg, E. B. Byron, Edward Van Valkenburgh Jr.

At a regular meeting of its board of directors held June 13 the American Exchange National Bank of this city declared a dividend covering the period of two months from May 1 to July 1 1922 of \$2 50 per share, or at the rate of 15% per annum. This action by the board of directors means an increase in the dividend rate from 14% to 15% per annum, and establishes new quarterly dividend periods, namely, January, April, July and October.

George H. Taylor, Vice-President and director of E. H. Rollins & Sons of New York and Chicago, died on June 12. He was an active member of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, having served as a Governor and Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Taylor was identified with E. H. Rollins & Sons for more than thirty years.

Arthur J. Morris, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Industrial Finance Corporation, President of The Morris Plan Company of New York, President of the Morris Plan Insurance Society and an alumnus of the University of Virginia, has just been elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the State Street Trust Co. of Boston, Mass., on June 7, Bradley W. Palmer, director of the Gillette Safety Razor Co., the Petroleum, Heat & Power Co. and other corporations, and Joseph H. Soliday, President of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, were added to the board.

At a meeting of the directors of the Windsor Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Windsor, Conn., on June 5, E. T. Garvin, Secretary and Treasurer of the institution, resigned these offices to accept the newly created office of Vice-President of the Riverside Trust Co. of Hartford. Mr. Garvin will remain as a director of the trust company at present.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I., on June 1, the proposal of the directors to increase the capital of the company from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 was ratified. The new stock (par \$100) is being disposed of at \$200 per share. The stockholders of record of the company on June 1 have the right to subscribe for the new stock in the proportion of one share of the new stock for each three shares of the present stock held by them. Payment is called for June 20 1922.

The Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. of Providence, has opened a branch in Pawtucket, R. I. With this in view the institution recently purchased the assets of the Providence County Savings Bank of Pawtucket, and it is in the former offices of this bank that the branch is temporarily housed until a suitable building is erected for its permanent home. The Providence County Savings Bank was incorporated in 1853. It had approximately 6,000 depositors with total deposits of more than \$2,100,000 and total assets of over \$2,330,000. A meeting of the stockholders of the Rhode Island Trust Co., was held on June 1 at which the number of its directors was increased from 30 to 37.

Alton Simmons, Cashier of the Third National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., died on June 7. Mr. Simmons was sixty-five years of age. He has been associated with the Third National for 35 years, having served as paying teller before his becoming Cashier of the institution the first of the year.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cayuga County National Bank at Auburn, N. Y., on June 5 1922, William K. Payne was elected President of the bank to succeed Charles P. Burr, deceased. George E. Snyder, Cashier of the bank, was elected Vice-President and also retains the position of Cashier. Carl A. Neumeister, who had been Assistant Cashier and Trust Officer, was elected to the office of Vice-President and also retains the position of Trust Officer. Frederic E. Worden was appointed to the office of Assistant Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of Glens Falls, N. Y., capital \$100,000, was placed in voluntary liquidation May 27. Its business has been absorbed by the National Bank of Glens Falls, N. Y.

Application to organize the Merchants' & Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., has been made to the Comptroller of the Currency. The new institution will have a capital of \$50,000.

Twenty years of success in bank building, which was coincident with twenty years of success in resort building, were commemorated at the first charter anniversary dinner of the Marine National Bank of Wildwood, N. J., held at the Hotel Brighton on June 2. One hundred stockholders and guests were present. The institution began its career just twenty years ago. C. G. Eldredge, Cashier of the Marine National, acted as toastmaster. R. M. Miller, Assistant Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, spoke of that institution, explaining the relations of the Federal Reserve System to banking and to business generally. Chas. L. Chandler, Manager of the foreign exchange department of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, correspondent of the Marine National Bank, spoke on the international position of the United States in commerce, also the part a bank can play in the development of a new community. Louis W. Robey, President of the Overbrook Bank of Philadelphia, spoke on "The Stockholders' Duty to the Bank," and Wm. Barelay Lex, a Philadelphia attorney and a stockholder of the bank, spoke on "Increased Opportunities." R. W. Ryan, President of the bank, told of some incidents in connection with the organization of the bank and its early history, and State Senator Wm. H. Bright, one of the three original directors who are now serving in that capacity, spoke of the growth of the city and the bank. The Marine National Bank opened for business on June 2 1902. On June 30 its deposits were \$43,500, and on June 2 1922 its deposits were \$1,283,338. The bank started with a capital of \$30,000, which was increased to \$50,000 on Feb. 10 1913 and again increased to \$100,000 on July 8 1919. It has paid its stockholders \$97,500 in dividends and now has a surplus fund of \$150,000, all of which has been earned except \$40,000, which was paid in with the increase to \$50,000 in 1913. It also has undivided profits of \$45,000.

William A. Law, President, First National Bank of Philadelphia, and President-elect of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., has been elected a Director of the Philadelphia & Reading Company.

At the last directors' meeting of the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Homer D. Williams, President of the Carnegie Steel Co., was elected a Director of the Trust Company.

The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C., and the Hamilton National Bank of Washington, D. C., were consolidated as the Riggs National Bank on June 10. The consolidation was approved by the respective stockholders on June 8. The Riggs National Bank, as a result of the merger, will operate at

1503 Pennsylvania Ave., opposite the U. S. Treasury,  
7th and I Streets, N. W.  
Dupont Circle,  
14th and Park Road, N. W.

The Riggs National has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$2,000,000, undivided profits of \$584,000 and resources of over \$28,000,000. The Hamilton National, which was recently converted into a national institution, had a capital of \$200,000 and resources of over \$900,000. The officers of the consolidated institution are the same as the officers of the Riggs National. Reference to the merger appeared in our issue of May 27. In advising us that the bank at 734 15th Street is eliminated, Joshua Evans, Vice-President of the Riggs National, states:

This is due to the provisions of law in connection with consolidations which provide that one office disappears in the consolidation. The outside offices now operated by Riggs represent the offices of the Hamilton National and its branches before the merger, with the elimination of the bank at 734 15th Street, which ceased to exist as a result of the consolidation.

The Commercial Trust Co. of Gary, Ind., opened its doors for business on June 1. The new institution has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. The officers of the Commercial Trust Co., include: John Brown, President; J. J. Kelley and G. M. Semmes, Vice-Presidents; W. J. Glover, Jr., Secretary, and Perry H. Stevens, Cashier. The stock, (par \$100) was disposed of at \$110 per share.

The Montford State Bank of Montford, Wis., was closed on June 10 by the State Banking Commissioners pending an investigation of its affairs, according to a press dispatch from Madison, Wis., on June 10, printed in the New York "Times" of the following day. Clyde Stephens, the Cashier of the institution, disappeared two days before the bank closed, it was said.

A special press dispatch from Jefferson, Iowa, on June 7 to the Des Moines "Register," reported the closing on that day of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Jefferson. Heavy withdrawals of deposits, it was stated, were partly the cause of the bank's embarrassment. The institution was a member of the Federal Reserve System, it is understood, and had a capital of \$40,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$18,795.

We have received the following advices regarding the merger of the Mortgage Trust Company of St. Louis, with the St. Louis Union Trust Company of that city, our information coming from the latter:

In reply to your inquiry of the 27th ult., regarding the merger with the Mortgage Trust Company, we wish to advise that the absorption of the Mortgage Company by this Company did not involve any change in our assets. All of the assets of the Mortgage Trust Company that were of any value were taken over by the First National Company, a subsidiary company of the First National Bank in St. Louis.

The Mortgage Trust Company had been named as Trustee in a number of mortgages and it was in order to take care of these trusteeships that the company was merged into the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

At a meeting of the directors of the Commercial National Bank of Charleston, So. Caro., on June 14 it was decided to close the institution, pending the action of the Comptroller of the Currency and a vote of the shareholders at a meeting called for July 18 on a resolution for the bank to go into voluntary liquidation, according to the New York "Evening Post" of June 15. The bank's capital is \$200,000 and its deposits about \$1,400,000.

"Financial America" of June 15 printed the following press dispatch from Charleston, So. Caro., reporting the temporary closing of the City Bank & Trust Co. of Charleston. It reads:

The City Bank & Trust Co. has closed for thirty days on authority from the State Bank Examiner. The institution's capital is \$50,000. Its deposits are about \$225,000.

Announcement is made of the selection of Oscar Thompson, Federal Bank Examiner, to be Junior Vice-President of the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank. Following the merger of the twenty banks which will be brought into the First National Bank-Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank system at the close of business June 30, Mr. Thompson will represent the merged banks primarily in connection with the operations outside of the city of Los Angeles, and will head the organization in the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank dealing with the problems of the banks outside of Los Angeles that are coming into the merger. Mr. Thompson is peculiarly fitted for this work, since for fifteen years he has been connected with the Comptroller of the Currency in the matter of bank examinations west of Colorado. Ten years ago the national banks of California were examined within two districts—Los Angeles covering all of the southern half of the State and the San Francisco office taking care of the north. At that time Mr. Thompson was Examiner within southern California. He was later transferred to northern California, was then sent to the Portland office, transferred from Portland to Salt Lake and two years ago was brought back to the southern California district. His knowledge acquired as a national bank examiner dovetails exactly with that of Charles F. Stern, formerly State Superintendent of Banks and now Vice-President of both the First National Bank of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank.

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings continue to show moderate ratios of gain. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ending Saturday, June 17, aggregate bank clearings for all the cities in the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will show an increase of 10.5% over the corresponding week last year. The total stands at \$7,939,073,464, against \$7,185,429,495 for the same week in 1921. This is the thirteenth successive week in which our weekly aggregates have shown an improvement as contrasted with last year. Our comparative summary for the week is as follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending June 17.	1922.	1921.	Per Cent.
New York.....	\$3,928,000,000	\$3,557,924,237	+10.4
Chicago.....	499,305,411	425,482,764	+17.4
Philadelphia.....	381,000,000	388,505,099	-1.4
Boston.....	322,000,000	256,162,195	+25.7
Kansas City.....	116,761,590	122,697,488	-4.8
St. Louis.....	a	a	a
San Francisco.....	120,300,000	105,000,000	+14.6
Pittsburgh.....	*110,000,000	115,000,000	-4.3
Detroit.....	101,309,020	77,344,263	+31.0
Baltimore.....	62,091,589	61,373,262	+2.1
New Orleans.....	47,860,319	38,843,210	+23.2
Ten cities, five days.....	\$5,689,290,929	\$5,146,333,118	+10.4
Other cities, five days.....	926,603,625	841,324,795	+10.7
Total all cities, five days.....	\$6,615,894,554	\$5,987,657,913	+10.5
All cities, one day.....	1,323,178,910	1,197,371,582	+10.5
Total all cities for week.....	\$7,939,073,464	\$7,185,429,495	+10.5

\* Estimated. a Refuses to furnish clearings.

lete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them to-day, inasmuch as the week ends on Saturday and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon to-day, while we go to press late Friday night. Accordingly in the above the last day of the week has in all cases had to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statement, however, which we present further below we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ending June 10. For that week the increase is 12%, the 1922 aggregate of the clearings being \$7,185,952,515 and the 1921 aggregate \$6,415,101,172. At New York the increase is 11.9% and outside of this city it is 12.2%. We group the cities now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the Boston Reserve District the increase is 26.5%, in the New York Reserve District (including this city), 11.9% and in the Philadelphia Reserve District 12.7%. In the Cleveland Reserve District the increase is only 2.6%, and in the Richmond Reserve District 8.2%. The Chicago Reserve District and the St.

Louis Reserve District make the best showing in the central part of the country, the former having 16.6% increase and the latter 15.2%. In the Minneapolis Reserve District the increase is only 3.7%, and the Kansas City Reserve District has a decrease of 3.7%. The Dallas Reserve District also has a decrease, but only very trifling, namely 0.5%. On the other hand, the Atlanta Reserve District has an increase of 7.00%. The San Francisco Reserve District enjoys a gain of 18.6%. In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve Districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Table with columns: Week ending June 10, 1922, 1921, Inc. or Dec., 1920, 1919. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco) and Grand total.

We now add our detailed statement, showing last week's figures for each city separately, for the four years:

Main table of bank clearings for various cities, organized by Federal Reserve District (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth). Columns: 1922, 1921, Inc. or Dec., 1920, 1919.

Table of bank clearings for various cities, organized by Federal Reserve District (Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth). Columns: 1922, 1921, Inc. or Dec., 1920, 1919.

Table of bank clearings for various cities, organized by Federal Reserve District (Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, St. John, London, Calgary, Victoria, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Brantford, Port William, New Westminster, Medicine Hat, Peterborough, Sarnia, Kitchener, Windsor, Prince Albert, Moncton, Kingston). Columns: 1922, 1921, Inc. or Dec., 1920, 1919.



TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES.

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood May 31 1922 are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the United States Treasury for May 31 1922.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, subdivided into GOLD, SILVER DOLLARS, and GENERAL FUND. Includes items like Gold coin, Gold bullion, Silver dollars, and various Treasury notes.

Note.—The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and agencies to-day was \$654,962,280 25. Book credits for which obligations of foreign Governments are held by the United States amount to \$33,236,629 05.

TRADE AND TRAFFIC RETURNS.

UNFILLED ORDERS OF STEEL CORPORATION.—The United States Steel Corporation on Saturday, June 10 1922, issued its regular monthly statement showing unfilled orders on the books of the subsidiary corporations as of May 31 1922 to the amount of 5,254,228 tons.

Table showing monthly trade and traffic returns in tons from May 31 1922 to June 30 1918, with columns for Tons and dates.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for May 1922 and 1921, and the eleven months of the fiscal years 1921-22 and 1920-21.

Large table comparing Government Receipts and Expenditures for May 1922, May 1921, and 11 months of fiscal years '22 and '21. Includes sub-sections for Receipts and Expenditures.

Note.—This analysis is on the same basis as the figures for receipts and expenditures submitted in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1921 and the budget for the fiscal year 1923.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

New York City Banks and Trust Companies.

Table listing New York City Banks and Trust Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like American, Irving Nat, and Trust Co's.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies.

Table listing New York City Realty and Surety Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, and Realty Assoc.



BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &C.—We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in national bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit therefor.

Table with columns: Amt. Bds. on Deposit to Secure Circulation for, National Bank Notes, Fed. Res. Bank Notes, National Bank Circulation Afloat on—Bonds, Legal Tenders, Total. Rows include dates from May 31 1922 to July 31 1921.

\$87,607,400 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding May 31 (of which \$77,857,400 secured by United States bonds and \$9,750,000 by lawful money), against \$172,474,400 May 31 1921.

The following shows the amount of each class of United States bonds and certificates on deposit to secure Federal Reserve bank notes and national bank notes on May 31:

Table with columns: Bonds on Deposit May 31 1922, U. S. Bonds Held May 31 to Secure—On Deposit to Secure Federal Reserve Bank Notes, On Deposit to Secure National Bank Notes, Total Held. Rows include U. S. Consols of 1930, U. S. Loan of 1925, U. S. Panama of 1936, U. S. Panama of 1938, U. S. 1-Year Certifs. of Indebtedness, and Totals.

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal-tender deposits May 1 and June 1 and their increase or decrease during the month of May:

Table with columns: National Bank Notes—Total Afloat—Amount afloat May 1 1922, Net increase during May, Amount of bank notes afloat June 1 1922, Legal Tender Notes—Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes May 1 1922, Net amount of bank notes in May, Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes June 1 1922.

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE RECEIVED.

Table with columns: Date, Bank Name, Location, Capital. Row: June 8—The Vale National Bank, Vale, Ore., Correspondent, Ralph A. Holte, Vale, Ore., Capital \$50,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE APPROVED.

Table with columns: Date, Bank Name, Location, Capital. Rows include June 5—The Planters National Bank in Clarksdale, Miss., June 7—The West Side National Bank of Yakima, Wash., June 8—National Bank of Marietta, Marietta, Ga.

APPLICATIONS TO CONVERT RECEIVED.

Table with columns: Date, Bank Name, Location, Capital. Rows include June 8—The First National Bank of Kenbridge, Va., June 8—The Farmers National Bank of Independence, Ore.

APPLICATION TO CONVERT APPROVED.

Table with columns: Date, Bank Name, Location, Capital. Row: June 7—The American National Bank of Bellingham, Wash., Conversion of The Northwestern State Bank of Bellingham, Wash., Correspondent, I. J. Adair, Pres., South Bellingham, Wash., Capital 100,000.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Table with columns: Date, Bank Name, Location, Capital. Rows include June 5—12213—The Capital National Bank of New York, N. Y., June 6—12214—The Lebanon National Bank of New York, N. Y., June 7—12215—The Exchange National Bank of Pauls Valley, Okla., June 10—12216—St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

CORPORATE EXISTENCE EXTENDED.

Table with columns: Number, Bank Name, Location, Date. Rows include 6321—The First National Bank of Dawson, Minn., 6330—The Citizens National Bank of Springville, N. Y., 6314—The First National Bank of Elmwood Place, Ohio, 6320—The First National Bank of Floresville, Tex., 6369—The First National Bank of Jasper, Mo., 6384—The First National Bank of Falls Creek, Pa., 6312—The First National Bank of Leeds, No. Dak., 6322—The First National Bank of Norwood, Ohio, 6329—The First National Bank of Groveton, Texas, 6342—The Taylor National Bank of Campbellsville, Ky., 6308—The Marion National Bank, Marion, Ohio, 6356—The First National Bank of Madisonville, Texas.

CORPORATE EXISTENCE RE-EXTENDED.

Table with columns: Number, Bank Name, Location, Date. Rows include 66—The First National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, 1—The First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., 18—The First National Bank of Iowa City, Iowa, 2752—The First National Bank of Miles City, Mont.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

Table with columns: Date, Bank Name, Location, Capital. Rows include June 5—5483—The First National Bank of Wylie, Texas, Effective May 31 1922. Liquidating agent, V. G. Valagher, Wylie, Texas. Absorbed by the First State Bank of Wylie, Texas. Capital \$25,000. June 5—10969—The First National Bank of Kimberly, Idaho, Effective May 31 1922. Liquidating agent, John W. Hardin, Kimberly, Idaho. Absorbed by the Bank of Kimberly, Kimberly, Idaho. Capital 25,000.

CHANGE OF TITLE.

June 6—66—The First National Bank of Lyons, Clinton, Iowa, to "First National Bank of Lyons at Clinton," to conform to change in the name of place in which bank is located.

CONSOLIDATION.

June 10—5046—The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C. \$1,000,000 and 12194—The Hamilton National Bank of Washington, D. C. 200,000 Consolidated under the Act of Nov. 7 1918 and under the charter and corporate title of "The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D. C." (No. 5046), with capital stock of \$1,000,000. The consolidated bank has three branch banks at the following locations: Seventh and Eye Sts., N. W.; 734 15th St. N. W. and Twentieth and P Sts., N. W. The main office is located at 1503 Pennsylvania Ave.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia: By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Price. Rows include 1,000 Vacuum Oil & Gas, 280 C. G. Gunthers Sons, 1st pf., 28 C. G. Gunther's Sons \$35 per sh., 13,000 Economy Mines, \$1 each., 50 Texas Inv. Co., no par., \$11 per sh., 1,325 Hahl Automatic Clock v. t. cts., \$10 each., 557 Tubize Artificial Silk of Am., 5% Cum. Pref., 110 Tubize Artificial Silk of Am. Class "B", no par., 100,000 Havana Tobacco Co. 5s., 20-year gold bonds, Guar. Trust certifs. of deposit., 100,000 marks City of Berlin 4s., 100,000 marks City of Dresden 4s., 100,000 marks City of Hamburg 4s., 100,000 marks City of Frankfurt 4s., 100,000 marks City of Leipzig 4s., 100,000 marks City of Bremen 4s., 100,000 marks City of Munich 4s., 100,000 marks City of Stuttgart 4s., 100,000 marks City of Cologne 4s., 100,000 marks City of Hanover 3 1/2% Interim receipt.

By Messrs. Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh., Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh. Rows include 3 Tremont & Suffolk Mills, 10 Wm. Whitman Co., Inc., pref., 12 Quincy Mkt. Cold Storage & Warehouse, 4 Plymouth Cordage, 4 Greenfield Tap & Die Corp., pf., 25 Fitchburg Gas & Elec., par 50., 8 Merrimac Chemical, par 50., 7 American Manufacturing, \$1,000 New England Power Co. 5s., July 1951.

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh., Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh. Rows include 2 Webster & Atlas Nat. Bank, 2 Old Colony Trust, 15 Gloucester National Bank, 10 Old Colony Steam Cotton, 10 Edwards Manufacturing, 2 Bates Manufacturing, 20 Indian Head Mills of Alabama, 10 Peppercall Manufacturing, 15 Natick Steam Cotton, 50 rights The Wash. Water Power, 6 Plymouth Cordage, 300 Loma Prieta Mines, par 1., 19 Walter Baker Co., Ltd., 120 1/2-122, 20 rights The Wash. Water Pow., 33 H. H. Brown, preferred, 10 American Glue, 19-20 Gillette Safety Razor, 46 Montpelier & Barre Light & Power, pref., 1 Plymouth Cordage, 1 Cambridge Gas Light, 10 Converse Rubber Shoe, pref., \$1,000 Western Union Gas & Elec. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1950, \$1,000 Peoples Gas, Electric & Heating 1st mtge. 5s, 1931, \$1,000 New Albany Water Works 1st cons. 5s, 1924, Receipt for payment for 15,000 rubles Russian Govt. 5 1/2% War Loan bonds of 1915. Bonds supposed to be in Petrograd, \$15 lot.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Price, Shares, Stocks, Price. Rows include 1 Camden Co., par \$5., 20 Hestonville Mantua & Fairmount Pass. Ry., pref., 24 H. K. Mulford Co., par \$50., 26 rights to subscribe to Horn & Hardart Co. of N. Y. @ \$100. 100 5 Horn & Hardart Co. of N. Y., 210 1/2 \$2,500 City of Salem 4 1/2s (\$800 due 1923, \$2,000 due 1935), \$23,000 Morehead & North Fork RR. 5s, 1953, \$300 U. S. 2d Lib. Loan 4 1/2s, 1942, 99 1/2 \$70,000 Morehead & North Fork RR. 5s, 1953, \$2,000 Bausch Machine Tool 8s, 1936 97, \$100 South Shore Acres 6s, 1921, \$3 lot \$3,000 Seranton Ry. 5s, 1947, 65 \$11,000 Atlantic City Gas 5s, 1960, 71 \$1,000 Lebanon Valley Street Ry. 5s, 1929, \$1,000 Indianapolis St. Ry. 4s, 1933 66, \$1,000 United Ry. 4s, 1940, 55 1/2 \$500 York Haven Water & Power 5s, 1951, 89 1/2 \$4,800 Carbonate Transit 1st 5s., 10

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table, in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid. The dividends announced this week are:

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Rows include Railroads (Steam), Atlantic Coast Line RR., common, Canada Southern, Chle. St. Paul Minn. & Omaha, com, Preferred, Cleve. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis, pref. (qu.), Detroit River Tunnel, El Paso & Southwestern (quar.), Illinois Central, leased lines stock, Little Schuylkill Nav., RR. & Coal, Louisville & Nashville, Mahoning Coal RR., common, Common (extra), Preferred, Michigan Central, New York Central RR., N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis, 2d pf. (qu.), Second preferred (quar.), Northern Securities, Norfolk & Worcester, preferred (quar.), Old Colony (quar.), Philadelphia & Trenton (quar.), Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Rensselaer & Saratoga, United N. J. RR. & Canal Cos. (quar.).







Table listing various companies and their financial details, including Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed, Days Inclusive.

Weekly Return of New York City Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies.

The following shows the condition of the New York City Clearing House members for the week ending June 10. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results...

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

Main table showing weekly returns for clearing house banks and trust companies, including columns for Capital, Profits, Loans, Cash, Reserve, and Time Deposits.

Summary table of averages for various categories, including Totals, actual condition, and comparisons with previous weeks.

Note.—U. S. deposits deducted from net demand deposits in the general totals above were as follows: Average for week June 10, \$82,641,000; actual totals June 10, \$79,302,000...

\* Includes deposits in foreign branches not included in total footing as follows: National City Bank, \$106,757,000; Bankers Trust Co., \$11,108,000; Guaranty Trust Co., \$91,899,000...

The reserve position of the different groups of institutions on the basis of both the averages for the week and the actual condition at the end of the week is shown in the following two tables:

STATEMENT OF RESERVE POSITION OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table showing reserve positions for various groups, including Members Federal Reserve banks, State banks, and Trust companies, with columns for Cash Reserve, Reserve in Depositories, Total Reserve, and Surplus Reserve.

\* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank. † This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount in reserve required on net time deposits...



WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Friday afternoon June 16, and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve Banks at the close of business the previous day. In the first table we present the results for the system as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and Reserve Agents and between the latter and Federal Reserve banks. The Reserve Board's comment upon the return for the latest week appears on page 2657 being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14 1922

Main table showing combined resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business June 14 1922. Columns represent dates from June 14 1922 to June 15 1921. Rows are categorized into Resources (Gold and gold certificates, Total gold held by banks, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital paid in, Surplus, Deposits, etc.).

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14 1922

Table showing the weekly statement of resources and liabilities for each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business June 14 1922. Columns list individual banks (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Fran.) and a Total column. Rows detail resources and liabilities for each bank.

RESOURCES (Concluded)—Two ciphers (00) omitted. Table with 13 columns (Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total) and rows for Bank premises, 5% redemption fund, Unselected items, etc.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14 1922.

Table with 13 columns and rows for Federal Reserve Agent at— (Boston, New York, Phila., Clevel., Richm'd, Atlanta, Chicago, St. L., Minn., K. City, Dallas, San Fr., Total). Rows include Resources (Federal Reserve notes on hand, Federal Reserve notes outstanding) and Liabilities (Net amount of Federal Reserve notes received from Comptroller of the Currency).

WEEKLY RETURN FOR THE MEMBER BANKS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board, giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the 799 Member Banks, from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve Banks themselves.

1. Data for all reporting member banks in each Federal Reserve District at close of business, June 7 1922. Three ciphers (000) omitted.

Table with 13 columns and rows for Federal Reserve District. Rows include Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts, Total loans and discounts, U. S. bonds, U. S. Treasury notes, U. S. certificates of indebtedness, Government deposits, Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank, etc.

2. Data of reporting member banks in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities and all other reporting banks.

Table with 13 columns and rows for reporting banks. Rows include Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts, Total loans and discounts, U. S. bonds, U. S. Treasury notes, U. S. certificates of indebtedness, Government deposits, Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank, etc.

Bankers' Gazette

Wall Street, Friday Night, June 16 1922.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been active and highly irregular throughout the week. On Monday everybody was surprised when prices declined all day and the ticker registered sales of nearly 1,700,000 shares. Railway stocks added from 1 to 3 points to last week's decline and a long list of industrials dropped from 3 to 8 points or more. Since Monday the market has been alternately strong and weak and prices in both groups have covered a relatively wide range.

The bond market's record is more nearly normal. The volume of business amounted to \$18,560,000, par value, on Tuesday and averaged daily \$15,500,000. In many cases there has been a tendency to advance day by day, and some of the Liberty Loans have reached the highest figures in their history. There was widespread regret that the Paris conference of bankers accomplished so little and Sterling exchange declined on its adjournment. Otherwise the news of the week has been generally of a favorable character, including a statement that the U. S. Steel Corporation's output is now 80% of capacity, and a reduction by the Bank of England of its discount rate to 3 1/2%.

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest), Par, Shares, \$ per share, etc.

\* No par value.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table showing daily, weekly, and yearly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, including Shares, Par Value, Railroad & Bonds, State, Mun. and Foreign Bonds, and U. S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange by week ending June 16, 1922, and Jan. 1 to June 16, 1922, categorized by Stocks, Bonds, and Government bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore exchanges, including Shares and Bond Sales.

Daily Record of Liberty Loan Prices. Table with columns: Daily Record of Liberty Loan Prices, June 10, June 12, June 13, June 14, June 15, June 16. Includes entries for First Liberty Loan, Second Liberty Loan, Third Liberty Loan, Fourth Liberty Loan, and Victory Liberty Loan.

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

Table showing transactions in registered bonds, including entries like 97 1/2 1st 3 1/2, 114 1st 4 1/2, 3 2d 4, 3 2d 4 1/2.

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Cts. of Indebtedness, Etc.

Table showing quotations for U.S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, including columns for Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange was easier and quoted rates lower about 3 cents for the week. Trading was quiet. In the Continental exchanges weakness was quite pronounced and losses of as much as 35 points were recorded, though on a light volume of business.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4 for sixty days, 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4 for cheques and 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4 for cables. Commercial on banks sight 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4, sixty days 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4, ninety days 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4, and documents for payment (sixty days) 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4. Cotton for payment 4 1/4 @ 4 1/4.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 8.61 1/2 @ 8.71 for long and 8.67 1/2 @ 8.77 for short. Germany bankers' marks are not yet quoted for long and short bills. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 38.39 @ 38.45 for long and 38.75 @ 38.81 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 50.90 francs; week's range, 50.39 francs high and 50.90 francs low.

Table showing the range for foreign exchange for the week follows, including Sterling, Actual, Sixty Days, Cheques, Cables, and Paris Bankers' Francs.

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par. St. Louis, 15 @ 25c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, par. San Francisco, par. Montreal, \$9.3925 per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, par.

The Curb Market.—The Curb Market ruled heavy this week, selling pressure in the beginning of the week being an unsettling influence. Prices moved to lower levels, with occasional rallies causing decided irregularity. Oil shares were again the feature. Standard Oil (Indiana) sank from 112 1/2 to 103 1/2, recovered to 111 1/2 and moved downward again, resting finally at 108 3/4. Standard Oil (Kentucky) lost about 5 1/2 points to 93 1/2, the close to-day being at 94 1/2. Standard Oil of New York moved down from 439 to 407. Prairie Pipe Line declined from 255 to 245, recovered to 268, with the final transaction at 262. Vacuum Oil was off from 422 to 405. Among other oils, Carb Syndicate sold down from 8 3/8 to 7, the close to-day being at 7 1/2. Internat. Petroleum lost over three points to 21, recovered to 23 3/4 and ends the week at 22 3/4. Maracaibo Oil receded from 22 3/8 to 19. Merritt Oil fell from 12 1/2 to 10 1/2. Mexican Seaboard Oil dropped from 45 1/4 to 41 1/2 and finished to-day at 42 1/2. Losses in industrials were not as pronounced as in oil shares. Beechnut Packing was conspicuous for a drop from 34 1/2 to 29, with the final transaction at 29 1/4. Durant Motors sold down from 39 to 37 and up to 40 1/2, the close to-day being at 39. Lincoln Motors improved at first from 4 to 4 1/2, then reacted to 2 1/2, the final transaction being at 3. North American Steel stock "when issued" was stricken from the Curb Market. Activity in bonds was only fair, with only fractional price changes.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 2705.

Occupying four pages For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICE—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and rows for various stock prices. Includes sub-headers like 'per share' and 'Shares'.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies and their stock prices. Includes sub-headers like 'Shares' and 'Per share'.

Table titled 'PER SHARE' showing price ranges for various stocks. Includes sub-headers like 'Lowest' and 'Highest'.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. § Ex-dividend and rights. ¶ Ex-dividend. †† Ex-rights (June 15) to subscribe share for share to stock of Glen Alden Coal Co. at \$5 per share and ex-dividend 100% in stock (Aug. 22).



For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICE—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges per share. Includes a 'Shares' column and various stock symbols.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock categories like 'Indus. & Miscell. (Con.)', 'Am Bank Note pref.', 'American Beet Sugar', etc., with their respective share counts.

PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1, 1922

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from January 1, 1922, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

PER SHARE Range for previous year 1921

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year (1921), with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. d Ex-dividend and rights. e Assessment paid. f Ex-rights. g Par value \$10 per share.

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see third page following.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICE—PER SHARE, NOT PER CBNT.

Table with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Each column contains high and low sale prices for various stocks.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stocks such as Dome Mines, Eastman Kodak, Electric Storage Battery, etc., with columns for Shares, Price, and other details.

PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1 1922 On basis of 100-share lots

Table showing price ranges for various stocks from January 1, 1922, to the current date.

PER SHARE Range for previous year 1921

Table showing price ranges for various stocks for the previous year (1921).

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-dividend. \*\* Ex-rights.

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see fourth page preceding.

Main table with columns for 'HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT' (Saturday to Friday) and 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' (listing various companies like Owens Bottle, Pacific Development, etc.).

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights. § Ex-dividend and rights. ¶ Ex-dividend. \* Reduced to basis of \$25 per share.

Jan. 1 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now—"and interest"—except for income and defaulted bonds.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Name, Interest Period, Price (Friday, Jan 16), Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan 1, and various other details. Includes sections for U.S. Government, Foreign Government, and various corporate bonds.

\* No price Friday; interest bid and asked. a Due Jan. d Due April. e Due May. f Due June. Adue July. Edue Aug. o Due Oct. p Due Nov. q Option sale

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week ending June 16, Interest Period, Price Friday June 16, Week's Range of Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Delaware & Hudson, 1st lien equip g 4 1/2, 1922 J N, etc.

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week ending June 16, Interest Period, Price Friday June 16, Week's Range of Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Leh Val Coal Co 1st gu g 5s, 1933 J J, etc.

\* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due June. d Due July. e Due Sept. f Due Oct. g Option sale.



Table of New York Stock Exchange bonds, Week ending June 16. Columns include Bond Name, Price Friday June 16, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1, and various other market data.

Table of New York Stock Exchange bonds, Week ending June 16. Columns include Bond Name, Price Friday June 16, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1, and various other market data.

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. †Due Jan. ‡Due April. §Due May. ¶Due June. ††Due July. ‡‡Due Aug. §§Due Oct. ¶¶Due Dec. #Option sale.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICE—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT

Sales for the Week

STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

Range since Jan. 1.

Range for previous year 1921

Main table with columns for dates (Monday to Friday), sales for the week, stock names, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'Railroads' and 'Miscellaneous'.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. z Ex-rights. b Ex-dividend and rights. z Ex-dividend.



Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange June 10 to June 16, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Amer Agric Chem, Am Tel & Tel, etc.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange June 10 to June 16.

Table with columns: Stocks, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Includes entries like American Shipbuilding, Armour & Co, etc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, June 10 to June 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Includes entries like American Gas of N J, American Railways, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—This week's record on the Baltimore Stock Exchange will be found on page 2687.

New York Curb Market.—Official transactions in the New York Curb Market from June 10 to June 16, inclusive.

Table with columns: Stocks, Week ending June 16, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Industrial & Miscell, Acme Coal Mining, etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange June 10 to June 16.

Table with columns: Stocks, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Includes entries like Am Wind Glass Mach, Am Wind Glass Co, etc.

\* No par value. † Ex-dividend.



Quotations for Sundry Securities.

All bonds prices are "and later at" except where marked "f."

Table of bond quotations including columns for Bond, Last Sale, Price, Week's Range, Sales for Week, and Range since Jan. 1. Includes sections for Allied Bank, Amer Cotton Oil, and various foreign government bonds.

Table of stock quotations including Standard Oil Stocks, Atlantic Refining, and various utility and industrial stocks. Includes columns for stock name, price, and other market data.

1 Odd lots. \* No par value. † Listed on the Stock Exchange since this week, with additional transactions will be found. ‡ New stock. § When issued. ¶ Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. ‡ Ex-stock dividend. x Dollars for 1,000 lire. flat. † Dollars per 1,000 marks. ‡ Correction.

\* Per share. † Basis. ‡ Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. § New stock. ¶ Flat price. † Last sale. ‡ Nominal. § Ex-div. ¶ Ex-rights. † Ex-stock div.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS

The following table shows the gross earnings of various STEAM roads from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from Jan. 1 to and including the latest week or month. The returns of the electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings, Jan. 1 to Latest Date. Includes sub-tables for 'Week of Month' and 'Current Year' vs 'Previous Year'.

AGGREGATE OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries, Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %; Monthly Summaries, Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %.





GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1921 and 1920 for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Road & equip't, Imp't. on leased property, Deposited in lieu of mtge. prop., etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Equip. obligat'ns, Mortgage bonds, etc.

COMBINED FED. & CORP. INCOME ACCT. FOR CAL. YRS. 1918, 1919 & 1920 & CORPORATE FOR 1921.

Table showing income account for calendar years 1918-1920 and corporate for 1921. Includes Operating Revenues (Freight, Passenger, Mail), Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenues, and Net Income.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for 1921 and 1920 for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Inv in rd. & equip't, Misc. phys. prop., Inv. in affil. cos., etc. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, Funded debt, etc.

Toledo St. Louis & Western RR. Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1921.)

Receiver Walter L. Ross reports in brief:

General Remarks.—Operating revenues for the year decreased \$2,254,751 or 19.18%, due to the industrial depression which existed during practically the entire year. Tonnage of revenue freight handled decreased 1,673,222 or 32.92%.

Operating Expenses.—Operating expenses were \$7,319,062, a decrease of \$2,173,854, or 22.90%, as compared with the preceding year.

Maintenance Expenses.—Expenditures for maintenance of way and structures were \$1,531,323, a decrease of \$785,768, or 33.91%.

Transportation Expenses.—The expenses of conducting transportation were \$3,383,736, a decrease of \$1,041,608, or 23.54%.

U. S. RR. Administration.—No contract has yet been executed between the receiver and the Director-General of Railroads for compensation of the use of the property during the period of Federal operation.

Gold Bonds of 1917.—The receiver has been successful in reaching an agreement with the bondholders' protective committee, representing the holders of the gold bonds of 1917.

Decreased Expenses.—A 5-year record shows: Maint. of way and structures 16.1% to 19.7%, Transportation 35.6 to 37.6, Traffic 2.0 to 1.7, etc.

Table showing Traffic Statistics (Miles Operated, 455) for 1921 and 1920. Columns include Operations, Passenger cars carried, Earnings per passenger mile, etc.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad.

(43d Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1921.)

President Alfred H. Smith says in substance:

Account with Government.—The company's account with the RR. Administration covering the period of Federal control will be completed early in 1922.

Traffic Conditions.—Business depression during the year resulted in the entire or partial suspension of operations of mines, ovens, mills and furnaces served by this and other carriers of the district and in the reduction of tonnage of met by economies in operation.

Equipment.—The final cost of equipment acquired through Equipment Trust No. 49, mentioned in 1920 report, is \$780,482.

Stock of Pittsburgh McKeesport & Youghiogheny RR.—During the year company acquired 9 shares (par \$450) Common stock of Pittsburgh McKeesport & Youghiogheny RR., making its total holdings of this stock 31,346 shares, or 39.6% of the amount outstanding.

Financing of Trust Equipment.—Under the arrangement outlined in 1920 report for financing a part of the cost of 500 steel hopper cars, included in company's Equipment Trust of Oct. 1 1920, assigned to Pittsburgh McKeesport & Youghiogheny RR. under sub-lease, that company has assumed \$915,000 of this company's 6% Equip. Tr. Certs. issued under that trust.

Loans and Bills Payable.—Company's liability for loans and bills payable has been reduced \$2,200,000 by payment at maturity.

Property Account.—The net increase in property investment account during the year was \$1,820,290.

Non-operating Income.—Pursuant to the final certificate of I.-S.-C. Commission, the annual compensation for the possession, use and control of the property of this company and its leased lines under the contract with the Director-General of Railroads is \$9,020,133.

Decrease in Miscellaneous Income of \$632,149 is due in part to a re-arrangement, for purposes of comparison, of the figures shown in the 1920 report and in part to adjustments in connection with the guaranty period March-August 1920.

Reductions From Gross Income.—The decrease of \$1,160,010 in income transferred to other companies is due to the falling off in income of Pittsburgh McKeesport & Youghiogheny RR. operated under lease.

Lake Erie & Eastern RR.—This company is controlled by our company and Mahoning Coal RR. through stock ownership in equal shares. It was indebted to each of the proprietors (during construction) to Nov. 30 1917, accrued interest (other than interest due prior to 1917 for the completion of its railroad).

Walford Branch, Mahoning State Line RR.—The Walford branch, operated under lease, was constructed from Shaw Junction, Pa., to Walford, Pa., 3.29 miles, and put in service Sept. 1, 1921. This branch gives access to the Bessemer Limestone & Cement Co.'s plant.

RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1924. Rows include Miles operated, Tons (revenue), Freight, Company's freight, Revenue tons, Company freight, Bituminous coal, Coke, Ores, Stone, sand, &c, Passengers carried, Passengers one mile, Earnings per ton per mile, Ton load, Gross earnings per mile.

OPERATING RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918. Rows include Earnings—Freight, Passenger, Mail, express, &c, Incidental, &c, Total oper. revenue, Expenses—Maint. of way & struc., Maint. of equipm't, Traffic expenses, Transportation expenses, General & misc. expense, Total expenses, P. C. exp. to earnings, Net ry. rev. (see below).

xFigures for 1920 adjusted for purpose of comparison.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1921, 1920, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Net rev. from ry. oper., Railway tax accruals, Uncollectible railway revenues, Railway operating income, Equipment rents, net credit, Joint facility rents, net debit, Net railway operating income, Other Income—Add'l comp. & adj. of standard return Federal control period, Miscellaneous rent income, Dividend income, Income from funded securities, Income from unfunded sec. & accts., Miscellaneous income, Total other income, Gross income, Deductions—Rents for leased roads, War taxes accrued, Interest on funded debt, Interest on unfunded debt, Income transferred to other co's, Corporate general expenses, Other miscellaneous charges, Total deductions, Net income, Dividends, Surplus for year.

a War taxes for 1921 included in railway tax accruals. b Dividends declared, 10% each year, in 1921 6.62% charged to income and 3.38% to profit and loss. Includes compensation accrued under contract with Director-General Jan. & Feb. guaranty under Transp. Act, 1920, Mar. to Aug., and not railway oper. income—corporate—Sept. to Dec. y Includes accrual account guaranty under Transp. Act, 1920. z 1920 figures revised to include revenues and expenses prior to Jan. 1, 1918.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920. Rows include Assets—Road & equipm't, Inv. in affil. cos., Stocks, Notes, Advances, Bonds, Other investments, Misc. phys. prop., Cash, Traffic bal. receiv., Miscell. accounts, Accr. int., divs., &c., Other curr't assets, Other advances, Unadjusted debits, Special deposits, Agts. & conductors, Mat'l & supplies, Compensation due from U. S., U. S. Govt. assets—Cash taken over, Materials & supp, Agents & condus, Equip't retired, Assets Dec. 31 '17, Cash subsequent to Dec. 1917, Other items, Guaranty due, Deferred assets, Total.

—V. 114, p. 2580, V. 113, p. 1569.

Ulster & Delaware Railroad.

(Report for the Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31 1921.)

President Edward Coykendall says in substance:

Settlement with Government.—As a result of final settlement on May 4 1921 with the Director-General of Railroads for the U. S. RR. Administration of all of this company's claims arising from Federal operation, in the income account for 1921 an amount of \$57,002 is included applicable to previous fiscal periods during which the property was under Federal operation. Guaranty Period.—On April 8 1922 final settlement was made with the U. S. C. Commission of company's claim under Section 209 of the Transportation Act, 1920, for the Guaranty period. Due to a ruling by the Commission, no allowance for under-maintenance during the guaranty period was collectible, and our claim was adjusted with respect to this feature in accordance with their order of Dec. 15 1921. As

a result of the settlement made, adjustments aggregating a net credit to income account of \$9,986 will be necessary in the next fiscal period, of which \$4,650 will be made through the operating accounts and the balance, \$5,336, will be credited to miscellaneous income.

Additions and Betterments.—The net charge to investment in road and equipment due to additions and betterments, less property retired and not replaced, is as follows: Road, \$13,473; equipment, \$6,678.

OPERATING RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

[Road operated by U. S. RR. Administration Jan. 1 1918 to March 1 1920 with guaranty to Aug. 31 1920.]

Table with columns for 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918. Rows include Freight revenue, Passenger revenue, Mail, express, &c, Operating revenue, Maint. of way & struc., Maintenance of equipm't, Transportation expenses, Traffic expenses, General, Miscellaneous, Operating expenses, Net operating revenue.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1921, 1920, 1921, 1920. Rows include Assets—Road & equipm't, Misc. phys. prop., Other investments, Cash, Special deposits, Materials & supp., Loans & bills rec., Misc. accts. receiv., Deferred assets, Unadjusted debits, Total, Liabilities—Capital stock, 1st Conv. M. bonds, 1st Ref. M. bonds, Current liabilities, Deferred liabilities, Tax liability, Acct. depr.—equip, Other unadj. cred., Advances to property, Sinking fund reserve, Profit and loss, Total.

—V. 113, p. 728.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

(16th Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1921.)

President W. G. Biers says in substance:

Funded Debt.—Under agreement with Standard Oil Co., dated Aug. 12 1920, there were acquired during the year 1921 5 locomotives and 500 composite gondola coal cars, to be used exclusively in transportation service furnished to the Standard Oil Co. The total cost of this equipment amounts to \$1,729,500, payable in ten semi-annual installments based on the amount of traffic handled for the Standard Oil Co., with interest at 5%. The following funded debt was retired and canceled during the year: \$58,000 5% 15-Year Sinking Fund Debenture, \$95,000 Equip. Trust Notes, Series 1916, and \$121,100 Equip. Trust Notes, Series 1920. The part payments on the Standard Oil Co. Equipment contract amounted to \$175,022.

Equipment.—During the year 5 new Mikado type locomotives, built by the American Locomotive Co., were acquired under contract with the Standard Oil Co., dated Aug. 17 1920; 12 locomotives were equipped with super-heaters, 7 with Franklin butterfly type fire doors, and 33 with brick arches to increase efficiency, conserve fuel and assist in smoke abatement; 19 locomotives were equipped with improved air pump strainers to prolong life of pumps, and straight air-brake devices applied to 6 switching engines. 23 passenger cars were equipped with high trap doors to conform to platforms at new Union Station, Chicago; 500 composite gondolas and 344 flat-bottom coal cars were acquired; 335 flat-bottom coal cars rebuilt and equipped with friction draft gear and cast steel draft arms; 20 steel gondolas equipped with gusset plates; 38 flat cars received stake pockets to conform with A. R. A. rules; and 29 cabooses equipped with conductors valves and air gauges.

General.—In comparing the results of operation for the two years the statements do not altogether bring out the operating conditions. The rates of carriage for freight and passengers were changed affecting the revenue. There were marked changes in rates of pay to employees, in prices of materials purchased and in fuel consumed, which while directly affecting operating results also made the periods less comparable.

Early in the year a marked decrease in gross tonnage moving was apparent, indicating that there would be a less tonnage movement during the year and a lesser use of motive power, tracks, terminals and equipment. Therefore, our schedule allowance of maintenance forces was fixed accordingly in anticipation of lower earnings. These reduced maintenance forces, decreased rates of pay to employees and the lower prices paid for materials purchased resulted in a decreased maintenance cost of approximately \$795,000. To further meet the anticipated decrease in earnings severe reductions were made in transportation forces: fixed freight train mileage, such as daily locals, was reduced to a minimum; branch line service restricted to one way daily service; passenger train mileage on the less important lines or territory reduced, although the competitive main line passenger service was increased; yard or switching, round-house, electrical and other transportation forces were reduced, so that with the reduction in rates of pay there was an approximate decrease in transportation expenses of \$1,910,000.

Completed claims have been filed with the U. S. RR. Administration and the U. S. C. Commission to close up the Federal control and guaranty periods, and all possible is being done to make final settlements, which it is expected will be accomplished before the close of 1922.

GENERAL TRAFFIC STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918. Rows include Miles operated, Pass. carried, Pass. carr. 1 mile, Rev. per pass. per mile, Revenue freight carried (tons), Fgv. carr. 1 ton, Revenue per ton per mile, Rev. per m. of rd.

COMBINED FEDERAL AND CORPORATE OPERATING ACCOUNT FOR CAL. YEARS 1918, 1919 AND 1920, AND CORPORATE FOR 1921.

[Road Operated by U. S. Railroad Administration from Jan. 1, 1918 to March 1 1920, with Guaranty to Aug. 31 1920.]

Table with columns for 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921. Rows include Operating Revenues—Freight, Passenger, Mail, express & miscell., Incidental, &c, Total oper. revenues, Maint. of way & struc., Transportation expenses, Maint. of equipm't, Traffic expenses, General expenses, Miscellaneous operations, Transp. for investment, Total oper. expenses, Net operating revenues, Taxes, Uncollectible, Railway oper. income, Equipment rents, Joint facility rents, Operating income.



CORPORATE INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS. Table with columns for 1921, 1920, and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-). Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Revenues over expenses, Rental from U. S. R.R. Admin., U. S. Govt. guar. period claim, Railway operating income, Operating expenses, corporate, not assumed by Railroad Admin., Taxes, Railway operating income, Non-Operating Income, Rents from use of road, Miscellaneous rents, Miscellaneous income, Dividends on stocks owned, Interest on bonds and notes owned, Interest on loans and open accounts, Total Income, Deduct—Hire of equipment—balance, Joint facility rents—balance, Miscellaneous rents, Miscellaneous charges, Interest on funded debt, Interest on loans & open accounts, Amort. of diss. or funded debt, Guar. divs. & int. on secs. of subs., Net deficit.

\* Covers period March 1 to Dec. 31.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31. Table with columns for 1921 and 1920. Rows include Assets—Invest in road & equipment, Impts. on leased property, Sinking funds, Depos. in lieu of mtged. prop., Misc. phys. prop., See. of affil. cos., Pledged, Unpledged, Miscell. secur., Pledged, Unpledged, Other investm'ts, Cash, Special deposits, Loans & bills rec., Traffic & car service bills, rec., Net bals. rec'd from acts. and conductors, Misc. acc'ts rec., Material & supp., Interest receiv., Other curr. assets, U. S. R.R. Adm., U. S. Govt. guar. Work. fund adv., Oth. def'd assets, Ins. prem. prepd, Disc. on funded debt, Oth. unadj. deb., Profit & loss—debit balance, Total.

El Paso & Southwestern Company.

(8th Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1921.)

Pres. T. M. Schumacher, New York, June 1, wrote in substance:

Operating Results.—Operating revenues for 1921, in comparison with 1920, show a decrease of \$3,362,527, or 22.64%. Freight revenue decreased \$3,265,635, or 29.12%. This decrease was brought about by the general business depression. Passenger revenue decreased \$434,547, or 16.06%. Mail revenue decreased \$125,200, or 39.46%. This decrease is principally due to the inclusion in the 1920 revenue of \$130,708 estimated amount of back pay revenue from Jan. 1 1918 to Dec. 31 1919. Express revenue decreased \$35,786, or 12.53%. Expenses—Charges to maintenance of way and structures amounted to \$1,920,359, as compared with \$2,835,948 for 1920, a decrease of \$915,589, due to a decrease in price of material; reduction in rates of pay effective July 1 1921, and reduction in force in line with general retrenchment policy. Equipment.—Maintenance of equipment charge amounted to \$2,236,117, compared with \$2,843,758 for 1920, a decrease of \$607,640, due to decrease in wages, effective July 1 1921, reduced cost of material and general reduction of forces in line with general retrenchment policy. Traffic expenses amounted to \$330,604, compared with \$241,017 for 1920, an increase of \$89,588, or 37.17%. Transportation expenses amounted to \$3,299,908, as compared with \$4,219,057 for 1920, a decrease of \$919,149, or 21.79%. Operating Ratio.—The operating ratio was 77.18%, as compared with 72.66% for 1920, an increase of 4.52%. Settlement with U. S. Govt.—The company's claim against the Director-General of Railroads for the Federal control period, amounting to \$2,492,245, was submitted March 21 1921, and a compromise settlement was arranged, through which the company received, in addition to previous payments amounting to \$435,000, the sum of \$400,000, a total of \$835,000 as full settlement of claim. Guaranty Period Settlement.—On Jan. 4 1922 guaranty period claim was submitted to the U. S. C. Commission. The amount claimed (see below) is necessary to make good the guaranty under the provisions of Section 209, Transportation Act of 1920, as amended by Section 212 thereof. Amount of guaranty by the United States under Paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 209 of the Transportation Act, 1920, subdivided as follows: (a) Amount of guaranty (exclusive of increase under Section 4 of the Federal Control Act) between the President and respondent named in contract between the President and respondent as finally certified by the Commission \$2,070,826 (b) Plus one-half of the annual increase provided for in Section 4 of the Federal Control Act 72,873 Total amount guaranteed under Section 209 \$2,143,699 (c) Less—Railway operating income applicable to the Guaranty Period 1,272,855 (d) Total amount claimed as due respondent \$870,844 Partial payment of the claim in the sum of \$500,000 was received March 24 1922. The balance of amount due is subject to further discussion. Capital Stock Change.—The U. S. C. Commission on July 18 granted authority to issue 750,000 shares of capital stock without par value, in exchange for and retirement of an aggregate par value of \$25,000,000. The company's certificate of incorporation is to be amended so as to change its present authorized capital stock of \$35,000,000 (par value \$100) into 1,000,000 shares of capital stock without par value. Of the new shares,

750,000 will be issued to the present stockholders in exchange for their stock at the rate of 3 shares of new stock for one share of old. Of the shares authorized, 250,000 are, for the present, to remain unissued.

Federal Valuation.—The valuation of the properties is about completed. Tentative figures covering engineering land and accounting reports, have been informally served upon the company by the Bureau of Valuation. The tentative figures, in brief, are as follows: Mileage involved 935.30 m. Cost of reproduction new \$40,290,118 Cost of reproduction new, less depreciation 31,951,111 Carrier lands \$3,665,707 Non-carrier lands 571,131 Total cost reproduction new and land 44,526,955

Express Contract.—The new contract with railroads generally, including this company, entered into with the American Railway Express Co., runs until Aug. 31 1925, with the proviso, however, that the company shall have the right on not less than six months' written notice to terminate it at midnight, Feb. 28 1923.

Company's compensation for handling express during 1921 was not satisfactory. However, there has been some improvement brought about directly through wage reductions and other economies effected by the Express Company from which this company should derive benefit.

Pullman Contract.—Company is still operating under the old contract with the Pullman Co., which expired on Feb. 1 1921, which contract grants the privilege of continuing under its provisions until 6 months notice of desire to terminate shall be given by either party to the other. The question of a new contract is now up with the Pullman Co., but on their request to not urge this pending adjustment of conditions surrounding their operations, nothing definite has been done up to the present date.

Acquisition of Arizona & New Mexico Ry.—Effective as of Jan. 1 1922, the company purchased from the Phelps Dodge Corp. the Arizona & New Mexico Ry., with a mileage of about 108 miles.

Application of company for authority to acquire control of that road by purchase of its capital stock and issuance of promissory notes, also joint application of the company, the El Paso & Southwestern RR. and the Arizona & New Mexico Ry. for authority to the El Paso Company to acquire control by lease, of the Arizona & New Mexico property, were approved by the U. S. C. Commission Dec. 24 1921.

The Commission also granted authority to the company to issue not to exceed \$3,500,000 of promissory notes to mature in not more than two years from date of issue and to bear interest at rate of not to exceed 6% per annum; these notes to be delivered directly at par or to be sold at par and the proceeds used in part payment of the purchase price of all of the outstanding stock and bonds of the Arizona & New Mexico Ry.

The total purchase price of the stocks and bonds of the Arizona & New Mexico Ry. amounted to \$4,500,000, \$1,000,000 of which was paid in cash, remaining \$3,500,000 covered by promissory notes above referred to.

OPERATING STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

OPERATING STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS. Table with columns for 1921, 1920, 1919, and 1918. Rows include Revenue freight tons, Rev. frt. 1 mile, tons, Avg. rev. per ton per mt., Passengers carried, Pass. carried one mile, Avg. rev. per passenger.

The usual comparative income account was published in V. 114, p. 2576.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31. Table with columns for 1921 and 1920. Rows include Assets—Inv. in road & eq., Inv. in affil. cos., Stocks, Bonds, Notes, Advances, Other investments, Cash, Special deposits, Traf. & bal. rec., Bal. from agents & conductors, Misc. acc'ts receiv., Materials & Supp., Int. & div. receiv., Other curr't assets, Work. fund adv., U. S. Govt. def. assets, Other def. assets, Unadjusted debits, Total.

Total \$4,902,565 60,290,377 Total \$4,902,565 60,290,377 \* This item represents El Paso & Southwestern Co. only.—V. 114, p. 2576.

Piggly Wiggly Stores, Inc.

(Official Statement to New York Stock Exchange.)

The official statement made to the New York Stock Exchange in connection with the listing of the company's Class "A" common stock (no par value) is given under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page. The statement in addition to the earnings statement for the calendar year 1921 and a balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1921, also gives the statement for the first quarter of 1922. The company, according to the statement, owns a total of 347 stores scattered throughout the Southern and Middle Western States.—V. 114, p. 2477, 2367.

The International Nickel Company.

(20th Annual Report—For Year ending March 21 1922.)

Pres. Robert C. Stanley, New York, May 29, reports: General.—The general depression existing in the metal industry since 1920 became more acute during the period covered by this report and seriously affected company's business. The demand for company's product decreased to such an extent that the total sales were less than during any similar period since 1904. Our nickel sales fell off 60% from the previous year and monel metal sales, though relatively better, decreased 33%. This condition called for drastic curtailment and economies. Operations.—During August, 1921, all mining and smelting operations were suspended and the refinery at Port Colborne and Bayonne were practically closed. Wages and salaries of all those remaining in the organization were cut substantially. Bayonne Plant.—With a view to future economy of production it was decided to close permanently the Orford Works, Bayonne, and concentrate all nickel refining operations at the Port Colborne, Ont., refinery, and all operations in connection with rolling monel metal at the company's new plant, at Huntington, W. Va. The Monel Metal Products Corp. at Bayonne, all of whose stock was owned, has been dissolved and merged with the company. This Bayonne plant will continue to operate as a foundry and warehouse. Huntington Works.—During the year rapid progress was made on the construction of the company's new monel metal rolling mill at Huntington, W. Va. These works will be ready for operation during the summer of 1922. The total cost, including equipment on hand, is estimated at \$3,400,000, of which \$2,935,000 has been expended to May 1 1922. Outlook.—Company's business during the first three months of 1922 indicates general improvement in the nickel industry. Monthly sales increased and inquiries for various products became more numerous. Foreign business is slowly becoming stabilized and further improvement is quite evident. The Stocks of finished metals have been liquidated to such an extent that the Port Colborne refinery was started on May 1 1922 and the mine and smelter at Copper Cliff will be started not later than Sept. 1 1922.

During the year a department was organized to develop new uses for nickel and monel metal, and to extend their known uses. The activity of the development department, coupled with well directed sales effort, should provide for the new rolling mill profitable tonnage in both rolled nickel and monel metal. It is the belief of your management that a demand for finished nickel in the form of sheets, rods and wire can be created which will offset tonnage previously sold for armament uses.

*Stockholders*—Number increased during the year from 16,207 to 17,714.

**CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING MAR. 31.**

	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1918-19.
Earnings of all properties (mfg. & selling exp. &c., deducted)-----	\$373,086	\$4,059,607	\$6,064,762	\$11,186,305
Other income-----	234,267	1,106,973	300,710	25,216
Total income-----	\$607,353	\$5,166,581	\$6,365,472	\$11,211,521
General expenses-----	442,075	487,351	565,848	750,336
Federal, franchise, &c., taxes (estimated)-----	81,674	491,380	912,565	2,214,027
Net income-----	\$83,604	\$4,187,850	\$4,887,060	\$8,247,158
Deduct— Depreciation of plants-----	\$437,721	\$1,577,313	\$1,592,583	\$1,337,644
Mineral exhaustion-----		569,838	533,743	971,884
Shut-down expenses-----	428,631			
Foreign cos. not included-----	15,000	11,000	15,000	15,000
Preferred divs. (6%)-----	534,756	534,756	534,756	534,756
Common dividends-----				(10)4,183,460
Total deductions-----	\$1,416,108	\$2,692,907	\$2,676,082	\$7,042,744
Balance, surplus-----	Loss 1,332,603	1,494,943	2,210,979	1,204,414

**CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MAR. 31.**

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Property account, less reserve, &c.-----	49,761,055	47,726,912	47,726,912
Investments-----	558,485	566,581	566,581
Inventories-----	9,340,599	11,891,078	11,891,078
Bills receivable-----	38,028	14,559	14,559
A/c's receivable-----	723,123	506,976	506,976
Interest receivable-----	14,908	158,675	158,675
Advances-----	144,890	527,185	527,185
Govt. securities-----	100,000	2,014,000	2,014,000
Loans on call (sec.)-----	1,013,000	634,426	634,426
Cash-----	756,774	1,498,426	1,498,426
Total-----	\$2,450,952	\$4,938,704	\$4,938,704

**Bush Terminal Company.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1921.)

The report will be published more fully another week.

**INCOME ACCOUNT—BUSH TERM. CO. PROPER FOR CAL. YEARS.**

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Gross earnings from storage, &c., & net income from railroad dept.-----	\$2,945,196	\$2,731,142	\$2,124,458	\$2,131,571
Operating expenses-----	1,015,810	1,053,367	595,590	499,069
Net earnings-----	\$1,929,386	\$1,677,775	\$1,528,868	\$1,632,502
Other income-----	232,712	281,221	248,362	240,067
Total net income-----	\$2,162,098	\$1,958,997	\$1,777,230	\$1,872,569
Deduct— Interest on bonds-----	535,534	585,537	492,441	491,853
Taxes-----	606,287	472,435	449,747	359,773
Depreciation-----	28,580	28,970	29,345	29,345
Preferred dividends (6%)-----	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000
Common dividends (5%)-----	331,490	315,540	300,385	285,959
Losses-----	585,019	382,341	12,667	—
Sinking fund-----			20,000	20,000
Res. income tax-----	47,918		Cr. 12,117	91,860
Miscellaneous-----				116,544
Balance surplus-----	def\$110,730	\$36,173	\$366,760	\$358,891
Previous surplus-----	5,750,320	6,060,308	6,028,510	2,842,920
Profit on sale of prop.-----		Cr. 82,756		
Real est. appreciation-----				Cr. 3,154,494
Total-----	\$5,639,590	\$6,179,237	\$6,395,270	\$6,356,305
Deduct— Res. for bad debts-----		50,000		
Common stk. div. (5%)-----	332,122	316,118	300,886	286,388
Inc. tax for 1917-----				33,389
Miscellaneous-----	61,119	62,799	34,077	8,018
P. & L. surplus-----	\$5,246,350	\$5,750,319	\$6,060,307	\$6,028,510

**International Mercantile Marine Co.**

(Advance Statement for Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31 1921.)

Pres. P. A. S. Franklin at the annual meeting June 14 reported in substance:

**Annual Results**—Owing to unavoidable delays abroad, the completed annual report will not be ready until early in July. Pending such issue we give below estimated results for the year 1921 with certain comparisons for 1920 (1919 and 1918 inserted by Editor).

**RESULTS OF OPERATING INT. M. M. CO. AND SUBSIDIARY COS.**

(Incl. American, Red Star, White Star, Atlantic Transp. & Leyland Lines.)

	1921. Estimated.	1920. Actual.	1919. Actual.	1918. Actual.
Net earns. incl. ins. fund surplus for 1921 after deduct. op. & gen. exp. inc. & excess profits taxes and int. on deb. bonds of sub. co's.-----	\$14,070,436	\$17,484,015	\$24,597,808	\$17,534,704
Int. on I. M. M. bonds-----	2,153,725	2,231,680	2,309,232	2,336,308
Depreciation on steamers-----	6,117,981	5,346,376	5,225,663	3,705,322
Net result-----	\$5,798,730	\$9,905,959	\$17,062,912	\$11,493,074

x For proper comparison with results of previous years the earnings of the British companies have been converted at \$4.85 per £ sterling.

The foregoing statement represents earnings of the Int. M. M. Co., together with total net earnings of the owned subsidiary companies.

**NET EARNINGS FROM STEAMERS DIRECTLY OPERATED BY I. M. M. CO., PLUS MISC. EARNINGS & DIVS. FROM SUB. COS.**

	1921. Estimated.	1920. Actual.	1919. Actual.	1918. Actual.
Total net earns. of I. M. M. Co. plus divs. from sub. cos. after taxes and general expenses-----	\$8,339,309	\$11,307,442	\$15,193,831	\$10,268,378
Deduct I. M. M. bd. int.-----	2,153,725	2,231,680	2,309,232	2,336,308
Depreciation on steamers directly owned-----	998,835	768,479	660,405	660,405
Total-----	\$5,186,749	\$8,307,284	\$12,224,194	\$7,271,665

y Dividends received from foreign subsidiary companies have been converted at the market rate of exchange on date received. The decrease in the earnings for 1921, compared with those of 1920, was largely due to the reduction in the movement of third-class passengers and to the great shrinkage in freight traffic which was worldwide, and which caused a decline in freight rates, in many cases to such low figures as to barely cover the cost of labor and other charges incident to the handling

of the cargoes and the consequent operation of many freight steamers at a loss. Under all the circumstances, however, earnings for 1921 can be considered as exceedingly satisfactory.

**Outlook**—It is with regret that we have to inform you that the outlook for 1922 is far from encouraging; the estimated results for the first 5 months show a marked decrease as compared with corresponding period of last year. This situation is due almost entirely to the effect of the new immigration law, which confines the yearly movement to this country from each foreign nation to 3% of the residents of such nation in this country as shown by the 1910 Census. Furthermore, the law permits 20% of such numbers to enter the country monthly, and this resulted in the quotas from most of the countries being exhausted prior to Jan. 1 last, leaving practically no immigrants to come forward during the first six months of 1922.

There is a total decrease in the movement across the Atlantic in both directions of about 230,000 passengers for the first 5 months of 1922 as compared with the corresponding period of 1921, which decrease is almost entirely in the third-class, there being a slight increase in the first-class movement. As our companies carry an important percentage of the trans-Atlantic passengers, and it was impossible to make a corresponding reduction in the number of sailings of your various services, the expenses of operation were practically the same, and a very marked shrinkage of earnings resulted.

Beginning with July 1 the immigration quotas for the new fiscal year (July 1 1922 to June 30 1923) established by the Government will again become effective; therefore it is expected that there will be a decided improvement in the earnings of the passenger steamers during the last 6 months of 1922 as compared with the first 6 months, but there is nothing at present to indicate that the total earnings for that period will be larger than for the corresponding period of last year. It is evident, therefore, that a very material decrease in the 1922 earnings as compared with those for the year 1921 must be expected.

The freight situation continues very unsatisfactory, although the outlook is favorable for a slight improvement for the last half of the year, but this can only be brought about by readjustments in the world's economic, financial and exchange situation sufficient to gradually increase the volume of the world's trade, which we hope will be realized to such extent as will enable the freight steamers to be operated for the balance of the year without loss.—V. 114, p. 2020, 633.

**Fisher Body Corporation.**

(Report for Fiscal Year ended April 30 1922.)

[This company is controlled by the General Motors Corporation, which owns about 300,400 shares of the 500,000 shares of Common stock.]

**COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.**

	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1918-19.
Net earnings-----	\$9,155,545	\$9,203,961	\$6,747,867	\$3,534,853
Deduct— Int. charges, bank loans-----	\$272,995	\$772,028	\$359,759	—
On bonded & deb. debt-----	663,023	741,565	367,628	\$306,564
Sub. cos. divs. paid or accr.-----	—	—	13,000	—
Loss on Cad'n. exch., &c.-----	—	99,947	250,000	—
Fed. & Canadian taxes-----	1,177,500	1,050,000	1,390,000	1,625,000
Reduction of inventory-----	848,572	1,645,000	—	—
Exp. in cancel. contracts-----	—	85,472	—	—
Balance, net income-----	\$6,193,455	\$4,809,949	\$4,367,480	\$1,603,289
Deduct—Divs. pref. (7%)-----	\$228,781	\$256,385	\$296,336	\$304,539
Com. divs. (\$10 persh.)-----	5,000,000	5,000,000	(5)2,500,000	—
Prof. divs. of National Plate Glass Co.-----	24,000	60,000	—	—
Balance, surplus-----	\$940,674	def\$506,436	\$1,571,144	\$1,298,750

x After deducting all expenses of the business, expenditures for repairs and maintenance of the properties and an adequate allowance for accruing renewals and depreciation.

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET APRIL 30.**

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.	
Property account-----	21,601,752	23,341,588	3,150,800	3,470,800
Good-will-----	2,498,845	2,315,062	29,711,325	29,711,325
Patents-----	155,109	171,775	NaCl Plate Glass	—
Inv. in affil. cos. & misc. securities-----	2,376,549	729,061	Debiture debt-----	7,500,000
Notes receivable-----	4,000,000	5,840,000	Pur. money oblig.-----	750,000
Inventories-----	12,655,552	18,206,285	Notes payable-----	2,560,000
Customers' acc'ts.-----	5,477,388	6,978,645	Accts. payable, &c.-----	4,312,570
U. S. obligations-----	120,000	—	Prov. for Federal taxes, &c.-----	1,193,435
Cash-----	7,254,249	4,784,055	Reserves-----	1,859,300
Deferred obligat'ns-----	893,208	1,194,953	Surplus-----	6,795,211
Advances-----	800,000	—		5,854,537
Total-----	\$7,832,642	\$2,561,425	Total-----	\$7,832,642

x There are 60,000 shares of \$100 each authorized Pref. stock of this 50,000 shares, \$5,000,000, are issued, less 18,492 shares, or \$1,849,200, are retired. The balance is represented by 500,000 shares of Common stock of no par value.

y Notes receivable of Chevrolet Motor Co. due \$1,000,000 each on Aug. 1 1922 to 1925, inclusive.

z Amount advanced to Fisher Body Ohio Co., and affiliated co., under terms of guarantee by the Fisher Body Corp. of the payments of dividends on the outstanding Cumulative Preferred stock of the former co. These advances are to be repaid by dividends to be declared when profits are available.

[A plan for the exchange of Common stock of the Fisher Body Ohio Co. for Common stock of Fisher Body Corp. was declared operative in May 1921. Under this plan (as modified) the holder of each share of the Ohio Co. stock was entitled to \$3 in cash and one-fifth of a share of Common stock in the parent corporation. The Fisher Body Corp. also guaranteed the payment of current quarterly divs. upon the Preferred stock of the Ohio Co. down to and including the dividend payable July 1 1922. It also agreed to pay on or before that date the accrued unpaid dividends on the Preferred stock for 1920. The company on June 12 declared a dividend of 10% on the Pref. stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21. This includes the regular quarterly div. of 2% and four quarterly divs. of 2% each. Holders of the Ohio Common had until May 15 1921 to deposit their stock for exchange, at which time the privilege expired.—V. 113, p. 2409.

**Moline Plow Company, Incorporated.**

(Statement of Assets and Liabilities May 5 1922.)

A copy of the statement of assets and liabilities and the capital stock issues of the new reorganized company has been submitted to the creditors by the reorganization committee of which Frank W. Wetmore is Chairman. The statement follows:

**ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF NEW COMPANY AS OF MAY 5 1922.**

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Plant property, \$8,272,654; misc. prop. (a) real estate, \$275,536; (b) Subsidiary co. (stock), \$94,000; (c) misc., \$38,700-----	\$8,680,890	Current accounts payable, \$233,776; customers' deposits, \$86,077; accrued expenses, \$431,721-----	\$751,574
Cash-----	1,068,496	7% debenture bonds (due 1911)-----	2,459,937
Customers' notes, \$482,008; Moline Finance Co. notes, \$912,413; customers' accounts, \$813,505; other accounts receivable, \$216,862; total, \$2,424,786; less reserve for bad debts, discounts, allowances and pre- guarantees, \$742,369-----	1,682,420	Reserve: (a) For contingencies, \$3,130,000; (b) for general taxes, \$230,000-----	3,360,000
Inventories, \$15,743,663; less reserve for liquidation losses, obsolescence, &c., \$3,248,018-----	12,495,645	Total liabilities-----	\$16,541,511
European assets, \$1,215,347; less reserve for losses, \$300,000-----	915,347		
Deferred charges: Stationery & supplies, \$57,809; prepaid expenses, \$94,052-----	151,862		
Total assets-----	\$24,994,660		

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK.

7% Cumulative First Preferred (\$100 par).....	\$12,459,937
7% non-cumulative 2d Pref. (\$100 par).....	7,500,000
Common non-par value (\$200,000 shares).....	1,000,000
—V. 114, p. 2477, 2424.	

Root & Van Dervoort Corp.—Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co.—V & R Motor Company.  
(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1921.)

President H. A. Holder says in substance:

The year 1921 has been for the companies one which has seen consummated the liquidation of the engine business and the disposal of the surplus properties, equipment and inventories.  
The long delay and extended negotiations leading up to the consummation of these plans were expensive, entailing losses in maintenance of unprofitable plant and delaying the concentration of the automobile manufacture and the consolidation of the manufacturing organization until Sept. 1921. Since that time only has it been possible to produce automobiles under satisfactory conditions, and the improvement both in quality and cost has under these changed conditions been very marked.

The present management has so far been forced to exert its efforts toward the liquidation of the very large and unbalanced inventory of 1920, and to accomplish this at all has necessitated many improvements and changes in our product, which have not only caused shrinkages in the value of the inventory through the necessary discarding of certain parts, but also has greatly increased the cost of our product by extra work required.

Not until November 1921 was it possible to safely or economically push production, but the factory was at that time put on better than a 30% capacity basis and inventory built into finished cars in anticipation of spring demand which, while late in starting, has been so satisfactory that it is expected that before July 1 all inventory peculiar to the models of cars now building will have been worked up and sold.

The banks have continued their support during the year, and with exception of a special loan to the motor company of \$200,000, which will be paid by June 15, the total bank loans, now reduced to \$2,555,892, are extended to Aug. 31 1922. At that time some further arrangement must be made as to finances.

LIQUIDATION OF ASSETS OF ENGINE DIVISION (ROOT & VAN DERVOORT ENGINEERING CO.)

Book value of physical properties and inventories sold to Moline Plow Co. and to Trojan Machinery Co.....	\$2,990,332
Claims canceled as a result of sale to Moline Plow Co.....	109,882
Cancellation costs, sales costs and sundry bad debt losses.....	103,881
Total.....	\$3,204,036

Less sales proceeds \$3,075,000 after deduction of 5% commission to bankers and agents.....	2,921,250
Net loss from liquidation.....	\$282,785

Of the sales proceeds, \$675,000 was obtained in First Mortgage bonds of the Trojan Machinery Co. and \$2,400,000 in a settlement claim against the Moline Plow Co.

EARNINGS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31.

[Root & Van Dervoort Corporation and Subsidiary Companies.]	1921.	1920.	1919.
Net sales.....	\$2,760,846	\$6,156,000	\$5,395,416
Cost of sales.....	2,728,526	5,377,948	4,647,454

Gross profit.....	\$32,321	\$778,652	\$747,962
Selling and general expenses.....	304,170	435,133	215,198

Net profit.....	loss \$271,849	\$340,510	\$532,764
Miscellaneous earnings.....	72,058	81,700	35,705

Total income.....	def \$199,791	\$422,219	\$568,469
Interest charges.....	205,113		
Extraordinary charges and expenses.....	x750,362	994,263	176,228

Total deficit..... \$1,155,266 \$572,044 sur \$392,241  
x Extraordinary charges and expenses are as follows: Expenses arising from subnormal plant activity and the reorganization of plant facilities, \$222,069; liquidation of engine division assets, \$282,785; material and labor losses arising through deflation of prices, \$66,170; experimental work on new models, \$38,900; reserve for commitments, car marketing and anticipated profit on branch inventories, \$124,795; branch operating losses, \$15,641.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—		
Dec. 31 '21.	Dec. 31 '20.	Dec. 31 '21.	Dec. 31 '20.	
Property, plant & equipment.....	\$871,077	\$2,341,251	Capital stock.....	\$2,410,000
Cash.....	43,176	631,932	Notes payable.....	139,812
U. S. Govt. securs.....	4,532		accr. taxes, etc.....	376,709
Notes and accts' receiv.....	456,998	890,361	Bank debt as ar.....	423,168
Inventories.....	1,423,258	3,682,442	ranked under agreements with creditor banks.....	\$2,555,892
Prepaid expenses.....	43,439	49,052	Reserve for losses & car marketing.....	80,000
Investments.....	x3,004,354	57,472	Special surplus.....	1,195,463
			General surplus.....	def 902,032
Total (each sid).....	\$5,846,835	\$7,628,509		276,834

x Under investments there has been included the following: (1) Moline Plow Co., settlement value of claims against that company—less commission of 5% allowed to bankers and agents (see paragraph following), \$2,280,000; (2) Trojan Machinery Co., 1st Mtge. Bonds 8%—less commission of 5% allowed to bankers and agents, \$641,250; (3) R & V-Wagner Ordnance Co., stock at par, \$12,500; (4) Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co., trust certificates, \$38,578; (5) Marquette Improvement Assn., stock lat par, \$5,000; (6) East Moline Land Co., equity in houses, \$950; (7) hotel property in East Moline, Ill., \$26,076. These claims (\$2,280,000) in terms of the reorganization plan for the Moline Plow Co., dated Sept. 22 1921, will be liquidated by the issuance of an equal amount of 7% debentures and 1st Pref. 7% Cum. Stock of that company plus a bonus of non par value common stock. In addition there is pledged with the banks: Notes of R & V Motor Co. to Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co. for \$1,100,472; Series A Pref. stock of R & V Motor Co., 50,000 shares of \$100 each, \$5,000,000; Common stock of R & V Motor Co., 50,000 shares of \$10 each, \$500,000.

y The indebtedness to the several creditor banks amounted to \$2,555,892 at Dec. 31 1921, and is represented by notes issued by Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co., secured by the following collateral:  
(a) Securities to be issued by Moline Plow Co. in settlement of claims—Net claim value..... \$2,280,000  
(b) Bonds of the Trojan Machinery Co. for..... 641,250  
(c) Notes of R & V Motor Co. to Root & Van Dervoort Eng. Co. 1,100,472  
(d) Ser. A Pref. stock of R & V Mot. Co., 10,000 shs. of \$100 ea., 1,000,000  
(e) Com. stock of R & V Mot. Co., 50,000 shs. of \$10 each..... 500,000  
—V. 113, p. 1897, 1583

Guanajuato Power & Electric Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1921.)

The payment of overdue coupons on July 1 is noted on a subsequent page. In a report to the stockholders and bondholders of Guanajuato Power & Electric Co., Michoacan Power Co. and Central Mexico Light & Power Co., Pres. Henry Hine and Treas. Leonard E. Curtis, writing at Colorado Springs, Colo., June 1, say in substance:

**Business Conditions.**—General business conditions in the territory in Mexico served by the plants of the companies shared in the general depression prevailing elsewhere during a part of 1921, but toward its end began to improve somewhat and the indications are that this improvement will continue.

**New Construction.**—There has been a notable increase in the use of power for general commercial purposes and if this continues, as seems probable, the entire amount of power available from the generating plants at seasons of low water will be sold early in the year 1923, and we are, therefore, obliged to consider construction work for securing additional power. In view of this engineers have for some time past been engaged in a careful examination of various projects for securing this result.

The most feasible plan for immediate consideration appears to be the construction of storage reservoirs which will enable us to operate at full

capacity throughout the year our generating machinery already installed, which would result in an increase of about 5,000 saleable h.p. with a comparatively small increase in operating expenses. Other projects for providing additional power are under careful investigation.

**Exchange.**—Current exchange quotations enable us to realize about \$1 U. S. currency for each \$2 Mexican currency.

**Interest Payments, etc.**—The directors considered it advisable, with the approval of the bondholders' committee, to make payment during the year of one overdue coupon on each interest date for each of the 3 companies. The plan is to retire overdue coupons, with int. from the dates when they become due, as rapidly as can be done and still maintain an adequate cash reserve for all contingencies and, after that, to retire the matured bonds of Michoacan Power Co. and comply with the sinking fund provisions of the mortgages of the Guanajuato and Central Mexico companies.

—Some of the State and municipal governments have attempted to collect taxes from the companies which we are advised by counsel is illegal and unfair. This has involved us in considerable expensive litigation. We are taking measures to adjust these matters on the best terms possible, and hope the authorities will realize the unwisdom of burdening us so as to prevent our conducting and expanding the business on a fairly profitable basis.

**Surplus for 1921.**—The 3 companies have earned enough during 1921 to pay all operating and maintenance expenses, including depreciation, extraordinary expenses and other items, and all of the year's bond interest and, in addition, have accumulated a surplus of \$142,719 (against \$146,634 in 1920), applicable to payment of overdue bond interest and other obligations.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FOR ALL THREE COS. FOR CAL. YEARS

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Gross earnings.....	\$1,407,153	\$1,324,573	\$1,131,290	\$1,089,096
Operation; maintenance.....	793,507	711,074	580,999	502,413
Reserve for depreciation.....	160,539	162,052	150,222	155,253
Extraordinary expense.....	10,528	16,016	33,764	30,196
Mexican exchange.....	5,395	28,929	22,188	20,084
Taxes.....	33,726	331,997	339,777	339,422
Bond, ac., interest.....	321,489	Cr. 75,129	Cr. 63,040	-----
Other income.....	Cr. 60,750			

Balance, surplus.....	\$142,719	\$146,634	\$61,381	\$41,749
—V. 113, p. 2509.				

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC RAILS.

**General Railroad and Electric Railway News.**—The following table summarizes recent railroad and electric railway news of a more or less general character, full details concerning which are commonly published on preceding pages under the heading "Current Events and Discussions" (if not in the "Editorial Department"), either in the week the matter becomes public or shortly thereafter.

**Strike Because of Wage Cuts Not Feared by Railroads.**—"Times" June 15, p. 3.

**Traffic Volume in U. S.**—International Railroad Congress in Rome showed U. S. leading with 46,000,000 passenger-miles and 300,000,000, 000 ton miles (freight) a year. Normally Germany occupies second and Great Britain third place. "Boston News Bureau," June 11, p. 12.

**Inter-State Commerce Commission Decides Embargo on Potatoes by Penna. RR. Is Not Justified.**—"Times," June 14, p. 11.

**Inter-State Commerce Commission Withdraws All Existing Regulations and Orders which might Interfere with Establishment of 10% Rate Reduction on July 1.**—"Times," June 11, p. 31.

**Air Traffic Control Ordered by I.-S. C. Commission for 49 Railroads before Jan. 1 1925.**—"Times," June 16, p. 17.

**One Freight Rate Reductions of 10% Upon 5 Days' Notice Granted by Inter-State Commerce Commission.**—"Iron Age," June 8, p. 1599.

**Coal Rates on Ford's Railroad Reduced Approximately 10 Cents a Ton July 1.**—"Evening Post," June 15, p. 1.

**Plan for New England Railroad Consolidation.**—New England States to appoint special committees (such as Conn. has formed) to plan combination of 6 N. E. roads. "Times," June 11, p. 3.

**Inter-State Commerce Commission's Plans for Consolidation of Erie RR. with Buffalo & Susquehanna and Other Lines East of Mississippi.**—Full details (with map). "Financial America," June 12, p. 1 and 7.

**French Railroad Plan.**—Government control proving unsatisfactory, decision is reached that new company will be formed to take over lines. "Times," Sec. 2, June 4.

**Connecticut State Arbitration Board Reduces Wages of Carmen of Connecticut Co. from 55c. to 52c. an Hour.**—"Boston N. B.," June 14, p. 3.

**New Jersey Supreme Court Holds That Tax on Gross Receipts of Trolley and Electric Companies Is Valid.**—"Times," June 10, p. 13.

**Car Loadings.**—Loading of revenue freight during the week which ended on June 3 totaled 750,645 cars, compared with 821,121 cars during the week of May 27, or decrease of 70,476 cars. This reduction was due to the observance of Memorial Day on May 30. Comparisons showed that the average daily loading during the week of June 3 was 150,000 cars, while that for the preceding week was 137,000 cars.

Principal changes compared with the week of May 27 were: Merchandise and miscellaneous freight (which includes manufactured products) totaled 498,894 cars, decrease, 58,901; coal, 56,626 cars, decrease, 4,744 (but a decrease of 49,741 compared with the same week in 1921, and a decrease of 31,393, compared with the same week in 1920); coke, 8,927 cars, increase, 76; ore, 31,552 cars, increase, 7,681; grain and grain products, 37,931 cars, decrease, 7,781; live stock, 27,792 cars, decrease, 1,710; forest products, 68,923 cars, decrease, 5,097.

**Idle Cars Further Decreased.**—Freight cars idle on May 31 numbered 450,296, compared with 504,702 on May 23, or a decrease of 24,436. Of the total, 305,198 cars were serviceable freight cars, decrease 24,436, compared with total on May 23.

The remaining 175,068 were in bad order. Surplus coal cars numbered 195,439, decrease, 13,252; box cars, 69,714, decrease, 9,820; coke cars, 5,275, decrease, 171; stock cars, 13,837, decrease, 1,839.

**Idle Cars on or About 1st of Month, and on May 31 1921.**

	May 31.	April 1.	Mar. 1.	Feb. 1.	Jan. 1.
Good order.....	305	372,000	207,000	245,000	331,000
Bad order.....	175	158,000	161,000	173,000	159,000
					148,000

**Matters Covered in "Chronicle" of June 10.**—(1) United States Railroad Labor Board orders cars aggregating \$59,669,347 in wages of shop mechanics and freight car men, p. 2541; (2) Strike vote ordered by railroad union leaders because of wage cuts, p. 2541; (3) Railroad union leaders to appeal to President Harding to prevent wage reductions on July 1, p. 2542; (4) Striking railroad union members liable for conspiracy under Sherman Anti-Trust Act, p. 2542; (5) Six railroad Presidents in Chicago issue joint statement declaring strike threats originate with union leaders—No strike talk among men, p. 2543; (6) United States Railroad Labor Board advises B. M. Jewell, President of Railway Employees' Dept. of A. F. L. that Board is in position to handle disputes between shop crafts and carriers involving wage question, p. 2543; (7) H. E. Byram, President of Chic. Milw. & St. Paul says, wage cuts amount to but but one-half of rate reductions, p. 2543; (8) Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen adopt resolution to oppose President Harding's re-election as "a consistent and unrelenting enemy of organized labor," p. 2543.

American Railways Co.—Refunding.

American Railway interests have informally discussed refunding certain issues of subsidiary companies by sale or exchange of available bonds in the treasury bearing lower rate of interest. When this is done it would be part of the plan to resume cash dividends on the 7% Preferred stock and adjust back dividends by payment in Preferred stock to holders. The proposition has not so far been placed formally before the board. (Phila. News Bureau)—V. 114, p. 1405.

Augusta Aiken Ry. & Electric Corp.—Fares.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals June 6 handed down an opinion holding that the enforcement of trolley rates that provide no return on property investment is confiscatory and an invasion of constitutional rights. The decision granted the corporation the right to increase its rates over those fixed by the South Carolina Railroad Commission. The line between

Augusta and Alken is divided into eight zones, on which the fare prescribed was 5 cents for each zone or 40 cents between the cities. Under the ruling of the court just rendered the company is permitted to charge 8 cents a zone or 64 cents for the full trip, an increase of 24 cents over the old rate. —V. 114, p. 1889.

**Berkshire Street Ry.—Bonds Extended.**

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has approved the extension for 5 years at 7% of the \$800,000 5% 1st Mtge. gold bonds, which matured June 1 1922.—V. 114, p. 2467.

**Boston Elevated Ry.—Declares 4% on First Preferred.**

A semi-annual dividend of 4% has been declared on the First Pref. stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. This stock was issued in exchange for the old West End Street Ry. Co. Preferred on basis of two shares for each share of Boston Elevated First Preferred.

The Mass. Dept. of Public Utilities has authorized the company to use \$1,956,000 of the funds paid to it by the Commonwealth for purchase of the Cambridge subway for payment of equal amount of floating debt incurred for permanent additions and improvements.—V. 114, p. 2578, 2467.

**Boston & Maine RR.—Bonds Authorized.**

The Mass. Dept. of Public Utilities has authorized the issuance of \$1,030,000 6% Gen. Mtge. bonds, dated Jan. 1 1922, and maturing Jan. 1 1929, proceeds to be used to pay the Director-General of Railroads the balance due for money expended by the Federal Government for betterments and improvements.—V. 114, p. 2467, 2358.

**Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd.—**

Dividends Resumed on Common Stock.—A dividend of 1% has been declared on the outstanding (at last account) \$106,572,500 Common stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record July 31. An official statement says:

While the exchange value of the milreis continues considerably lower than was anticipated, and it is difficult to forecast the future, there are clear indications of such improvement in general conditions as to justify the resumption of the payment of dividends and the board has declared a dividend of 1% on the Ordinary share capital payable Sept. 1 to shareholders of record on July 31.

Complete Dividend Record on Ordinary Shares.

Nov. 1912.	1913-1914.	1915-1916-	1917.	Sept. 1922.
1 1/2%	6% p. a.	4% p. a.	1%	1%

—V. 113, p. 2183.

**Cambria & Indiana RR.—Bonds Sold.**

Mention was made in these columns in V. 114, p. 2467 of the sale at 101 and int. by Brown Bros. & Co. and W. H. Newbold's Son & Co., Phila., of \$1,000,000 Gen. Mtge. 6% Gold bonds, Series "A." A circular shows:

Dated Aug. 1 1919. Due Aug. 1 1944. Auth. \$4,000,000. Series "A," limited to \$1,719,000. Denom. \$1,000 (c\*). Red. upon retirement of all 1st Mtge. 5s on any interest date at 102 1/2 and interest. Interest payable B. & A. without deduction of normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Free of Pennsylvania personal property tax. Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, trustee.

Company.—Operates about 60 miles of steam railroad line including sidings, spurs and terminals, in Cambria and Indiana counties, Pa. Company chiefly transports coal from the numerous mines of the district to Misver, Pa., where cars are transferred to the New York Central RR., with which the Cambria & Indiana has favorable traffic arrangements. Its line also connects with the Pennsylvania RR. and Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway at Rexis, Pa.

**Capitalization after this Financing—**

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
1st Mtge. 5s. due May 1 1936	\$900,000	\$555,000
Gen. Mtge. 6s. due Aug. 1 1944	4,000,000	1,000,000
Capital Stock (fully paid)	1,500,000	1,500,000

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire \$500,000 1-Year notes due Aug. 1 1922, and a loan of \$250,000 from the U. S. RR. Administration, and for other corporate purposes.

Security.—Secured by a mortgage on entire property subject to only \$630,000 1st Mtge. 5s. Additional bonds may be issued to the extent of 50% of the cost of constructing new lines, but not in excess of \$40,000 per mile of road constructed.

**Sinking Fund.—**

Mortgage provides a sinking fund for retirement of bonds at not to exceed 102 1/2 and interest.

Earnings—Calendar Years.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Gross	\$996,947	\$1,139,545	\$1,669,684	\$1,517,606
Operating expenses, &c.	555,503	771,430	1,088,376	1,145,687
Net after taxes	441,444	368,115	581,308	371,919
Interest charges	179,249	166,203	158,719	150,605

—V. 114, p. 2467.

**Canadian Pacific Ry.—New Director.**

W. N. Tilley, K.C., Toronto, has been elected a director to succeed the late Sir John Eaton.—V. 114, p. 2358, 2115.

**Central RR. Co. of N. J.—Answer in Coal Co. Sale.**

The answer of the company to the petition of Isaac T. and Mary T. W. Starr to intervene in the Reading segregation case, on their objection to the sale of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. to the Reynolds Syndicate, was filed in the U. S. District Court June 14. In part, the answer is similar to that filed to the petition of the Continental Insurance Co. and the Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York, which was subsequently withdrawn.

In its final analysis, the answer to the Starr petitioners says that the Reynolds Syndicate bid amounted to \$32,291,130, as compared with the Franklin Securities Co. bid of \$32,378,184. The Reynolds bid provided for an initial cash payment of \$11,036,220, as compared with \$6,384,029 by the Franklin Securities Co.

It is further contended that there were certain indefinite features of the Franklin Securities bid which were subject to negotiation and adjustment, and also that it was contingent upon there being no legal obstacle in the way of transferring the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. stock to the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. in the event of the Franklin Securities being the successful bidder. The Court is asked to dismiss the action by the Starrs, it being averred that there is no reason for the Court to set aside the sale to the Reynolds Syndicate.—(Phila. "News Bureau")—V. 114, p. 2578, 2575.

**Chicago Aurora & Elgin Corp.—Incorporated.**

Incorp. in Delaware June 12 1922 with an authorized capital of 27,500 shares of capital stock of no par value. The company is a holding company and is to take title to certain small interests and stocks under the reorganization of the old Aurora Elgin & Chicago RR. which cannot properly be held by the new operating company, the Chicago Aurora & Elgin RR. The company will also own and hold the entire Common capital stock of the new operating Co. Compare reorganization plan in V. 114, p. 736, 1177.

**Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Usual Dividend.**

A semi-annual dividend of 5% has been declared on the \$170,839,100 capital stock, par \$100, payable June 26 to holders of record June 9. In December last, a semi-annual dividend of 5% and an extra dividend of 1 1/2% were paid.—V. 114, p. 2464.

**Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.—Dividends Declared on Both Classes of Stock—Listing—Bonds.**

A dividend of 1 1/4% has been declared on the Common stock in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 2% on the Pref. stock, both payable July 10 to holders of record June 30. Last dividend on the Common stock was 1 1/4% paid on Dec. 29 1921.

**The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$3,000,000 1st & Gen. Mtge. Series "B" 6s. due May 1 1926.**

The definitive 1st & Gen. Mtge. 6% Series "B" bonds are now ready for delivery at the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City, in exchange for the present outstanding temporary bonds. (For offering of bonds see V. 114, p. 77.)—V. 114, p. 2238, 1890, 1406.

**Chicago Lake Shore & So. Bend Ry.—Sale of Collateral.**

The Cleveland Trust Co., trustee, will sell for cash at public auction, at Cleveland, July 7, the following:

(a) \$2,800,000 1st Mtge. bonds dated Aug. 15 1907; (b) \$1,000,000 Preferred stock; (c) \$5,000,000 Common stock of Chicago Lake Shore & South Bend Ry.

The above described bonds and stock were pledged to secure a note given by the managers of the Chicago Lake Shore & South Bend Ry. Syndicate in the principal amount of \$1,820,000, dated June 26 1909, maturing on or before July 1 1910, payable to the order of Cleveland Trust Co., with interest at rate of 6% per annum, payable quarterly, said note having been given pursuant to and covered by a certain agreement dated June 26 1909 between the syndicate managers and the trustee for the participants in the loan evidenced by the note. The note, together with accrued interest thereon, amounting with interest to July 7 1922 to the sum of \$3,955,248, is now due and unpaid and is held by the Cleveland Trust Co., trustee.—V. 111, p. 701.

**Chicago & Northwestern Ry.—To Sell Bonds.**

The I.-S. C. Commission June 7 granted the company authority to sell \$2,233,000 Gen. Mtge. Gold Bonds of 1987 at an average price of not less than par.

The company states that sale of the bonds will be made at an average price of not less than par, and that no negotiations looking to the sale have been made or are now pending, but that it contemplates inviting bids from probable purchasers to the end that the best possible price may be obtained. It is further stated by the company that the immediate purpose of making the sale of the bonds is to procure funds with which to pay 25% of the cost of certain equipment recently purchased.—V. 114, p. 197, 1764, 2003.

**Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.—Bonds Sold.**

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased from the company \$2,700,000 5% gold debenture bonds, due March 1 1930, which have been placed privately.

The I.-S. C. Commission has authorized the company to issue \$2,700,000 Debenture Gold bonds of 1930; to be sold at not less than 93 1/2 and the proceeds used for corporate purposes.—V. 114, p. 2003.

**Cincinnati Newport & Covington Light & Traction Co.—New Bond Issue—Present Holders of 1st & 2d Mtge. Bonds May Exchange for New Issue.**

The holders of the \$2,850,000 1st Mtge. 5s and the \$859,000 2d Mtge. 5s, due July 1 next, may present their bonds now held to Central Trust Co., Cincinnati, or W. E. Hutton & Co., Cincinnati, or 60 Broadway, N. Y., on or before June 26 and will receive an interim receipt entitling them to new bonds when issued. An official announcement further states:

"For the purpose of retiring the above bonds new 1st & Ref. Mtge. bonds will be issued, payable in 25 years and secured by a mortgage on the properties and franchises in Ohio and Kentucky comprising the Cincinnati Newport & Covington Ry. system now operated by Cincinnati Newport & Covington Ry. and South Covington & Cincinnati St. Ry. "The amount of bonds to be issued at the present time is \$4,000,000. Bonds may be called at 107 1/2 during first 5 years, 106 during second 5 years, 104 1/2 during third 5 years, 103 during fourth 5 years, 101 1/2 during last period of 5 years. The sinking fund will be cumulative 1/2 of 1% per annum."—V. 114, p. 737.

**Cincinnati Traction Co.—Wage Cut Demanded.**

A 10% reduction in wages has been demanded of the employees, to become effective July 1. The maximum wage now paid motormen and conductors is 50 cents an hour. The new wage scale, if put in force, will be 40 cents an hour for first three months, 43 cents an hour for next nine months and 45 cents an hour thereafter.

**Earnings for Cal. Year 1921.**

Gross earnings	\$8,885,632	Rentals	\$1,234,937
Net after taxes	2,314,169	Interest	510,817
Balance, surplus for year ending Dec. 31 1921			\$668,415

—V. 114, p. 1650, 409.

**Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis RR.—**

Guaranty.—See Cleveland Union Terminals Co. below.—V. 114, p. 2468, 2359.

**Cleveland (Electric) Railway.—Annual Report.**

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Total fares received	287,793,244	328,657,847	292,206,519	273,944,346
Rides (incl. transf. &c.)	399,429,666	450,925,677	402,808,820	376,570,360
Gross earnings	\$17,607,718	\$17,382,358	\$15,459,234	\$12,338,906
Net earnings	\$4,186,166	\$2,316,307	\$4,476,098	\$3,687,090
Other income	Cr. 190,229	Cr. 174,196	Cr. 201,711	Cr. 105,044
Interest, divs. & taxes	3,281,876	3,183,424	3,257,890	2,715,914
Obsolete property	494,361	498,000	619,663	744,000

Balance... sur\$600,158 dr\$1,190,921 sur\$800,256 sur\$232,221

—V. 114, p. 1062.

**Cleveland Union Terminals Co.—Guaranteed Bonds Sold.**

J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Co., New York, and Union Trust Co., Cleveland, have sold at 99 and int., to yield over 5.55%, \$12,000,000 1st Mtge. 5 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A. Unconditionally guaranteed, prin. and int., jointly and severally by New York Central RR., Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. and New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.

Dated April 1 1922, due April 1 1972. Int. payable A. & O. in New York or Cleveland, N. Y., Red. at 105 and int. on 90 days notice as a whole only, on April 1 1942 or on any date thereafter and for sinking fund semi-annually beginning Oct. 1 1927. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500, \$100 c.\*r\*. \$500 and \$1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Union Trust Co., Cleveland, trustee. Authorized \$60,000,000.

**Data from Letter of Pres. O. P. Van Sweringen, June 13.**

Company.—Organized to construct a union passenger station and terminal facilities at Cleveland. Property to be owned will comprise a union passenger station and terminal facilities, covering approximately 23 acres of land, centrally situated in the city of Cleveland, and will be used by the three guarantor companies, with the right reserved to the Terminals Co. to grant the use of its facilities to other steam railroad companies upon terms approved by the railroad companies which have agreed to use the same.

Security.—Secured by direct first mortgage on all of the property now or hereafter owned by the Terminals Co., either in fee or in perpetual leasehold or easement, for or in connection with its union passenger station and terminal facilities, but with the reservation of rights as to portions of the mortgaged premises above the spaces to be used for the terminal tracks, structures and their appurtenances and the operation thereof.

Fixed Charges, &c.—The three guarantor companies own all of the Capital stock of the Terminals Co. and have entered into an operating agreement with that company under which they are obligated to pay to the Terminals Co., each in proportion to its use, sums covering, in the aggregate, all operating expenses, taxes, interest and sinking fund charges of the Terminals Co., but with the reserved right in the Terminals Co. to admit other railroads to the use of the terminal property, as tenants, upon terms and conditions to be agreed upon and approved by the three railroad companies.

Sinking Fund.—On June 1 1927 and semi-annually thereafter until all of the Series A bonds shall have been redeemed, the company covenants to pay to the sinking fund trustee the sum of \$14,000 to be applied by the sinking fund trustee, together with the additional payments into the sinking fund on account of the interest from time to time accruing upon bonds previously acquired or redeemed and held in the sinking fund, to the purchase or redemption of Series A bonds. At any time after receipt of any sinking fund moneys and until a day not later than 100 days prior to the next ensuing redemption day (Oct. 1 or April 1), the sinking fund trustee may purchase bonds for the sinking fund at not exceeding 105 and interest.

Listing.—Bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange "when issued."

**Authority to Issue Securities—Guaranty.**

The I.-S. C. Commission June 9 authorized the company (1) to issue not exceeding \$10,000 of Common capital stock (par \$100), the stock to be sold

at not less than par for cash and the proceeds used for capital purposes; (2) to issue not exceeding \$12,000,000 5 1/2% 1st Mtge. S. F. gold bonds, Series A, to be sold at not less than 92 1/2% and int. and the proceeds used for capital purposes.

The Commission also authorized the N. Y. Central RR., the Cleve. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis Ry. and the N. Y. Chic. & St. L. RR. to assume joint and several obligation and liability as guarantors in respect of the above bonds.

The report of the Commission says in substance: The Terminal Company was organized in Ohio for the purpose of purchasing or leasing depot grounds and locating, constructing and maintaining a union passenger and freight depot and terminal in Cleveland. Has an authorized capital stock of \$10,000 which has been sold and will be delivered at par for cash to the proprietary cos. By our order dated Dec. 6 1921 (V. 113, p. 2719) we authorized the acquisition by the proprietary cos. of control of the Terminal Co. by purchase of its capital stock, and authorized the proprietary companies to construct and operate the line of railroad and terminal station.

As a condition of the authorization we provided that nothing therein should be taken as a finding, either express or implied, as to the amount or character of any securities to be issued, in connection with the carrying out of the obligations to be assumed, or in respect of which any liability or obligation was to be assumed. The estimate of costs of the acquisition of lands for, and construction of, the proposed terminal station, railroad and facilities totals \$55,366,433, as follows:

Engineering \$1,625,654 Land for transport'n... \$18,100,315

Land (construction charge-able to land) 622,000 Grading..... 2,901,091

Ties, rails, &c., &c..... 995,970 Bridges, trestles & cut'ys..... 4,431,278

Crossings and signs..... 2,261,940 Right-of-way fences..... 34,320

Shops & engine houses..... 331,100 Station & office bldgs..... 9,043,158

Power subst'n bldgs., &c. 1,701,920 Signals & interlockers..... 768,900

Taxes during construction 2,122,168 Other locomotives..... 1,463,000

Interest during construct'n 8,363,619

-V. 114, p. 2011.

**Commonwealth Ry., Power & Light Co.—Repay Loan.**

The War Finance Corporation June 8 announced that the company has repaid its entire remaining indebtedness to the corporation in the amount of \$2,216,000. The corporation anticipates the anticipation of indebtedness outstanding under two advances, one of \$676,000 maturing Nov. 1 1922 and one of \$1,540,000 maturing May 1 1923.

The War Finance Corporation originally advanced \$2,200,000 to the company between Sept. 12 1918 and Oct. 3 1918 and \$2,600,000 on Oct. 31 1918, or a total of \$4,800,000.—V. 114, p. 2579.

**Community Traction Co.—Bond Issue Approved.**

The Toledo (O.) City Council has approved a bond issue of \$100,000, the proceeds to be used for improvements.—V. 114, p. 2468.

**Connecticut Co.—Wages of Trolley Men Cut.**

A wage reduction of 5.45% for the motormen and conductors was announced June 12 by the arbitration board which has had the subject under consideration. The maximum rate is ordered cut from 55 to 52 cents an hour. The intermediate rate is fixed at 48 cents and the minimum at 45 cents. Operators of one-man cars will receive 7 cents an hour above the regular rates. The wages of other employees affected by the arbitration are reduced 5 1/2%.—V. 114, p. 2468.

**Danville Champaign & Decatur Ry. & Light Co.**

All of the outstanding Bond Secured Convertible gold notes, dated Aug. 1 1920, have been called for payment July 15 at 102 and int. at the Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.—V. 113, p. 847.

**Eastern Pennsylvania Rys.—Refinancing Plan.**

The stockholders' protective committee has announced that the following plan of refinancing has been approved by holders of a large majority of all the outstanding Preferred and Common stocks.

Of the 8,528 shares of Pref. stock outstanding and held by the public more than 7,200 shares, or over 84%, have been deposited with the Commercial Trust Co., Phila. (or its sub. depository, Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.), depository, and of the 39,174 shares of Common stock outstanding in the hands of the public, over 34,800 shares, or more than 88%, have been deposited. Additional deposits are being made and others are expected.

**Plan of Financing Dated June 6, 1922.**

**New Company.**—A new corporation is being organized in Penna. under the name *East Penn Electric Co.*, which will construct, own and operate a modern 25,000 k.w. generating station, primarily to supply electricity to the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Co.'s system.

**Capitalization of New Co. after Plan is decl. oper.—Authorized. Issued.**  
1st Mtge. 9% 30-year gold bonds (1st series)..... \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000  
1st Pref. stock (no par), cum. div. \$7 per sh. p. a. 50,000shs. 12,000shs.  
2d Pref. stock (no par), cum. div. \$8 per sh. p. a. 10,000shs. 9,382shs.  
Common stock, no par value..... 150,000shs. 100,347shs.

**How New Money Is to Be Raised.**—The \$2,500,000 1st Mtge. bonds and the 12,000 shares of 1st Pref. stock, together with approximately 22,000 shares of Common stock, will be sold to provide funds for the erection of the new power plant. This purchase has already been underwritten and will provide over \$3,000,000 of new money for the purpose indicated.

**Exchange of Stocks of New Company for Present Holdings.**

Up to 9,382 shares of the 2d Pref. stock will be issued to such of the holders of the present Pref. stock as may participate in the plan in exchange for their present holdings at the rate of 11 shares of new 2d Pref. stock for each 10 shares of the present 5% Pref. stock with accumulated div. In other words, for each 10 shares of the present Pref. stock the annual cum. div. on which is \$50 (not being paid) the holder receives 11 shares of new 2d Pref. stock, annual cum. div. on which will be \$88, which is expected will be paid.

Up to 78,347 shares of the no par value Common stock of the new company will be issued to such of the holders of the present Common stock as shall participate in the plan at the rate of 2 shares of new no par value Common stock for each share of Common stock now outstanding.

**New 1st Pref. Stock.**—The 1st Pref. stock of new company will bear cum. divs. at rate of \$7 per share per ann., each share to be entitled to \$100 and divs. in case of liquidation, being preferred as to assets and divs. over the 2d Pref. and Common stock. Callable at \$115 per share and divs. Divs. will accumulate from Jan. 1 1923.

**New 2d Pref. Stock.**—The 2d Pref. stock will bear cum. divs. at rate of \$8 per share per ann., each share to be entitled to \$100 and divs. in case of liquidation, preferred as to assets and divs. over Common stock. Callable at \$110 per share and divs. Dividends will accumulate from April 1 1923 (when the new power plant should be in operation) and will be pay. quar. (when the new power plant should be in operation) and will be pay. quar.

**Status of New Company.**—Under the proposed plan when consummated the East Penn Electric Co. will own an efficient modern power plant costing approximately \$3,000,000, with an initial generating capacity of 25,000 k.w., sufficient to supply the needs of the Eastern Pennsylvania Rys. system, including a large amount of additional business, and will also ultimately own all or most of the present Pref. stock and Common stock of the Eastern Pennsylvania Rys. now outstanding. Against these assets it is intended to have outstanding \$2,500,000 9% gold bonds secured by a 1st Mtge. on the new power plant; 12,000 shares of 1st Pref. stock, and not over 9,382 shares of 2d Pref. stock, and about 100,000 shares of no par value Common.

**Lease—Power Contract.**—Through a power contract or through a lease of the new power house, the company will agree with the Eastern Pennsylvania Rys. to supply all or a major part of the power generated at the new power plant to the Eastern Pennsylvania Rys. and its subsidiaries.

**Depositing Stockholders.**—Depositing stockholders who do not wish to participate in the plan have the right to withdraw their stock from the depository on or prior to June 28 by the payment of \$1 per share on each share of deposited Pref. stock and 50 cents per share on each share of deposited Common stock.

Stockholders who do not withdraw from the plan on or prior to June 28 1922 are assumed to consent to and participate in the plan.—V. 114, p. 2579.

**Eastern Wisconsin Electric Co.—New Control, &c.**

See Middle West Utilities Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 114, p. 1532.

**Great Northern Ry.—Minneapolis Union Ry. Bonds.**

All of the outstanding Minneapolis Union Ry. 1st Mtge. 5% bonds and 6% bonds, due July 1 1922, will be redeemed at maturity at par and int. at the office of the Great Northern Ry., 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City.—V. 114, p. 2574, 2468.

**Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co.—Stock Increased.**

The stockholders recently authorized an increase in capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Of the additional stock, \$500,000 will be used to provide for betterments, extensions, &c.; the balance will be held in the treasury. ("Electric Ry. Journal" June 10.)—V. 106, p. 1577.

**Illinois Central RR.—Listing—Earnings.**

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$10,929,600 Non-Cumul. 6% Conv. Pref. stock Series A, on official notice of issuance and payment in full, and \$109,296,000 of Common stock on official notice of issuance in exchange for present outstanding Capital stock, with authority to list after Sept. 1 1922 \$10,929,600 additional Common stock on official notice of issuance on conversion, share for share, for Preferred stock Series A, making the total amount applied for: \$10,929,600 Preferred stock, \$120,225,600 Common stock.

**Income Account for Four Months Ended April 30 1922.**

Operating revenues.....	\$45,335,688	Equipment rents—net.....	\$233,405
Operating expenses.....	34,106,982	Joint facility rent—net.....	8,770
Net rev. from ry. oper.....	\$11,228,716	Net ry. oper. income.....	\$7,546,191
Taxes.....	3,919,209	Non-operating income.....	979,460
Uncollect ry revenues.....	5,492	Gross income.....	\$8,525,651
Railway oper. income.....	\$7,304,015	Deduct int. & rentals.....	4,396,063

—V. 114, p. 2579, 2359. Net inc. avail. for div. &c \$4,129,588

**Interborough Consolidated Corp.—Time Extended.**

The protective committee headed by Graysen M. P. Murphy, representing the holders of the Interborough-Metropolitan Collateral Trust 4 1/2% bonds and certificates of deposit, June 15 announced:

There have now been deposited under Readjustment Plan of Interborough Manhattan Co. approximately 85% of the total amount of the above bonds outstanding in the hands of the public. Approximately 80% of the depositors have elected to purchase new Interborough 10-Year 6% notes pursuant to the plan. Substantially all of the depositors who have elected to exercise the option to surrender 60% of their bonds have done so through a failure affirmatively to elect the purchase option. At the request of representatives of a number of bondholders, who for compelling reasons have failed to deposit their bonds or to present their certificates of deposit for notation of election to subscribe for new notes, and also to permit depositors, who by inaction have elected to surrender 60% of their bonds, to change their election, the committee will for a limited time permit the deposit of bonds and also changes of election by those depositors who desire to elect to purchase the new notes. To exercise this option holders of certificates of deposit must present their certificates to the depository, Guaranty Trust Co., 110 Broadway, N. Y. City, for notation thereon of such election. (The time for deposit as previously fixed expired June 14.)

The committee has directed Empire Trust Co. to proceed forthwith with the foreclosure of the trust agreement.

**Advantages of Plan Explained.**

The committee issued a statement June 12 emphasizing the advantage that will accrue to holders of these bonds through their exercising the first of the three options under the Interborough-Manhattan readjustment plan. Under the plan the Interborough-Metropolitan 4 1/2% will pass out of existence.

**Digest of Statement Issued by Committee.**

The financial possibilities confronting the owners of Interborough-Metropolitan Coll. Trust 4 1/2% bonds under the plan (based on June 9 1922 N. Y. Stock Exchange quotations and estimates of Interborough Consolidated Corp.) are, for each \$1,000 bond:

- (1) Pay \$160 after the plan becomes operative and receive: (a) \$160 new Interborough 10-year 6% notes, quoted at 77 1/2, \$124; (b) 5 shares voting trust certificates for Interborough Rapid Transit Co. stock, quoted at 30, \$150; (c) remaining assets of Interborough Consolidated Corp. to be distributed pro rata, estimated at between \$75 and \$50. \$324
- Those who exercise this option can, if they wish, immediately offset the \$160 paid by selling a part of the new securities to be received, and still have, at the above prices, property worth \$164.
- (2) Surrender 60% of the bond and receive: (a) 2 shares Interborough voting trust certificates, quoted at 30, \$60; (b) 40% of remaining assets of Interborough Consolidated Corp., est. at between \$30 and \$20. \$80

To avoid the payment of \$160 (which at present prices, as shown above, could be promptly recovered), holders who exercise this option will have accepted something worth \$80, net, instead of \$164, net, or a loss of \$84 to them as against the first option.

(3) Accept neither of the foregoing offers. Those who do not deposit their bonds at all will receive only their proportionate part of the proceeds of the forced sale of the Interborough Consolidated Corp.'s assets. The committee believes that less will be realized by non-depositors than is obtainable even under the second option.

Holders who do not deposit their bonds under the plan with Guaranty Trust Co., depository, will fall in the third classification named above. Holders who have already deposited but who fail to present their certificates of deposit to the depository for notation of their election to exercise the option first described above, will be conclusively presumed to have chosen to exercise the second option. Compare plan in V. 114, p. 2011, 2240.

**Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Protests Plan.**

A protest against proposed plan of Interborough-Manhattan readjustment has been sent to the Corporation Counsel, the Transit Commission, and to security holders by Milton B. Ignatius, New York attorney, asking that the date for depositing the securities under the plan be extended to Aug. 1 to give opportunity for public hearing on plan. The protest says that an organization of a committee of bondholders and stockholders opposed to plan may be announced soon.—V. 114, p. 2468, 2359.

**International & Great Northern Ry.—Listing**

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of Guaranty Trust Co., New York, Certificates of Deposit, issued, and to be issued, under an agreement dated Aug. 11 1914, representing 3-Year 5% Gold notes, due Aug. 1 1914, up to a total of \$11,000,000.—V. 114, p. 2580.

**Lake Erie Franklin & Clarion RR.—Promissory Notes.**

The I. S. C. Commission has authorized the company to issue \$33,000 6% promissory notes to Baldwin Locomotive Works in connection with the lease of a locomotive.—V. 113, p. 848.

**Los Angeles Railway.—Tenders.**

The Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, trustee, Los Angeles, Calif., will until June 27 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st & Ref. Mtge. 5% bonds, due Dec. 1 1940, to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$40,254.—V. 113, p. 1675.

**Mahoning Coal RR.—Extra Dividend of \$15 Per Share.**

An extra dividend of \$15 per share has been declared on the outstanding \$1,500,000 Common stock, par \$50, payable July 1 to holders of record June 24. The regular semi-annual dividend of \$5 per share was also declared on the Common stock, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15. A like amount was paid extra in July 1920 and July 1921, while in May 1920 an extra of 60% was paid. Prior to this regular dividend of 20% and extras of 30%, aggregating 50%, or \$25 per share, were paid each year since 1915.—V. 113, p. 2614.

**Manchester Traction, Light & Power Co.—Bonds Offered.**

Dillon, Read & Co. and Tucker, Anthony & Co. are offering at 99 3/4 and int. to yield about 5.40%, \$2,359,000 5% 1st Ref. (now closed) Mtge. Sinking Fund Gold bonds of 1917, due Aug. 1 1952. A circular shows:

**Company.**—Does the entire commercial electric light and power business in Manchester and Nashua, N. H., and in 19 surrounding towns. Also operates street railway in Manchester and vicinity, and supplies gas for lighting and heating in Nashua. Company's water power developments on the Merrimack and Piscataogue rivers have a maximum capacity of 12,000 h. p. and its steam reserve stations are capable of producing over 10,000 h. p.

**Funded Debt.**—Outstanding \$4,615,000 1st Mtge. bonds (\$3,701,000 issued as 6s and \$914,000 issued as 7s) and together with \$325,000 guaranteed bonds of controlled companies constitute the only funded debt of company and subsidiaries.

**Earnings (Including Subsidiaries)—Calendar Years.**

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Gross.....	\$1,573,380	\$1,655,035	\$2,020,619	\$2,372,587	\$2,429,865
Net earnings.....	627,703	580,257	680,397	729,533	782,808
All int. charges.....	188,266	255,801	283,514	295,176	312,160

Over 85% of present net earnings are from electric light, power and gas.  
*Equity.*—Company has paid quarterly divs. of 8% per annum on its capital stock since 1906, prior to which time uninterrupted divs. at the rate of 6% were paid from 1894. Now outstanding \$4,250,000 capital stock.  
*Sinking Fund.*—Mortgage provides for an annual sinking fund amounting to 1% of the bonds outstanding on each Aug. 1, to be applied to the purchase of bonds at a price not to exceed 105 and int.—V. 114, p. 2359, 1890.

**Manhattan Ry.—Time Extended to July 1.**—The stockholders' committee, Alvin W. Krech, Chairman, in a notice to the stockholders June 16 says:

As stockholders representing a very substantial number of shares of stock have assented to the Interborough-Manhattan plan by depositing their certificates of stock with the Equitable Trust Co., as depository, and as shares of stock are being deposited daily, the committee has extended to and including July 1, 1922, the time within which further deposits may be made without penalty.—V. 114, p. 2459.

**Manila Electric Corporation.—Earnings.—**

	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Gross operating revenue.....	\$3,681,398	\$3,418,407	\$2,596,643	\$2,322,757
Oper. expenses & taxes.....	2,231,339	2,189,832	1,799,502	1,124,669
Operating income.....	\$1,450,058	\$1,228,575	\$797,141	\$1,198,487
Charges.....	503,827	409,746	323,608	278,294
Surplus.....	\$946,231	\$818,828	\$473,533	\$920,193

x Includes reserve for replacement and renewals, \$108,000.—V. 114, p. 2580.

**Maumee Valley Ry. & Light Co.—Wages Reduced.**—The employees on June 3 accepted a wage cut of 5 cents an hour, thus terminating the strike which became effective June 1. The men had been receiving 50 cents an hour for a 9-hour day, time and a half for overtime and a vacation with pay. They will now receive 45 cents an hour, straight time for overtime and no vacations.—V. 112, p. 1617.

**Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.—Stock Offered.**—The company is offering to its patrons \$3,000,000 7% Preferred stock at par (for cash or on the partial payment plan)—V. 114, p. 2119.

**Minneapolis & St. Louis RR.—New Officer.**—Robert E. Ryan has been elected Vice-President and General Manager succeeding Elliott E. Nash, who has resigned to become western representative of the American Locomotive Co., Chicago.—V. 114, p. 2580, 2241.

**Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Notes Sold.**—Dillon, Read & Co. have sold at 100, to net 5 1/2%, \$3,000,000 2-Year 5 1/2% gold notes. Dated June 28 1922. Due June 28 1924. Non-callable.

Authorized and to be presently issued, \$3,000,000. Denom. \$1,000. Int. payable June 28 and Dec. 28 in New York. Brooklyn Trust Co., New York, trustee.

Notes are issued to provide for the retirement of the \$3,000,000 7% notes maturing June 28 1922.—V. 114, p. 2360.

**Missouri-Illinois RR.—Authority to Issue Bonds.**—The I-S. C. Commission has granted authority to issue not exceeding \$225,000 1st Mtge. 7% gold bonds, to be sold at 92 1/2 and interest, the proceeds to be used to pay for the construction, equipment, and delivery of a steam car ferry and for the equipment and betterment of approaches to be used by the ferry when placed in service.

The mortgage is dated Feb. 15 1921. First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., and W. Frank Carter, trustees. Authorized, \$1,000,000 of bonds. The only bonds which have been issued under the mortgage are \$300,000 authorized by the I-S. C. Com. May 23 1921, and which are now outstanding in the hands of the public.

Arrangements have been made with stockholders whereby they will purchase the bonds at a price of 92 1/2 and interest.—V. 112, p. 2745, 2414.

**Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry.—To End Receivership.**—Judge Sanborn of Court of Appeals at St. Louis has announced that proceedings to end the receivership will be filed this month. This was learned when he overruled a motion of City of Kansas City to intervene in the receivership suit.—V. 114, p. 2469, 2465.

**Monongahela Power & Ry.—Acquired.**—See West Penn Traction & Water Power Co. below and compare V. 114, p. 2116.

**New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.—Receiver's Certificates.**—Judge Rufus E. Foster of the U. S. District Court recently granted the petition of Receiver J. D. O'Keefe to issue \$1,200,000 7% receiver's certificates, dated June 1 and maturing in 6 months. It is stated that they will be put on the market by the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia. The proceeds will be used (a) to pay for the installation of a 20,000 k.w. generator unit (to cost about \$1,125,111), being added to the Market St. power plant, and (b) to cover installation costs.—V. 114, p. 2469.

**New York Central RR.—Guaranty, &c.**—See Cleveland Union Terminal Co. above.

The I-S. C. Commission June 15 refused a petition of several railroads asking modification of its recent order authorizing the company to acquire control of the Chicago River & Indiana RR. and for the latter to lease the Chicago Junction Ry.—V. 114, p. 2470, 2353.

**New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Guaranty.**—See Cleveland Union Terminal Co. above.—V. 114, p. 2580.

**N. Y. N. H. & Hartford RR.—Consolidation of Six New England Roads Proposed.**—

A New Haven dispatch states that the six New England States have expressed the intention to form special commissions, such as Connecticut organized June 10, for combining all six New England railroads into one compact system. The proposal of Connecticut Commission is that the New Haven, Boston & Maine, Rutland, Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook and Grand Trunk railroads be consolidated into a general New England system, independent of the Western roads. Central New England RR. would be included with the New Haven and Central Vermont with the Grand Trunk.

Vice-President Buckland of New Haven says: "The action of Governor Lake in appointing a committee of six business men to appear before the I-S. C. Commission in support of a New England railroad system is wise and timely. The personnel of the Commission could not be better. It is to be hoped that similar committees will be appointed by the Governors of the other States." (Boston "News Bureau.")—V. 114, p. 2470, 2360.

**New York State Railways.—Accum. Dividends—Wages.** A dividend of 6 1/2% (on account of arrears) has been declared on the Preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 23. This payment will reduce arrears on the Pref. stock to 15%. The last distribution made on this issue was 1 1/4% in April 1918.

The union conductors and motormen of the Utica division have voted in favor of accepting the new wage agreement, which calls for a reduction in wages of 3 cents an hour. The new wage scale is 46 cents an hour for the first 3 months, 48 cents for the next 9 months and 50 cents thereafter. The 5-cent differential for one-man car operators will be retained.

All employees, other than the above mentioned, will receive a reduction of 5% in present wage scales which range from 42 1/2 cents to 60 cents an hour.—V. 114, p. 2013.

**Ottawa Electric Ry.—Wage Reduction.**—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation has recommended a general reduction of 12 1/2% in wages and a continuance of the 9-hour day. This award has been accepted by the company, which on May 29 announced that the reduced scale of wages for car men will be as follows: 43, 45, 46

and 48 cents an hour for first, second, third and fourth year service. This represents a reduction of 7 cents an hour, as compared with the old rates. A general reduction of 12 1/2% has been put into effect in the other departments.—("El. Ry. Journal" June 3).—V. 114, p. 307.

**Pennsylvania-Ohio Electric Co.—Wage Cut.**—The company has made a reduction in wages, effective June 1. The new scale is 43 cents an hour for first 3 months; 46 cents for next 9 months and 52 cents an hour thereafter. One-man car operators will receive 5 cents an hour additional. The old scale was 48 cents for first 3 months, 51 cents for next 9 months and 56 cents an hour thereafter; one-man car operators 5 cents additional.—V. 114, p. 2013, 1535.

**Pennsylvania RR.—Agreement Approved.**—The New Jersey P. U. Commission has approved an agreement for the company to continue operation of the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal RR. Co. until April 30 1923. The tunnel corporation has been operated by the Pennsylvania RR. by yearly agreement since 1917.—V. 114, p. 2580.

**Pittsburgh Railways.—To Abandon Tracks.**—Judge Thomson, in the U. S. District Court, has handed down an order authorizing the company to enter into a contract with the City of Pittsburgh to abandon tracks in St. Clair St. and Euclid Ave., with the privilege of resuming operations after 20 years.—V. 114, p. 2242.

**Public Service Corp. of N. J.—Pref. Stock Offered.**—Bonbright & Co., Inc., are offering at 106 and dividends, \$4,000,000 8% Cumul. Pf. (a. & d.) stock (see adv. pages).

**Data from Letter of President Thomas N. McCarter, June 8 1922.**  
*Business.*—Corporation is one of the largest and most important enterprises of the kind in the United States. Its three subsidiary companies, Public Service Electric Co., Public Service Gas Co., and Public Service Ry., operate all of the electric power and light, gas and street railway business in the larger cities and more populous sections of New Jersey, excepting the shore resorts, the gas service in Elizabeth and the street railway in Trenton. Population served, estimated, 2,600,000. Last year the electric company generated more than \$95 million kilowatt hours of electricity, the gas company sold more than 16 billion cubic feet of gas, and the railway company carried more than 348 million revenue passengers.  
*Capitalization as of June 8 1922.*  
 Preferred stock, 8% cumulative.....\$50,000,000 \$18,414,500  
 Common stock.....50,000,000 30,000,000  
 Gen. Mtge. S. F. 5s, 1959 (closed).....50,000,000 32,803,000  
 20-Year Secured 7s, 1941.....10,000,000 10,000,000  
 Perpetual 6% Interest Bearing Certificates.....20,200,000 20,089,380  
 x In addition \$3,197,000 has been purchased by Sinking Fund. The remaining \$14,000,000 are pledged under 20-Year 7% gold bonds. y Including \$869,315 owned.  
*Earnings—Year ended April 30*  
 1921. 1922.  
 Gross operating revenues of subsidiary companies.....\$74,729,000 \$75,935,377  
 Combined net inc., P. S. Corp. N. J., before res.  
 for depreciation and amortization.....10,258,278 14,063,904  
 Int. amortiz. charges, &c., P. S. Corp. N. J.....4,282,365 4,305,565  
 Depreciation & amortization charges, sub. cos.....3,576,970 5,179,430  
 Balance available for dividends.....\$2,398,943 \$4,578,909  
 Ann. divs. on Pref. stk. outstanding June 8 1922.....1,473,160  
*Listing.*—Application will be made to list stock on N. Y. Stock Exchange.—V. 114, p. 2380, 2242.

**Reading Co.—Protective Committee for General Mtge. Bonds.** A protective committee for the Gen. Mtge. bonds was organized June 15 as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in ordering modifications in the contract provisions of the mortgage. The members of the committee are:  
 James M. Willeox, Chairman (V-Pres. Phila. Saving Fund Society, Phila.); Geo. W. Davison, (Pres. Central Union Trust Co., New York); Judge William A. Day (Pres. Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.); Edward B. Duffield (V-Pres. Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.); Wm. P. Gest (Pres. Fidelity Trust Co., Phila.); E. B. Morris (Pres. Girard Trust Co., Phila.); C. S. W. Packard (Pres. Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives & Granting Annuities, Phila.); and Asa S. Wing (Pres. Provident Life & Trust Co., Phila.), with A. S. Fenimore, 700 Walnut St., Phila., Sec., and Henry Pepper, Bodine & Stokes, Phila., counsel.—V. 114, p. 2580.

**St. Louis & Suburban Ry., St. Louis.—Bonds Offered.**—Mississippi Valley Trust Co., Stifel-Nicolaus Investment Co., Lafayette-South Side Bank, United States Bank and Mark C. Steinberg & Co., St. Louis, are offering at 100 1/2 and int., yielding about 7 1/2%, \$600,000 Consol. 1st Mtge. 8% Extended Gold Bonds. Guaranteed, prin. and int. by United Rys. Co. of St. Louis.

Dated Feb. 1 1891, due October 1 1923. Int. payable J. & D. at American Trust Co., Boston, trustee. Red. as a whole on any int. date upon 4 weeks notice at 101 and int. Total issue, \$2,000,000.

The St. Louis & Suburban Ry. is an integral and essential part of the United Rys. Co. of St. Louis. Bonds are secured by a first lien on 38.13 miles of trackage, measured as single track, of which approximately two-thirds is upon valuable private right-of-way.—V. 114, p. 2360.

**Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Listing.**—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$8,890,400 additional 4 1/2% Pref. stock (par \$100) and \$12,371,100 additional Common stock (par \$100), on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding stock trust certificates, making the total amounts applied for \$23,894,100 Preferred stock and \$38,919,400 Common stock.

The voting trust agreement certificates for 4 1/2% Pref. stock and Common stock expired June 12. Stock trust certificates may now be exchanged for stock at Continental Trust Co., Baltimore, or if desired the exchange may be made at Guaranty Trust Co., New York. See annual report in V. 114, p. 2576.

**Southern Pacific Co.—Central Pacific Dissolution.**—President William Sproule, in a statement on the Supreme Court decision requiring the Southern Pacific to divorce itself from the Central Pacific, points out that the Central Pacific was leased to Southern Pacific in 1885, and that the stock ownership has existed since 1889, while the Sherman Act was not passed until 1890; also that the two roads had been under common control and management since 1872. The statement further says in substance:

The growth has been of one system and not two; it has been responsive to the needs of coast communities and producers. Whichever company could get the money most readily was the company in whose name the railroad lines were extended. It is well known that the Central Pacific carried a heavy burden of debt to the Government and the Southern Pacific had to come to its aid not only in helping the Central Pacific to pay that debt but also in following up railroad construction wherever desirable from time to time.

Thus the two companies did what one company could not do under the circumstances of the time; the result has been the growth of a single railroad system under two corporate names, each of them necessary to the other for effective service to the public, for whose service the system was created.

The Supreme Court now decides in effect that the lease became void when the Sherman Act passed, because of the Sunset Route through Texas and South competing with the line through Ogden on the north. The business fact is that the line down the San Joaquin Valley and over the Tehachapi Mountains to Los Angeles was built to meet the public demand for a railroad through the San Joaquin Valley and on to Southern California, and the same public demand was behind the further extension of the line from Los Angeles eastward through El Paso to Sierra Blanca, Texas. The Central Pacific carried the extension into the San Joaquin Valley as far as Goshen, the Southern Pacific taking it up there and carrying it on southward and eastward. Everything that was done had behind it the backing of public desire, with the approval of Congress, for the development of

the resources of California, Oregon and the other Pacific Coast States, resources then dormant, but their possibilities evident.

If the work had been done by either the Southern Pacific or the Central Pacific there would have been no suit under the Sherman Act, hence the essence of the matter is, that this vast work, after having public approval, violates the Sherman Act in having been done by two companies instead of one under single control.

The Transportation Act of 1920 instructs the I.-S. C. Commission to prepare and adopt a plan for the consolidation of the railway properties of the United States into a limited number of systems. That law expressly provides that with consent of the Commission it shall be lawful for two or more carriers by railroads to consolidate their properties or any part thereof, into one corporation for the ownership, management and operation of the properties theretofore in separate ownership, management and operation, under conditions in harmony with and furtherance of the general plan of consolidation of the railroads into groups.

So since Feb. 28 1920 the Commission is empowered to authorize in appropriate cases that which the Sherman Act, standing alone, might otherwise forbid. The Commission can thus take up the chain of events. The fact is that Government control of the railroads has so increased and the policies of the Government so changed since the suit in question was begun, in 1914, that the situation needs to be dealt with in the light of present conditions, and not the conditions that prevailed from 1885 to 1899.

The I.-S. C. Commission, following the mandate in the Transportation Act of 1920, has already prepared a plan for consolidating the railroads into a limited number of systems. This plan was tentatively presented by the Commission on Aug. 3 1921, serving notice on all railroads to prepare for hearings.

In this tentative plan the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific remain together. It is generally conceded that the Commission, by reason of its position, has at its command a greater knowledge of the railway traffic of the United States and its competitive and other features than any other organization in our nation; as a business question the Commission evidently saw the wisdom of not disturbing the present control and found no reason to believe that there was any undue restriction of competition in the situation now existing; or, if there were any titular restriction, it was more than balanced by the other conveniences it afforded to the public.

It is needless to say that the decision of the Supreme Court carries the full weight of judicial authority on the issue before the Court, following upon it, however, new constructive aspects of the subject have to be considered as practical questions for the users of these railroads as their owners, in order to determine what is best in the public interest.

It is not a question of unmerging two roads separately built and developed, but afterwards put together under a merger plan of finance and control. The present instance is one in which there has been no merger, but, on the contrary, the roads have grown and developed, like a healthy tree from a common root into a single unit of growth and service throughout half a century. This single unit can now be separated into two units only by a process of disintegration and tearing into confused remnants of railroad, neither of which can function of itself.

I am persuaded that, regardless of any personal or official interest of my own, the great public interest is best served by recognizing that even a technical violation of the Sherman Act is of small detriment to the public, when compared with the large and extended and convenient service given to that public by the present railroad system of the Southern Pacific Co. under existing regulative control, the Commissions', State and Federal.

There seems, therefore, to be proper motive for direct appeal to these commissions to the end that power lodged in the Inter-State Commerce Commission under present law (which is the Transportation Act of 1920) be exercised to maintain the operations of this transportation system as a unit justified by the general experience of the people served; and if necessary for this purpose a new power might well be created by appropriate legislation.

**Statement by President Carl Gray on Southern-Central Control.**

Both the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, constituting the first trans-continental line, were conceived under the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress passed in the sixties, which provided for a continuous line of railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and provided further that they should be "operated and used for all purposes of communication, travel and transportation, as far as the public and Government are concerned, as one connected, continuous line."

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific lines are essential to each other and constitute the shortest and best line across the continent between San Francisco and the East. But they have never been commonly owned, or under common control, except during the period from 1901 to 1913 (when the Supreme Court decided that control by Union Pacific of Southern Pacific was in violation of the Anti-Trust Law). The Union Pacific in that case sought to justify its control upon the ground that it had to buy the Southern Pacific in order to get control of the Central Pacific, and prevent discrimination against it by the Southern Pacific in favor of the latter's southerly line via New Orleans and Galveston.

The Union Pacific is willing to buy the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific if fair and reasonable terms can be agreed upon. But it is not seeking to buy the Central Pacific, and it is not necessary for a compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court that it should.

All the Union Pacific will ask is that the Central Pacific be made an independent line to be operated as such and that it perform its duties as the Union Pacific is performing its duties under the legislation by which they were both constructed; and that if it is to be merged into any system, under plans being worked out by the I.-S. C. Commission, it be merged with the Union Pacific, with which it forms a continuous transcontinental line, competing with all others.

It is inconceivable that the Commission ever would put in the power of the Southern Pacific or any other company operating and having a larger interest in a rival and competing line, to close this gateway. In the face, so to speak, of the shortest and by far the best and most efficient transcontinental transportation line, and certainly the rights of the Union Pacific, which is still bound, as is the Central Pacific, under the Pacific Railroad Acts, are entitled to consideration.—V. 114, p. 2574, 2470.

**Terminal Railroad Assn. of St. Louis.—Bonds Auth.—**

The I.-S. C. Commission, June 6, granted the company authority to issue, at par, \$25,000,000 mtce. 4% bonds in part payment for certain real estate.—V. 114, p. 855, 523.

**Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—2% Common Dividends—**

A dividend of 2% has been declared on the outstanding \$22,000,000 Common stock, par \$100, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the Preferred stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. A dividend of like amount was paid on the Common stock in February last.

*Complete Dividend Record on Common Stock.*

1899.	1000.	'01	'02-'09.	'10-'17.	'18.	'19.	'20.	Jan.'21.	Feb.-July.'22.
1%	1 1/4%	1 1/4%	5% p.a.	6% p.a.	2 1/2%	1%	2 1/2%	3%	2% cash.

—V. 114, p. 2238.

**Union Elevated (Loop) RR., Chicago.—Bonds Offered.**

Wm. Hughes Clark, Chicago, are offering 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds, due Oct. 1 1945, to yield over 7%. Bonds are secured by direct first mortgage running to Brooks Trust & Sav. Bank, trustee, covering all properties, Demom. \$1,000. Interest payable A. & O. Authorized, \$5,000,000, of which \$4,472,000 held by public and \$528,000 deposited as security for the Northwestern Elevated RR. 5s of 1941.

Properties comprise about 2 1/4 miles double track elevated railway, forming the Wabash, Van Buren and Wells sides of the Union Loop, with operating rights without further cost over the Lake St. Loop tracks, and together constitute the downtown terminals and transfer connections for the South Side, Metropolitan West Side, Lake Street and Northwestern Divisions of the Chicago Elevated Railways System. Properties are leased to these companies.—V. 112, p. 1618.

**United Electric Sys., Providence.—Initial Dividend.**

An initial dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.—V. 114, p. 1535.

**United New Jersey RR. & Canal Co.—New Director.**

Nicholas G. Roosevelt of Day & Zimmerman has been elected a director to succeed the late Henry Pratt McKean.—V. 112, p. 2538.

**United Railways Co. of St. Louis.—To Extend Bonds.**

The company has applied to the Ohio P. U. Commission for authority to extend the present issue of \$1,640,000 Cass Ave. & Fairgrounds Ry. 1st Mtge. 4 1/2%, due July 1 to Oct. 1 1923. The North American Co. has

agreed to underwrite the extension. Present holders will receive par and interest in cash or an equal par amount of the extended bonds. See St. Louis & Suburban Ry. above.—V. 114, p. 2577, 2361.

**West End Street Ry., Boston.—Consolidated.**

All stockholders who have neglected to collect their dividends on the Preferred stock of the corporation before exchanging it for Boston Elevated stock will be protected and their dividends assured them before the final dissolution of the company. Consolidation of the West End with the Elevated became effective June 10.—V. 114, p. 2581, 2361.

**West Penn Traction & Water Power Co.—Acquisition of Monongahela Power & Railway.**

Pittsburgh dispatches state that the company has purchased the Monongahela Power & Ry. Co. Actual transfer of the property was to take place about June 15. George Alexander, President of the Monongahela Co., will be head of the newly acquired properties. In connection with the acquisition the West Penn Monongahela Co. was incorp. in Delaware June 14. (Compare V. 114, p. 2117).—V. 114, p. 2581, 2471.

**Wichita Northwestern Ry.—Interest Defaulted.**

The company has defaulted the Dec. 1 1921 and June 1 1922 interest on a Government loan of \$381,750. For further details of loan, &c., see V. 112, p. 2750.

**Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co.—Lease, &c.**

See Chippewa Power Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 114, p. 1536.

**Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Co.—Transm. Line.**

See Middle West Utilities Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 114, p. 1768

**Wisconsin Public Service Co.—Jitney Decision.**

The U. S. Circuit Court has handed down a decision holding valid the ordinance adopted to regulate jitney buses in Green Bay. The ordinance takes the buses off the streets used by the traction lines.—V. 112, p. 2750.

**INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

**General Industrial and Public Utility News.**—The following table summarizes recent industrial and public utility news of a general character, such as is commonly treated at length on preceding pages under the caption "Current Events and Discussions" (if not in the "Editorial Department"), either concurrently or as early as practicable after the matter becomes public.

**Steel Production, Prices, &c.**

The "Iron Age" of June 15 says in brief:  
**Output.**—Steel output is still growing, though but slightly, and demand for delivery in the near future continues on a scale that puts increasing pressure upon the mills. This, with rising fuel costs and the prospect of higher labor, has caused advances in a number of steel products.

The high point to which steel works operations have been pushed, in the face of the coal strike, is a weekly marvel. For the past week the Steel Corporation has exceeded 75%, reaching 80% in the Pittsburgh and nearby districts, and the independent output might be close to 75% but for a number of Eastern mills.

Additions to the list of active blast furnaces include one Illinois Steel Co. stack and at New Castle, Pa., the Carnegie Steel Co. is about to blow in one and possibly two furnaces. A merchant furnace at Duluth and one at Milwaukee are scheduled for early resumption.

**Demand.**—Demand for soft steel bars is most pronounced. Chicago district mills are sold up far ahead and Eastern mills are getting more business there at 1 7/8c, Pittsburgh, and higher.

Of the 14,000 tons of fabricated steel work contracted for in the week, a new open hearth plant of the Wisconsin Steel Works accounts for nearly one-half the tonnage. New projects appearing total 27,500 tons, including 16,000 tons for 65 tanks for the Sinclair Oil Co. Large contracts for tin plate for last half delivery have been placed with all the leading mills at \$4.75 per base box.

**Prices.**—For delivery at mill convenience, 1.60c. Pittsburgh, is now a minimum for bars, plates and shapes. On bars and shapes 1 7/8c. to 1.80c. represents the market for early shipment.

Attempts to advance blue annealed sheets have succeeded only in part. Some mills lately asking 2.60c. and higher are now meeting the Steel Corporation price of 2.40c.

The upward tendency in iron and steel works wages is seen in the advance from \$5.50 to \$6 in the base puddling rate to which employers have just agreed in the settlement of the iron rolling mill scale. The new rate dates from July 1.

The 1922 price for Lake Superior iron ore, as established by an initial sale of 175,000 tons on June 9, is 50 cents per ton lower than that of 1921. Mesabi non-Bessemer ore, which last year was 35.55 base, is now \$5.05. At Lake Erie port the real reduction by iron mining companies is 23 cents, freight and dock charges having come down 27 cents per ton.

Sales of pig iron aggregating over 25,000 tons, mostly in small lots, were made in Cleveland, with many like sales in other market centers, but the week has seen no large transactions. Although some Southern furnaces are quoting \$20, Birmingham, they have virtually retired from the market and Philadelphia has had at \$18.50, with some re-sales at \$18. Quotations in the Philadelphia and Japanese works shared equally on the latest rail purchase for Japan, 8,000 tons in all. Export bookings of steel have fallen off compared with those of a few months ago. Current business is coming a w largely from South America.

Low British prices to the United States on pig iron have gone unaccepted. Sales of Continental steel are increasing. Belgium has sold 15,000 tons of rails to Finland.

**Inquiry by Lockwood Committee into North American Steel Co.**—Merger of Midvale Steel, Inland Steel and Republic Iron & Steel companies investigated but no charges made. "Iron Age" June 8, p. 1587, and June 15, p. 1712.

**Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel Companies File Answers to Complaint Charging Violation of Federal Trade Act.**—"Iron Age" June 15, p. 1713.

**Curb Market Causes Transactions in North American Steel Stock After Threat by Underwriter.**—"When, as and if issued" deals canceled. "Times" June 14, p. 1.

**Coal Production, Prices, &c.**

The U. S. Geological Survey on June 10 reported as follows (in brief):

Recovering from the holiday depression, the production of soft coal in the tenth week of the strike is expected to pass 5,000,000 tons. Production of anthracite, however, remains practically zero.

The largest elements in the increase appear to be heavier shipments from the Connellsville region, from Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and from the New River district. Other factors in the larger tonnage are the quickening of demand and consequently of shipments in the fields of the West which are now at work. In other districts also of the Northern and Middle Appalachians the slow drift back to work continues.

The accumulation of unbilled coal at the mines has fallen rapidly during the last week. Consumers' stocks of both anthracite and bituminous coal are being drawn upon steadily. As the present rate of consumption is not known accurately, the amount withdrawn from storage each week can not be stated.

**Estimated United States Production in Net Tons.**

	1922		1921	
	Week.	Cal. Yr. to Date	Week.	Cal. Yr. to Date
<b>Bituminous—</b>				
May 20.....	4,481,000	157,608,999	7,989,000	159,540,000
May 27.....	4,889,000	162,498,000	8,186,000	158,705,000
June 3.....	4,623,000	167,121,000	6,835,000	165,541,000
<b>Anthracite—</b>				
May 20.....	8,000	22,812,000	1,794,000	36,367,000
May 27.....	9,000	22,821,000	1,988,000	38,555,000
June 3.....	8,000	22,829,000	1,573,000	39,928,000
<b>Bethel Coke—</b>				
May 20.....	101,000	2,595,000	72,000	3,061,000
May 27.....	97,000	2,692,000	68,000	3,128,000
June 3.....	97,000	2,787,000	61,000	3,191,000

The "Coal Trade Journal" reports market conditions as follows for the week ending June 10:

Comparing spot quotations for the week ended June 10 with those for the week preceding, there were changes in 77.63% of the figures. Of these

changes 91.52% represented advances in maxima or minima or both ranging from 10 cents to one dollar and averaging 50.64 cents, while the average reduction was only 20 cents. In a number of instances, maximum prices are 50 cents to \$1 above the top figures set by Secretary Hoover, and the general price tendency during the past week has been distinctly upward.

"While there has been some increase in domestic buying, the backbone of the market is the steam trade. Many industries are coming into the market to replenish depleted stock piles; others are keeping their storage reserves intact and operating on current purchases. Railroad and public utility buying is steady and the general industrial demand is augmented by orders from consumers that normally depend upon the steam sizes of anthracite. Demand by New York upon the Southern coals and by Chicago on the Western Kentucky fields have been the outstanding features of the steam situation. New export business is practically non-existent, while foreign cargo shipments from Hampton Roads hover around 30,000 net tons per week. According to reports from the other side, American inquiry for British coal is increasing and it is stated that at least one firm order has been placed."

Secretary of Commerce Hoover Names \$3 50 Base for Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee on Spot Coal.—"Coal Trade Journal" (editorial) June 14, p. 505.

Anthracite Strike Situation.—Wage negotiations at Union League Club (New York) broken off. "Times" June 15, p. 21.

Miners' representatives also refuse to arbitrate before a commission to be appointed by President Harding. "Post" June 15, p. 1.

Statement from White House declared Administration will not interfere in strike unless situation becomes menacing to railroads, public utilities, and consumers of coal in general. "Times" June 14, p. 21.

Formal strike appears certain after abrupt end of negotiations. This would mean calling out maintenance men, in addition to the miners who quit work ten weeks ago when wage agreement ended. "Times" June 16, p. 19.

**Oil Production, Prices, &c.**

The American Petroleum Institute estimates daily average gross production for weeks ended June 3 and May 27 1922 and June 4 1921 as follows:

Daily Average Gross Production.			
1922.		1921.	
In Bbls.	June 3. May 27.	June 4.	In Bbls.
Oklahoma	337,000 336,500	301,000	Gulf Coast
Kansas	84,500 84,600	98,100	Eastern
North Texas	30,450 50,350	69,800	Wyoming & Montana
Central Texas	148,000 154,900	130,140	California
No. La. & Ark.	130,550 127,500	103,500	Total
			1450,950 1450,150 1337,130

Standard Oil (N. J.) Advances Price in South Carolina.—Tank wagon gasoline raised 1c a gallon. "Boston Financial News" June 8, p. 7.

Senate to Investigate Rise in Price of Crude Oil and Gasoline.—"Boston Financial News" June 9, p. 7.

Leasing of Tea Pot Dome to Sinclair To Be Probed in Hearings before Senate Public Lands Committee.—"Boston Fin. News" June 9, p. 7.

Possibility of Increasing Output of Gasoline by More Complete Condensation of Vapors.—Investigation by U. S. Bureau of Mines suggests 120,000,000 gallons gain. "Times" June 11, Sec. 2, p. 2.

**Prices, Wages and Other Trade Matters.**

Commodity Prices.—New York cash wholesale prices reached the following high point for week ended June 15 as follows: Wheat, June 9, \$1 32½; coffee, June 9, 11¼c; lard, June 9, 12 20; iron, June 14, \$26 75; lead, June 9 and June 13, 5.80c; copper, June 9, 13.75c; tin, June 9, \$32; cotton, June 10, 22.85.

Woolen Price Advances.—The third advance in woreds by American Woolen Co. ranges from 2½ to 17¼c a yard, reflecting the rising market in raw wool. "Boston News Bureau" June 14, p. 1.

Advance in Sugar Prices.—Price quoted for hard grades advanced 20 points to 6c. by Arbuckle Bros., American Sugar Refining Co., Warner Sugar Refining Co., Pennsylvania Sugar Co. and Edgar Sugar Co. Other advances were: National Sugar Refining, 10 points to 5.90; Franklin Sugar Co., 10 points to 5.90; and Federal Sugar Refining Co., 10 points to 5.80. "Boston Financial News" June 8, p. 6.

Lead Price Advances.—American Smelting & Refining Co. advances 10 points to 5.75c a pound. "Boston Financial News" June 7, p. 2.

Puddlers' Wages Advanced.—Current puddling rate of 7.63 a ton based on a 1.60-cent card to be \$8 13 a ton at same card rate beginning July 1. "Boston News Bureau" June 14, p. 5.

New Orleans Electricians and Plumbers Accept 10% Wage Reduction to 90 Cents an Hour.—"Phila. News Bureau" June 14, p. 3.

Developments in Textile Strike.—(a) Rhode Island strike in 21st week remains unbroken. Lonsdale mill operatives vote to continue fight for 48-hour week and no wage reduction. (b) Berkeley Mills reported opened June 15. (c) B. P. & H. Knight Mills, Montic, Arctic and Valley Queen reported opened. (d) Temporary injunction forbidding picketing (granted in Providence) incites strikers to violence. (e) Attempt made to dynamite Flat River Reservoir at Coventry; national guard troops rushed there for protection. The most important change in Rhode Island last week (20th week) was order issued by Justice Tanner of Superior Court forbidding ejection of strikers from company houses. (f) Massachusetts strikers riot in Lawrence, stoning police at Pacific Print Works. Arrests made. (g) All members of A. F. of L. in Lawrence will be asked to contribute weekly to strike fund. (h) Manchester (N. H.) situation remains unchanged this week.

Last week the most important development was the granting of an injunction forbidding picketing at Amoskeag Mills, which opened June 7. Pacific Mills at Dover (N. H.) and Nashua No. 1 also open, but few operatives report. Fear of personal violence rather than dissatisfaction with wage is main factor in keeping operatives from working.

Strike of Garment Workers in Bridgeport, Conn., Adjusted by Govt. Mediators.—400 workers return; \$1 increase, 45-hour week base. Demand was for \$3 increase and 44-hour week. "Boston Fin. News" June 12, p. 5.

**Legal Matters, Legislation, Taxation, &c.**

Tile, Grate and Mantle Association ("Tile Trust") Agrees to Obey Laws.—"Times" June 8, p. 5.

U. S. Supreme Court Decides Kansas Industrial Court Has Authority to Order Wage Increases.—"Times" June 11, p. 5.

Muscle Shoals Offer by Henry Ford Passed Up to House.—"Eve. Post" June 9, p. 3.

Italy Wins \$107,700 from National Brass & Copper Tube Co. in Suit Over Munitions.—"Times" June 13, p. 9.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" June 10.—(1) United States Supreme Court decision on labor union responsibility in strikes (editorial), p. 2524; (2) Canadian tariff to be only slightly altered (editorial), p. 2526.

(3) American capital acquires interest in Austrian corporation to undertake manufacture of tobacco machinery, p. 2531; (4) Offerings of foreign bonds (a) \$25,000,000 U. S. of Brazil (Central Ry.), p. 2531; (b) \$7,500,000 City of Greater Prague (Czechoslovakia), p. 2531; (c) \$6,000,000 City of Montevideo (Uruguay), p. 2531.

(5) Offering of \$500,000 Virginia-Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank 5% Bonds, p. 2532; (6) Organization of New Orleans Joint Stock Land Bank, p. 2532.

(7) Repayments to War Finance Corporation (Belgian grain credit repayment), p. 2532; (8) Advances approved by War Finance Corporation, p. 2532; (9) Dwight Davis reappointed Director of War Finance Corporation, p. 2532.

(10) Offering of U. S. Treasury Notes in exchange for 4½% Victory Notes, p. 2536; (11) Offering of U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, p. 2537; (12) Subscriptions to U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness offered on May 25, p. 2537.

(13) United States Supreme Court Decision on Unconstitutionality of Child Labor Law, p. 2544; (14) National organization formed to abolish child labor, p. 2544.

Agar Packing & Provision Co., Chicago.—Bonds Offered.—S. W. Straus & Co. are offering at par and int., \$1,250,000 1st Mtge. Serial 6½%. A circular shows:

Dated June 1 1922; due serially June 1 1923 to 1937. 4% Federal income tax paid. Interest payable at offices of S. W. Straus & Co. Callable within 5 years or less at 105 and interest if called during the five succeeding years at 104 and interest; thereafter at 103 and interest. Denom. \$1,000 \$500 and \$100.

Security.—A direct closed first mortgage on the land, buildings, machinery and equipment. A provision for monthly payments out of the earnings is also made to meet the interest and principal payments on the days due.

Company.—An amalgamation of the Agar Packing Co., Inc., and the Agar Provision Co., founded in 1865. Company has shown a steady

growth for more than 50 years. Company kills, chills and processes everything in the meat line, and also does commission slaughtering.

Purpose.—To retire current debt and to provide additional working capital.

Earnings.—Average net annual earnings for the last 5 years, after deducting operating expenses, Federal taxes, &c., have been \$193,372, or more than 2½ times the greatest annual interest charge on this bond issue.—V. 114, p. 2472.

Adirondack Power & Light Corp.—Rates—Earnings.—The New York P. S. Commission recently handed down a decision reducing the rates charged by the company in Oneida by 20%, effective July 1. The new rate will be \$2 20 per \$1,000 cu. ft., with a graduated scale for users of 5,000 cu. ft.

Earnings for Calendar Years—	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross earnings	\$4,779,479	\$4,714,526	\$2,152,338
Operating expenses and taxes	\$3,453,159	3,376,660	1,322,405
Gross income	\$1,326,320	\$1,337,866	\$829,933
Interest and other deductions	926,756	736,401	347,800
Dividends	292,836	189,007	344,000
Ded. by order P. S. C. Jr. to Pref. div.		125,000	

Balance, surplus—\$106,728 \$287,457 \$138,132  
A after deducting other income of \$37,746.—V. 113, p. 845.

Allen Motor Car Co., Fostoria, Ohio.—Sale.—The Company's property located at Columbus and Bucyrus, Ohio; known as the Columbus plant and the Bucyrus plant, will be sold at public auction June 27 to June 30, incl., by order of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—V. 114, p. 1183.

Aluminum Co. of America.—Commission Upheld.—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, has sustained an order by the Federal Trade Commission which required the Company to divest itself of stockholdings in the Aluminum Rolling Mill Co. The Commission held that the Company by purchasing the Cleveland Metals Products Co. through the Aluminum Rolling Mill Co. had restrained trade in violation of the Clayton Act and ordered it to sever its relations with the Aluminum Rolling Mills Co.—V. 113, p. 1576.

American Beet Sugar Co.—Obituary.—Vice-President Henry Thomas Oxnard died at New York on June 8.—V. 114, p. 2112, 1066.

American Gas & Electric Co.—2% Stock Dividend.—A 2% stock dividend has been declared on the Common stock in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2¼%, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 19. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Pref. stock will be paid on Aug. 1 to holders of record July 12. Extras of 2% each were paid in Common stock in Jan., April and July 1920, in Jan. and July 1921 and in Jan. 1922; no extra was paid in Oct. 1920, in April and Oct. 1921 or in April 1922.—V. 114, p. 2362.

American Lime & Stone Co.—Bonds Sold.—Parsley Bros. & Co., West & Co., and Graham, Parsons & Co. announce that the Syndicate which they formed in connection with the offering of \$1,100,000 1st Mtge. 20-Year 7% S. F. Gold bonds has disposed of the entire amount of bonds.—See offering in V. 114, p. 2581.

American Locomotive Co.—Recent Orders.—Orders have been received by the company for 14 locomotives, viz.: (a) E. Atkins & Co., for Cuba, 2 Mogul type; (b) Norton, Griffith & Co., for Brazil, 3 switching; (c) Osceola Cypress Co., 1 Mogul; (d) Brownell Improvement Co., 2 switching; (e) Hammermill Paper Co., 1 switching; (f) Mansfield Sheet & Tin Plate Co., 1 switching; (g) South San Francisco Belt Line, 1 switching; (h) Central of Georgia Ry., 2 mountain type; (i) Central of Brazil, 1 switching. See also V. 114, p. 1769, 1893.

American Refrigerator Transit Co.—Equip. Trusts Sold.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased \$4,662,000 6% Serial Equip. Trust Certificates, maturing in equal annual installments from July 1 1924 to July 1 1937, both inclusive, which they have placed privately. The principal and dividends will be unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement thereon by American Refrigerator Transit Co.

All of the Capital stock of the company is owned by the Missouri Pacific RR. and the Wabash Ry. It is, and has been for the last 41 years, engaged in the business of furnishing refrigerator cars to railroad companies for the transportation of all perishable freight.

The certificates are to be issued by Commercial Trust Co., Phila., as trustee. Title to new equipment costing not less than \$5,000,000 (consisting of not less than 2,000 40-ton capacity steel underframe refrigerator cars which were purchased about 60 days ago at an advantageous price and could not to-day be acquired for less than \$200 additional per car) will be rested in the trustee.

The company's net revenue for 1921, after payment of property taxes, available for fixed charges and depreciation, amounted to \$495,000. It is estimated that net revenue after payment of property taxes for 1922, without attributing any earning value to the new cars, deliveries of which are to begin in August, available for fixed charges and depreciation will be approximately \$525,000.

American Smelting & Refining Co.—Present Management to Keep Control.—C. A. de Saullés, member of executive committee, has addressed a letter to shareholders, which reads in part as follows:

The present management will remain in control of the company, but we want the support of as many stockholders as is possible in order to bury our opponents so they will be unable to come back next year and cause confusion in the minds of the stockholders and the general public, which interferes with our efficiency. With the support of the stockholders the company has a very bright future.—V. 114, p. 2362, 2244.

American Sumatra Tobacco Co.—To Sell 41,400 Shares Consolidated Cigar Corp. Stock.—The stockholders will vote June 22 on the following:

(1) That Consolidated Cigar Corp. shall issue and sell 41,400 of the authorized and unissued Common stock at \$25 a share to raise additional working capital; (2) that right to subscribe shall be offered to the holders of Consolidated Cigar Corp. Common stock at \$25 a share, in ratio of 2 shares of stock for each 5 shares of Common stock held; (3) that any shares not subscribed and paid for by stockholders shall be sold at \$25 a share to such persons or group desiring to subscribe; (4) that the 5,100 shares of the remaining Common unissued after the sale of the above 41,400 shares shall be sold among employees of the Consolidated company at a price determined by the board, but not less than \$25 a share, which may be paid for in installments.

Further Data from Circular Sent to Stockholders.

The board of American Sumatra Tobacco further determined, however, and resolved to submit such determination also for the approval of the stockholders, that it is advisable in the best interests of the company that it shall not exercise the right and privilege which will be granted to it as a stockholder of Consolidated Cigar Co. to subscribe for its pro rata of said 41,400 shares and that said right and privilege shall be sold by and through a special committee appointed by the board for that purpose, with power and authority in said committee, to sell the same, in whole or in part.—V. 114, p. 951, 857.

American Super. Power Corp.—To Transmit Power.—A Washington dispatch June 5 states that under an application filed with the Federal Power Commission, a corporation of the above named, proposes to build a hydro-electric power transmission line from Lewiston, Niagara county, to Yonkers, across N. Y. State, at an estimated cost of \$27,457,000. A Yonkers connection is to be made with local lines supplying New York City.

The power corporation, according to the dispatches, promises to supply not only the base load in Niagara power for the electric companies which distribute in New York City but to supply communities in the southern, central and southeastern parts of New York State, where power is not available.



**American Synthetic Dye Co.—Receivership.**—Vice-Chancellor Backus in Newark June 13 appointed Edward Maxson, Summit, N. J., receiver. Company, it is stated, formerly owned a \$10,000,000 plant on the meadows, but transferred its property to the Butterworth-Judson Corp. on Dec. 31 1916, for a small consideration. The latter corporation went into the hands of a Federal receiver in April last (see V. 114, p. 1894.)

**American Tobacco Co.—Would Examine Books.**—Federal Judge Knox has signed alternative writs of mandamus requiring the company and P. Lorillard Co. to permit agents of the Federal Trade Commission to examine their books and documents and make copies of such parts as they may desire. Both companies, it is stated, will appear in court June 23 when they will contest the demands of the Commission. —V. 114, p. 1173, 1183.

**Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.—Acquisition.**—See International Cotton Mills below.—V. 114, p. 2472.

**Anaconda Copper Mining Co.—Contract.**—See Glidden Co. below.—V. 114, p. 2016, 2008.

**Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.—Final Dividend.**—The directors have resolved to pay on July 15, to the shareholders for the year ending Dec. 31 1921, a final dividend of 2 shillings per share, free of income tax in the United Kingdom. This, with the interim dividend of 1 shilling per share, paid on Jan. 16 last, will make a total dividend of 15% for the year ending Dec. 13 1921. The same will be paid on and after July 15 next by the National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Bishopsgate, London, or at any of its branches, or by the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y. City, at the equivalent in U. S. currency of \$4 50 per pound sterling (equal to 45 cents per share) to all holders of share warrants to bearer issued in exchange for coupon No. 23, attached to such share warrants.—V. 114, p. 1655.

**Appalachian Power Co.—Annual Report.**

Calendar Years	1921.	1920.
Operating revenue	\$2,487,607	\$2,265,611
Operating expenses	1,381,896	1,206,227
Operating income	\$1,105,710	\$999,384
Other income (interest)	20,342	5,418
Total income	\$1,126,052	\$1,004,802
Interest	\$675,556	\$656,332
Amortization of discount and expense	61,780	55,102
Depreciation reserved	250,000	168,000
Net income	\$138,736	\$125,367
Commissions, &c., 1st Preferred stock	33,867	32,054
1st Preferred stock dividends	—	15,205
Balance, surplus	\$104,869	\$78,108
Previous surplus	154,898	76,790
Total P. & L. surplus	\$259,768	\$154,899

—V. 113, p. 1363.

**Appleton Co., Lowell, Mass.—New President, &c.**—Charles F. Choate Jr. has been elected President and a director to succeed the late F. E. Dunbar. The Merchants' National Bank of Boston has been designated as Transfer Agent.—V. 107, p. 2291.

**Asbestos Corp. of Canada, Ltd.—Earnings.**

Calendar Years	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Net earnings	\$893,059	\$1,514,601	\$1,348,626	\$1,056,323
Depletion of minerals	199,800	315,660	190,555	104,396
Net profits	\$693,259	\$1,198,941	\$1,158,072	\$951,927
Bond interest	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Surplus over charges	\$543,259	\$1,048,941	\$1,008,072	\$801,927

A lengthy article entitled "Asbestos Mining and Milling in Quebec," by Walter A. Ru Keyser, published in the "Engineering & Mining Journal-Press" (Part 1) Apr. 15, pages 617 to 625, and (Part 2) Apr. 22, pages 670 to 677, shows more efficient methods being introduced; no standardization of milled product; detailed costs of the various operations. There are also maps, sketches and numerous illustrations.—V. 111, p. 2523.

**Associated Gas & Electric Co.—Dividend of 88 Cents Declared on Pref. Stock—Earnings for Calendar Years.**—A dividend of 88 cents per share has been declared on the 6% Cumul Pref. stock, par \$100, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. Dividends at the rate of 6% per annum were paid on the Preferred stock from April 1910 to July 1917; none since.

**Earnings (Including Sub. Cos.)—12 Months ended Dec. 31.**

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Operating revenue	\$1,528,406	\$1,314,573	\$213,833
Net after taxes	394,375	308,640	85,735
Total income	425,974	340,622	85,352
Balance available for company	344,068	271,950	72,088
Net income after interest, &c.	195,724	121,353	74,371

Pres. John I. Mango, in his remarks to stockholders, states: "Improved financing ability of company resulting from these changes" (speaking of adjustment of capitalization) "made possible the acquisition by New York State Gas & Elec. Corp. in March 1922, of additional properties in its territory which had net earnings after interest on bonds secured thereby during the 12 months preceding their acquisition amounting to \$63,018. Including these earnings after taking account of increased interest charges incurred, balance available for dividends is equal to about 3 times the amount required therefor."—V. 110, p. 2490.

**Atlantic Fruit Co.—New Director.**—Henry B. Mendenhall has been elected a director, succeeding J. K. L. Rose.—V. 114, p. 2582, 2577.

**Atlantic Refining Co.—Bond Sold.**—Equitable Trust Co., Cassatt & Co. and Blair & Co., Inc., have sold at 100 and int., \$15,000,000 15-Year 5% Gold Debentures, non-callable (see advertising pages).

Dated July 1 1922. Due July 1 1937. Interest payable J. & J. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 (c<sup>s</sup>). Free of the Pennsylvania personal property tax not to exceed 4 mills. Equitable Trust Co., New York, trustee.

Summary of Letter of President J. W. Van Dyke, June 9 1922. Purpose.—Proceeds will be applied to redemption of the 6 1/2% Gold debentures, callable as of Sept. 1 1922, at 103 1/4 and accrued interest. Net Earnings Available for Interest (See 1921 Report in V. 114, p. 1762).

Net before Fed. taxes	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Net before Fed. taxes	12,931,000	19,610,000	13,823,000	12,851,600	def2,884,000
Net after Fed. taxes	9,006,000	7,410,000	11,026,000	10,513,700	def2,884,000

Business.—Organized in 1870 and formerly a constituent part of the Standard Oil Co. Owns modern refineries at Philadelphia, Franklin and Pittsburgh, Pa., and Brunswick, Ga.; an extensive system of sales stations, warehouses, storage plants and distributing equipment throughout Pennsylvania and Delaware; gasoline and motor oil stations in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts; and 77,000 tons deadweight of tank steamers, marine equipment, &c.

Equity.—Debentures followed by \$20,000,000 Cumul. 7% Pref. stock and \$8,000,000 Common stock.—V. 114, p. 2583, 1762.

**Atlas Powder Co.—Int. in International Carbon Corp.**—See International Carbon Corp. below.—V. 114, p. 1656, 1067.

**Atlas Truck Corp.—Controlling Interest Acquired by Industrial Motors Corp.**—Pres. John J. Watson Jr., in a letter to the stockholders, May 31, says: Since organization company has been devoting its efforts to the develop-

ment of light trucks. A new corporation, Industrial Motors Corp. (see below) is being organized in Delaware to acquire a controlling interest in various truck corporations and manufacturers of parts of trucks and accessories for trucks.

At the present time, it is proposed that this new corporation will acquire, in addition to the control of this corporation, the controlling interest in the stock of the Selden Truck Corp. of Rochester, N. Y. The Selden Truck Corp. has long been a successful manufacturer of the well-known Selden trucks, manufacturing generally heavy duty trucks—not, however, manufacturing a delivery truck such as the Atlas company manufactures.

All directors, owning or representing at least 2-3 of the outstanding stock of the Atlas corporation, have individually approved the proposed plan and have agreed to deposit their stock. (Compare Industrial Motors Corp. below.)—V. 110, p. 2195, 1645.

**Autosales Corporation.—Earnings.**—Gross earnings for the 3 months ending Mar. 31 were \$422,720; net profit, before provision for Federal taxes, \$219.—V. 114, p. 413.

**Barney & Smith Car Co., Cincinnati.—Payment of 16% Ordered.**—The Cincinnati "Enquirer" June 13 says:

In compliance with a recent court order, bondholders of the company will receive a distribution amounting to \$162 18 on each \$1,000 bond. This distribution will be paid out of a fund in possession of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, representing values realized in the sale of part of the company's plant at Dayton.

The fund amounts to about \$360,000 and has been on deposit in the Guaranty Trust Co. for some time. Bondholders are instructed to present their bonds with all unpaid coupons attached to receive the distribution. The bonds may be presented at the offices of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York or at Citizens' National Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati (acting agent).

A majority of the bonds had already been deposited with the bondholders' protective committee, formed some months ago by Cincinnati interests in the company. It is said the committee will hold the money distributed on the deposited bonds until such time as the disposition of the entire property is determined. Non-depositing bondholders are to present their bonds at the above banks and the amount of the distribution will be stamped across the face of the bonds. This distribution will in no way affect their equity in the remaining assets of the company. The plan of the company is to be put up at auction later this month under a Court sale, but it is said the appraisal of the property is so high that there is not much likelihood of an acceptable bid being received.—V. 113, p. 1986.

**Beaver Board Companies.—Readjustment.**—D. D. Davis, Sec. Reorganization Committee, announces that the plan and agreement for readjustment of debt and capitalization dated Jan. 16, has been duly declared operative, and that delivery of securities and payments to be made pursuant thereto will be made on or about July 1 1922, upon surrender of deposit certificates to the depository, by which the same were respectively issued. The time for deposit as finally extended, expired June 15.—See also V. 114, p. 2583.

**Beech-Nut Packing Co.—Dividend of 4 Cents.**—A monthly dividend of 4 cents per share was payable on the Common stock, par \$20, June 10 to holders of record June 1. It is understood that a similar dividend will be paid in July, but that thereafter distributions will be made on a quarterly basis. See also V. 114, p. 2473.

**Burns Bros. (Coal), N. Y. City.—New Vice-President.**—Thomas F. Farrell, formerly President of Wm. Farrell & Son, Inc. (now merged with Burns Bros.) has been elected a Vice-President. The directors June 6 stated that no extension of the activities of Burns Bros. in other cities is contemplated at present.—V. 114, p. 2473, 2363.

**Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., Ltd.—Earnings.**

Calendar Years	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Net sales	\$14,593,606	\$26,675,513	\$22,162,978	\$18,785,640
Expenses and interest	15,354,120	25,388,347	20,411,472	17,180,789
Preferred dividends	210,000	210,000	209,995	209,989
Inventory provision	964,981	—	—	—
Balance, surplus	def. \$1,935,495	\$1,077,166	\$1,541,512	\$1,394,862

—V. 112, p. 1870.

**Canadian Converters Co., Ltd.—Earnings.**

April 30 Years	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919-20.	1918-19.
Net profits (sub. cos.)	\$178,425	\$314,853	\$320,657	\$254,575
Interest on investments	23,514	12,604	9,166	2,750
Total income	\$201,939	\$327,457	\$329,823	\$257,325
Bond interest	23,940	23,940	23,940	23,940
Depreciation reserve	a32,000	a57,000	a32,000	27,000
War tax reserve	91,009	91,009	69,340	(5%)a50,006
Dividends paid	(1 1/4%)30,336	(1 3/4%)30,336	26,003	21,669
Balance, surplus	\$24,654	\$50,172	\$126,653	\$89,710

a Includes reserve for bad debts and doubtful accounts.—V. 112, p. 2416.

**Canadian General Electric Co.—Smaller Dividend.**—The dividend of 1 1/2%, declared last week on the Common stock (see V. 114, p. 2583), is payable July 2 to holders of record June 15. This compares with dividends at the rate of 8% per annum paid on the Common stock since 1916. In 1920 a cash bonus of 2% was paid, while in July 1921 a 20% stock dividend was paid in Common stock.—V. 114, p. 2583.

**Central Steel Co., Massillon, Ohio.—Report.**—In the fall of 1921 the Massillon Rolling Mill Co. and National Pressed Steel Co. were merged into The Central Steel Co. Combined sales for the year were \$11,203,859, or 32.9% of the sales for 1920. For the first three months operations showed a loss of \$397,943, but finished up the year with an operating loss of only \$88,108.

**Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1921.**

Assets	Liabilities
Real estate	Preferred stock 8% .....
Plant and equipment	Common stock .....
Cash	1st Mfg. 8% .....
Notes, trade accept., & accts. rec., less res.	Accounts payable .....
Marketable sec's (mkt. value)	Notes & trade accts. pay.
Inventories	Accrued accounts .....
Other investments	Deprec. & amort. res.
Deferred charges	Res. for red. of purch. contracts to market.
Total (each side)	Other reserves .....
\$35,905,349	Earned surplus .....
	Capital surplus .....
	Total .....

\$163,922 7-12 shares (no par) at stated value of \$5 per share.—V. 114, p. 1769.

**Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.—Production (in Pounds).**—1922—May—1921 Increase | 1922—5 Mos.—1921 Increase  
6,234,000 4,444,000 | 1,790,000 25,360,000 | 22,228,000 3,132,000  
—V. 114, p. 2120, 2018.

**Chandler Motor Car Co.—Regular Dividend—Earnings.**—The regular quarterly dividend of \$10 has been declared on the stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. President Chandler stated that during the 5 months ending May 31 the company showed earnings sufficient to indicate that the full year's dividend requirements of \$6 per share would be earned in the first six months ending June 30 1922. The company, it is reported, is without indebtedness except current trade accounts.—V. 114, p. 1067.

**Childs Real Estate Co., N. Y.—Bonds Called.**—Forty Series "A" and 19 bonds of Series "B" have been called for payment Sept. 1 at 110 and int. at the Empire Trust Co., New York.—V. 113, p. 187.

**Chippewa Power Co.—Bonds Offered.**—Paine, Webber & Co., New York, are offering at 98 1/2 and int., yielding

about 6.12%, \$1,800,000 1st Mtge. 6% Sinking Fund Gold bonds, series "A." (See advertising pages.)

Dated June 1 1922. Due June 1 1947. Interest payable J. & D. in New York, Chicago and Boston without deduction of the normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 (c\*). Red. all or part on 30 days' notice on any interest date on and after June 1 1932 at 107 1/2, less 1/2 of 1% each calendar year to maturity. National Shawmut Bank, Boston, trustee. Tax refund in Pa., Mass. and Conn.

Company.—Incorp. in Wisconsin in Jan. 1920. Owns lands, flowage rights, a concrete dam and a water power site on the Chippewa River, 111 miles north of the Wisconsin Dam of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co. Company is possessor of a charter granted on May 6 1902 by Wisconsin permitting the construction and giving the perpetual right to maintain a dam across the Chippewa River.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire present outstanding 7% gold notes and all other obligations and to provide part of the funds necessary to construct a hydro-electric development. Contracts have been entered into whereby the company will complete the construction of a hydro-electric generating plant upon its dam site and construct a 110,000-volt transmission line about 11 miles in length to connect with the generating station of the Wisconsin plant of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co.

Capitalization.—\$1,800,000 1st Mtge. bonds, \$1,200,000 7% Pref. stock and 5,000 shares (no par value) Common stock.

Lease.—Company has leased its property to the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co. for a period of 30 years. By the terms of this lease, the latter company agrees to pay an annual rental, payable in equal monthly installments as follows: \$245,000 for first 7 years; \$255,000 for next 10 years, and \$265,000 for last 13 years.

Sinking Fund.—Sinking fund provides that company will deposit with trustee on March 1 each year, a sum in cash equal in percentage to the aggregate principal amount of all bonds in Series "A," certified and delivered prior to the date of deposit in accordance with the following: 1% each year 1927-1932; 1 1/2% each year, 1933-1939; 2% each year, 1940-1947 incl.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds Listed.—

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list \$6,000,000 5 1/4% Prior Lien & Ref. Mtge. 40-Year S. F. Gold bonds, series "B," due 1961, "when issued." See offering in V. 114, p. 2473.

City Ice & Fuel Co.—To Increase Capital Stock.—

The stockholders will vote July 5 on increasing the authorized capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$25,000,000 par \$100. Negotiations were closed June 5 for the purchase by the company of the Federal Ice Refrigerating Co., Chicago, for a consideration of \$3,150,000.—See also V. 114, p. 2363.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.—Suit Filed.—

See Phillips Jones Corp. below.—V. 111, p. 1373.

Columbia Motors Co., Detroit.—Earnings—Production.

Net loss for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 1921 is reported at \$132,095. Production, as stated, will be increased from 30 cars a day (present schedule) to 75 cars a day, Aug. 1. The company has contracts for 23,425 cars, of which 5,000 are for immediate delivery.—V. 111, p. 76.

Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago.—1922 Year Book.

The company has issued its year book for 1922, which contains some very interesting data, including many charts and photographs. The income account and balance sheet items are handled in great detail and simplification, this being an effort "to talk, particularly to the small investor, in the language he understands." The report was already cited in V. 114, p. 945.—V. 114, p. 2534, 2474.

Connecticut Mills Co.—Plan.—

The refinancing of the Company is in process by the protective committee of the Common and Preferred stockholders, which seek to have enough of the stock turned in, with the rights, to authorize the committee to issue from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 in debenture notes, with which to recapitalize the concern.

With the resumption of contracts with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., it is expected that the present indebtedness of \$2,000,000, which has reduced from a debt which is said at one time to have reached \$7,000,000, will be cleared up. The Company's plants are now running about 40% of normal capacity. (Boston "Transcript")—V. 114, p. 1770.

Consolidated Cigar Corp.—Rights, &c.—

The stockholders will vote June 23 on authorizing the sale of 41,400 shares of the authorized unissued Common capital stock at \$25 a share. See American Sumatra Tobacco Co. above.—V. 114, p. 2584, 2364.

Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.—To Acquire New York Mutual Gas Light Co.—

See New York Mutual Gas Light Co. below.—V. 114, p. 2584, 2246.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Refunding—Debenture Bonds Offered.—

The shareholders are offered the right to subscribe at par pro rata to the amount of shares held for new 20-year 7% Convertible gold debenture bonds. This works out at \$100 of bonds for every 16 shares of stock of the company of the aggregate of \$400. Bonds are red. after July 1 1925 at 110, and any time after July 1 1927 are converted into stock par for par. Practically one-half the \$6,000,000 issue will go to the holders of the existing bond issue of \$3,000,000 who have agreed to exchange the old for the new. In addition to refunding the existing issue of bonds the proceeds of the new issue will provide for capital obligations of about 1,500 tons per day. The balance of \$1,500,000 of the authorized issue of \$7,500,000 will remain in the treasury to be used for further expansions when these are deemed expedient.—V. 114, p. 2474.

Consolidated Textile Corp.—Capital Increase, &c.—

The stockholders June 12 authorized an increase in the Capital stock from 1,000,000 shares of no par value to 2,000,000 shares of no par value. Stockholders of record June 14 are given the right to subscribe at \$12.50 a share for new stock on the basis of one new share for each two shares now held. Rights expire June 29. The new financing will provide additional working capital. For further details see V. 114, p. 2474.

Copper Export Association, Inc.—To Retire Notes.—

Reports state that the Association will retire on Aug. 1 \$3,000,000 8% Secured Gold notes, series "B," due Feb. 15 1923. This is the balance of this series, the Association having retired Feb. 15 1922, \$7,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 notes due Feb. 15 next. Reports also state that a certain amount of the \$12,000,000 notes maturing Feb. 15 1924 will also be called for redemption. At the present time there are outstanding \$27,000,000 notes of the original issue of \$40,000,000.—V. 114, p. 310.

Copper Range Co.—Annual Report.—

Table with 4 columns: Calendar Years (1921, 1920, 1919, 1918), Copper produced (lbs.), Proceeds, Interest, &c., received.

Gross income \$4,457,305 \$4,232,764 \$6,354,679 \$9,481,564

Net after local taxes \$471,873 \$103,507 \$1,563,730 \$4,182,734

Surplus earnings of Copper Range R.R. Co.—Cr. 126,801 Cr. 91,540 Cr. 108,781 Cr. 108,781

Deduct Champion net—199,886 699,857 1,395,900

Dividends—591,625 986,015 2,366,394

Balance, sur. or def. sur. \$235,185 def. \$509,464 def. \$13,361 sur. \$529,221

—V. 114, p. 310.

Cosden & Co. (of Dela.), Balt.—Earnings—Listing.—

Net profits for May, it is reported, were slightly in excess of \$2,000,000 after allowing for all deductions for taxes, interest and Prof. dividends, but before depletion and depreciation. This is at an annual rate of better than \$25 a share on the no par stock.

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 32,521 shares (par \$100) 3% Conv. Preferred stock with authority to add 37,459 shares (par \$100) on official notice of issuance in exchange for 749,168 shares of the present outstanding Pref. stock (par \$5) on the basis of one share, par \$100, for each 20 shares of \$5 par, making the total applied for 69,980 shares (par \$100).

On May 29 1922 the stockholders authorized a sinking fund provision for the Pref. stock, which requires the company to retire each year, accounting from June 1 1922 either (a) \$140,000 of Pref. stock, or (b) a par amount of Pref. stock equal to 2% of the aggregate par amount of Pref. stock now or hereafter authorized (whichever is greater), either through purchases or call at 120 and divs.—V. 114, p. 2474, 2246.

Crew Levick Co.—Tenders.—

The Commercial Trust Co., trustee, City Hall Square, Philadelphia, Pa., will until June 28 receive bids for the sale to it of First Mtge. 6% sinking fund gold bonds, dated Aug. 1 1916, to an amount sufficient to absorb \$122,400, and at a price not exceeding 107 and interest.—V. 113, p. 422.

Cuba Cane Sugar Corp.—July 1 Interest on Loans.—

Treasurer H. F. Kroyer states that the funds required for the payment of the July 1 coupons of the 10-Year 7% and 8% Conv. Debenture bonds has been deposited in special account with the Guaranty Trust Co. at whose office the coupons are payable. It is unofficially reported that the corporation's two loans of \$10,000,000 each have been reduced by liquidation of collateral to a total of about \$17,500,000. The acceptance credit of about \$7,000,000, secured by sugar, if self-liquidating.—V. 114, p. 1895.

Carco Corporation.—New Control, &c.—

See International Carbon Corp. below and compare V. 112, p. 2647; V. 113, p. 187, 2409.

Dayton (O.) Power & Lt. Co.—2% Common Dividend.—

A dividend of 2% has been declared on the outstanding \$3,053,000 Common stock, par \$100, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. In Feb. 1920, Dec. 1920 and Dec. 1921 the company paid annual dividends of 4% each.—V. 114, p. 1770.

Dome Mines Co., Ltd.—Div. Rate Increased—Earnings.—

President J. S. Bache on June 13 announced that commencing with the quarterly payment, due July 20, the dividend rate would be increased from \$1 to \$2 per annum. Dividends at the rate of \$1 per annum have been paid since Jan. 1920.

Net earnings in May were \$166,326, with average production 1,100 tons a day. R. W. Pomeroy of Buffalo, has been elected a director to succeed the late Colgate Hoyt, of New York. [The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the Capital stock, payable July 20 to holders of record June 30.]—V. 114, p. 2121.

Downey Shipbuilding Corp.—Foreclose.—

Action to foreclose a first mortgage for \$1,500,000 against the Company now in receivership, is being instituted in the U. S. District Court in Brooklyn, by the Chase National Bank, Attorney for the Shipping Board, which holds the second mortgage for \$1,950,000, will take steps to protect its interests.—V. 113, p. 1776.

Dubilier Condenser & Radio Corp.—Orders—Directors.

An official statement says that "orders on hand for condensers were in excess of 1,000,000. During the past 2 weeks orders have been received for over 100,000 of the company's new products "Ducon," Mr. Dubilier's latest invention, which makes radio receiving possible without the use of an aerial. The company is planning to manufacture 1,000,000 "Ducon" at once.

The following directors have been elected: William Dubilier, President; Claude Marshall, Treasurer; U. K. Pritchitt, of Pritchitt & Co.; Archie M. Reid, of the Dominion Steel Corp.; and Herman J. Cook, Vice-President of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York. The Central Union Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent and the National Park Bank registrar for the Capital stock.—V. 114, p. 1895.

Durant Motors, Inc.—To Increase Capital Stock.—

The stockholders will vote June 27 on authorizing an increase in the capital stock from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 shares, no par value.

Balance Sheet April 30 1922.— Assets: Fixed invest'ns, Participating contracts, Inv. in & adv. to allied cos., Capital stock, Current account, Listed securities, Cash, Notes receivable (secured), Loans secured, Accr. & pay. to capital stock, Subscr. to capital stock, Accrued acc'ts receivable, Material and supplies, Prepaid expenses. Liabilities: Capital stock, Unaudited vouchers pay., Federal income tax, Insurance, Advertising, Capital stock tax, Surplus—Bal. first year, Current year's income, contracts.

—V. 114, p. 2584.

East Ohio Gas Co.—Franchise Approved.—

Mayor George L. Oles on May 24 approved an ordinance passed by the City Council May 15, authorizing the company to put into effect for the remainder of its franchise period, a sliding scale of gas rates from 39 to 85 cents per 1,000 cu. ft., instead of the present flat rate of 38 cents. The rates are subject to a discount of 3 cents per 1,000 cu. ft.—V. 114, p. 952.

East Penn Electric Co.—To Be Organized, &c.—

See Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Co. under "Railroads" above.

Edmunds & Jones Corp.—Common Dividends Resumed.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 50c. per share on the Common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the Pref. stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 20. This is the first dividend on the Common stock since Jan. 1 1921, when 50c. per share was paid.—V. 114, p. 743.

Elgin National Watch Co.—Earnings.—

Results for Years Ending April 30. Table with 4 columns: Years (1921-22, 1920-21, 1921-22, 1920-21), Earnings fr. oper., a ft. charges, Earnings fr. inv., Tax reserve, Dividends, Bal. for res. sur.

—V. 113, p. 2620.

Endicott-Johnson Corp.—Conditions—Outlook.—

Vice-President H. Wendell Endicott, regarding present conditions and the business outlook, says in substance: "We are making material gains in orders over a year ago. There is still a large proportion for quick delivery. There is a very much better feeling throughout the South as well as in the West and Northwest. The large gains reported in the shoe departments of the big Western mail order prices in the last month or two are being reflected in the stiffening of prices throughout the leather market. This is creating, for the first time in many months, the feeling that shoes, at least in some grades, may cost more. We are looking forward to a good, wholesome fall business and see no reason why our plants should not continue to run full. [The average production, it is stated, is about 118,000 pairs of shoes a day.]—V. 114, p. 1068.

Fairbanks Co. of N. Y.—New Directors, &c.—

Harold H. Brown and George M. Naylor have been elected directors, succeeding Charles Connor and the late Joseph A. Wells. At the organization meeting of the board no successor was chosen to succeed Harry T. Peters, who resigned as President on Jan. 1 last. Mr. Naylor was also elected 2d Vice-President to fill vacancy. Walter L. Banta has been elected Treasurer to succeed the late J. A. Wells and has also been chosen as Secretary to succeed Vice-Pres. Robert E. Post in that office.—V. 113, p. 540.

Fall River Gas Works Co.—Additional Stock.—

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has authorized the company to issue 3,756 additional shares of Capital stock (par \$100) at

\$170 a share, the proceeds to be used to pay off an equal amount of obligations incurred prior to Dec. 31 1921 for additions to plant.—V. 114, p. 2122.

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.—Contract.—New and increased distribution facilities for Paramount Pictures in Sweden, Norway and Denmark are provided for in a contract just signed. The contract becomes effective Aug. 21, and calls for the releasing of 80 Paramount pictures during the coming year. Exchanges will be opened in Stockholm, Copenhagen and Christiania at once and distribution will be begun under a plan in which Ingvald C. Ces, Scandinavian representative of the Corporation, will have an active part.—V. 114, p. 2364.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Can., Ltd.—Bonds Offered.—Otis & Co., New York, are offering at 99 and int., to yield about 7.10%, \$1,500,000 15-Year 1st Mtge. 7% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Dated June 15 1922, due June 15 1937. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 (e). Int. payable J. & D. in U. S. funds at Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, and Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. Callable all or part by lot, as follows: land, and Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. for next 5 years at 105 and int. and thereafter until maturity at 107 1/2% and int. Company will repay the U. S. normal Federal income tax up to 2% and the Penna. 4 mills tax. Cleveland Trust Co. and Rudolf A. Malm, Cleveland, trustees.

Company.—Canadian subsidiary of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Ohio, which owns all of the stock. Parent corporation turns over to the subsidiary all of its Canadian business and a large volume of export business to countries in which Canadian products are accorded a preferential tariff as against products of the United States. The net worth of the parent corporation exceeds \$4,000,000. The market value of its stock as of May 15 1922 was in excess of \$46,000,000, and its net earnings for the six months ended April 30 1922 in excess of \$2,750,000.

Fisher Body Ohio Co.—Accumulated Dividends.—A dividend of 10% (covering 4 back dividends of 2% each and the regular dividend for the current quarter) has been declared on the 8% Cumul. Pref. stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 21. The Fisher Body Corp. (the parent company) early in 1921 agreed to guarantee (a) full payment, not later than July 1 1922, of all accumulated dividends on the Pref. stock of the Ohio company up to and incl. dividend payable Jan. 1 1922, and (b) current quarterly dividends upon the same stock as they should accrue up to and incl. the dividend payable July 1 1922.—V. 113, p. 631.

Ford Motor Co., Detroit.—Special Dividend.—A special dividend of 3% has been declared in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 3%, both payable July 1 to employee investment certificate holders. In 1921 a total of 12% was paid, while in 1920 16% was distributed. The company, it is stated, is to erect a \$500,000 factory on a 10-acre farm on the outskirts of New Orleans.—V. 114, p. 2364.

Francisco Sugar Co., Camaguey, Cuba.—Bds. Called.—All of the outstanding 6% 1st Mtge. 30-year sinking fund bonds, dated July 1 1909, have been called for payment July 1 at par and int. at the Bankers Trust Co., trustee, 16 Wall St., N. Y. City.—V. 114, p. 2246, 2122.

Gaston, William-Wigmore, Inc.—Striken From List.—The securities have been suspended from trading on the N. Y. Stock Exchange. The suspension came as the result of the cessation of the maintenance of a transfer agency. The stock is subject to reinstatement on the list whenever a transfer office or agency is established.—V. 113, p. 2621.

General Gas & Electric Co.—Plan Approved.—The stockholders have approved the plan providing for the sale of all the assets of the company to a new company to be organized under the laws of Maine, to be known as the General Gas & Electric Corp. The new corporation is to assume all obligations of the old company, including payment at maturity of various outstanding issues of bonds. Compare plan, etc., in V. 114, p. 1292, 1412, 2475.

Glidden Co.—Contract to Sell Anaconda's Copper Roofing.—The company has just closed a contract with the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. through one of its subsidiaries, whereby it and its affiliated companies will have the selling rights on Anaconda's roofings throughout the United States. According to President Adrian D. Joyce of Glidden Co., this arrangement will add materially to the volume of business to be done by the Glidden Company.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Co. recently invented a copper shingle that can be supplied in many varied colors without the necessity of painting. Anaconda also has invented and patented a ductile zinc shingle made along the same general lines for use on less expensive building operations.

The Anaconda has, in making this contract, recognized the sales and distributing facilities of the Glidden Company, and, starting immediately, a big sales campaign is to be inaugurated by the Glidden Company in all of its branches, sales headquarters and retail stores. The Glidden Co. has arranged through the Anaconda Lead Products Co. for the exclusive manufacturing rights to Anaconda lead in oil. This also is a new product made by the electrolytic process and is experiencing a large demand.—V. 114, p. 2019.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc.—Annual Report.—Sales for Fiscal Year ending Feb. 28, 1921-22, 1920-21, 1919-20, 1918-19. Sales \$202,433,531 \$235,302,887 \$194,646,959 \$151,691,919

Balance Sheet as of Feb. 28. Table with columns for 1922, 1921, and 1920. Assets include Land & buildings, Plant & equipment, Good-will, Cash, Merchandise, Accts. receivable, U. S. notes & bonds, Employees' stock subscriptions. Liabilities include Com. stks., Preferred stock, Minority stock of subsidiary cos., 5-year Conv. notes, Notes & accept' notes, Accounts payable, Reserve for sinking fund, Surplus.

Total 39,000,336 32,897,376. \* Common stock, auth. and outstanding, 250,000 shares of no par value.—V. 114, p. 2247.

Great Western Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.—Pref. Stock.—The company will presently issue the remaining (\$1,370,000) authorized unissued preferred stock. This stock will first be offered at par to preferred stockholders of record June 15, pro rata. Subscriptions, together with full payment for the stock subscribed for, must be in the hands of C. W. Luff, Secretary, Denver, Colo., on or before July 15.—V. 114, p. 2475.

Groveland Coal Mining Co., Chicago.—Bonds Offered.—John Burnham & Co., Chicago, are offering at 100 and int. \$300,000 1st Mtge. 7 1/2% Serial gold bonds. Circular shows: Dated June 1 1922; due serially June 1 1923 to 1929. Callable in reverse of their numerical order at 105 and int. on any int. date. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000 (e). Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank Chicago, trustee. Company agrees to pay the normal Federal income tax up to 2%.

Purpose.—To reimburse company for improvements and development. Company.—Owns in fee simple 2,024 acres of coal lands containing approximately 8,700,000 tons of recoverable coal, located at Hilliards, Ill. Mine capacity, 2,500 tons of coal per day. Earnings.—Annual net earnings available for interest, before depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes, for 5 years ending March 31 1922, have averaged \$158,077. For last year net earnings on above basis were \$172,571.

Hartman Corporation.—May Sales.—Month of May 1922, 1921, Increase. Sales \$1,345,565 \$1,194,237 \$151,328.—V. 114, p. 2365, 2020.

Holland-St. Louis Sugar Co.—Report.—The annual report for the fiscal year ended April 30 1922 states: The past season's operations resulted in a loss of \$362,000. In the 1921 report we

showed bills payable amounting to \$1,394,000. During the year we were successful in negotiating a first mortgage bond issue of \$1,300,000 (V. 113, p. 2621), and in liquidating all of our bills payable, leaving us with \$280,200 cash on hand for our next campaign.

Balance Sheet April 30. Table with columns for 1922 and 1921. Assets include Fixed assets, Cash on hand and in banks, Accounts receivable, Inventories, Prep'd supp. & exp, U. S. Best Seed Co. stock, Unamortized bond disc't & expense, Advances, Deficit. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock issued & outst'g, Bills payable, Accounts payable, First mtge. bonds, Other funded debt, Reserves for depreciation, &c., Surplus.

Total \$3,439,387 \$5,545,669. Total \$3,439,387 \$5,545,669.—V. 114, p. 2585.

Hudson Motor Car Co.—Listing—Earnings.—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 1,110,000 shares (no par value) Capital stock, with authority to add 90,000 shares on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding Capital stock (par \$10), making the total applied for 1,200,000 shares. The present authorized Capital stock is 250,000 shares of \$10 par value, and 1,200,000 shares no par value. There are outstanding 18,100 shares of \$10 par value. Holders of 18,000 of such par value shares have agreed to exchange them on or before Nov. 30 1922 for 90,000 shares without par value, on the basis of 5 shares without par value for each share of \$10 par value. This will leave 100 shares of \$10 par value which will be kept outstanding to comply with the Michigan statute. The \$10 par value shares have equal voting powers with the shares without any nominal or par value. Company has no funded debt.

Income Account Hudson Motor Car Co. and Essex Motors. Table with columns for Year end, Nov. 30 '21, and May 31 '22. Rows include Gross profit from sales of autos. & parts, Interest earned and other income, Total Income, Selling, adv., adm. & gen. exps., Depreciation and obsolescence, Interest, Provision for Federal taxes, Net Income, x Net income before taxes, estimated at \$288,000.—V. 114, p. 2365.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Interim Div.—An Interim dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the Ordinary shares, payable June 28. A like amount was paid on this issue in Dec. last.—V. 114, p. 1413, 858.

Industrial Motors Corp.—Plan to Acquire Stock of Atlas Truck Corp. and Selden Truck Corp.—The Industrial Motors Corp. has been organized in Delaware with an authorized capital stock of 1,000,000 shares of no par value, all of one class, for the purpose of acquiring and holding the stocks, securities and properties of motor vehicle and accessory manufacturing and selling corporations and also to manufacture and sell motor vehicles and accessories. At the present time it proposes to acquire the stocks of the Atlas Truck Corp., New York, and Selden Truck Corp. of Syracuse.

Terms of Exchange of Stocks for Industrial Motors Corporation Stock. (1) 123,000 shares for exchange, at the rate of 2 shares for 1, for the stock of Atlas Truck Corp., consisting of 60,000 outstanding shares. (2) 60,000 shares for exchange, at the rate of 2 shares for 1, for the Common stock of Selden Truck Corp., consisting of 30,000 outstanding shares. (3) 20,000 shares for exchange, at the rate of 8 shares for 1, for the 2d Pref. stock of Selden Truck Corp., consisting of 3,000 outstanding shares. (4) 80,000 shares for exchange, at the rate of 8 shares for 1, for the 1st Pref. stock of Selden Truck Corp., consisting of 10,000 outstanding shares. Of the remainder, 20,000 shares will be issued for promotion purposes and 696,000 shares are to be used from time to time for purposes of the corp.

The exchange of the above stock is subject to the condition that on or before June 24 1922 the holders of at least two-thirds of the stock of Atlas Truck Corp. and one-half of the 2d Pref. stock and 70% of the Common stock of Selden Truck Corp. shall have agreed to make such exchange, and shall have deposited their stock with Chase National Bank, New York. All expenses in connection with the plan, including stock transfer stamps, are to be paid by Industrial Motors Corp. If the exchange contemplated is effected, and if such exchange is not effected, depositors shall not be liable for any expenses, except as they may agree to share the same.

Committee to Carry Out Plan.—The organization of Industrial Motors Corp. and the carrying out of the plan are under the direction of a committee consisting of John J. Watson Jr., Frederick M. Small, George C. Gordon, Robert H. Salmons and Reeve Schley. (See also Atlas Truck Corp. above.) The officers include the following four Vice-Presidents: George C. Gordon, Robert H. Salmons, Allan R. Cossgrave and James R. Floyd. Henry Hopkins Jr. has been chosen Secretary and Treasurer. The directorate: John J. Watson Jr., President Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.; Chairman Martin-Parry Corp.; Frederick M. Small, President Martin-Parry Corp.; Reeve Schley, banker; George C. Gordon, President Selden Truck Corp.; Robert H. Salmons, V.-Pres. Selden Truck Corp.; William A. Phillips, banker; Geo. P. Smith, of Smith & Gallatin; Oscar L. Gubelman, of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Henry Hopkins Jr., lawyer.

International Carbon Corp.—Stocks Sold.—McClure, Jones & Reed; Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co., and Schatzkin, Bernstein & Co., New York, have sold at \$11 per share 110,000 shares no par value Common stock (see adv. pages).

Data from Letter of President Leland Lyon, New York, May 22. Company.—Organized in Delaware to acquire control of the Darco Corp. The Darco patents and rights for the entire world, and to combine under one management the manufacture and sale of this product. The operation of the manufacturing plants is under the direct supervision of Atlas Powder Co., and the management of Darco Sales Corp. is under the direction of Columbian Carbon Co., one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of carbons in the world.

The Darco Sales Corp., jointly controlled by Columbian Carbon Co. and International Carbon Corp., is the sales and distributing agent for Darco and has contracted for the entire production at prices ensuring to International Carbon Corp. a substantial profit. Earnings.—Conservative estimates state that, after all proper deductions, the income from the production of the present plants only, including the profits from the Sales Corp., should amount to about \$600,000 per annum. Capitalization.—8% Cumulative non-voting Preferred \$2,500,000 x \$63.300. Common stock (no par) 300,000 shs. x \$21.000 shs. x Issued to acquire a like amount of the 8% Pref. "A" stock of Darco x Issued to acquire a majority of that issue and which will be held Corp., which constitutes a majority of that issue and which will be held in the treasury of the International Carbon Corp. x \$1,000 shares of Common stock are issued to Atlas Powder Co. to acquire 31,000 of the 40,000 shares of the Darco Corp. Common stock and for certain contract rights owned by Atlas Powder Co. International Carbon Corp. will acquire (1) \$863,300 8% Pref. "A" stock out of a total of \$1,500,000; (2) \$800,000 8% Pref. "B" stock out of a total of \$1,200,000, and (3) 31,000 shares of Darco Common stock, being 75% of the total outstanding.

Purpose.—This issue of 110,000 shares is part of 150,000 shares of Common stock issued to acquire \$800,000 Darco Corp. Pref. "B" stock, which constitutes a majority of that issue, the patents and rights for the Eastern Hemisphere, and for working capital. Directors.—W. J. Webster (Pres. Atlas Powder Co.), Leland Lyon (Treas. Atlas Powder Co.), Walter A. Layfield (Director Atlas Powder Co.), Wilmington, Del.; Ed. Bristol, K.C., M.P., Toronto, Can.; Reid C. Carr (Director Columbian Carbon Co.), George C. Lewis (Director Columbian Carbon Co.), Howard F. Hansell Jr. (Redmond & Co.), S.

M. Schatzkin, Rod A. Demme, G. Harold Smith (Director Columbian Carbon Co.), O. M. Simon, Banker, Paris, France.  
 Officers.—Leland Lyon, Pres.; George C. Lewis, 1st V.-Pres. & Mng. Dir.; Walter A. Layfield, 2d V.-Pres. & Tech. Dir.; Victor S. Allen, Treas.; Reid L. Carr, Sec.

**International Cotton Mills.—Sale of Stark Mills.**—The stockholders will vote June 19 on ratifying the sale, to the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., of the Stark Mills property, including all of the assets of that mill in Manchester, N. H., except the finished goods, trade-marks, trade names and accounts receivable.  
 An official statement says in substance: "After full consideration, it was deemed advisable by the directors, to accept the offer and the officers were authorized to do so, to take effect as of June 1 1922. Accordingly a purchase and sale agreement with Amoskeag Mfg Co has been executed: \$1,900,000 in cash was received upon the delivery of the deed and the balance will be paid in cash upon the determination of the market values of the personal property, which includes such items as cotton, dyestuffs, supplies, and stock in process, as provided in the agreement."—V. 114, p. 2476.

**Island Creek Coal Co.—Extra Dividend.**—An extra dividend of \$2 per share has been declared on the Common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 23. The following dividends have been paid extra: \$3 each in 1912, 1913 and 1914; \$2 each in 1917 and 1920; \$5 per share April 1922. Compare V. 112, p. 2647.—V. 114, p. 2020.

**Jones Bros. Tea Co., Inc.—May Sales.**—  
 1922—May—1921 Increase | 1922—5 Mos.—1921 Increase  
 \$1,427,532 \$1,427,103 \$429 \$7,174,765 \$7,164,242 \$10,522  
 —V. 114, p. 2247.

**(Anton) Jurgens United (Margarine) Works.—Listing.** White, Weld & Co. announce that the 40,000,000 guilders 25-year secured convertible 6% bonds have been sold. The N. Y. Stock Exchange has admitted the bonds to the list, "when issued," to be traded in "flat" for bonds for 2,500 guilders. As an illustration, 90% is equivalent to \$905 for a bond of 2,500 guilders.—See offering in V. 114, p. 2476.

**(Julius) Kayser & Co.—Initial Preferred Dividend.**—An initial quarterly dividend of \$2 per share has been declared on the new Preferred shares, no par value, payable July 1 to holders of record June 23.  
 Under the recent capitalization readjustment plan the old Common stock of \$100 par value was exchanged share for share for new Pref. stock of no par value, and in addition the Common holders receive one share of new Common stock for each 4 shares held. The old 7% Pref. stock was retired. (V. 114, p. 858).—V. 114, p. 1897, 1540.

**(Louis K.) Liggett Co.—Common Stock Decreased.**—The company has reduced its authorized Common stock from \$10,200,000 to \$9,850,000, par \$100.—V. 114, p. 953.

**Lima Locomotive Works.—Recapitulation Plan—Rights to Common Stockholders—Present Bond Issue to Be Redeemed.**—The stockholders will vote July 14 on creating an authorized issue of 300,000 no par value shares of Common stock. The new stock will be used for the purpose of exchanging two shares for each share of Pref. stock now outstanding and two shares of new Common stock for one share of the present outstanding Common.  
 In addition, the Common stockholders of record July 20 will be given the right to subscribe for and purchase at \$50 per share 1-1-3 shares of new Common stock for each share of the existing Common stock. Subscriptions to the new stock from Common stockholders will be received until Aug. 16, and payment of one-half (\$25 per share) will be required at time of subscription, and the remaining \$25 per share must be paid on or before Sept. 15. Pref. stockholders will not be entitled to subscribe for the new Common stock unless they first convert their stock into Common stock before July 20. The offering has been underwritten.  
 The funds to be derived from the subscription of the Common stock will be used to enlarge the company's plant at Lima about 50% of present capacity at a cost of about \$1,500,000, and also to redeem \$1,393,000 1st Mtge. bonds now outstanding.  
 The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the Common stock will be paid Sept. 1 to holders of the present Common stock Aug. 15. The new shares will not participate in this dividend, but will be entitled to all distributions after Sept. 2 next. Chairman J. S. Coffin states that it is the expectation of the directors that an initial quarterly dividend of \$1 per share will be paid on the new Common on Dec. 1 next.—V. 114, p. 954.

**Lone Star Gas Corporation.—Larger Dividend.**—A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% has been declared on the outstanding Capital stock, par \$25, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20. In March last a distribution of 1 1/4% was made, as against 1% in Dec. 1921 when dividends were resumed.—V. 114, p. 1659.

**(P.) Lorillard Co.—Would Examine Books.**—See American Tobacco Co. above.—V. 114, p. 944.

**McCroly Stores Corp.—May Sales.**—  
 1922—May—1921 Increase | 1922—5 Mos.—1921 Increase  
 \$1,241,728 \$1,000,934 \$240,794 \$5,868,997 \$5,104,169 \$764,828  
 —V. 114, p. 2465, 2365.

**Maxwell Motor Corp.—Status, &c.—Hayden, Stone & Co. in their market letter say in brief:**  
 The new Maxwell company, which started out last summer as a reorganization of the old Maxwell and Chalmers companies, has been making a fine showing of production and earnings during the last few months.  
 Present capitalization consists of \$8,172,171.7% notes, due serially in 1923 and 1924; \$15,186,800 of "A" stock (par \$100), preferred as to assets and entitled to 8% non-cumulative divs., and 531,240 shares of "B" stock, no par value. There are also outstanding \$3,150,000 1st Mtge. notes of the old Chalmers Motor Corp.  
 In the six months to April 30 1922 total output of the new model introduced last November amounted to 17,550 cars. Monthly sales for November were 1,300, increasing to 5,000 in April and 6,200 in May.  
 In the first quarter of 1922 it is said that net income was about \$30,000. For April and May, however, we have a semi-official statement to the effect that the former month produced a net, after interest and charges, of \$500,000, and the latter a net of between \$600,000 and \$700,000.  
 On April 30 1922 company had net working capital of better than \$14,000,000. Cash alone stood at \$3,713,000, as compared with \$2,895,000 on Dec. 31 1921, and this in spite of the retirement of \$3,849,795 of notes. Total current liabilities were only \$2,686,000.—V. 114, p. 2365.

**Memphis Gas & Electric Co.—Sale Ordered.**—Frank S. Elgin and J. F. Ramler, receivers, have been appointed special masters to sell the property under foreclosure by order of Judge J. W. Ross. Sale will probably be effected about July 10. Upset price set at \$5,385,000. Company is included in the American Cities Co. reorganization.—V. 114, p. 1541, 528.

**Metropolitan 5 to 50 Cent Stores, Inc.—Sales.**—  
 Month of May—  
 Sales 1922. 1921. Increase.  
 \$464,184 \$356,356 \$107,828  
 —V. 114, p. 2124, 1897.

**Mexican Seaboard Oil Co.—Directors—Balance Sheet.**—James F. Shaw of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhns, Louis Stoddard, President of the Alvarado Mining & Milling Co., and J. A. Murphy have been elected directors, succeeding H. F. Sinclair, G. T. Stanford and A. E. Watts. International Petroleum Co. of Maine, J. A. Murphy and P. M. Longan have been elected directors and A. E. Watts, G. T. Stanford and H. F. Sinclair have resigned.  
 Production of Oil for First 5 Months of 1922 (In Bbls.).  
 May. April. March. February. January y  
 3,670,000 2,198,000 2,702,000 2,523,000 2,424,000

Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1921 (Including International Petroleum Co.).

Assets		Liabilities	
Lands, leases, &c.	\$5,190,789	7% debent. bonds, 1929	\$10,700,000
Drilling & development	230,909	Capital stock	6,283,491
Plant and equipment	2,323,919	Cap. stk. of Int. Petrol	20,477
Cash	2,403,859	Co. held by minor int.	47,372
Accounts receivable	2,007,329	Notes payable	669,233
Stocks crude oil	477,247	Accounts payable	249,667
Materials & supplies	58,187	Accrued interest	1,874,578
Inv. in & advs. to sub.cos.	9,094,520	Dividends payable	2,690,312
Deferred assets	2,548,680	Reserve for depletion	2,690,312
Total	\$22,535,130	Total	\$22,535,130

See also V. 114, p. 2586.

**Middle West Utilities Co.—Acquisition.**—The company July 12 announced that it has acquired the Eastern Wisconsin Electric Co. This company is not furnishing directly or indirectly 15 communities with one or more public utility services, among which are the cities of Sheboygan and Fond du Lac. The Eastern Wisconsin Electric Co. also furnishes local electric railway service to the cities of Sheboygan, Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, and operates interurban electric railways leading out of these three cities. Total population so served estimated at 110,000. Gross annual revenue is in excess of \$1,500,000.  
 This announcement was also made that the Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Co. would immediately undertake to construct a 66,000-volt high-tension transmission line extending from Dane through Columbus and Beaver Dam to the city of Fond du Lac, 75 miles. This high-tension transmission line will inter-connect the Eastern Wisconsin Electric Co.'s properties with the subsidiary properties of the North West Utilities Co., which is a subsidiary of the Middle West Utilities Co.  
 This inter-connection will tend greatly to the industrial growth of the entire territory involved, which includes some 90 communities furnished electric service by the Wisconsin Power, Light & Heat Co., Wisconsin River Power Co., Southern Wisconsin Power Co., the Janesville Electric Co. and the Mineral Point Public Service Co., all subsidiaries of the North West Utilities Co.

The new directors of the Eastern Wisconsin Electric Co. are: Martin J. Insull, Britton I. Budd, M. E. Crox, R. H. Ellis, G. C. Neff, W. C. Sharp, Marshall E. Sampsell, Officers: Marshall E. Sampsell, Pres.; Martin J. Insull, V.-Pres.; Douglas Shaw, Treas.; Leroy J. Clark, Sec'y and Asst. Treas.; G. C. Neff, Asst. Sec'y.

**Declares Dividend of \$1 Per Share on Preferred Stock.**—The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 per share on the Preferred stock, covering the three months ended March 15 1922, payable July 15 to holders of record June 30. Dividends are being paid at 10-week intervals, instead of 3 months, and it is the policy to continue this until all accrued dividends have been paid, the fixed dividend payments in the meantime, being continued. Under the plan there will be 5 dividend payments this year.—V. 114, p. 1294.

**Miller Candy Co., Roxbury, Mass.—Receiver.**—Referee in bankruptcy Olmstead, June 12, appointed John N. Sherburne as receiver. Company filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy June 8. Liabilities are listed at \$767,298 and assets at \$738,513.

**Mohawk Mining Co.—Dividend of \$1.**—A dividend of \$1 per share has been declared on the stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 19. A quarterly dividend of similar amount was paid in Feb. 1922 and in Nov. 1920.—V. 114, p. 2248.

**Moline Plow Co.—Plan Consummated—Statement of Assets & Liabilities.**—The reorganization committee, Frank O. Wetmore, Chairman, in a letter to the creditors June 5 announces that the reorganization plan has now been consummated. The letter further says:  
 On May 5 1922 the stockholders approved the plan of reorganization dated Sept. 22 1921. Over 97% of the stock voted.  
 This meeting also accepted an offer made to the company by the reorganization committee, pursuant to the terms of the plan, by which all the property, property rights, good will and assets of company were transferred to a new company organized under the laws of Virginia and known as Moline Plow Co., Inc. The new company also acquired, by virtue of a settlement agreement made by the reorganization committee, certain assets of Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co.  
 Following the terms of the plan, all of the securities of the new company, consisting of debenture bonds, 1st Pref. stock, 2d Pref. stock and Common stock without par value, have been transferred to Edmund D. Hulbert, Pres. Merchants Loan & Trust Co., Chicago; C. E. Mitchell, Pres. National City Co., New York; Joseph E. Otis, Pres. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago; Arthur Reynolds, Pres. Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago; and Frank O. Wetmore, Pres. First National Bank, Chicago, to hold the same as trustees, as provided in the plan, and they will issue participation certificates representing the several securities, pursuant to the plan.  
 These participation certificates are now being prepared, and when ready, will be issued to the respective depositaries who will in turn distribute them among the holders of certificates of deposit for the several classes of securities. In order to save expense, certificates in final form are being prepared, eliminating the use of temporary certificates; the permanent certificates will be ready in about two weeks.  
 The one expense of the reorganization amounted to approximately 1% of the total claims of creditors. These expenses are being paid by the company and no assessment therefore is being made against any of the deposited securities.  
 The officers and directors of the new company as announced in V. 114, p. 2124, stand confirmed, except that V.-Pres. H. B. Dineen should be added to the directorate.  
 For statement of assets and liabilities of new company as of May 5 1922, see under "Reports" above.—V. 114, p. 2477, 2124.

**Mutual Oil Co.—Acquisition of Oil Properties.**—President O. H. Williams announced June 1 that negotiations had been completed whereby the company is to take over the Boston & Wyoming Oil Co. and the Western Oil Fields Corp.  
 See Western Oil Fields Corp. below.—V. 114, p. 2248.

**New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.—To Issue Stock.**—The company has petitioned the Mass. Dept. of Public Utilities for authority to issue 11,448 additional shares of Capital stock, the proceeds to be used to retire existing debt incurred for permanent additions to plant, or to pay for additions and extensions which may be required in the immediate future. Directors have fixed \$140 a share as the price at which the new stock will be issued.—V. 114, p. 2022.

**New Idria Quicksilver Mining Co.—Reorganization.**—Albert J. Meserve and Philip L. Reed, as reorganization managers, after conference with banking creditors and several prominent stockholders, have prepared a plan for effecting a stockholders' reorganization.  
**Digest of Reorganization Plan.**  
 It is proposed to form a new company, *New Idria Quicksilver Mines, Inc.*, to be incorporated in Mass. It is proposed to issue at once: (1) \$125,000 10-year 7% Mtge. bonds; (2) \$300,000 8% non-cumulative Preferred stock (par \$10), and (3) 35,000 shares Common stock, no par value.  
 These securities will be allocated as follows: To the banking creditors: (a) \$125,000 in bonds; (b) 10,000 shares of Preferred stock; (c) 10,000 shares of Common stock, in exchange for the present bank debt of the company, which stands at \$210,000, plus accrued interest of \$15,000.  
 The balance, viz., 20,000 shares of Preferred stock and 20,000 shares of Common stock, are reserved for subscription by the old shareholders, and 5,000 shares of Common stock are reserved for the use of the reorganization or otherwise, any balance to be held as treasury stock.  
 Each shareholder of the present company may subscribe for one share of the new Preferred stock in return for surrender of five shares of old Common stock and a cash payment of \$10. This cash subscription may be made as follows: 50% of the total subscription at once; 25% Oct. 2 1922, and 25% Jan. 1 1923. Each subscriber to the new Preferred stock will receive in addition a bonus of the new Common stock in the proportion of one share of Common for each share of Preferred underwritten. To participate in the plan subscribers must make their first payment on or before July 1 1922, and shareholders who do not so subscribe will have no interest in the reor-

ganized company, as the property of the corporation will be disposed of at judicial sale by the Federal Court.

The average earnings available for dividends, but subject to depletion charges, from 1904 to 1914, inclusive, were at the rate of more than \$126,000 per annum, and from 1915 to 1919 inclusive were at the rate of more than \$261,000 per annum.

Subscriptions and certificates of the old corporation should be sent to Merchants' National Bank, 28 State St., Boston.

Tentative Balance Sheet May 1 1922, Under Proposed Plan. Assets: Cash on hand & in banks \$8,150; Cash realized from subscriptions to Pref. stock 200,000; Accounts receivable 354; Inventories 62,086; Mineral dep., plants, &c. 985,494. Total \$1,256,083. Liabilities: Accounts payable \$6,901; Reserve for taxes 63,063; 7% Mortgage bonds 125,000; Preferred stock 300,000; Common stock (35,000 shares, no par) 761,120. Total \$1,256,084.

-V. 114, p. 2124.

New York Mutual Gas Light Co.—To Be Acquired by Consolidated Gas Co.—

The stockholders will vote June 29 on selling all its gas manufacturing and distributing system and all other property to the Consolidated Gas Co. Concerning the purchase the "Wall Street Journal" says: "Consolidated Gas Co. already owns 55% of New York Mutual, but under latter's charter it is not permitted to merge with any other gas company. This provision made it legally impossible to acquire Mutual through a direct purchase of shares. Therefore, Consolidated will pay cash for all the stock. Action will mean that Mutual's property will be operated as a part of Consolidated Gas Co.'s (the parent organization) gas operations. The notice to shareholders does not indicate price at which property is to be sold. While not officially stated, it is believed that the price to be paid will be in the neighborhood of \$9,000,000. There may be some slight change from this figure, but it would mean \$260 and \$265 a share." -V. 111, p. 2528.

North American Steel Co.—Trading in Stock Suspended.

The New York Curb Exchange has withdrawn the privilege of trading in North American Steel stock "when issued" and has declared past dealings "canceled and annulled except where, after due organization of the corporation and the issuance of the stock, the transactions heretofore made are confirmed and approved in writing by the parties thereto." This action followed the issuance of 50 subpoenas through the District Attorney's office for witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury June 14. At the request of Samuel Untermyer the Grand Jury has decided not to investigate the circumstances surrounding the trading in the stock on a "when, as and if issued" basis. -V. 114, p. 2586.

North West Utilities Co.—Subsidiary Companies, &c.—

See Middle West Utilities Co. above. -V. 108, p. 385.

Northwestern Leather Co.—Readjustment.

A dispatch from Boston, June 16, says: "President Spaulding has advised stockholders of a reorganization plan, under which the present stock is to be canceled, and stockholders are asked to put in \$500,000 of new money, receiving stock of the new company. 'The creditors are to receive notes of the new company of a par value equal to 75% of their claims in full settlement. The raising of the \$500,000 by the stockholders has been underwritten without commission. 'The company owed the banks on June 1 something like \$3,409,000, all but \$47,300 being on demand. The banks have agreed to reduce their indebtedness 2% and to take one-year 5% notes for the balance, renewal for a second year at the option of the company. The banks will lend \$1,000,000 of new money as needed for the business, such new money to be a preferred claim over the existing indebtedness, if \$500,000 of new money is raised." -V. 112, p. 2534.

Northwestern Yeast Co.—Usual Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 3% on the outstanding Capital stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 3% were both paid June 15 to holders of record June 12. An extra dividend of 3% has been paid quarterly since Sept. 1914. -V. 113, p. 2623.

Ohio Fuel Supply Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 2% in Liberty bonds has been declared on the Capital stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2% in cash, both payable July 15 to holders of record June 30. In Jan., Apr. and Oct. 1921 and in Jan. and April last the company paid extras of 2% each in Victory bonds. -V. 114, p. 2022.

Orange County Hydro-Electric Corp.—Authorized.—

The New York P. S. Commission has authorized the Company to construct an electric plant for generating electricity for light, heat and power on the Moneaup river, Orange and Sullivan counties. The new plant will serve the public in the villages and towns of Middletown, Port Jervis, Chuddebackville, Deer Park, Monticello and Walden in Orange county, and Forestburg and Lumberland in Sullivan county. The Commission has also authorized the Company to issue a first mortgage for \$5,000,000; \$600,000 in 7% 20-year sinking fund gold bonds, Series "A" to be secured by said mortgage and which are to sell for \$510,000, and also 12,000 shares of its Common stock of no par value to sell for \$60,000.

Pacific Development Corp.—Loan Extended.—

The company's loan of \$3,600,000, secured by \$5,500,000 Chinese Government notes, has been extended until Sept. 1. Default was made June 1 by the Chinese Government on the \$5,000,000 loan held by the company. -V. 114, p. 1070.

(J. C.) Penney Co.—May Sales.—

Table showing sales for 1922-May-1921, 1922-May-1920, 1922-5 Mos.-1921, and 1922-5 Mos.-1920. Values range from \$4,066,567 to \$1,053,648.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.—New Director.—

Vice-President Charles A. Munroe has been elected a director, to succeed the late John Williamson. -V. 114, p. 1295.

Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co.—Annual Report.—

President John Hinds, Jan. 18, says in substance: "In 1921 the prices of the company's products fell rapidly and costs could not be adjusted as fast as necessary to keep pace with the falling prices. In addition it was necessary to make concessions in the price of products made up and sold but undelivered. In order to move them. At Jan. 1 1922 production costs have been fully adjusted to the current sales prices and the outlook for 1922 is excellent. "The company's period of readjustment to normal conditions has been much shorter than in many industries; under the circumstances and with the excellent prospects for the future, I feel sure that the earnings in 1922 will be most gratifying to the stockholders. "The directors are considering the advisability of putting the stock on a quarterly dividend basis as soon as its surplus warrants, which I believe will occur in 1922."

Sales During 1921 (Total \$1,005,454) by Months. Table showing monthly sales from January to December with values ranging from \$99,335 to \$118,925.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows: Cash and U. S. certificates of indebtedness, \$51,483; accounts receivable, \$177,215; raw material and work in process, \$321,407; accounts payable, \$13,664; surplus, \$26,013; capital stock (25,000 shares no par value), \$1,393,642. -V. 114, p. 313.

Phillips-Jones Corp.—Suits.—

Suits in equity have been filed in New York by John M. Van Heusen and Phillips-Jones Corp. against Cluett, Peabody & Co. and Earl & Wilson, alleging infringements of the Van Heusen patented collar, which was put on the market last year by Phillips-Jones. A permanent injunction restraining the defendants from making and selling collars of the Van Heusen type is asked and also an accounting of profits from the sale of these collars throughout the country. -V. 114, p. 955.

Pierce Oil Corp.—Listing, &c.—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$2,000,000 10-Year 8% Sinking Fund gold debenture bonds due Dec. 15 1931.

The Exchange has also authorized the listing of an additional \$3,375,000 Common stock on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total applied for \$29,747,831. The 135,000 additional shares applied for has been sold for cash and the proceeds received will be used for corporate purposes in development of oil leases, liquidation of current bank loans and general corporate purposes.

Output (in 42-gal. bbls.)—The output for year 1921 amounted to 6,848,126, as follows: Refined oil, 1,035,576; gasoline, 1,872,068; lubricating oils, 251,218; crude fuel and gas oil, 3,648,455; miscellaneous, 40,809. It is estimated that the 1922 output will not fall below that of 1921. Preliminary statement of earnings in V. 114, p. 2477.

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—Extra Dividend of \$2.—

An extra dividend of \$2 per share has been declared on the \$18,000,000 Capital stock (par \$100), along with the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, both payable July 31 to holders of record June 30. In April last an extra of \$3 per share was paid as compared with an extra of \$4 in Jan. 1922 and extras of 2% each in July and October 1921 and of 3% each in January and April 1921. -V. 114, p. 2367, 2249.

Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years. Table comparing 1921 and 1920 earnings. 1921: Profit before taxes \$728,774; Interest and dividends received 32,620; Less interest paid Cr. 33,550; Reserve for bad debts 10,000; Allowance for depreciation 210,000; Preferred dividend (7%) 119,000; Common dividend (7%) 245,000. 1920: Profit before taxes \$1,225,775; Interest and dividends received 22,365; Less interest paid Cr. 28,236; Reserve for bad debts 10,000; Allowance for depreciation 200,000; Preferred dividend (7%) 119,000; Common dividend (8%) 257,500.

Balance surplus \$153,844 \$633,403. -V. 113, p. 2649.

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois.—Bonds Offered.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., are offering, at 92 1/2% and int., to yield about 6%, \$7,000,000 First Lien & Ref. Mtge. 5 1/2% Gold Bonds, Series "A" (see advertising pages).

Dated June 1 1922. Due June 1 1962. Int. payable J. & D. in Chicago and New York, without deduction for normal Federal income taxes not in excess of 2%. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 (c\*sr\*). \$1,000 and multiples thereof. Redeemable, at 100%, on or before June 1 1932 at 110 and int. on or before June 1 1942, thereafter and on or before June 1 1952 at 107 1/2% and int., thereafter and on or before Dec. 1 1961, at 105 and int., and thereafter at 100 and int. Company agrees to reimburse the holders of Series "A" bonds if requested within 60 days after payment, for the Penn. 4 mill tax and for the Conn. personal property tax not exceeding 4 mills, and for the Mass. income tax on interest not exceeding 6% of such interest per annum.

Issuance.—application has been made to Illinois Commerce Commission for authority to issue these bonds.

Data from Letter of President Samuel Insull, Chicago, June 9.

Company.—Owns and operates extensive properties employed in the production and sale of electricity and gas for light, heat and power, and the supplying of heat and water for domestic and commercial needs. Serves not only the suburban territory tributary to the City of Chicago, but also one of the best manufacturing districts in the country. Population served, 1,156,677.

Consolidated Funded Debt Outstanding upon Completion of Present Financing.

Table showing consolidated funded debt outstanding. Includes items like Underlying div. bonds secured by mtgs. on portions of prop., First Lien & Ref. Mtge. 5 1/2% Series "A" (this issue), First & Refunding Mtgs. due 1956, 10-Year 8% Collateral Gold Notes, 3-Year 6% Collateral Gold Notes, 3-Year 6% Collateral Gold Notes.

x Does not include \$3,466,000 Underlying bonds deposited under First & Ref. Mtge. nor \$500,000 deposited under the First Lien & Ref. Mtge. y Does not include \$10,533,000 First & Ref. bonds in treasury or pledged as collateral. Of this amount, \$6,500,000 will be pledged under First Lien & Ref. Mtge. on or before Sept. 15 1922.

Sale of Preferred Stock.—In Dec. 1919 company inaugurated a campaign for the sale of Pref. stock to its customers and employees. To date, over 20,000 shares of Pref. stock have been sold on a basis which is expected to add 10,000 additional stockholders. During this year, company plans to sell sufficient additional stock to retire \$2,500,000 3-Year 6% Coll. Gold Notes, due Sept. 1 1922 and \$1,864,000 Underlying Divisional bonds, due Oct. 1 1922. Company has \$9,923,400 pref. stock outstanding (paying 6% dividends) and \$12,075,000 Common stock (paying 7% divs.).

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire maturing obligations, for additions, betterments, improvements and new property, and to reimburse treasury for capital expenditures.

Security.—Secured by a first mortgage collateral lien on the proposed power plant of the Waukegan Generating Co., through pledge of all the First Mtge. bonds and all the capital stock of that company. In addition, will be secured by a direct mortgage lien on all physical property now or hereafter owned, subject only to prior lien.

Income Account, Years Ending December 31.

Table comparing 1921 and 1920 income accounts. 1921: Gross revenue \$12,679,467; Oper. exp., incl. maint., taxes & rentals (but not incl. deprec'n, amortiz'n of debt, discount, &c.) 8,284,175; Net earnings \$4,395,292. 1920: Gross revenue \$11,604,804; Oper. exp., incl. deprec'n, amortiz'n of debt, discount, &c.) 7,684,087; Net earnings \$3,920,717.

Interest on funded debt 2,020,600 1,911,394. Upon completion of the present financing, the annual interest on the entire outstanding funded debt, including the \$7,000,000 First Lien & Ref. bonds, will require, \$2,185,310. -V. 114, p. 2367, 2249.

Punta Alegre Sugar Co.—Capital Increase.—

The stockholders June 13 approved an increase in the capital stock from \$12,000,000 to \$25,000,000. Of the stock increase 104,773 shares will be set aside for conversion of \$5,820,700 7% 15-Year Convertible debentures dated July 1 1922, and maturing July 1 1937, which are now being offered for subscription to stockholders. Compare V. 114, p. 2587.

Rand (Gold) Mines, Ltd.—Gold Output (in Fine Ounces).

Table showing gold output for 1922-May-1921, 1922-May-1920, 1922-5 Mos.-1921, and 1922-5 Mos.-1920. Values range from 629,786 to 3,250,011.

Remington Typewriter Co.—Appeal Filed.—

Judge Wasservogel on June 14 denied the petition of the independent stockholders asking for the ordering of a new annual election. Attorneys for the independent stockholders have filed an appeal from the decision. -V. 114, p. 2367.

Reynolds Spring Co., Jackson, Mich.—Back Dividend.

A dividend of 14% (covering accumulations for the past two years) has been declared on the 7% Pref. Class "B" stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the Preferred Class "A" stock, both payable July 1. Dividends on the "B" stock were paid "through June 30 1920"; none since.

Donald Ford, of Goodbody & Co., New York, has been elected a director, succeeding R. F. Craft. -V. 114, p. 2367, 2125.

Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Co.—Annual Report.

See Root & Van Dervoort Corp. on a preceding page. -V. 113, p. 1885.

R. & V. Motor Co.—Annual Report.—

See Root & Van Dervoort Corp. on a preceding page. -V. 113, p. 1897.

Royal Dutch Co.—Sale of Shell Stock.—

According to cables, a London financial house has purchased 1,250,000 shares from the company of its holdings in the Shell Transport & Trading Co. at £4 11s. 6d. a share. This, it is announced, does not indicate any alteration in the constitution of the combination. The sale of the shares will provide the company with capital required for development. -V. 114, p. 2478.

Santa Barbara Telephone Co.—Bonds Offered.—

Wm. R. Staats Co., San Fran., in April offered, at 100 and int., \$100,000 7% Coll. Trust Bonds. Dated Jan. 1 1922. Due Jan. 1 1932. Denom.

\$1,000. Int. payable J. & J. at office of Los Angeles Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, trustee. Callable Jan. 1 1923 at 105 and int., and on any interest payment date thereafter at a premium of 1/2 of 1% per annum for the unexpired period.

Net earnings for the calendar year 1921 amounted to \$73,306, or nearly three times the total interest charges of \$25,315 required to pay interest upon all outstanding bonds, as well as those now being offered.

The capital stock consists of \$350,000 Preferred stock owned by Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., and \$80,500 Common stock owned principally by Santa Barbara and Santa Maria residents.

The bonded debt consists of \$386,300 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds, due 1946, to which must be added \$125,000 5% Bonds deposited as collateral to the \$100,000 Collateral Trust Bonds now offered.

Schulte Retail Stores Corp.—May Sales.—
1922—May—1921 Increase.
1922—5 Mos.—1921 Increase.
\$1,790,612 \$1,591,595 \$199,017 \$8,357,428 \$7,898,448 \$458,980

Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn.—Annual Report.—
Cal. years—1921. 1920. 1919. 1918.
Net earnings—def \$937,763 \$983,967 \$2,156,024 \$2,130,993

Assets—1921. 1920.
Property acct.—9,143,676 8,853,018
Cash & call loans—1,717,133 1,843,320
U. S. Govt. secur.—4,443,036 5,704,223

Land, buildings and machinery as of Jan. 1 1921, \$8,858,018; additions during 1921, \$748,167; total, \$9,606,185; less depreciation of \$462,509; balance Dec. 31 1921, \$9,143,676.—V. 113, p. 1001.

Sharon Steel Hoop Co.—Meeting Postponed.—
The stockholders meeting, which was to be held June 7 last, to vote on authorizing an issue of \$5,000,000 8% Cumul. Pref. stock, of which it is proposed to issue \$1,500,000, was postponed for two weeks.—V. 114, p. 1543.

Shell Union Oil Corporation.—Transfer Agent.—
The Mechanics & Metals National Bank has been appointed Transfer Agent for the 6% Cumul. Pref. Stock, Series "A."—V. 114, p. 2125, 745.

Simms Petroleum Co.—Ratifies Change in Par Value.—
The stockholders on June 14 ratified the change in the par value of the stock from no par to shares of \$10 par.—V. 114, p. 2587, 2249.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp.—Declares Cash Dividend of 50 Cents per Share on Common Stock.—
A dividend of 50 cents per share has been declared on the outstanding Common stock, no par value, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record July 15.

Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co.—Permanent Notes.—
Permanent 3-Year 5 1/2% Gold notes, series "A," dated April 15 1922, are now being exchanged for temporary notes at the National City Bank of N. Y., the Chase National Bank and the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., the latter company being the trustee of the issue. For offering of notes, see V. 114, p. 1774.

Sioux City (Ia.) Gas & Electric Co.—To Merge.—
It is stated that this company and the Sioux City Service Co. are planning to effect a merger of both properties. The plan must have the approval of the Council and the people of Sioux City.—V. 107, p. 409.

Skelly Oil Co.—Rights to Stockholders.—
The company is offering to its stockholders of record June 19 the right to subscribe for approximately 165,000 shares of its capital stock at \$10 per share. Rights expire on July 5. Arrangement have been made whereby Dominick & Dominick and their associates will acquire a substantial amount of the stock not subscribed for by stockholders.

Standard Shipbuilding Corp., Shooters Island, N. Y.
Albert Conway and William A. Young, receivers, will sell the entire property July 7.—V. 114, p. 1296.

Stetson, Cutler & Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N. B.—
Bonds Offered.—Royal Securities Corp., Halsoy, Stuart & Co., and Edward B. Smith & Co., New York, are offering, at 97 and int., to yield about 7.30%, \$2,500,000 7% First Mtge. 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A," (see advertising pages).

Dated July 1 1922, due July 1 1942. Interest payable J. & J. at the Bank of Nova Scotia, Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver, or at agency of the Bank of Nova Scotia, New York, in U. S. gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness or its equivalent.

Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 (each). Red., all or part, on 30 days' notice (plus interest): at 110 to July 1 1925, at 107 thereafter to July 1 1927, at 105 thereafter to July 1 1929, at 105 thereafter to July 1 1931, at 104 thereafter to July 1 1933, at 103 thereafter to July 1 1935, at 102 thereafter to July 1 1937, at 101 thereafter to July 1 1939; thereafter until maturity at par.

Authorized. Issued.
7% First Mortgage bonds (this issue) \$6,000,000 \$2,500,000
Common shares (no par value) 250,000 shs. 250,000 shs.

Data from Letter of Pres. Geo. C. Cutler, Campbellton, N. B., June 12.
Company.—Company and subsidiaries is one of the largest manufacturers of and dealers in spruce lumber and cedar shingles in Eastern Canada. Business has been in successful operation for over sixty years.

Annual output is as follows: (1) 145,000,000 ft. long lumber; (2) 75,000,000 laths; (3) 200,000 railroad ties; (4) 175,000,000 shingles; (5) 40,000 telegraph and telephone poles; (6) 75,000 bbls. of line.

Security.—Secured by first mortgage and charge on all the fixed assets and properties now or hereafter owned by the company and on all bonds, debentures and shares now and hereafter owned.

Sinking Fund.—Annual cumulative sinking fund of 2% will commence in 1925, sufficient to retire over half of this issue on or before maturity.

Earnings.—Consolidated net earnings for years 1916 to 1920, inclusive, after deduction of operating and maintenance expenses, and amounts apportionable to minority shareholders in sub. companies, and depreciation, but before deducting depletion and Government profits taxes and int. were:
1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920.
\$510,637 \$636,783 \$555,594 \$607,846 \$592,015

For 1921, after deduction of operating and maint. exp., and proportion of loss applicable to minority shareholders in sub. companies, and plant depreciation and making provision for writing down of inventories to estimated market value, but before deducting depletion and interest, company showed a loss of \$604,410.

Tennessee Consolidated Coal Co.—Bonds Offered.—
F. J. Lisman & Co. are offering at 90 and int., to yield about 7%, a block of \$300,000 Purchase Money First Lien 6% Sinking Fund bonds of 1920, due Sept. 1 1940. A circular shows:

Company.—Organized in 1905. In 1920 purchased a body of approximately 18,500 acres immediately south of their present holdings at Palmer, in Marion and Sequatchie counties, Tenn. Company paid for these lands \$600,000, of which \$500,000 was paid in these Purchase Money First Lien bonds (closed mortgage) and the remainder in cash.

Tons Mined and Net Profits Calendar Years.
1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914.
Tons Mined. Net Profits.
441,291 \$125,184
300,870 109,453
318,966 103,730
272,801 77,222

Texas Bitulithic Co.—Bonds Offered.—
Realty Trust Co., Dallas, Texas, are offering \$300,000 8% 1st Mtge. Coll. Trust Serial gold bonds, dated May 1 1922, due serially 1923 to 1932.

Company was incorporated Mar. 5 1906. Business comprises principally the construction of Bitulithic pavement in cities and towns and upon country roads in every section of the State of Texas.

Texas Company.—To Retire 3-Year 7% Notes.—
The company announces that it will redeem on Aug. 1 at 101 and int. its outstanding \$22,772,000 3-year 7% sinking fund gold notes. Payment will be made at the Chase National Bank, 57 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Thomas Iron Co.—Offer to Stockholders.—
The company in a letter to its stockholders, has notified them that Drexel & Co., Phila., have made an offer of \$50 cash per share for their stock, conditioned only that two-thirds of the stock be deposited in assent to the proposition within 30 days, with Drexel & Co. or Easton (Pa.) Trust Co. as depositories.

(John R.) Thompson Co., Chicago.—Annual Report.—
Calendar Years—1921. 1920. 1919.
Sales—\$14,698,839 \$14,794,226 \$11,186,035

Balance, surplus—\$730,883 \$21,228 \$418,591
Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Assets—1921. 1920.
Plant and property 4,699,846 4,620,151
Good-will 4,000,000 4,000,000
Unissued pref. stk. 225,000 225,000

(W. E.) Tillotson Mfg. Co., Inc.—New Control.—
George W. Goethals, New York, it is stated, has sold the controlling interest in the company, textile manufacturers, to Louis Hollingsworth for \$1,500,000, who in turn sold it to H. James R. Savery and Dennis T. Noonan.

Toledo Edison Co.—Listing—Earnings.—
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$13,500,000 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, 7% Series, due Sept. 1 1941.

Torrington Co.—Capital Increase, &c.—
The stockholders voted June 10 to increase the capital stock from \$4,500,000, consisting of 40,000 shares of Pref. stock (par \$25) and 140,000 shares of Common stock (par \$25), to \$11,000,000, consisting of 40,000 shares of Pref. stock and 400,000 shares of Common stock.

United Alloy Steel Co.—Dividends Resumed.—
The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the Common stock, payable July 10 to holders of record June 26.

United Fuel Gas Co.—Bonds Offered.—A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., New York, are offering, at 98 1/2 and int., to yield about 6.15%, \$1,100,000 First Mtge. 6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of 1916, due Jan. 1 1936.

<b>Capitalization</b>			
1st Mtge. 6% Sink Fund Gold Bonds (this issue)	Authorized	Outstanding	
Ten-Year 7 1/2% Secured Gold Bonds, due 1931	\$15,000,000	\$9,988,000	
Capital stock	3,000,000	2,000,000	
	30,000,000	30,000,000	

x Exclusive of \$3,000,000 deposited as collateral to \$2,000,000 7 1/2% bonds, and \$1,435,000 held in treasury.

<b>Earnings Calendar Year</b>			
	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross earnings	\$9,796,702	\$12,493,158	\$10,484,460
Net, after oper. exp., depr., depl'n & taxes (excl. of Federal taxes)	\$3,546,274	\$6,344,672	\$5,396,446
Total income	\$3,569,640	\$6,378,772	\$5,428,071
Interest charges	687,989	630,344	636,036

**Surplus**—\$2,881,660 \$5,748,428 \$4,792,032  
**Company**—Engaged in production, wholesaling and distribution of natural gas, oil and gasoline. Holds gas rights under lease or in fee covering approximately 772,000 acres, in about one-half of which it owns also the oil rights. These fields are located in 18 counties in West Virginia and 7 counties of Kentucky. At April 30 1922 company had in operation 720 gas wells with an initial open flow volume estimated at about 800 million cubic feet per day, and also 188 oil wells. Owns also comprehensive pipe line and distributing systems.—V. 113, p. 2729.

**United Oil Producers Corp.—Bonds.**—Farson, Son & Co. are offering a block of 1st Lien 8% Participating Non-callable bonds, due July 25 1931. Holders of these bonds received on the first int. date, Jan. 25 1922, for 6 months int., \$77.77 on each \$1,000 bond, a return at rate of 15.54% p. a., and will receive, if crude oil sells at its present price until July 25, \$101.25 for current 6 months int. for each \$1,000 bond, a return at rate of 20 1/4% p. a.—V. 114, p. 2368, 1544.

**United States Steel Corporation.—Unfilled Orders.**—See "Trade and Traffic Movement" above.—V. 114, p. 2479.

**Universal Leaf Tobacco Co.—Dividend No. 2.**—A quarterly dividend (No. 2) of 3% has been declared on the Common stock, par \$100, together with the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the Cumul. Pref. stock, par \$100, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 21. An initial dividend of 3% was paid on the Common stock in April last.—V. 114, p. 967.

**Van Sweringen Co.—Notes Offered.**—Union Trust Co., the Herrick Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., Guardian Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, and Paine, Webber & Co., Boston, are offering \$2,000,000 1st Mtge. & Coll. Trust 7% gold notes at prices ranging from 100 and int. to 99 and int.; \$1,150,000 additional of the notes have been placed privately (see advertising pages).

Dated June 1 1922. Due serially. Denom. \$1,000, \$500, \$100. Int. (J. & D.) payable at Guardian Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, trustee. Red. all or part, on any int. date on 30 days' notice at 101 and int. Int. payable without deduction for Federal income tax up to 4%. Pen. 4-mill tax refunded.

**Security.**—A first mortgage on land and a pledge of purchasers' obligations secured by land, all of which is situated within the village of Shaker Heights, one of the most important residential sections of Greater Cleveland, and City of Cleveland.

**Company.**—The Van Sweringen interests have since 1905 purchased and improved with parkways, boulevards, streets, water and the customary street facilities in excess of 3,500 acres of land located in Shaker Heights and the southerly portion of Cleveland Heights, of which 500 acres only remain unsold.

Expenditures made by the company, municipal authorities, public utilities (including the rapid transit system) and home owners, all within the area of the Van Sweringen operations, estimated at \$30,000,000, have securely established values within the district.

During the entire period of development there have been issued and sold by the company bonds in the aggregate amount of \$10,000,000, all of which have been paid excepting this issue and an issue of \$2,750,000 dated Sept. 1 1919 (now reduced by serial payments to \$2,044,000), these two issues constituting the company's only funded debt.

**Purpose.**—Issue is made for purpose of funding bank loans and providing for working capital.—V. 114, p. 746.

**Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.—Omits Dividend.**—The directors have voted to omit payment of the semi-annual dividend usually paid about July 25 on the outstanding \$10,000,000 Common stock, par \$100. An initial cash dividend of 6% was paid Dec. 6 1918; from July 1919 to Jan. 1 1922, incl., semi-annual dividends of 3% each were paid in cash on the Common stock, while in Nov. 1920 a 10% stock dividend was paid. On Feb. 15 1922 the company distributed a 50% dividend in Preferred stock to Common shareholders.—V. 114, p. 2368.

**Waukegan Generation Co.—Proposed Power Plant, &c.**—See Public Service Co. of No. Illinois above.

<b>Western Light &amp; Power Co., Boulder, Colo.—Earnings.</b>			
<i>Results for Years ending Dec. 31—</i>			
	1921.	1920.	1919.
Gross earnings	\$1,135,098	\$1,076,807	\$886,244
Net earnings after operating expenses	261,572	285,373	225,933
Bond interest, &c.	118,385	122,500	122,500
Other interest	60,169		
Balance	\$83,018	\$162,873	\$103,433

—V. 114, p. 1900.

**Wagner Elec. Mfg. Co.—Financial Reorganization.**—A financial reorganization plan, approved by the directors' and the stockholders' committee, is set forth by Pres. W. A. Layman in a letter to the stockholders under date of May 31.

**Financial Reorganization Plan.**  
**New Securities.**—Authorized. To Be Issued  
 7% 1st Mtge. Serial bonds 1926-1937..... \$2,500,000 \$2,500,000  
 7% Cumulative Preferred stock..... 3,000,000 1,500,000  
 Common stock (no par value)..... 80,000 shs. x78,270 shs.

x Of which approximately 58,270 are to be exchanged, share for share, with the holders of present Common stock; 20,000 shares to be used to accomplish the reorganization and re-financing and balance to remain in the treasury.  
**New Company.**—It is possible that the plan will have to be carried out by a new corporation to be organized in Delaware or some other State to be selected.  
**Offering to Stockholders.**—The \$1,500,000 of Preferred shares to be sold are offered to the stockholders of record June 10 at par (\$100) with a bonus of two-thirds of one share of no par value Common with each share of Preferred stock taken, equal to 25% of present holdings. Subscriptions with a 10% payment of the amount of Preferred stock subscribed for is payable on or before June 20 to St. Louis Union Trust Co., balance July 1 1922.

**Preferred Stock.**—(a) Dividends cumulative and payable quarterly beginning Oct. 1 1922. Subject to call at 110 and div.; (b) company will covenant that no mortgage, other than the proposed covered 1st Mtge., shall be placed ahead of this security.  
**Underwriters' Proposition.**—A proposition covering both the Preferred stock issue of \$1,500,000 and the bonds of \$2,500,000 has been received from a syndicate organized by Smith, Moore & Co., St. Louis, under the terms of which they agree to underwrite both issues of securities.

**Operations of the Current Year.**—Production operations at present time are on a basis of approximately 50% of the capacity of plant facilities. Incoming business is at the rate of approximately 70% of capacity. There is every indication from the steady increase of sales that operations of year will show a profit after payment of interest on bonds, dividends on new Preferred stock, and making adequate provision for physical depreciation of property.

**New Directors.**—V. W. Bergenthal, Asst. Treas.; James M. Buick, V.-Pres. American Car & Foundry Co.; Gullford Duncan, Pres. Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.; James H. Grover, V.-Pres. St. Louis Union Trust Co.; John F. Lee, W. A. Layman, Pres.; Stewart McDonald, Pres. Moon

Motor Car Co.; E. J. Miller, Pres. St. Louis Screw Co.; J. Herndon Smith of Smith-Moore & Co.; Harry J. Steinbreder, Pres. Fulton Iron Works.  
**Stockholders' Committee.**—James H. Grover, Chairman; Julius C. Birge, Gullford Duncan, W. D. Hemenway, Lee W. Van Cleave.  
*Balance Sheet April 30 1922. (After giving effect to proposed refinancing)*

<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities</b>	
Prop. plant, &c., less res.	\$4,332,601	Accounts payable	\$287,504
Pats., patterns & designs	1	Due to officials & empl.	1,169
Investments & advances	184,054	Sal. wages & comm'n's accr.	44,762
Inventories	3,182,703	Taxes, interest, &c., accr.	33,276
Notes & accts. rec., less res.	870,387	1st Mtge. 7s. 1926-1937	2,500,000
Due by officials & empl.	2,295	Res. for general conting's.	333,473
Cash	373,663	7% 1st Preferred stock	1,500,000
Deferred charges	68,898	Common stock	x3,314,410
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,014,603</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,014,603</b>

x Equity evidenced by 78,270 shares issued out of 80,000 shares authorized, of no par value.—V. 114, p. 2127.

**Western Oil Fields Corp.—Merger.**—Holders of the majority outstanding stock have signed an agreement to deposit their shares to carry out the merger with the Mutual Oil Co. Immediately after the stock has been delivered to the depository an offer will be made to all stockholders on the same basis as has been extended to the majority interests—15.4 shares of Western Oil Fields for one share of Mutual.

The directors of the Mutual Oil Co. have extended until June 30 the time for depositing stocks of the Western Oil Fields Corp. to be exchanged for Mutual. The Denver National Bank has been designated transfer agent.—V. 113, p. 1259.

**Wheeling Steel Corp.—New Vice-President.**—W. J. Stoop of Wheeling has been elected Vice-President, succeeding Andrew Glass.—V. 114, p. 1900.

**White Eagle Oil & Refining Co.—Sales.**—President L. L. Marcell states that sales during the last month increased over 25% as compared with the same period last year.—V. 114, p. 2588.

**White Motor Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Status—Earnings, &c.**—An official statement says in brief: "Loans have been reduced to \$1,700,000, with no customers' notes discounted, as against \$3,600,000 on Dec. 31 1921, and cash increased in the same period over \$1,250,000."

The earnings for the past two months have been at a rate more than sufficient to meet the regular dividend requirements and current conditions indicate a prosperous year.  
 Orders in May exceeded the one thousand mark, and deliveries showed a substantial increase over April, with every indication of a total business for the year of approximately 9,000 trucks. Factory production continues to increase and there are now over 3,000 men employed, compared with about 2,000 at Jan. 1 1922.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share, payable June 30 to holders of record June 20.—V. 114, p. 2127, 1662

**Willys Corp.—Additional Sale.**—The plant at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., formerly occupied by the Electric Auto Lite Corp. and the personal property of the Willys Corp., was bid in at auction June 14 by Clement O. Miniger of Toledo, for \$300,000. Mr. Miniger recently purchased the Auto Lite plants at Toledo and Postoria.—V. 114, p. 2588.

**CURRENT NOTICES.**

—Walker & Gano, Inc., announce the opening of offices at 120 Broadway, New York, and 209 South La Salle Street, Chicago. A. H. Mulliken, President of the Pettibone-Mulliken Co., and a Director of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of this city, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. M. Rea Gano, President of the Gano Moore Co., New York, Philadelphia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and London, is President. Allen Walker, formerly head of the International Trade Department of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Harold Roberts, formerly Vice-President of the North American Copper Co., and J. Allen Haines, formerly associated with Hallgarten & Co., and Kean Taylor & Co., are Vice-Presidents.

The function of Walker & Gano, Inc., is to prepare industrial concerns for refinancing of a permanent character; to analyze the circumstances and conditions surrounding the affairs of their clients so that a lucid and clean-cut presentation thereof may be made to bankers; to advise as to the terms under which new permanent capital may be arranged and, if requested, to conduct the negotiations through appropriate banking channels or particular groups of financiers for such refinancing.

—Independent Warehouses, Inc., 141 Broadway, New York, offer a service to owners of warehouse properties, whereby commodities such as cotton, sugar and tobacco may be financed in large volume. They state they are now operating more than 70 warehouses on this plan in this country and Cuba. Descriptive literature will be furnished to interested parties on request.

—Sidney F. Ward, Esdras L. Gruver, Charles R. Vogel and F. Leigh Richmond Jr. have taken over the stock, bond and investment business of Keen & Ward, under the firm name of Ward, Gruver & Co. The new house holds membership in the New York Stock Exchange and is located at 20 Broad St., New York; telephone Rector 2645.

—Guaranty Trust Company of New York has been appointed Registrar of stock of the International Carbon Corporation, consisting of 25,000 shares of Cumulative Preferred stock, par value \$100, and 300,000 shares of Common stock without nominal or par value.

—Peterson & Company announce that Joseph W. McDonough and Douglas G. Sloan, formerly comprising the firm of McDonough & Sloan, have been admitted to a general partnership in their firm. The bankers specialize in stocks, bonds and foreign exchange, with offices at 34 Pine Street.

—For the convenience of their patrons summering in that region, O. E. Welles & Co. of 71 Broadway, New York, will open a branch office in the Hotel de la Plage at Narragansett Pier, R. I. William C. Marrow will be the Manager.

—The Irving National Bank has been appointed agent of the voting trustees under a voting trust agreement covering the deposit of the Ocean Leather Co., Inc., common stock.

—Fenner & Beane, 27 William St., New York, members of the New York Cotton Exchange, have issued a circular describing the present cotton situation.

—Martin J. Quinn Jr. has been admitted to general partnership in the firm of E. O. Benedict & Co., 80 Broadway, New York, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

—C. F. Childs, President of the Government bond house of C. F. Childs & Co., sails on the *Majestic* to-day for a three months trip to Europe. Mr. Childs will visit the principal centres of Europe.

—The New York Trust Co. has been appointed Registrar of the Common stock of the New York Oil Co. and of the Voting Trust Certificates of the Mexican Seaboard Oil Co.

—Bankers Trust Company has been appointed Transfer Agent for the Common stock of the West Virginia Coal & Coke Co.  
 —The Equitable Trust Company of New York has been appointed Transfer Agent of the Voting Trust Certificates of the International Railway Co.

## Reports and Documents.

### THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

SEVENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1921.

To the Stockholders of The Michigan Central Railroad Company:

The Board of Directors herewith submits its report for the year ended December 31 1921, with statements showing the income account for the year and the financial condition of the company.

#### ROAD OPERATED.

The following is a comparative table of the mileage operated:

	1921 Miles.	1920 Miles.	Decrease Miles.
Main line and branches owned.....	1,184.69	1,186.80	2.11
Line jointly owned.....	.70	.71	.01
Leased lines.....	577.67	578.35	.68
Lines operated under trackage rights.....	98.96	100.03	1.07
<b>Total road operated.....</b>	<b>1,862.02</b>	<b>1,865.89</b>	<b>3.87</b>

The decrease in the mileage of the company's owned, jointly owned and leased lines, as compared with 1920, is the result of corrections in measurements. A change in the operation of passenger trains at South Bend, where they are run on the company's South Bend Branch instead of over the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, accounts for 1.03 miles of the decrease in line operated under trackage rights, the remainder being due to a correction in the measurement of New York Central Railroad tracks between Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

#### TRAFFIC CONDITIONS.

The year 1921 was one of business depression, reflected in the decreased freight and passenger traffic of the company. The tonnage fell off approximately one-third in volume and the passenger traffic approximately one-fourth as compared with 1920. This situation was met by economies in operation.

In co-operation with the Federal Government in its effort to lower costs of foodstuffs, voluntary decreases in rates on certain agricultural products were put in effect during the year. There was no general reduction in other freight rates but adjustments were made from time to time to remove inequalities. The company has co-operated with State authorities in a readjustment of rates on road-making material for the purpose of stimulating the building of good roads and to meet the unemployment situation.

There was no general readjustment of passenger rates but the practice which obtained prior to Federal control of putting into effect reduced excursion rates during the summer months was re-established to some extent.

#### ACCOUNT WITH RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

The company's account with the Railroad Administration covering the period of Federal control will be completed in the early part of 1922.

#### CLAIM AGAINST UNITED STATES UPON THE GUARANTY.

The company's claim against the United States based upon its guaranty for the period March-August 1920, is approaching completion. It has been necessary to re-state this claim several times in accordance with tentative formulas. It will be ready for presentation in the early part of 1922.

#### WAGES.

Effective July 1 1921, the United States Labor Board issued its Decision No. 147, reducing the rates of pay of employees by an amount which aggregated approximately 11 per cent of the payroll. A revision of rules and working conditions for shop employees so modified the lines of demarcation between the various crafts that it is now possible to use a mechanic in one class to do incidental work of another craft. The Board also discontinued the requirement that time and one-half be paid for necessary Sunday service, thus permitting the use of engine terminal and car repair forces for such necessary Sunday work without the payment of a punitive rate. During the Federal control period and up to July 1 1921 all overtime for maintenance of way employees was paid for at the rate of time and one-half, but, under the decision of the Labor Board, the ninth and tenth hours of service may now be paid for at the regular hourly rate. Pending final decision of the Board certain other classes of employees for whom overtime rates were established by the Director-General of Railroads are now receiving the pro rata hourly rate for such overtime. Notwithstanding the reductions in rates of pay and changes in rules above mentioned, the average earnings per employee for the last six months of 1921 as compared with the average earnings per employee in 1917 indicate that wages are still much higher than prior to the Federal control period. The company is negotiating with its employees looking to further reductions in pay and further changes in working rules and in some cases these matters have been referred to the Labor Board.

#### SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AFFECTING INCOME

	Year Ended Dec. 31 1921. 1,862.02 miles operated.	Year Ended Dec. 31 1920. 1,865.89 miles operated.	+ Increase. — Decrease. —3.87 miles
<b>Operating Income—</b>			
Railway operating revenues	72,911,852 36		
Railway operating expenses	72,551,944 57		
<b>Net revenue from railway operations.....</b>	<b>20,359,907 79</b>		
<b>Percentage of expenses to revenues (72.08)</b>			
Railway tax accruals.....	4,681,296 47		
Uncollectible railway revenues.....	52,834 07		
<b>Railway operating income.....</b>	<b>15,625,777 25</b>		
Equipment rents, net credit.....	235,302 55		
Joint facility rents, net debit.....	457,809 28		
<b>Net railway operating income.....</b>	<b>15,403,270 52</b>	<b>10,508,669 75a</b>	<b>+4,894,600 77</b>
<b>Miscellaneous operations—</b>			
Revenues.....	48,187 23	139,827 63	—91,640 40
Expenses and taxes.....	27,921 29	82,338 15	—54,416 86
<b>Miscellaneous operating income.....</b>	<b>20,265 94</b>	<b>57,489 48</b>	<b>—37,223 54</b>
<b>Total operating income.....</b>	<b>15,423,536 46</b>	<b>10,566,159 23</b>	<b>+4,857,377 23</b>
<b>Other Income—</b>			
Additional compensation and adjustment of standard return under contract with Director-General of Railroads for use of this company's railroad property during Federal control.....	621,873 80		+621,873 80
Income from lease of road.....		151 25	—151 25
Miscellaneous rent income.....	178,304 44	5,845 61	+172,458 83
Miscellaneous non-operating physical property.....	8,314 20	5,095 85	+3,218 35
Dividend income.....	440,679 47	498,305 04	—57,625 57
Income from funded securities.....	71,310 86	54,064 68	+17,246 18
Income from unfunded securities and accounts.....	472,724 77	563,495 98	—90,771 21
Miscellaneous income.....	1,441,616 95 <sup>b</sup>	30,277 32c	+1,471,894 27
<b>Total other income.....</b>	<b>351,590 59</b>	<b>1,157,235 73</b>	<b>—805,645 14</b>
<b>Gross income.....</b>	<b>15,775,127 05</b>	<b>11,723,394 96</b>	<b>+4,051,732 09</b>
<b>Deductions from Gross Income—</b>			
Rent for leased roads.....	2,793,425 71	2,774,791 59	+18,634 12
Miscellaneous rents.....	4,493 94	4,119 35	+374 59
War taxes accrued.....	d	92,000 00	—92,000 00
Miscellaneous tax accruals.....	12,756 68	6,734 49	+6,022 19
Separately operated properties loss.....	896 35	132,438 11	—131,541 76
Interest on funded debt.....	3,396,968 64	3,059,383 17	+337,585 47
Interest on unfunded debt.....	1,849,322 88	1,668,605 49	+180,717 39
Amortization of discount on funded debt.....	68,360 99	59,068 79	+9,292 20
Maintenance of investment organization.....	273 51	1,317 50	—1,043 99
Corporate general expenses.....		29,069 27	—29,069 27
Miscellaneous income charges.....	76,708 27z	90,081 96c	—166,790 23
<b>Total deductions from gross income.....</b>	<b>8,049,790 43</b>	<b>7,917,609 72</b>	<b>+132,180 71</b>
<b>Net income.....</b>	<b>7,725,336 62</b>	<b>3,805,785 24</b>	<b>+3,919,551 38</b>
<b>Disposition of Net Income—</b>			
Dividends declared (6% 1921, 4% 1920).....	1,124,184 00	749,456 00	+374,728 00
<b>Surplus for the year, carried to Profit and Loss.....</b>	<b>6,601,152 62</b>	<b>3,056,329 24</b>	<b>+3,544,823 38</b>
a Includes compensation accrued under contract with Director-General for January and February, Guaranty under Transportation Act, 1920, March to August, and net railway operating income—corporate—September to December.			
b Includes accrual account Guaranty under Transportation Act, 1920.			
c 1920 figures revised to include revenues and expenses prior to Jan. 1 1918.			
d War taxes for 1921 included in Railway tax accruals.			
* Debit.			
z Credit.			
<b>CHANGES IN FUNDED DEBT.</b>			
The changes in the funded debt of the company are shown in the following statement:			
The funded debt outstanding Dec. 31 1920 was.....		\$72,501,446 05	
It has been increased as follows:			
Equipment Trust No. 48 of Jan. 15 1920, additional notes.....		72,800 00	
			\$72,574,246 05
and has been reduced as follows:			
Michigan Central—Jackson Lansing & Saginaw 3½% gold bonds of 1951, purchased and canceled by the Trustees of the Land Grant fund of the Jackson Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company.....		\$4,000 00	
Serial note of the M. C. RR. Co. dated Dec. 23 1920, due Dec. 23 1921.....		262,000 00	
Payments falling due during the year and on Jan. 1 1922 on the company's liability for principal installments under equipment trust agreements as follows:			
N. Y. C. Lines Trust of 1907, due Nov. 1 1921.....	260,425 45		
N. Y. C. Lines Trust of 1910, due Jan. 1 1922.....	393,960 44		
N. Y. C. Lines Trust of 1912, due Jan. 1 1922.....	151,710 90		
N. Y. C. Lines Trust of 1913, due Jan. 1 1922.....	262,359 54		
M. C. RR. Trust of 1915, due Oct. 1 1921.....	300,000 00		
M. C. RR. Trust of 1917, due March 1 1921.....	600,000 00		
Equipment Trust No. 48 of Jan. 15 1920, due Jan. 15 1921.....	341,200 00		
M. C. RR. Co. proportion of N. Y. C. RR. Co. Trust of April 15 1920, due April 15 1921.....	467,664 75		
		3,043,321 08	
			\$69,530,924 97



The additional notes for \$72,800 issued under Equipment Trust No. 48 were given to the Director-General of Railroads in connection with final settlement for the equipment allocated to the company during the period of Federal control and described in the annual report for 1920. The total cost of the equipment was \$6,934,865 45, of which \$5,190,800 was financed by equipment notes.

**CHANGES IN PROPERTY INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS.**

The changes in property investment accounts during the year, as shown in detail elsewhere in this [pamphlet] report, were as follows:

Investment in road property owned, net increase	\$193,112 45
Investment in equipment, net increase	5,678,682 94
Improvements on leased railway property, net decrease	151,367 67
Miscellaneous physical property, increase	\$11,974 41
Total net increase in property investments	\$6,532,402 13

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

Balance to credit of profit and loss on Dec. 31 1920	\$20,831,976 62
<i>Additions—</i>	
Surplus for the year 1921	\$6,001,152 62
Profit on road and equipment sold	34,563 73
Unrefundable overcharges	8,058 32
Various adjustments of accounts (net)	4,429 35
	\$27,480,180 64
<i>Deductions—</i>	
Debt discount extinguished through surplus	\$1,817 20
Depreciation prior to July 1 1907 on equipment retired during 1921	242,037 25
Road property abandoned and not replaced	125,978 96
	\$369,833 41
Balance to credit of profit and loss Dec. 31 1921	\$27,110,347 23

**COMPARISON OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STATISTICS.**

The following comparisons of 1921 revenues, expenses and freight and passenger statistics are with those of 1920, including in the latter year similar items of the United States Railroad Administration for January and February.

**REVENUES, TONNAGE AND PASSENGERS.**

The total operating revenues were \$72,911,852 36, a decrease of \$14,878,946 83.

Freight revenue was \$45,728,134 99, a decrease of \$9,486,988 38. There was a decrease of 9,732,513 tons in freight traffic. The tonnage of bituminous coal and coke fell off 3,739,712 tons, the remainder of the decrease being well distributed among the other commodities.

Passenger revenue was \$20,016,387 06, a decrease of \$3,541,466 14. Total number of passengers carried was 5,234,397, a decrease of 1,700,588. The heavy falling off in tonnage and in passenger traffic during the year more than offset the benefit in earnings from increases in rates which went into effect August 26 1920. The passenger revenues of the company's Canada Division were also affected by decreases in rates effective January 1 and July 1 1921.

The revenue from the transportation of mail was \$868,436 79, a decrease of \$589,569 06. The mail traffic of the company increased in 1921. The decrease in mail revenue is the result of the inclusion in 1920 of large amounts for adjustments covering additional compensation for the entire period of Federal control.

The express revenues were \$2,771,111 49, a decrease of \$676,936 42 which was due not only to the business depression but the operation of the new contract with the American Railway Express Company effective September 1 1920.

**OPERATING EXPENSES.**

In arriving at the net railway operating income for the guaranty period the Transportation Act required that the maintenance allowance should be fixed with reference to the standards and price levels of the test period. The company worked out a tentative factor which resulted in charges to maintenance in excess of actual expenditures and the carrying forward of a reserve at the end of 1920. This factor, however, has proved to be larger than the Government is likely to accept. Therefore, entries were made in December 1921, closing out balances in the maintenance reserves which had been accumulated in 1920; and as operating expenses for that year had been over-accrued by the amount in 1921 to offset the overcharge and preserve the continuity of the accounts. In making this adjustment the amount tentatively charged against the Government for guaranty period operations was reduced and a corresponding charge was made against non-operating income, as a result of which the net corporate income for 1921 was not affected.

The operating expenses for 1921, by groups, as compared with those for 1920, eliminating these adjustments, were as follows:

	Amount.	Decrease.
Maintenance of way and structures	\$8,686,491 02	\$2,452,507 73
Maintenance of equipment	14,385,253 42	5,797,599 81
Traffic	1,125,580 92	*49,670 19
Transportation	29,533,983 20	8,265,118 47
Miscellaneous	965,030 72	326,899 37
General	1,778,962 20	*16,957 51
Transportation for investment—Cr	54,394 95	34,429 11
	\$56,420,906 53	\$16,809,926 79

\* Increase.

The substantial decrease in operating expenses reflects the falling off in traffic, the economies effected by the company during the year, and reduction in wages and in costs of material and fuel.

**MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS.**

The decrease of \$37,223 54 in net revenue from miscellaneous operations is caused by a change in classification of accounts, under which the results of but two months' operation of the Detroit stockyards were included in 1921 as compared with four months in 1920.

**NON-OPERATING INCOME.**

Pursuant to the final certificate of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the annual compensation for the possession, use and control of the property of this company and its leased lines, under the contract with the Director-General of Railroads, is \$8,126,349 13. This is an increase of \$74,221 65 over the amount stated in the contract and accrued during Federal control. This increase and additional compensation on completed additions and betterments put in service prior to February 29 1920, account for the item of \$621,873 80 shown in the income account as additional compensation and adjustment of standard return.

Miscellaneous rent income shows an increase of \$172,458 83, almost entirely attributable to a change in the distribution of rental bills previously included in other accounts, the change having been made in accordance with instructions of the Bureau of Accounts of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

The decrease of \$57,625 57 in dividend income is due to the adjustment of over accruals of dividends in 1920.

The increase of \$17,246 18 in income from funded securities is mainly due to income from additional loans to affiliated companies and to the fact that similar income in 1920 was included in income from unfunded securities and accounts. This change in classification was made in compliance with the ruling of the Bureau of Accounts of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Income from unfunded securities and accounts shows a decrease of \$90,771 21. This decrease is partly accounted for by the reduction in temporary investments and partly by the change in distribution of income from loans made to affiliated companies as above explained.

The decrease of \$1,471,894 27 in miscellaneous income is due in part to a rearrangement, for purposes of comparison, of the figures shown in the 1920 report and in part to adjustments in connection with the guaranty period, March-August 1920.

**DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.**

There was a decrease in the account "separately operated properties—loss" of \$131,541 76. This decrease is due to the fact that there was a surplus from the operation of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad in 1921 while this company was called upon to contribute its proportion of a deficit from the operation of that road in 1920.

The increase of \$337,585 47 in interest on funded debt is mainly caused by the accrual of a full year's interest upon the notes given to The New York Central Railroad Company for the loan of December 23 1920 and on equipment trust certificates of April 15 1920.

The increase of \$180,717 39 in interest on unfunded debt is chiefly attributable to accruals of interest on indebtedness to the Director-General of Railroads for additions and betterments for road and equipment and on other accounts.

The increase of \$9,292 20 in amortization of discount on funded debt is principally accounted for by the charge-out of a full year's proportion of the discount and expenses in connection with the equipment trust certificates of April 15 1920.

The decrease of \$29,069 27 in corporate general expenses is due to the inclusion in that account of the expenses of maintaining the corporate organization in January and February 1920, during which period the transportation property of the company was under Federal control. Expenses of a similar character subsequent to February 1920 have been included in railway operating expenses.

The decrease of \$166,790 23 in miscellaneous income charges is due in part to a rearrangement, for purposes of comparison, of the figures shown in 1920 report and in part to adjustments in connection with the "guaranty period."

**NET CORPORATE INCOME.**

The net corporate income of the company was \$7,725,336 62, from which were declared dividends of 6 per cent amounting to \$1,124,184 00, leaving a surplus for the year of \$6,601,152 62, an increase over the surplus for 1920 of \$3,544,823 38.

**ELIMINATION OF HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSINGS AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**

The separation of grades at various streets in Detroit under contracts with the City, the first of which was made in 1900, was necessarily suspended during the war period. The city has grown very rapidly, especially in the south-westerly portion, and the highway traffic has become so heavy over certain streets as to render the separation of grades essential. During the year grade separation work has progressed at Livernois, Dix and Waterman Avenues. The City has undertaken to open Military Avenue under the company's tracks at its expense.

For the Board of Directors,

ALFRED H. SMITH, *President.*

For comparative general balance sheet, &c., see annual reports in "Investment News" columns.

## THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1921.

Columbus, Ohio, May 18 1922.

### To the Stockholders:

The Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Board of Directors, for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 1921 is herewith submitted.

The average mileage operated during the year was 350.1 miles, a decrease compared with previous year of .1 mile. The mileage at end of the year was 350.1 miles. See schedule on page 10 [pamphlet report].

### RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

Operating Revenues (Decrease \$3,008,491 78 or 17.59%.)	\$14,093,001 38
Operating Expenses (Decrease \$4,369,040 19 or 27.41%.)	11,572,394 38
Net Operating Revenue (Increase \$1,360,548 41 or 117.28%.)	\$2,520,607 00
Taxes and Uncollectible Railway Revenue (Decrease \$159,196 87 or 16.39%.)	812,062 36
Railway Operating Income (Increase \$1,519,745 28 or 804.95%.)	\$1,708,544 64
Net Equipment and Joint Facility Rents (Decrease \$1,536,967 12 or 110.64%.)	(Dr.) 147,803 38
Net Railway Operating Income (Corporate) (Decrease \$277,725 45 or 15.11%.)	\$1,560,741 26
Other Income (Decrease \$46,333 95 or 15.32%.)	256,088 59
Total Gross Income (Decrease \$324,059 40 or 15.14%.)	\$1,816,829 85
Rentals and Other Payments (Increase \$17,753 52 or 28.89%.)	79,200 94
Income for the year available for interest (Decrease \$341,812 92 or 16.44%.)	\$1,737,628 91
Interest (99.18% of amount available) (Decrease \$10,323 39 or 0.60%.)	1,723,322 63
Net Income for the Year (Decrease \$331,489 53 or 95.86%.)	\$14,306 28

For basis of comparing above "Results for the Year" with the preceding year, see table 2 of this [pamphlet] report.

### RETURN ON PROPERTY.

The following table shows the amount of return to your Company, from transportation operations only, upon its investment in road and equipment at the termination of each year of the five-year period ended Dec. 31 1921. The road having been operated in 1918, 1919 and January and February 1920 by the United States Railroad Administration, the Compensation payable by the Government has been used for those years and for January and February 1920 in lieu of the operating and other items corresponding therewith:

Year Ended December 31—	Property Investment.	Total Operating Income (Including Hire of Equipment and Other Items).	Per Cent of Return.
1921	\$54,329,923 35	\$1,532,557 63	2.82
1920	53,356,347 92	1,802,110 54	3.38
1919	49,036,318 18	2,425,691 11	4.95
1918	48,057,539 03	2,598,474 64	5.41
1917	46,237,480 24	3,060,174 97	6.62
Average	\$50,203,521 74	\$2,283,801 78	4.55

### FINANCIAL.

The changes in funded debt shown by balance sheet of Dec. 31 1921, as compared with Dec. 31 1920, consisted in the payment of \$369,000 on equipment trusts; and in the addition of (a) the issue of \$24,000 additional face amount of equipment obligations under Equipment Trust No. 32, and (b) \$1,053,000 face amount of Ten-Year Six Per Cent Collateral Notes (secured by \$1,404,000 face amount of Six Per Cent General Mortgage Bonds, Series A, held by the Secretary of the Treasury as collateral), being the portion received this year of the loan of \$1,065,000 authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the provisions of Section 210 of the Transportation Act, to which reference was made in the Annual Report for 1920. It is expected that the balance of the latter loan, \$612,000, will be received before July 1 1922 and that the additions and betterments toward the cost of which the proceeds of the loan have been appropriated will be completed or contracted for by that date.

An analysis of the property accounts will be found on pages 14 and 15 [pamphlet report], by reference to which it will be seen that additions and betterments were made during the year to the net amount of \$970,959 75, of which \$770,641 87 was added to cost of road, and \$200,317 88 was added to cost of equipment.

During the past 13 years your Company's net addition to property accounts has been as follows:

Equipment	\$7,976,513 59
Additions and Betterments	8,063,489 59
	\$16,040,003 18

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The equipment in service Dec. 31 1921 consisted of:

Locomotives owned	123	No change
Locomotives leased under equipment trusts	28	No change
Locomotives held under other form of title	10	No change
Total	161	No change
Passenger train cars owned	72	No change
Freight train and miscellaneous cars owned	12,767	Decrease 52
Freight train cars leased under equipment trusts	2,498	No change
Freight train cars under special trust	47	No change
Total freight train and miscellaneous cars	15,312	Decrease 52

The changes during the year in accrued depreciation of equipment account were as follows:

Balance to credit of account December 31 1920	\$3,557,857 08
Amount credited during year ended December 31 1921, by charges to U. S. Government	\$87 37
Amount credited by charges to operating expenses	482,168 54
Charges to account, for:	\$482,255 91
Accrued depreciation on equipment retired during year—54 freight and work cars	\$9,481 80
Accrued depreciation on cars changed in class during year	340 27
	9,822 07
	472,433 84
Balance to credit of account December 31 1921	\$4,030,290 92

The second track between Marion and Morral, which was reported as well under way in 1920, was completed during the year. The new track constructed, together with the sidings absorbed, added 8.64 miles to the second track in operation. The section of second track between Columbus and Ackerman was extended .21 miles.

Approximately 1.27 miles of yard tracks at Toledo Dock, 3.02 miles of yard tracks at Walbridge and 1.05 miles of yard tracks at Parsons were completed and placed in service. The tracks constructed in Parsons Yard included extension of North inbound engine tracks to facilitate movement between engine house and fuel station. A new lead to Parsons engine house from Mosel, a distance of approximately one mile, is well under way. Approximately 1.99 miles additional siding at Carey, .54 mile at Upper Sandusky, and 1.05 miles at Marion, and a second interchange track with the N. Y. C. & St. L. RR. at Fostoria were completed and placed in service.

An old wooden trestle, 16 feet long, at Carroll, which was of insufficient length to afford adequate waterway, was replaced by a new steel girder bridge, 33 feet long, with ballast floor.

The coal crushing plants in connection with the fuel stations at Walbridge, Carey, Parsons and Nelsonville, and the new track scales at Nelsonville and New Straitsville, which were reported as well under way in 1920, were completed. The 60-foot turntable at Pomeroy, which was inadequate for handling the heavy locomotives now used on the River Division, was replaced by a 75-foot table released at Walbridge several years ago, when a 100-foot table was installed at that point. A new wooden water tank, 70,000 gallons capacity, with steel supports, was constructed at Dundas.

The revenue coal and coke tonnage was 10,798,493 tons, a decrease of 7.6%; other revenue freight tonnage was 1,994,682 tons, a decrease of 44.5%. Total revenue tonnage was 12,793,175 tons, a decrease of 16.3%. Freight revenue was \$11,924,979 21, a decrease of 18.4%. Freight train mileage was 1,067,487 miles, a decrease of 18.0%. Revenue ton miles were 1,570,395,171, a decrease of 20.4%. Ton mile revenue was 7.59 mills, an increase of 2.6%. Revenue per train mile was \$11.17, a decrease of .5%. Revenue tonnage per train mile was 1,471 tons, a decrease of 3.0%; including Company's freight, the tonnage per train mile was 1,502 tons, a decrease of 2.7%. Tonnage per locomotive, including Company's freight, was 1,267 tons, a decrease of 1.8%. Revenue tonnage per loaded car was 45.5 tons, a decrease of 1.9%. Tons of revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road was 4,485,562, a decrease of 20.4%.

There were 1,022,177 passengers carried, a decrease of 26.0%. The number of passengers carried one mile was 37,370,739, a decrease of 21.6%. Passenger revenue was \$1,270,021 29, a decrease of 6.6%. Revenue per passenger per mile was 3.398 cents, an increase of 19.1%. The number of passengers carried one mile per mile of road was 106,743, a decrease of 21.5%. Passenger train mileage was 620,394, a decrease of 0.4%. Passenger revenue per train mile was \$2,047, a decrease of 6.2%; including mail and express it

was \$2,322.1, a decrease of 9.0%. Passenger service train revenue per train mile was \$2,398, a decrease of 9.6%.

There were 7,021 tons of new 100-lb. rails and 3 tons of new 90-lb. rails, equal to 44.7 track miles, used in the renewal of existing main tracks.

The average amount expended for repairs per locomotive was \$5,468 73, a decrease of 35.4%; per passenger train car \$1,099 89, a decrease of 45.9%; per freight train car \$176 85, a decrease of 39.0%.

Due to the complexity of the accounts involved and the necessity of carefully checking an enormous number of items, it has not yet been practicable for your Company to secure a final settlement with the Director-General of Railroads for the period of Federal control or with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the so-called Guaranty Period, March 1 to Sept. 1 1920. Your directors and officers are making every effort to reach a conclusion of these matters as promptly as possible and are receiving the cordial co-operation of the Government authorities. As the amount of any settlement on either of these accounts is still impossible of ascertainment no accrual in respect thereof has as yet been included in your income account.

In the Annual Report for 1920 reference was made to the substantial falling off in the volume of business subsequent to Jan. 1 1921 and the probability of a resulting unsatisfactory showing for the year 1921. The condition forecasted in the Annual Report continued throughout the year with the result that, notwithstanding the increase of about 40% in your Company's average freight rates effective in the summer of 1920, the gross earnings of your property were less by more than \$3,000,000 than during the year 1920. Meanwhile, though some reductions in wages were effected as a result of decisions of the United States Labor Board, most of the heavy operating costs resulting from war conditions, including the working rules established by Governmental authority and a still excessive labor cost, continued, and your Company was unable, notwithstanding drastic reduction of working forces, a general reduction in official salaries and curtailing of purchases wherever possible, to wholly avoid the effect of the falling off of business.

These conditions, together with the fact that your Company enjoyed for the first two months of 1920 the compensation payable under your contract with the Director-General of Railroads, resulted in the reduction of the net income of your Company revealed on page 3 of this [pamphlet] report. Under these circumstances your directors deemed it advisable at their May meeting, in order to conserve your cash resources, not to declare a dividend payable in June. The customary dividend of 2% payable Dec. 31 1921 was declared in November, and was substantially all paid out of the accumulated surplus of your Company, the income for the year being insufficient therefor. The directors of your Company are keenly alive to the hardship to many of its stockholders resulting from any interruption in the regular payment of dividends, and the deferring of the dividend which would ordinarily have been paid in June was due only to their conviction that its payment at that time would have interfered with the ability of the Company to meet promptly and adequately its obligations to its creditors and to the public. The period of deflation through which your Company, in common with the industries of the country generally, has been passing, has involved the necessity of substantial sacrifice by many, including the employees and the officers as well as the stockholders of your Company.

In common with other companies, your Company is seeking further readjustments in its labor costs where these are out of line with those prevailing in other industries. Reductions in wages, however, are naturally not accepted readily by your employees and the matter must ultimately be settled by decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board, which cannot be expected for some months. On the other hand, there is insistent pressure by shippers and patrons for a reduction in freight and passenger rates, some of which have already become effective as a result of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Should the Commission be forced by pressure brought to bear upon it to order further substantial reductions, before your Company can reduce its present operating costs, improvement in your Company's financial condition is likely to be considerably interfered with.

Your directors regret to announce the death, on May 2 1921, of Mr. Frank H. Davis, a director of your Company since 1909, and Vice-President from July 1 1918 to the time of his death. Appropriate resolutions of regret and appre-

ciation were adopted by your directors with reference to his death. On June 16 1921 Mr. Garrett B. Wall, Vice-President of your Company, was elected director to succeed Mr. Davis.

During the year Messrs. Samuel P. Bush and Frederick J. Reynolds, directors of your Company, resigned. Their resignations were accepted with regret. Messrs. John Galvin and William N. Cott were elected to succeed them.

Appreciative acknowledgment is hereby made to officers and employees for their efficient service during the year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. J. HARAHAAN, *President.*

H. E. HUNTINGTON, *Chairman.*

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31 1921.

ASSETS.		
<i>Property Investment—</i>		
Cost of Road.....	\$34,176,157 12	
Cost of Equipment.....	19,529,027 80	\$53,705,184 92
<i>Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies—Pledged—</i>		
Stocks.....	\$108,088 66	
Bonds.....	300,000 00	408,088 66
<i>Securities of Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies—Unpledged—</i>		
Miscellaneous.....		\$206,653 31
<i>Other Investments—</i>		
Miscellaneous Investments—Securities—		
Pledged.....	245,000 00	
<i>Securities—Issued—Pledged—</i>		
General Mortgage 6% Bonds, (see Contra).....	11,004,000 00	\$65,568,926 89
<i>Working Assets—</i>		
Cash.....	\$2,286,521 05	
Traffic Balances.....	499,702 55	
Agents and Conductors.....	46,107 58	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	298,594 68	
United States Government:		
Unpaid Standard Return		
Accrued.....	1,470,756 88	
Interest Accrued on above.....	275,467 73	
Unpaid Additional Compensation.....	21,774 19	
Other Working Assets.....	29,670 58	
		\$4,928,595 24
Materials and Supplies.....		2,317,492 42
<i>Securities in Treasury—Unpledged—</i>		
Stocks.....	\$500 00	
Bonds.....	759,800 00	760,300 00
(Includes \$433,000 00 General Mortgage 6% Bonds, see Contra.)		
<i>Deferred Assets—</i>		
Advances to Proprietary, Affiliated and Controlled Companies.....		
.....	\$57,541 21	
Advances, Working Funds.....	4,018 60	
Insurance paid in advance.....	2,619 22	
Cash in Sinking Funds.....	650 74	
Special Deposit with Trustee—Mortgage Fund.....	115,750 87	
Cash and Securities in Insurance Reserve Fund.....	59,630 06	
United States Government.....	5,193,549 79	
Other Deferred Debit Items.....	450,755 30	
		5,884,515 79
		13,890,903 45
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$79,459,830 34</b>
<i>LIABILITIES.</i>		
Capital Stock.....		\$11,000,000 00
<i>Funded Debt—</i>		
First Consolidated Mortgage		
4 1/2% Bonds.....1929	\$16,022,000 00	
First Mortgage C. & H. V. RR. 4% Bonds.....1948	1,401,000 00	
First Mortgage C. & T. RR. 4% Bonds.....1955	2,441,000 00	
Five-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes.....1924	7,500,000 00	
Ten-Year 6% Collateral Notes.....1931	1,053,000 00	
	\$28,417,000 00	
Equipment Trust Obligations.....	3,086,000 00	31,503,000 00
		\$42,503,000 00
General Mortgage 6% Bonds, not in hands of public (see Contra).....1949		
		11,437,000 00
<i>Working Liabilities—</i>		
Traffic Balances.....	\$353,791 59	
Audited Vouchers and Wages Unpaid.....	738,776 00	
Miscellaneous Accts. Payable.....	159,876 36	
Matured Interest Dividends and Rents Unpaid.....	371,890 00	
Other Working Liabilities.....	25,652 09	
		\$1,649,986 04
<i>Deferred Liabilities—</i>		
Unmatured Interest, Dividends and Rents Payable.....	\$286,125 00	
Taxes Accrued.....	694,356 64	
Operating Reserves.....	195,147 82	
Accrued Depreciation—Equipment.....	4,030,290 92	
United States Government.....	8,161,936 12	
Other Deferred Credit Items.....	531,131 09	
		13,898,987 59
		15,548,973 63
<i>Appropriated Surplus—</i>		
Additions to Property through Income since June 30 1907.....	\$255,118 31	
Funded Debt Retired through Income and Surplus.....	131,331 90	
Reserve Invested in Insurance Fund.....	59,630 06	
Other Reserves.....	68,810 87	
Appropriated surplus against contingent liability for freight claims.....	13,279 33	
		\$528,170 47
Profit and Loss—Balance.....	9,442,686 24	9,970,856 71
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$79,459,830 34</b>

For comparative income account, &c., see Annual Reports in 'Investment News' columns.

## PIGGLY WIGGLY STORES, INCORPORATED

(A holding and an operating Company organized under the laws of Virginia.)

OFFICIAL STATEMENT TO NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE LISTING OF ITS CLASS A COMMON STOCK.

(Without nominal or par value)

(Certificates transferable in New York and Chicago)

*Memphis, Tenn., May 3 1922.*

Piggly Wiggly Stores, Incorporated (hereinafter sometimes called "Company"), hereby makes application for the listing on the New York Stock Exchange of permanent engraved interchangeable certificates for 150,000 shares (out of a total authorized issue of 200,000 shares) of its Class A Common Stock, without nominal or par value, which have been issued and are outstanding, with authority to list 50,000 additional shares upon official notice of issuance and payment in full as hereinafter set out, making a total amount applied for of 200,000 shares.

All of said stock is fully paid and non-assessable, and no personal liability attaches to shareholders.

The Company was incorporated with a perpetual charter under the laws of Virginia on Nov. 18 1919 with an authorized capitalization of 250,000 shares without nominal or par value, consisting of 200,000 shares of Common Stock of Class A and 50,000 shares of Common Stock of Class B. 150,000 shares of the Common Stock of Class A, and 37,500 shares of the Common Stock of Class B have been issued; and the remaining 50,000 shares of Common Stock of Class A and the remaining 12,500 shares of Common Stock of Class B will be issued on or directly after May 10 1922.

The Company, in accordance with the provisions of its Certificate of Incorporation, is engaged in buying, selling and dealing in goods, wares and merchandise; in producing and manufacturing the same; in acquiring by lease or otherwise the necessary lands, buildings or factories for that purpose; in using trademarks, patents, inventions, etc.; in the sale of such wares and merchandise; and in holding stock in other corporations.

The Common Stock of Class A is cumulative, and the nature and preferences of the holders of said Common Stock of Class A, their voting power and rights, distribution of assets, and conditions under which the unissued Common Stock of Class B may be issued are fully set forth in Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia on Nov. 18 1919, as follows:

"The holders of the Common Stock of Class A shall be entitled to receive out of the surplus and out of the net profits arising from the business of the corporation applicable thereto, fixed cumulative dividends at the rate of four dollars (\$4) per share per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December in each year, the first quarterly dividend being payable on March 1 1920; and said dividends upon said Common Stock of Class A shall be paid or set apart before any dividends shall be paid or set apart on the Common Stock of Class B. Said dividends on the Common Stock of Class A shall be cumulative, so that if the corporation shall fail on any dividend date to pay such dividends or any part thereof on all the issued and outstanding Common Stock of Class A, such deficiency in the dividends shall be fully paid, but without interest, before any dividends shall be paid or set apart on the Common Stock of Class B.

"The holders of the Common Stock of Class B, subject to the conditions and limitations above declared, shall be entitled to receive, out of the surplus and out of the net profits arising from the business of the corporation applicable thereto, fixed cumulative dividends at the rate of four dollars (\$4) per annum per share, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December, in each year, the first quarterly dividend being payable on March 1 1920. Said dividends on the Common Stock of Class B shall be cumulative, so that if the corporation shall fail on any dividend date to pay such dividend or any part thereof on all the issued and outstanding Common Stock of Class B, such deficiency in the dividends shall be fully paid, but without interest, before any additional dividends shall be paid or set apart on either the Common Stock of Class A or the Common Stock of Class B as hereinafter provided.

"Fixed cumulative dividends shall begin to accumulate with respect to each installment of Common Stock of Class A and with respect to each installment of Common Stock of Class B upon the date of the issue of such installment unless the board of directors at or prior to the time of the issue of any installment shall provide that such installment be treated and deemed to have been issued as of the fixed cumulative dividend date preceding the date of the issue of such installment; and such installment shall be entitled to fixed cumulative dividends from the date so fixed without prior accumulations in accordance with the terms herein set forth touching such stock; or the board of directors may provide that the dividend at the rate of four dollars (\$4) per annum for each share for the period between the date of issue of such installment and the next succeeding fixed cumulative dividend date may be payable on the second dividend date thereafter.

"Whenever at the date of any annual meeting in any year, out of the surplus or net profits arising from the business of the corporation, the corporation shall have declared and shall have paid, or set apart funds for the payment thereof, all fixed cumulative dividends on the Common Stock of Class A, and all fixed cumulative dividends on the Common Stock of Class B, then the board of directors, at their first meeting thereafter, may declare out of the remaining surplus or net profits arising from the business of the corporation such additional dividend as they may determine, each share of Common Stock of the corporation, whether Class A or of Class B, sharing equally in such additional dividend which may be so declared by the board of directors.

"In case of liquidation, either voluntarily or otherwise, there shall first be paid on the Common Stock of Class A the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) per share and accrued fixed dividends, before any payment shall be made on account of Common Stock of Class B.

"After such payment on the Common Stock of Class A, there shall be paid on the Common Stock of Class B the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) per share, and accrued fixed dividends, and the balance of the net assets shall be distributed ratably against the full amount of the then outstanding Common Stock of both classes and to each holder thereof in ratio to his holdings, regardless of the class to which the same belongs.

"Voting power shall be vested in the Common Stock regardless of the class to which it belongs with equal voting privileges per share vested in both classes."

(Each share of stock, irrespective of its class, is entitled to one vote.)

"After the organization of the corporation all Common Stock of this corporation without nominal or par value shall be issued by the corporation from time to time for such considerations as may be fixed from time to time by the board of directors thereof. Provided, however, that Common Stock of Class B may be issued only to acquire contract and other rights necessary, desirable or convenient to operate stores in accordance with the Piggly Wiggly system; and provided further that Common Stock of Class B shall be issued from time to time so that no more than one share of Common Stock of Class B shall be outstanding for every four shares of Common Stock of Class A outstanding.

"The Common Stock of Class A and the Common Stock of Class B shall not be increased nor shall it be reclassified nor shall any class of stock be created ranking prior to the Common Stock of Class A or the Common Stock of Class B or *pari passu* therewith, nor shall there be created any mortgage or any lien secured by mortgage on the real or personal property of the corporation, nor shall the corporation issue or guarantee notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness having maturity of one year or more, nor shall there be a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, nor shall there be a bulk sale of its property or of so large a portion thereof as to work a substantial change in the nature of its business, unless the same shall have been previously authorized by the consent of at least two-thirds in amount of the issued and outstanding Common Stock of Class A, and at least two-thirds in amount of the issued and outstanding Common Stock of Class B, given in person or by proxy at a meeting regularly called for that purpose; provided, however, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to apply to or require the consent of stockholders to obligations incurred in the ordinary course of business not less than one year in maturity."

The Company owns the following stocks:

State of Incorporation.	Date of Organization.	Business Engaged In	Duration of Charter.	Par Value.	Capitalization—Authorized.	Owned by the Issued Comp'y.
<b>Pratt Durham Company.</b>						
Texas	Aug. 29 1918	Retail grocery business	50 years	\$100	\$52,800	\$52,800
<b>Piggly Wiggly Roanoke Co., Inc.</b>						
Virginia	Nov. 7 1921	Retail grocery business	Unlimited	100	50,000	42,200

The Company has no funded or bonded indebtedness.

The Company operates a chain of approximately 350 grocery stores under a system of merchandising devised by its President, Clarence Saunders, many of the methods and instrumentalities of which have been patented. The right to conduct stores in accordance with that system in the United States was acquired from Mr. Saunders by Piggly Wiggly Corporation, a Delaware corporation.

The arrangement and methods of the stores operated under the Piggly Wiggly System are as follows: They are standard in design, color, equipment, and arrangement of merchandise, and are conducted in accordance with uniform methods of merchandising. They are called self-serving stores, for the reason that customers may enter and select their purchases—or wait on themselves—in an orderly and economical manner. Each store is provided with a turnstile through which patrons pass on entering. Stores are equipped with a simple aisle-like system of shelves and cases of a height within easy reaching distance for the average individual on which all the groceries are conveniently displayed and priced. Each customer on entering the turnstile moves progressively through the system of aisles and selects such articles as he desires. He makes payment in cash at a cashier's counter before which he must pass at the exit. The stores require no clerks, except at the departments at which fruit and vegetables are sold. The number of employees in a standard store is three or four, and their duties, other than those of the cashier, are confined largely to replenishing the shelves with goods as they are sold. Commodities are found in every store in relatively the same location. Over 100 customers can conveniently make their purchases at one time, while in an ordinary store the number of patrons to be served at one time is limited to the number of clerks.

As there are two major companies using the name "Piggly Wiggly" as part of their respective titles, the following explanation is given in order to avoid confusion.

### PIGGLY WIGGLY CORPORATION.

The Piggly Wiggly Corporation, formed in August 1918, neither owns nor operates stores directly, but owns the patents, rights, trademarks, etc., comprising the Piggly Wiggly System of Merchandising groceries, in practically every important country in the world. Its capitalization is as follows:

	Authorized.	Outstanding.
8% Cumulative Preferred Stock (par value \$100)	\$2,000,000	*\$1,855,200
Common Stock (no par value)	50,000 shares	50,000 shares

\*\$144,800 Preferred Stock has been retired by Sinking Fund. The Corporation has no bonded indebtedness, with the exception of \$30,000 6% Factory Mortgage Bonds, which are being retired at the rate of \$5,000 yearly.

Private interests desiring to operate stores under the Piggly Wiggly System, apply to the Piggly Wiggly Corporation for a license. For this license a certain fee is paid, all of which, under the agreement hereinafter mentioned, accrues to the benefit of the Company; also a contract is signed with the Piggly Wiggly Corporation under which a royalty of 1/2 of 1% of the yearly gross sales of the stores operated under

the Piggly Wiggly System is to be paid to the Piggly Wiggly Corporation, and divided between it and the Company on the basis hereinafter mentioned. Furthermore, the private interests order the store equipment from the Piggly Wiggly Corporation factory.

**PIGGLY WIGGLY STORES, INCORPORATED.**

After individually owned stores operating under the Piggly Wiggly System had been installed to the number of approximately 285, it occurred to those financially interested that it would be profitable to form a company to acquire, operate and control these stores. With this idea in view, Piggly Wiggly Stores, Incorporated (the applicant, herein sometimes called "Company") was formed, with the following capitalization:

	<i>Authorized.</i>	<i>Outstanding May 3 1922.</i>
Common Stock of Class A (no par value)	200,000 shares	150,000 shares
Common Stock of Class B (no par value)	50,000 "	37,500 "

The Company acquired from Piggly Wiggly Corporation, by an agreement to issue therefor its Common Stock of Class B, the right to operate stores under the Piggly Wiggly System in the entire United States, outside of that territory already held by individual interests. Under the provisions of the Company's charter, not more than one share of Common Stock of Class B shall be outstanding for every four shares of Common Stock of Class A outstanding. The Company has therefore issued 37,500 shares of its Common Stock of Class B under such agreement, in the proper proportion to the 150,000 shares of Common Stock of Class A outstanding; and the remaining 12,500 shares of Common Stock of Class B are now presently to be issued along with the remaining 50,000 shares of Common Stock of Class A, the details of the issue of which are hereinafter set out. The Company bought up as many individually owned stores as possible. It was able to acquire about 150 stores, and then proceeded to install new stores. But applications for licenses continued to come in to Piggly Wiggly Corporation because it formerly held the right to grant them. These licenses the Piggly Wiggly Corporation was unable to grant, because the rights had already been sold to the Company. As applications became more and more numerous, it was decided to amend the contract between the Company and the Piggly Wiggly Corporation, in such a manner that the Company would release some of its unoccupied territory to individual concerns who wished to operate stores under the Piggly Wiggly System. An adjustment of the license fees and royalties to be paid by the new independent interests acquiring Piggly Wiggly rights was made between Piggly Wiggly Corporation and the Company, in such a manner that each was to receive as royalty 1/4 of 1% of the gross sales of the licensed stores to be operated by such independent interests, and in addition thereto the Company receives the whole advance license fee originally paid by each such independent interest.

**STOCK SUBSCRIPTION AND APPLICATION OF PROCEEDS.**

By due and appropriate action of the Board of Directors on April 11 1922 the Company was authorized to dispose, by sale for cash, of the 50,000 shares of Class A Common Stock authorized but unissued; and by circular dated April 15 1922, addressed to the stockholders, said 50,000 shares were offered to stockholders, for subscription in such numbers of shares as they might desire, each subscription to be subject to acceptance or rejection in whole or in part. Under date of April 24 1922 stockholders were notified by circular of the Company that such subscription privilege would terminate as of May 1 1922. Stockholders were required to make immediate payment of an initial installment of 10% of the amount of their subscriptions, the balance thereof to be payable on or before May 10 1922. The entire issue of 50,000 shares of the Common Stock of Class A has been over-subscribed, and stockholders' subscriptions are being pro-rated. The aforesaid 50,000 shares of Common Stock of Class A will be issued on or directly after May 10 1922. By the terms of the circular, stockholders were accorded the privilege of subscribing to the 50,000 shares of authorized but unissued Common Stock of Class A at \$43 per share, thirty-five dollars (\$35) per share of which to be applied to the Capital Account of the Company, and eight dollars (\$8) per share to be placed in a special surplus account, so as to make the stock have equal rights with the present 150,000 shares of Common Stock of Class A now outstanding, and on which there is accumulated dividends of \$7 per share. The proceeds of the sale of this additional stock will be used for the retirement of all existing bank loans, for the expansion of the Company's business, and for general corporate purposes.

Of the 200,000 shares of Common Stock of Class A covered by this application, 115,645 shares were issued for cash, and 34,355 shares, together with small cash payments to equalize valuations, were issued for the entire capital stock of Piggly Wiggly Central Company, an Illinois corporation (now dissolved), and Piggly Wiggly Missouri Company, a Missouri corporation (now dissolved), and for the merchandise and assets of Stratton Grocery Corporation, a Tennessee corporation, and 50,000 shares have been subscribed for as hereinafter set forth.

The Company has about 2,500 employees, and operated on March 31 1922, under the Piggly Wiggly System, 347 stores located as follows:

State.	Town.	Total.
Alabama	Mobile, 3	3
Arkansas	Little Rock, 4	4
Colorado	Denver, 15	15
Connecticut	Bridgeport, 2; New Haven, 4	6
District of Columbia	Washington, 38	38
Georgia	Atlanta, 12; Augusta, 2; Macon, 3	17
Illinois	Chicago, 66; Rockford, 6	72
Indiana	Indianapolis, 12; South Bend, 5	17
Iowa	Davenport, 2	2
Kansas	Wichita, 5	5
Louisiana	New Orleans, 14	14
Michigan	Grand Rapids, 4	4
Mississippi	Jackson, 2	2
Missouri	St. Louis, 27	27
Ohio	Cincinnati, 4; Columbus, 7; Dayton, 9	20
Tennessee	Chattanooga, 4; Knoxville, 2; Memphis, 41; Nashville, 10	57
Texas	Amarillo, 3; Dallas, 14; Fort Worth, 4; San Antonio, 7	28
Virginia	Roanoke, 3	3
Wisconsin	Milwaukee, 13	13
		347

**PIGGLY WIGGLY VARIETY STORES.**

In addition to the Company's stores which do a grocery business, the Company under date of April 11 1922, through action by its Board of Directors, authorized the taking over from Piggly Wiggly Corporation and the operation by the Company of the Piggly Wiggly Variety Stores, and on the same date the Company acquired by agreement the exclusive rights throughout the United States for the operation of such Variety Stores, the first one of which was established at Memphis, in November 1921 and which has been a marked success both in the matter of sales and profits. Another of these stores has recently been opened at Nashville, Tenn. It is the Company's intention to operate a large number of these variety stores, in addition to the present grocery stores, and a part of the proceeds of the Company's stock subscription hereinafter referred to will be applied in the conduct of such Variety Store business.

These Variety Stores sell a variety of merchandise at standard retail prices, namely, 4c., 9c., 19c., 29c. and 39c., and the self-service principle as is used in the Company's grocery business is the plan for the stores; display cabinets, however, being constructed of such style as to accommodate this class of merchandise.

The merchandise that is sold in these stores at 4c. and 9c. corresponds in value to that which is commonly sold in 5c. and 10c. stores at 5c. and 10c., and the 19c. merchandise corresponds to a regular price of 25c., the 29c. to a regular price of 35c. and 40c., and the 39c. to a regular price of 50c. and 60c.

**DIVIDENDS.**

No dividends have been paid by subsidiary companies; all earnings of subsidiary companies are absorbed in and made a part of the consolidated income account of the Company. Dividends have been declared and paid on the Class A Common Stock of the Company, as follows:

Dividend at the rate of \$4 per annum for the period up to June 1 1920 was declared and paid on Aug. 1 1920 to stockholders of record on July 20 1920; dividend of \$1 per share has been declared, payable June 1 1922, to stockholders of record May 20 1922. As of June 1 1922, accumulated dividends on the Common Stock of Class A amount to \$7 per share. Such dividends accumulate on the entire 200,000 shares of the Common Stock of Class A, as set out previously under the caption, "Stock Subscription and Application of Proceeds."

**EARNINGS.**

After deducting depreciation, interest and royalties, the net loss of the Company for the year ended Dec. 31 1920, the Company's first year of operations, was \$703,957 75.

**PIGGLY WIGGLY STORES, INCORPORATED—CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1921.**

	<i>Total for Year.</i>
Income:	\$30,210,421 61
Sales	26,023,364 69
Cost of goods sold	4,187,056 92
Gross profit on sales	90,033 87
Other income:	90,033 87
Revenue derived from special contract with Piggly Wiggly Corporation	44,277,090 79
Total gross income	3,180,596 17
Operating expense:	384,477 52
Warehouse and general district expense	\$1,063,254 60
Direct store expense	2,117,341 57
General and administrative expense	400,254 65
Other deductions:	4,055,328 34
Interest paid	\$82,521 64
Depreciation	244,478 20
Additional allowance for doubtful accounts	19,003 91
Store maintenance and repairs	49,742 06
Miscellaneous deductions	94,508 84
Total deductions	4,055,328 34
Net profit	\$221,762 45
<b>SURPLUS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1921.</b>	
Deficit as of January 1 1921	\$1,045,320 62
Loss on sale of district unit	109,393 46
Total debits	\$1,154,714 08
Valuation on contract of Feb. 15 1921 with Piggly Wiggly Corporation	\$1,250,000 00
Operating profits, 1921	\$221,762 45
Less State, County and City Taxes	13,099 66
	208,662 79
Total credits	1,458,662 79
Credit Balance, December 31 1921	\$303,948 71

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31 1921.

ASSETS.		
Cash		\$676,673 57
Merchandise (at cost or market, whichever is lower)		1,527,717 94
Accounts receivable		101,741 35
U. S. Liberty Bonds		1,694 77
Piggly Wiggly contracts and leases		\$2,307,827 63
Autos and trucks	\$193,615 96	2,378,715 96
Store and office equipment	1,789,677 77	
Less allowance for depreciation	\$1,983,293 73	
	248,040 63	
Building improvements and cost of establishing stores		1,735,253 10
Organization expense	\$715,521 34	
	82,011 27	
Less portion written off	\$797,532 61	
	94,625 62	
Prepaid interest, insurance, taxes, miscellaneous		702,006 99
		42,258 10
		\$7,166,961 78
LIABILITIES.		
Notes payable	\$532,500 00	
Accounts payable	476,763 07	\$1,009,263 07
Capital liabilities:		
Common Stock Class "A" (authorized 200,000 shares, issued 150,000 shares)	\$5,850,000 00	
Common Stock Class "B" (authorized 50,000 shares, issued 37,500 shares)	3,750 00	
Surplus	\$5,853,750 00	
	303,948 71	
		6,157,698 71
		\$7,166,961 78

## CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR FIRST QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31 1922.

Income:		
Sales	\$6,701,803 06	
Cost of goods sold	5,567,059 51	
Gross profits on sales		\$1,134,743 55
Other income		42,820 96
Total gross income		\$1,177,564 51
Operating expenses:		
Warehouse and general district expense	\$284,232 17	
Direct store expense	455,701 95	
General and administrative expense		\$739,934 12
Other deductions:		83,431 40
Depreciations	\$61,044 24	
Interest paid	7,251 79	
Store maintenance and repairs	22,619 04	
		\$90,915 67
Total deductions		914,281 19
Net profits for three months ended March 31 1922 to surplus		\$263,283 32

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31 1922.

ASSETS.		
Cash	\$698,434 30	
Merchandise (cost or market, whichever is lower)	1,746,205 81	
Accounts receivable	148,702 85	\$2,593,342 96
Piggly Wiggly contracts and leaseholds		2,378,615 96
Autos and trucks	\$198,155 85	
Store and office equipment	1,773,600 50	
Less allowance for depreciation	\$1,971,756 35	
	291,076 26	
Building improvements and cost of establishing stores		1,680,680 09
Organization expense	\$712,353 25	
	74,368 03	
Less portion written off	\$786,721 28	
	68,928 25	
Prepaid interest, insurance, taxes, etc.		717,793 03
		34,088 40
		\$7,404,520 44
LIABILITIES.		
Notes payable	\$445,000 00	
Accounts payable	538,538 41	\$983,538 41
Capital liabilities:		
Common Stock Class "A" (authorized 200,000 shares, issued 150,000 shares)	\$5,850,000 00	
Common Stock Class "B" (authorized 50,000 shares, issued 37,500 shares)	3,750 00	
Surplus December 31 1921	\$303,948 71	
Income, three months ended March 31 1922	263,283 32	
	567,232 03	
		6,420,982 03
		\$7,404,520 44

## DEPRECIATION.

The Company follows a liberal policy with respect to depreciation and charges off the maximum amounts allowed by the Federal Treasury Department. Following are the percentages of depreciation which the Company charges off in respect of its various equipment, buildings, etc.:

Automobiles and automobile trucks	20%	per annum
Store and office equipment	7 1/2%	per annum
Building improvements, cost of establishing stores, etc.	7 1/2%	per annum

These depreciations are written off monthly, based on the balance in the accounts at the beginning of the quarter.

## INSURANCE.

The Company is fully and adequately covered by all forms of insurance necessary in the conduct of its business, and is covered by blanket policies as to fire, safe-burglary, employees' fidelity bonds, employers' liability and workmanship compensation, public utilities, elevator liabilities, interior robbery, and messenger hold-up. Automobiles and automobile trucks, property damage, etc., are covered by local policies in the particular territories in which branches of the business are operated.

The Company agrees with the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

Not to dispose of an integral asset or its stock interest in any constituent, subsidiary, owned or controlled company, or allow any of said constituent, subsidiary, owned or controlled companies to dispose of an integral asset or stock interest in other companies unless for retirement and cancellation, without notice to the Stock Exchange.

To publish quarterly statements of earnings.

To publish once in each year and submit to the stockholders, at least fifteen days in advance of the annual meeting of the corporation, a statement of its financial condition, a consolidated income account covering the previous fiscal year; a consolidated balance sheet showing assets and liabilities at the end of the year; or an income account and balance sheet of the parent company and of all constituent, subsidiary, owned or controlled companies.

To maintain, in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, a transfer office or agency in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, where all listed securities shall be directly transferable, and the principal of all listed securities with interest or dividends thereon shall be payable; also a registry office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, other than its transfer office or agency in said city, where all listed securities shall be registered.

Not to make any change in authorized amounts of listed securities without thirty days' notice to the Stock Exchange in advance of the effective date of such change.

Not to make any change in listed securities, of a transfer agency or of a registrar of its stock, or of a trustee of its bonds or other securities, without the approval of the Committee on Stock List, and not to select as a trustee an officer or director of the Company.

To notify the Stock Exchange in the event of the issuance or creation in any form or manner of any rights to subscribe to, or to be allotted, its securities, or of any other rights or benefits pertaining to ownership in its securities, so as to afford the holders of its securities a proper period within which to record their interests, and that all rights to subscribe or to receive allotments and all other such rights and benefits shall be transferable; and shall be transferable, payable and deliverable in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To notify the Stock Exchange of the issuance of additional amounts of listed securities, and make immediate application for the listing thereof.

To publish promptly to holders of bonds and stocks any action in respect to interest on bonds, dividends on shares, or allotment of rights for subscription to securities, notices thereof to be sent to the Stock Exchange, and to give to the Stock Exchange at least ten days' notice in advance of the closing of the transfer books or extensions, or the taking of a record of holders for any purpose.

To redeem Preferred Stock in accordance with the requirements of the Stock Exchange.

To notify the Stock Exchange if deposited or collateral is changed or removed.

To have on hand at all times a sufficient supply of certificates to meet the demands for transfer.

The fiscal year of the Company ends December 31.

The annual meeting of the stockholders is held at the statutory office of the Company at Richmond, Va., on the first Tuesday in February.

The principal business office of the Company is at Memphis, Tenn.

The Directors (elected annually) are as follows: Clarence Saunders, Dwight M. Armstrong, James L. McRee, Fletcher Scott, and R. A. Harris, all of Memphis, Tenn.; John H. Watkins, of New York City; W. T. Gallier and E. W. Bradford, of Washington, D. C.; John Fletcher and R. O. Dawson, of Chicago; R. King Kauffman and George B. Wearen, of St. Louis; and E. A. Basse, of San Antonio, Tex. The Executive Committee is: Clarence Saunders, R. King Kauffman and Dwight M. Armstrong.

The Officers are as follows: Clarence Saunders, President; Fletcher Scott, Vice-President; R. A. Harris, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Class A Common Stock Certificates are interchangeable between New York and Chicago.

The Transfer Agents are: Empire Trust Company, New York; Union Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Registrars are: Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York; Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.

## PIGGLY WIGGLY STORES, INCORPORATED,

By CLARENCE SAUNDERS, *President*.

This Committee recommends that the above-described permanent engraved interchangeable certificates for 150,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, without nominal or par value, be admitted to the list with authority to add on or before Jan. 2 1923 50,000 additional of such shares on official notice of issuance and payment in full, in accordance with the terms of this application, making the total amount authorized to be listed 200,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, without nominal or par value.

ROBERT GIBSON, *Chairman*.

Adopted by the Governing Committee, May 31 1922.

E. V. D. COX, *Secretary*.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, June 16 1922.

General trade is still in promising condition. The demand for steel in some departments outruns the supply. Here in New York dry goods, it is true, are somewhat less active and wool sales in England and Australia are at lower prices. The grain markets have declined. Prices on the Stock Exchange at times have turned downward. But on the whole general business interests and the great industries are in better shape, it is declared, than at any time since 1920. Also, the weather has been better for the crops. This includes both cotton and grain. The cotton belt has had warmer weather, the very thing it needed. And in the main the outlook for the grain crops has improved, so much so that wheat, for instance, has declined noticeably. Cotton, too, is lower than recently, although to-day there were reports of heavy rains in parts of Texas, which are not wanted. There is talk of a railroad strike, but it is hoped and believed that it will end in talk. Failures are fewer as trade gradually makes its way back to more normal conditions. The total for the week is stated at 350 as against 394 last week and approximately 500 in a single week at one time earlier in the year. The consensus is that the trend now is towards better things in the world of business throughout the country.

Steel mills are working at 75 to 80% of capacity. This is a big change for the better as compared with the low point of around 35 to 40%. Building continues on a big scale throughout the country, and it naturally calls for large quantities of iron and steel. It is said, too, now, that skilled labor is becoming scarce in the building trades. Shoe factories are busy, not only at the West, but also in the East, where the wage question is being settled. The sales of leather are larger. The output of coal is gradually increasing. On the Pacific Coast lumber markets, prices are stronger, although there, as elsewhere in the country, new business is smaller. The sales output and shipment of lumber, however, during the month of May reached a high record. This, with a similar report from the cement industry, certainly looks significant. In the automobile trade the output is said to be even larger than the high record of May. It is added that at no time in the past, even at the most prosperous period, have the Detroit manufacturers of auto cars employed more men than they have at work now. Chicago reports a better dry goods trade. Fall River, it appears, has sold this week no less than 200,000 pieces of print cloths. Collections are improving. Unemployment is decreasing. It is said that in the building trade \$1 50 per hour is being offered for skilled bricklayers. Of course, there is a reverse side of the medal. It is said that costs of building are getting to be so high that the sale of houses is being somewhat checked. At the silk mills more looms are being worked. The railroads are buying new cars. In a word, the position and prospects of American trade are such that very cheerful predictions are heard throughout the country. Whatever may be said on that point, it is at least clear that the past and its worst has been left behind and that the business world is moving upward. If costs of production can be reduced, notably costs of labor and fuel, the pace towards better times will naturally be hastened.

The coal strike of two months' duration persists. It has had less effect than might have been expected, but it cannot go on indefinitely without affecting costs and production throughout vast ramifications of industry. Human society is largely a co-operative affair. Most other workers have had to accept lower wages; coal miners refuse to do so. They get the benefit of cheaper goods and cheaper service from others who have accepted wage cuts, but they refuse to reciprocate. They are not playing the game. They insist on wages which are based on the maximum war cost of living, whereas there has been a decrease. What other workers have done or must do coal miners must do, namely accept lower wages and thus do their part towards setting industry in motion all over the country on a reasonable basis of costs for the well-being of society at large, not excepting the farming community, comprising 45% of the population and 55% of its buying power, a community which with the fixed salaried workers in towns and cities of the country have had the rough end of the deal all the way through. And the coal miner himself would be compensated by lower living costs. His dollar would go further.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, 16 shoe and boot manufacturers whose plants have been closed for several weeks by a strike of 6,000 workers against a 10% wage reduction, opened their factories June 14 to pay the reduced wages. The manufacturers announced this plan to the union, but the unions did not answer, the manufacturers stated. The strike of the hat and cap workers in Boston has been settled and the workers have returned to their places of employment. The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of Massachusetts announced that the 1,400 members of the coal teamsters' and chauffeurs' union have accepted a reduction of \$1 a week. Drivers of one-horse teams will receive \$25 a week and chauffeurs \$30. The coal dealers recently proposed a reduction of \$2 per week. Akron, Ohio, advices say a slowing up of some parts of the automobile tire industry is expected in some very conservative quarters about July 1 or July 15 due

to an expected decrease in demand from automobile manufacturers. But the present output of tires there is said to be 100,000 daily. The F. W. Dodge Company report all previous construction records were broken in April, while in May building contracts passed the April total with a margin of 3%. The May total for the 27 northeastern States was \$362,500,000, 50% greater than the figure for the corresponding month of last year.

At Pawtucket, R. I., on June 11 striking employees of the Lonsdale Mills voted unanimously to continue their struggles for a 48-hour week with no reduction of wages. There had been a proposition by former Governor L. C. F. Garvin and others that a settlement of the strike in the Lonsdale, Berkeley and Ashton mills be effected on the compromise basis of a 48-hour week and a 10% wage cut. The Goddard Brothers, who control these mills, also rejected the proposition, informing Mr. Garvin and his associates that they must adhere to the 20% wage reduction which led to the strike. Five Goddard mills in the Pawtucket Valley, Rhode Island, reopened on Thursday. It is said that few workers returned.

Boston wired June 14 that resistance to the apparent gain of the manufacturers in the number of employees at work in the mills of New Hampshire flared up at Nashua when rioting broke out, precipitated by an attack upon one of the workers in the Nashua Manufacturing Company's plant. The rioting was quickly subdued and the principal actors arrested. The action of the strikers is indicative of the feeling which seems to be pervading the ranks of the strikers to the effect that they are steadily losing ground and so the more radical, as usual, resort to acts of violence. The outbreak, as in Rhode Island, is all the more significant when it is understood that at the plant of the Nashua Manufacturing Company the gain in production has increased about 50% over a week ago. On the whole, the situation is considered encouraging. The Great Falls Manufacturing Co. of Somersworth, N. H., has been granted a temporary injunction against the cotton strikers.

The Rhode Island injunction against picketing was made permanent on June 13 in the cases of the Jenckes Spinning Company, the Crown Manufacturing Company and the Dexter Yarn Company. The action of the court bans picketing in any form by the unions or their agents and forbids them interfering in any way to prevent or deter any one from seeking or continuing employment at the mills mentioned. The outcome of the litigation is regarded as very important in the strike situation. At Providence, R. I., on June 15, when the Pontiac bleachery of B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., reopened at Pontiac more than 150 of the 250 striking employees of the plant went to work. Individual workers said that they had returned to work on the basis of a 48-hour week, with time and one-half for overtime up to 54 hours a week. The bleachery before the strike was operated on a 54-hour schedule. The men returned, it was said, under the 20% wage cut.

Rochester, N. Y., advices state that retail clothiers in many parts of the country are overstocked with summer merchandise, and fall buying will be hindered by this condition.

The House Committee on Agriculture has reported favorably the Capper-Tincher bill to amend the grain futures trading act.

Here is a specimen of Soviet economics: The All-Russian Textile Syndicate has issued instructions to the various textile trusts which it controls, forbidding them to increase or reduce their prices without special permission, despite the financial straits they all are in at this time.

On Sunday, June 11, a brief and sudden storm with a 72 to 88-mile-an-hour gale, killed 50 or more in the worst storm seen here and nearby for many years, drowned 40 at the sea beaches, and wrecked a huge Ferris wheel 75 feet in diameter at Classon Point Park, killing 6 and injuring 27. After the storm the temperature here last Sunday dropped from 86 to 72 degrees in five minutes.

LARD quiet; prime western 12.20@12.30c.; refined to Continent 13.15c.; South American 13.40c.; Brazil in kegs 14.40c. Future declined with prices down for hogs, grain, cotton and stocks. Yet both the United Kingdom and the Continent wanted lard and meats. Liverpool cables were lower for lard but generally higher for meats. The exports last week were 4,000,000 lbs. of bacon and 4,750,000 lbs. of lard from New York. Still there has been selling in Chicago by Eastern interests long of lard against sales of cotton seed oil. Commission houses have sold rather freely. To-day prices advanced slightly but are 13 to 15 points lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery	cts. 11.50	11.37	11.45	11.42	11.40	11.42
September delivery	11.80	11.67	11.72	11.70	11.70	11.72

PORK quiet; mess \$29 50; family \$28@29; short clear \$24@26. Beef quiet; mess \$13 50@14 50; packer \$13@14; family \$16@17; extra India mess \$24@26; No. 1 canned roast beef \$2 25; No. 2, \$3 20, six pounds, \$15; sweet pickled tongues, \$62@67 50 nominal per barrel. Cut meats firm; pickled hams, 10 to 20 pounds, 25 1/4@26 1/4c.; pickled bellies, 10 to 12 pounds, 16 1/2c. Butter, creamery extras, 36@37c.; cheese flats 19 1/4@20c. Eggs, fresh gathered extras, 28@29c.

COFFEE on the spot lower; No. 7 Rio, 10 1/2@11c.; No. 4 Santos, 14 1/2@14 1/4c.; fair to good Cuscuta, 14 1/4@14 1/2c.

Futures advanced early on higher cables, but reacted under liquidation with cotton and stocks. To some members of the trade, however, it looks as though consumers' stocks were low and that the longer they hold aloof the larger must be their ultimate purchases. Meantime the statistical position is regarded by some as bullish. Later prices advanced on larger buying and firm cables. Sales and switches of September were made into December at 22 points and of December into March at 7 points. Trading, as a rule, however, has been slow. The recent June frost scare proved groundless. But with it all, however, it is pointed out, are the small stocks and a large percentage of which is held off the market. A small crop is coming, but it is urged that it is to be followed in all likelihood by a large one. Weather conditions in Brazil are now being sharply watched by trade interests here. It is recalled that it was about this time in 1918 that hundreds of thousands of young coffee trees were killed by a freeze following a rainy spell and a full moon. One district in Sao Paulo the other day showed low temperatures, about 42 deg. To-day prices were off a little, and are 15 to 36 points lower than last Friday.

Spot (unofficial) 10 1/4 @ September 9.93 @ 9.95 March 9.63 @ 9.65 July 10.09 @ 10.10 December 9.74 @ 9.75 May 9.59 @ 9.60

**SUGAR.**—Spot raws have been less active and lower. On Monday a New Orleans refiner bought 30,000 bags Cuba, late July shipment at 3c, and an operator bought 7,200 tons, Cuba, July loading at 2.84c. f.o.b. A sale was then reported of 4,200 tons Cuba, June loading, at 15s. 3d. c.i.f. United Kingdom, equal to about 2.80c. f.o.b. Cuba, or 2 31-32c. c.&f. New York, a decline. Refined was 5.80 to 6c. early. Refiners are sold ahead, it is said, from 2 to 4 weeks. Later some 3,000 tons of Cuba for July clearance sold at 2 15-16c. c.&f. Still later business was done at 2 1/2c. in store and July, c.&f. On Thursday higher cables caused a firmer tone; 6,000 tons Cuba sold at 15s. 3d. c.i.f. United Kingdom, or a parity of 2.80c. f.o.b., and a later cable indicated that 15s. 4 1/2d. might be paid. Old crop Cuba for late June shipment sold at 2 1/2c. c.&f.; new crop Cuba for July shipment, at 2 15-16c. c.&f. for first half July shipment, at 2.85c. f.o.b.; and 3c. was paid cost and freight, for 14,000 bags July clearance for Philadelphia. Of Philippines 3,000 tons, due early in August to an outport refiner, sold at 4 1/2c. c.&f. Refined, 5.80 to 6c.; for export, July shipment, 4.20c.; resellers ask 4.15c., June or July. H. A. Himely of Havana has increased his estimate of the present Cuban sugar crop from 3,580,000 tons to 3,800,000 tons, bringing it to the same figure as that of the American Sugar Refining Co. Last year's crop was 3,935,000 tons. Receipts at United States Atlantic ports for the week were 113,052 tons against 78,494 last week, 32,038 last year and 80,086 the year before; meltings, 84,000, against 81,000 last week, 51,000 last year and 70,000 the year before; total stock 222,820, against 193,768 last week, 204,651 last year and 65,807 the year before. Willett & Gray put the receipts of sugar at Cuban ports at 90,531 tons, against 67,484 last week, and 58,389 last year; exports 120,216, against 88,649 last week and 50,781 last year; stocks 992,570, against 1,022,255 last week and 390,644 last year. Centrals grinding numbered 30, against 37 last week and 47 last year. Havana cabled "Rains continue." To-day prices declined slightly and are 2 to 4 points off from a week ago.

Spot (unofficial) 4.48c @ September 3.10 @ 3.11 March 3.17 @ 3.18 July 2.87 @ 2.89 December 3.20 @ 3.21 May 3.17 @ 3.18

**OILS.**—Linseed quiet but steady. English oil does not improve and is obtainable, it is said, at 79c., and possibly 78 1/2c. Purchases as a rule have been confined to small quantities. Tanks 78 @ 80c.; June carloads 82 @ 84c.; less than carloads 85 @ 87c.; less than 5 bbls. 88 @ 90c. Coconut oil, Ceylon bbls. 8 1/4 @ 9c.; Cochin tanks 8 1/2 @ 9c. Corn crude bbls. 12c.; tanks, N. Y. 12 @ 12 1/2c. Olive pure \$1 15 @ \$1 20. Lard, strained winter New York, 11 1/2c.; extra 10 3/4c. Cod, domestic, 55c. nom. Newfoundland, 57 @ 58c. Spirits of turpentine \$1 01. Rosin \$5 25 @ \$8 25.

**COTTONSEED** oil sales to-day 11,600. Crude, S. E. nom. Prices closed as follows:

Spot @ August 11.68 @ 11.70 November 9.83 @ 9.90 July 11.00 @ 11.75 September 11.66 @ 11.68 December 9.57 @ 9.62 July 11.50 @ 11.60 October 11.11 @ 11.13 January 9.61 @ 9.63

**PETROLEUM.**—Fuel oil in good demand. Supplies are fair, but holders are not anxious to sell at this time. Export demand has also improved. Bunker oil is moving a little more freely in export channels at \$1 26 1/2 per bbl. f.a.s., New York. Gas oil steady at 5 1/2c. per gallon, refinery. Gasoline rather quieter but prices are well maintained. The tone is stronger. New York prices: Gasoline cargo lots, 33.25c.; U. S. Navy specifications, 20c.; export naphtha cargo lots, 22c.; 63-66 deg., 25c.; 66-68 deg., 26c.; cases New York, 15 1/2c. Refined petroleum, tank wagon to store, 13c.; motor gasoline to garages, steel bbls., 27c. The "Daily Oklahoman" said the most important feature in the Mexican oil industry recently was the bringing in of Chapapote Nunez No. 3 by the Huasteca Petroleum Co., completed at a depth of 2,177 ft., sub-sea level, 2,101 ft. for an estimated daily production of 15,000 bbls. This is the first well brought in on the Hacienda field. It is north across the river from the famous Alamo pool of the Penn Mex Fuel Co., which has produced more than 40,000,000 bbls. of oil. No. 3 is the first completion of a group of four wells being drilled in Chapapote Nunez, which are on a line between Alamo and Tierra Blanca. Of the other three wells in the Hacienda field No. 1 is awaiting cement to set around an

8-inch casing at 1,830 ft. Cement is being drilled out in No. 2, while No. 4 is being rigged up. Another completion was by the Huasteca Petroleum Co. in the South field where Tierra Blanca No. 4 was finished at a depth of 2,211 ft. sub-sea level 2,099 ft., for an estimated 5,000 bbl. daily production. The daily production of crude oil in California increased 10,000 bbls. to 360,000 bbls., and this combined with gains in other districts more than offset the decline in Texas last week. The Mexia pool in the latter district averaged 69,000 bbls., a decline of 5,000 bbls. Oklahoma gained 2,600 bbls. and North Louisiana and Arkansas 3,200 as a result of increases in Haynesville and El Dorado. Daily production by fields follows: Oklahoma, 389,600, against 387,000 in previous week and 301,000 last year; Kansas, 85,000, against 84,500 in previous week and 99,850 last year; North Texas, 50,550, against 50,450 in previous week and 71,410 last year; Central Texas, 137,600, against 148,000 in previous week and 133,800 last year; North Louisiana and Arkansas, 133,750, against 130,550 in previous week and 102,420 last year; Gulf Coast, 113,700, against 109,950 in previous week and 112,320 last year; Eastern, 112,000, against 111,500 in previous week and 123,000 last year; Wyoming and Montana, 76,900, against 79,000 in previous week and 63,320 last year; California, 360,000, against 350,000 in previous week and 337,000 last year. The daily average production last week totaled 1,459,100 bbls., against 1,450,950 in the previous week and 1,344,120 in the same week last year.

Pennsylvania	33 50	Lima	22 48	Coriscana, heavy	30 75
Corning	2 05	Indiana	2 28	Electra	2 25
Cahall	2 36	Pfefferton	2 27	Strawn	2 25
Somersel	2 15	Illinois	2 27	Ranger	2 25
Somersel, light	2 40	Kansas and Okla.		Moran	2 25
Ragland	1 25	homa	2 00	Headton	1 00
Wooster	2 60	Coriscana, light	1 30	Mexia	1 50

**RUBBER** quiet and rather easier. Buyers' views are about 1/2c. under sellers. The factory demand is disappointing, and whatever little business there is in this direction is for nearby delivery. Ribbed smoked sheets and first latex crepe spot 14 1/2c.; July-September, 14 1/2c.; October-December, 15 1/2c. Para quiet; up-river fine, 18c.; coarse, 12 3/4c. Central, Corinto, 10c. London cabled June 12 that the rubber market advanced on a prominent Dutchman's cable from Batavia, stating that the Dutch growers are likely to agree to the scheme for the reduction of output. Prices were easier owing to a further increase of United Kingdom stocks. The final price paid for plantation standard crepe was 7 3/4d. with further sellers. The London stocks on June 10 were 71,005 tons, against 69,718 tons last year and 20,315 tons in 1920.

**HIDES** have been firm but rather quiet so far as actual business was concerned. A sale was reported of 600 Savanilla dry hides at 15c. which is on a basis of 16c. for Barota. Reports from the River Plate section stated that 7,000 extremes 15 to 16 kilos had sold at around 15 3/4c. cost and freight. Packer hides are firm. Chicago reports sales this week of 100,000 hides. A Chicago report said that packer hides are active at further advances. May slaughter light native cows are said to be bringing 14 1/2c. and June 14 1/2c. Country hides are firm but quiet; buyers balk at paying 15c. for choice extreme weights. Later the sales were reported of about 2,000 Orinocos at 15c. Choice mountain Pogotas are quoted at 17c. Some ask as high as 18c. The River Plate section reported sales of 4,000 Montevideo steers at \$43 50 for June salting, which is figured as approximate equivalent of 17 1/2c., sight credit; also 5,000 Artigas at \$43 50 and 2,000 Armour cows changed hands at the equivalent of 13 3/4c. Chicago reported packer hides active with sales of extreme light native steers of June take off at 15c. Packer's calfskins sold at 17c. Country hides steady at 11 1/2 to 13 1/2c. Country buffs 9 1/2c. @ 11c. with some high grade lots held at 12c. Trade fairly active in the latter part of the week.

**OCEAN FREIGHTS** have been as a rule dull and weak with tonnage very plentiful.

Charters included 30,000 quarters grain from Baltimore to Hamburg, direct 14c.; 35,000 quarters grain from Montreal to Antwerp or Rotterdam, 3c. 3d. heavy; 3c. 1 1/2d. below; 28, 9d. oats; one round trip (1,027-ton steamer) in West Indies trade, \$1 60 prompt; sugar from north side of Cuba to Montreal, 22c. June; coal from Wake to New Bedford, Mass., 8s. free d'charge prompt; barged grain from Atlantic range to Baltic basis of 26c. one port June; grain from Montreal to west coast of Italy, 4s. 6d., June; July; coal from Philadelphia to Santos, \$4 50 July; one round trip (1,260-ton steamer) West Indies trade, \$1 10 June; grain from Portland to Rotterdam, 14c. June 20; grain from Atlantic range to Antwerp-Hamburg range, 14c. June; option of Montreal loading, 15c.; grain from Montreal to Rotterdam, 15c. early July; from Montreal to west coast of Italy, 20c. June 10-20 London; from Montreal to west coast of Italy, 4s. 6d. June; deals from Halifax or St. Johns to United Kingdom, 75s. to 75s. 6d. early July; woodpulp Hs Hs Bay to United Kingdom, 20s. free loading June; sugar from two ports Cuba to United Kingdom, 21s. 6d. first half August; grain from Atlantic range to the Antwerp-Hamburg range, 14c. July; option west coast of Italy at 19c.; from Montreal to Antwerp-Hamburg range 15c. first half July; from Atlantic range to Baltic, basis of 26c. one port, prompt; time charter 1,297-ton steamer renewal for one round trip in West Indies trade, \$1 30; coal from Hampton Roads to Rio Janeiro, \$4 25 June; 1,381-ton steamer one round trip in West Indies trade, \$1 42 1/2 June; 843-ton steamer trip up from Cuba, \$2 delivered in Cuba end of June; lumber from Campbellton, N. B., to New York, \$5 50 June.

**TOBACCO** has been in rather better demand. Trade in wrappers and fillers appears to be waking up a little. Prices as a rule are said to have been sustained, whatever may have happened now and then in individual cases under special circumstances. The tone is somewhat more cheerful with a slight increase in business.

**COPPER** less active at 13 1/4 to 13 1/2c. for electrolytic. London, though it declined early, has of late been higher. The output of United States and South American mines



selling in the New York market in May is estimated at 105,000,000 pounds. Shipments for May were put at 130,000,000 pounds, which included 50,000,000 pounds for export. Sales in May were about 225,000,000 pounds, thus bringing the total for the first five months of this year up to about 540,000,000 pounds. Tin lower; spot, 31 3/4c. The Night Templar arrived at Boston on the 14th inst. with 25 tons of tin and it is reported will arrive at New York Monday with 2,250 tons. Tin afloat has increased to 9,055 tons. On the whole, business has been quiet. Lead quiet; spot New York, 5.75@5.80c.; East St. Louis, 5.50@5.55c. Zinc firmer. Slab zinc stocks decreased 11,319 net tons in May, against a decrease of 8,534 tons in April. The stock on hand May 1 was 51,728 tons, and at the end of May 40,409 tons. Spot New York, 5.70@5.75c.; East St. Louis, 5.40@5.45c.

PIG IRON has been in steady demand and firmer. Some Southern makers quote \$20 Birmingham, but they have little to offer, being sold well ahead, and \$18 50 is accepted by others and re-sellers do not refuse \$18. But in Philadelphia prices for foundry have advanced 50 cents. British offerings to the United States are at relatively low prices, but the American consumer somehow has not seized upon them with the expected avidity. In Cleveland 25,000 tons of American iron have been sold in small lots. No large individuals sales have been made. There has simply been a steady demand as the consumption gradually increases. Later it was declared in a Birmingham dispatch that 300 tons were sold at \$20 for the fourth quarter delivery by a St. Louis smelter; also that a lot of 100 tons for the third quarter was placed in Cincinnati territory at \$20. One maker reported several sales of 100 to 300 ton lots in St. Louis and Chicago for the third quarter at the \$18 50 base, rail and water delivery. Steel consumers find it difficult, it is said, in Birmingham to secure material.

STEEL has been in increasing demand at firmer or higher prices, with advancing coal prices and the prospects of higher wages. The output is gradually increasing under the pressure of a demand for near delivery. The Steel Corporation's output is up to 80%; others are close to it. The weekly production surprises everybody. Soft steel bars are in sharp demand. And in the Chicago district the mills are sold well ahead. Eastern mills are doing more at 1.70c. and upward, Pittsburgh. For later delivery, 1.60c. minimum is accepted on plates, shapes and bars. For early delivery 1.70 to 1.80c. is the price for bars and shapes. Blue annealed bars have been stronger and mills are trying, not with entire success, to lift prices. So that the big concern's price of 2.40c. is being accepted by independents; 2.60c. was at one time the objective, and is now for that matter. More furnaces are being blown in in Illinois and Pennsylvania. Two others will be shortly at Milwaukee and Duluth. Builders and railroads are buying steadily. Tin plate buying was large at \$4 75. Coal production is slowly increasing. Coke output is larger. The steel trade is waking up.

WOOL has, as a rule, been quiet in this country, but firm. Dispatches from Texas stated that prices were very firm with a basis of \$1 35 readily paid for good 12 months' fine staple wools. Sometimes, it is declared, 5c. to 7c. a pound more has been paid. The sale at Liverpool, which opened on Tuesday, was expected to be at strong prices. A number of American operators were there. Cables received from Australia indicate that the markets in Melbourne and Sydney have been strong with Americans buying. At Bradford, England, last week tops were quiet with most makers well sold ahead and firm as to prices. A few others, however, were willing to lower prices somewhat. Fine count yarns in fair demand and firm; others quiet and steady. At the opening of the Colonial sales in London June 13, American buying was small. British and Continental interests bought the most freely. The fine crossbred or merino grades were on a par with the last sale's closing. Good scoured wool and scoured slipe crossbreds were firm; Punta Arena crossbreds were down about 5%. At the East India auctions in Liverpool, where some 28,000 bales are offered, prices rose over the close of the last series on good wools suitable for Boston. All kinds have been firm.

In London on June 13th the fourth series of Colonial wool sales this year opened with approximately 80,000 bales of Realization Association wools and 92,000 bales of free wools for distribution. This series will consist of 14 selling days. Attendance large; rather less demand; prices lower. Yet barely 1,000 bales were withdrawn. The day's offering totaled 13,000 bales; prices compared with those of the May series, ranging from parity to 5% lower. Merinos, crossbreds and the best Queensland scoured merinos realized 44d.; combing and lambs greasy merino, 24 1/2d.; Victorian greasy crossbred, 17 1/2d.; Puntas, 15d. At Melbourne on June 13 but little good merino was offered. Selection somewhat ordinary, comprising mostly topmaking comeback greasy and crossbred. Compared with the May sale merinos, best and topmakers' sorts, were unchanged and crossbreds, medium and coarse 10 to 15% lower. America was a good buyer of merinos and fine comeback greasy. On June 14, at Perth, West Australia, auction demand fair; prices compared with the April sales show merinos super and good greasy 5% higher and medium and inferior merinos and crossbreds, fine greasy, unchanged. Other crossbreds lower. In London on June 14 at the wool auction the joint offering was 13,000 bales, including 7,275 bales of New Zealand cross-

breeds. Greasy clips predominated. The finer qualities sold quickly. Medium and coarse grades were plentiful and irregular at an average further decline of 5%. A fair quantity was withdrawn. In merinos a clearance was effected. Details: Sydney, 1,757 bales; greasy combing, 14 1/2d. to 27 1/2d. Queensland, 959 bales, chiefly scoured merino, 38d. to 43 1/2d.; pieces 36d. to 41 1/2d. Adelaide, 583 bales; greasy merino best, 20d. West Australia, 769 bales; greasy merino best, 24 1/2d. Tasmania, 120 bales; greasy merino best, 27d. In London on June 15 joint offerings were 13,444 bales, the Association's contribution consisting entirely of Cape greasy combings, 4,444 bales. Capes sold readily to home and Continental buyers, but at prices 5 to 10% lower than at the May auctions. The best went at 18 1/2d. Australian free merinos were chiefly greasy Queensland and West Australian grades. They sold quickly to British and foreign buyers, best at 25 1/2d. and 26 1/2d., respectively. New Zealand slipe crossbreds were often withdrawn owing to the limits. Greasy kinds were in good demand chiefly to Yorkshire, at 6 1/2 to 20d.

Portland, Ore., reports that practically all of the Oregon clip has been sold, although shearing has been slow. The early shearing east of the mountains shows the wool is not as well grown as was hoped for, but generally it is of good condition and probably lighter. In the Willamette Valley districts shearing is just beginning. It is stated that about 95% of the Oregon clip has been sold, aside from valley wools. In the eastern counties, most of the large clips and practically all of the fine clips are out of first hands. Prices steady. Very little of the valley wools have been sold yet. Dealers are offering on the basis of 28c. to 30c. for the best grades. Much of the wool clip of the West has been cleaned up, that of Montana excepted. Buyers are numerous, however, in that State. The best Montana fine wools, it is said, are selling at 40c., and here and there an extra choice clip at a little more. The better clips of Montana mediums are selling, it is stated, at 33c. to 35c.

COTTON.

Friday Night, June 16 1922.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 70,575 bales, against 94,570 bales last week and 113,448 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1921 5,772,408 bales, against 6,128,641 bales for the same period of 1920-21, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1921 of 356,233 bales.

Receipts at	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	4,072	4,894	5,875	4,915	2,493	2,702	24,951
Texas City	---	---	---	---	---	384	384
Houston	---	---	---	---	1,309	---	1,309
New Orleans	3,516	3,125	3,316	2,757	2,940	2,239	17,923
Mobile	591	862	178	290	281	1,239	3,441
Jacksonville	---	---	---	---	---	152	152
Savannah	3,135	2,062	3,698	812	1,160	2,219	13,086
Brunswick	---	---	---	---	---	260	260
Charleston	131	410	1,831	137	653	963	4,125
Wilmington	178	139	443	211	337	124	1,432
Norfolk	678	582	248	243	245	156	2,152
New York	41	100	---	67	65	---	341
Boston	449	505	---	---	---	99	1,185
Baltimore	---	---	---	---	---	34	34
Baltimore	---	---	---	---	---	34	34
Totals this week	12,791	12,679	15,619	9,432	9,483	10,571	70,575

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1921 and stocks to-night, compared with the last year:

Receipts to June 16.	1921-22.		1920-21.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1921.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1920.	1922.	1921.
Galveston	24,951	2,426,694	44,296	2,882,422	177,249	389,394
Texas City	384	30,630	1,083	39,920	3,310	18,441
Houston	1,309	455,400	10,267	399,556	---	---
Port Arthur, &c.	---	10,305	1,987	63,833	---	---
New Orleans	17,923	1,187,478	20,811	1,393,821	161,367	453,834
Golport	---	8,123	---	9,993	---	---
Mobile	3,441	152,720	422	93,768	6,724	16,958
Pensacola, &c.	---	3,850	5	5	---	---
Jacksonville	152	3,912	---	4,792	1,427	1,604
Savannah	13,086	713,467	17,458	637,198	72,836	169,800
Brunswick	260	27,751	---	13,140	1,379	3,174
Charleston	4,125	146,238	712	86,917	55,000	252,806
Georgetown	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilmington	1,432	103,077	2,224	90,015	30,599	27,341
Norfolk	2,152	342,087	6,483	279,201	54,666	110,857
New York	---	582	---	2,017	---	---
N'port News, &c.	141	30,424	2,603	32,979	210,139	147,990
Boston	1,185	42,496	2,797	37,225	6,216	10,366
Baltimore	34	58,197	1,057	48,166	2,830	3,640
Philadelphia	---	29,476	1,351	13,673	4,262	10,187
Totals	70,575	5,772,408	113,556	6,128,641	787,914	1,616,392

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.	1917.
Galveston	24,951	44,296	8,969	39,505	8,373	20,803
Texas City &c	384	13,337	2,479	5,435	698	---
New Orleans	17,923	20,811	10,332	39,295	16,447	16,436
Mobile	3,441	422	1,537	3,983	1,717	3,168
Savannah	13,086	17,458	3,154	31,183	7,272	15,024
Brunswick	260	---	500	2,500	2,000	3,000
Charleston	4,125	712	320	7,808	269	1,137
Wilmington	1,432	2,224	6	4,574	53	96
Norfolk	2,152	6,483	1,567	1,604	1,361	6,789
N'port N., &c.	---	---	26	63	---	130
All others	2,821	7,813	1,261	2,579	1,757	7,775
Tot. this week	70,575	113,556	30,151	138,529	39,947	74,408
Since Aug. 1.	5,772,408	6,128,641	6,630,452	5,369,174	5,617,410	6,622,459

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 123,486 bales, of which 34,519 were to Great Britain, 13,466 to France and 75,501 to other destinations. Exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1921 are as follows:

Exports from—	Week ending June 16 1922. Exported to—				From Aug. 1 1921 to June 16 1922. Exported to—			
	Great Britain	France	Other	Total	Great Britain	France	Other	Total
Galveston	12,850	---	28,452	41,302	598,859	374,270	1,297,582	2,270,711
Houston	---	---	1,309	1,309	111,612	83,724	260,064	455,400
Texas City	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,142	5,142
Gulftport	---	---	---	---	5,534	---	2,589	8,123
New Orleans	9,851	10,202	16,003	36,056	351,497	138,211	689,419	1,169,127
Mobile	---	---	---	---	58,210	6,733	46,589	111,532
Jacksonville	---	---	---	---	400	---	600	1,000
Pensacola	---	---	---	---	1,480	---	770	2,250
Savannah	---	2,922	14,202	17,124	201,090	72,385	358,452	631,927
Brunswick	700	---	---	700	24,163	---	2,450	26,613
Charleston	9,037	---	9,993	19,030	61,113	---	103,508	167,621
Wilmington	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	63,725	86,225
Norfolk	1,500	---	2,000	3,500	118,452	5,450	101,883	225,785
New York	309	242	2,257	2,808	31,720	8,169	77,743	117,633
Boston	272	---	300	572	3,215	---	226	11,430
Baltimore	---	---	---	---	2,059	450	3,544	5,053
Philadelphia	---	100	---	100	424	250	1,335	2,009
San Fran.	---	---	---	---	22,912	1,482	20,508	44,902
Seattle	---	---	985	985	---	---	55,100	55,100
Tacoma	---	---	---	---	---	---	67,914	67,914
Portl'd, Ore	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,005	22,005
Total	34,519	13,466	75,501	123,486	1,601,740	693,841	3,103,061	5,488,642
Tot. 1920-21	25,961	14,699	68,871	99,531	1,568,987	518,433	2,691,407	4,778,827
Tot. 1919-20	12,837	5,495	20,829	39,161	2,964,119	543,211	2,622,041	6,129,371

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named.

June 16 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.	
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Cont't.	Coast-wise		
Galveston	28,121	16,000	4,000	7,760	2,000	57,881	119,368
New Orleans	4,165	1,977	5,668	13,561	436	25,807	135,560
Savannah	---	---	---	---	---	500	72,336
Charleston*	500	1,000	600	1,000	300	3,400	51,600
Mobile	1,900	240	---	3,650	---	5,790	53,818
Norfolk	250	---	100	500	---	850	243,072
Other ports*	10,000	1,500	3,500	2,000	---	17,000	---
Total 1922	44,936	20,717	13,868	28,471	3,236	111,228	676,686
Total 1921	76,151	7,530	26,561	51,947	7,720	169,909	1,446,483
Total 1920	21,576	6,646	20,854	53,613	18,859	120,548	838,608

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been fairly active at lower prices owing to better weather most of the time over the greater part of the belt and considerable liquidation. To-day there was a sudden rise owing to reports of big rains in Texas, where they certainly are not wanted. But the weather map in the main was rainless. It has been for several days. The forecast, too, was in the main favorable to-day, although it did mention indications of cloudiness or showers in Texas and Louisiana. The situation on the whole has been regarded as more of a two-sided affair in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool. Worth Street has been quiet. Some are asking whether the consumer will sanction present prices. Two years ago there was a big and prolonged buyers' strike in this country. It is not forgotten. And now the dealer and retailer is asking himself "How much will the consumer stand?" Meanwhile, too, it is to be remembered that within the last four and a half months there has been a rise of about 7 cents a pound. That, it is argued, discounts a good deal. And some veterans in the cotton business scout the idea of banking on crop estimates issued late in May and in the first half of June. Good weather for a time could change the crop outlook greatly for the better. The estimates of the yield just now, given here for what they are worth, are from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales. Last September the Government put the 1921 crop at 6,500,000 bales. In December it raised it to 8,340,000 bales, an increase of about 1,800,000 bales. Estimates of 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales current just now among different members in the trade, with some as high as 11,200,000 bales, could, it is urged, be increased later on one or two million bales. Nobody knows. If the weather during the rest of June is good and is reasonably good in July and August there is no telling just what the crop may be. But conceivably it could rise to the requirements of the cotton world. Nothing less than 12,000,000 bales, it is assumed, will do. Estimates on the world consumption latterly current here have been around 12,800,000 bales. There is a possibility that it may rise to 13,000,000 bales. The statement of spinners' takings to-day was very bullish. But reverting to the crop, the reports of late from western Texas and many parts of the eastern belt have been distinctly favorable. In western Texas especially the prospects are said to have greatly improved. In that part of the State it is also said the acreage has been increased sharply in some cases. Cotton has been planted, it appears, as far north as Amarillo, Texas. Of course, the present price of around 22c. per pound is a big stimulus to planting wherever there is a chance of success. Also, it is recalled that 22c. last year discounted a crop of 8,340,000 bales. Of course, since then supplies at home and abroad have been greatly reduced. Still, it is contended that the present price is very high and for the present at least may be fairly regarded as high enough; that is, high enough until it can be clearly demonstrated that the next crop is going to be insufficient. The last Government weekly report was in the main very favorable. As already stated,

most of the crop reports have latterly been good. And the real date of the Government July report is only about a week off. Also, July notices are about as near. And whatever may be said about the intrinsic merits of cotton, it is perhaps worth keeping in mind that the stock here is put at some 212,500 bales, against only about 147,000 a year ago. And the July premium over October, which the other day was 18 points, ended to-day at 3 points. This may have no special significance. But that is a fact just the same.

But on the other hand, there is no disguising the fact that there is a deep-seated and widespread belief that cotton is bound for higher prices. Predictions of 25c. and even higher are heard. They are here mentioned for what they are worth. But it is clear that spot markets are firm, and that the basis is high. To some this looks like an impregnable position. For it is founded on rapidly disappearing stocks and a rising consumption. In the month of May the American consumption, according to the Census Bureau, was 495,674 bales, against 446,843 in April, 440,714 in May last year, 541,377 in May 1920, and 487,934 in 1919. The total consumption for 10 months approaches 5,000,000 bales. And the exports for the same period are nearly 5,500,000 bales, according to the census figures. These are regarded as highly promising statistics, eloquent indeed of a strong and rapidly strengthening statistical position. The quantity of cotton held in public stores and compresses is only 2,561,007 bales, against 4,738,267 a year ago. This offsets the total stocks in consuming establishments of 1,419,836 bales, against 1,280,723 a year ago. The deficit in storage stocks, it will be seen, is far greater than the increase at consuming establishments. Mills are steady buyers here. Contracts have frequently become scarce. Traders sell in the morning and cover in the afternoon. Contracts are being absorbed by trade interests. They do not come out. Nor will they until the spot cotton is secured. That may be some time ahead. Meanwhile there is supposed to be a good-sized hedge short interest in July. That month is sharply watched. Its premium over October may ebb from time to time, but there are those who do not take these fluctuations seriously. The minute people try to buy July in volume the premium quickly advances. That is at least suggestive. New Bedford wants a good deal of staple cotton and it is not easily procurable. New Orleans reports an excellent demand for 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 staple. With stocks rapidly dwindling it is pointed out that interior stocks include those held by mills. And at all big ports of the South the stocks are much smaller than they were a year ago. Fall River sales of print cloths this week were estimated at 200,000 pieces. Liverpool spot sales have latterly been 10,000 bales a day as against 7,000 a week ago. Manchester reports a good inquiry. Not only is the crop outlook considered dubious in this country, but it is also declared to be poor in East India and China. To-day prices declined early on what appeared to be good weather and week-end liquidation. Later came a sharp upturn on reports of heavy rains in the Rio Grande section of Texas. There were fears of a return of wet weather to Texas and the Southwest generally over the week-end. Shorts covered heavily. Bulls increased their holdings. Wall Street and uptown interests were buyers. Liverpool and New Orleans bought. Trade interests were again buying. Weevil news is bad. The pest is declared to be everywhere, and is said to be puncturing squares as fast as they are formed over a very considerable stretch of territory in the Southwest. Yet the decline early in the week was not overcome, and final prices show a loss as compared with a week ago of about 20 to 30 points. Spot cotton closed at 22.40c. for middling uplands, a loss for the week of 15 points. It was greater at one time.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

June 10 to June 16—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	22.85	22.15	22.40	22.30	22.20	22.40

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

1922	22.40c.	1914	13.40c.	1906	11.20c.	1898	6.56c.
1921	11.85c.	1913	12.35c.	1905	9.15c.	1897	7.75c.
1920	39.25c.	1912	11.90c.	1904	12.00c.	1896	7.75c.
1919	32.75c.	1911	15.60c.	1903	12.40c.	1895	7.19c.
1918	30.40c.	1910	15.15c.	1902	9.38c.	1894	7.31c.
1917	25.30c.	1909	11.40c.	1901	8.38c.	1893	8.06c.
1916	12.85c.	1908	11.75c.	1900	9.06c.	1892	7.44c.
1915	9.85c.	1907	12.90c.	1899	6.31c.	1891	8.44c.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contr't.	Total.
Saturday	Steady, 30 pts. adv.	Firm	---	---	---
Monday	Quiet, 70 pts. dec.	Barely steady	---	---	---
Tuesday	Quiet, 25 pts. adv.	Barely steady	---	300	300
Wednesday	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Steady	---	---	---
Thursday	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Steady	---	---	---
Friday	Quiet, 20 pts. dec.	Steady	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	300	300

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.

	Saturday, June 10.	Monday, June 12.	Tuesday, June 13.	Wednesday, June 14.	Thursday, June 15.	Friday, June 16.
June	22.48	21.60	21.93	21.75	21.68	22.00
July	22.48-22.52	21.60-21.63	21.93	21.75-21.80	21.68	22.00-22.03
August	20.43	bid	21.55	bid	21.63	bid
October	21.88-21.91	21.04-21.07	21.42-21.43	21.32-21.25	21.11-21.12	21.48-21.51
December	21.52-21.55	20.69-20.71	21.07-21.08	20.90-20.93	20.81-20.82	21.18-21.20
January	21.32	20.49-20.50	20.88-20.95	20.76-20.80	20.60	20.95
March	21.08	20.29	bid	20.65	bid	20.67
May	---	---	---	---	---	---
Options	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table showing cotton supply statistics for 1922, 1921, 1920, and 1919. Includes categories like Stock at Liverpool, Stock at London, Stock at Manchester, Total Great Britain, Total Continental stocks, Total European stocks, and Total American.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of the previous year—is set out in detail below:

Table showing movement to June 16 1922 and movement to June 17 1921. Columns include Towns, Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week, June 16), Stocks (June 16), Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week, June 17), and Stocks (June 17).

Total, 41 towns 69,227,696,284 108,852,627,463 93,663,714,012 142,856,137,465

a Last year's figures Hugo, Okla. b Last year's figures Clarksville, Texas.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.

Table showing overland movement statistics for the week and since Aug. 1. Includes columns for Shipped (Week, Since), Receipts at ports to June 16, Net overland to June 16, and Southern consumption to June 16.

Leaving total net overland 26,754 1,309,112 46,695 1,255,812

† Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 26,754 bales, against 40,695 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 53,300 bales.

Table showing In Sight and Spinners' Takings, Receipts at ports to June 16, Net overland to June 16, and Southern consumption to June 16.

\* Decrease during week and season. a These figures are consumption; takings not available.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Table showing movement into sight in previous years by week and since Aug. 1.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our telegraphic reports from the South this evening denote that while in many Eastern localities and in the extreme South-western portion of the cotton belt the rainfall has been rather heavy; elsewhere the precipitation was generally light to moderate. Temperatures in the East ranged at considerably above normal, while in the West the average was slightly under normal.

Texas.—Cotton made poor progress in east and south, where frequent showers, increased activities of weevil and lice served to retard the crop. Elsewhere cotton made fair progress; crop late in all sections and in need of hot, dry weather.

Mobile.—Weather very hot and dry, the latter part of week, promoting growth and checking boll weevil. Good progress made in cleaning out grass. General condition good.

Table showing weather reports for Galveston, Texas, Abilene, and Brenham, including Rain, Rainfall, and Thermometer readings.

Continental imports for past week have been 97,000 bales. The above figures for 1922 show a decrease from last week of 153,120 bales, a loss of 1,741,753 bales from 1921, a decline of 828,128 bales from 1920 and a falling off of 359,064 bales 1919.

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table showing futures prices for MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS from June 10 to May 17, 1922.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.

Table showing closing quotations for MIDDLING COTTON on June 16 at various locations like Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk, Baltimore, Augusta, Memphis, Houston, Little Rock, Dallas, and Fort Worth.

Table with columns: Rain, Rainfall, Thermometer. Lists various locations like Brownsville, Dallas, etc., with weather data for 1921-22 and 1920-21.

Table with columns: 1921-22, 1920-21. Sub-columns: 32s Cop Test, 8 1/2 lbs. Str... to Finest, Cot'n Mid. Up's. Lists dates from Apr. to June with numerical data.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Shipments in detail:

Table listing shipping news with columns: Location, Date, Ship Name, Tons. Includes entries for NEW YORK, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, BOSTON, etc.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKING OF COTTON.

Table with columns: Cotton Takings, Week and Season, 1921-22, 1920-21. Includes rows for Visible supply, Total supply, etc.

† Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. This total embraces the total estimated consumption by Southern mills...

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports...

Table with columns: Receipts at June 15, 1921-22, 1920-21, 1919-20. Includes sub-tables for Exports and Total all.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns: Alexandria, Egypt, June 14, 1921-22, 1920-21, 1919-20. Includes rows for Receipts (cantars) and Exports (bales).

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending June 14 were 32,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 14,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market for both yarns and cloths is quiet. Merchants appear unwilling to pay present prices.

LIVERPOOL.—Sales, stocks, &c., for past week:

Table with columns: Sales of the week, Actual export, Forwarded, Total stock, etc. Includes sub-table for Amount afloat.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spott cotton have been as follows:

Table with columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Includes rows for Market, Mid. Up'ds, Sales, Futures.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Table with columns: June 10 to June 16, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Includes rows for June, July, August, etc.

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, June 16 1922.

Flour has been dull and depressed. Montreal mills reduced prices 20c. on June 13; first patents were put at \$7.80 and second at 7.30; shorts were reduced \$3 per carload.

straights steadied somewhat as the American Relief Administration came into the market and bought practically all of the soft straights offering at low prices. It was estimated that the business amounted to between 30,000 and 40,000 bbls. Aside from this, the export demand has been small. Sales have been largely of small lots, chiefly first hard clears and Durum clears. Foreign buyers are holding aloof awaiting the ultimate trend of prices. On the better grades Canada still undersells the United States. The making of a market for new soft and hard winter flour is delayed. Everybody awaits further developments. Few mills care to quote. When they do their prices are too close to those for old flour. Buyers take little or none at all. Rye flour has been in moderate demand. Western mills, however, offered very sparingly. That may mean that there is not much old cash rye to be had at the West. Exporters were inquiring for small quantities. Later wheat flour became rather steady when wheat advanced on crop damage reports.

Complaints concerning the quality of much of the flour sold in Pennsylvania have come to the office of the Director of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods. Director James Foust states that an effort will be made to determine just what proportion of the flour sold in the State has been artificially bleached and what proportion is being sold without such adulteration. Proceedings will be instituted where bleached flour is being sold.

Wheat broke 4 to 5 1/2c. early in the week on good weather, a decline in Liverpool, a sharp fall in the stock market and a lack of any big trading on the bull side of wheat or any very insistent domestic demand. Sales of 1,000,000 bushels early in the week for export failed to hold the market. Liverpool declined despite small world's exports and a decrease in the amount on passage. Private cables seemed dubious as to the prospect for export business. In the United Kingdom wheat was still offered for resale, it was said, below a replacement cost. There were resales here for English account of about 200,000 bushels. Yet there are the decreasing stocks abroad and afloat, the visible supply showing a loss of 5,200,000 bushels for the week at United Kingdom ports and afloat, bringing the total available down to 58,100,000, against 86,900,000 a year ago. But continental countries were only moderate buyers, estimated at about 300,000 bushels. Ocean freight rates from Montreal on grain were another 6d. lower. The weather has been favorable for harvesting. The visible supply in the United States decreased only 533,000 bushels for the week, while the stocks of bonded wheat increased 512,000. A year ago there was an increase, to be sure, of 1,891,000 bushels in the American "visible." But it is now 25,808,000 bushels, against 1,070,000 at this time last year.

Later came a rally on reports of premature ripening in the Southwest following unseasonably hot weather; also dry weather there, hailstorms at the Northwest and a few reports of rust there. Some stress the fact that foreign stocks are small.

On Thursday wheat at Chicago broke 3 to 4c. under heavy selling. One house alone, it is said, sold 3,000,000 bushels of July and September, mostly July. Many stop loss orders were caught. In the main the crop news is favorable. The trade is cool towards attempts to create crop scares. It considers them rather far-fetched. Beneficial rains fell in the spring wheat belt and the indications seem to point to cooler weather in the Southwest. Exporters, owing to the decline, were enabled to buy on Thursday, it is said, some 750,000 bushels on resting orders. At the same time Liverpool on Thursday advanced 1 to 2c. and there was a report that the remaining Argentine export surplus is down to 7,000,000 bushels.

According to the International Institute of Agriculture, the acreage planted to wheat in Bulgaria is 1,928,000 acres. In Yugoslavia it is 3,383,000 acres. It reports that autumn crops are in average condition in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Montenegro, while in Serbia they are excellent. Wheat under cultivation in Rumania is put at 844,000 acres. Little rain fell in Italy during May and crops suffered from drought, but the condition is reported as average on June 1. In France persistent rains during March and April were followed by hot weather during May, which has improved crop prospects. Wheat looks well, although the plants are thin and often encumbered with weeds. Maggots have been reported in some Departments.

The wheat acreage in Alberta, Canada, this season will be approximately 10% larger than in 1921, according to a report from Edmonton. Chicago had a despatch from Kansas City to the effect that trade estimates of the crop of Kansas were being raised to 135,000,000 bushels, against the Government June 1 estimate of 117,000,000 bushels, and final returns of 128,000,000 bushels last year.

Broomhall cabled that the reduction in the English bank rate had a bullish effect on wheat values at Liverpool on the 15th inst., outside buying came in and the market advanced sharply about midday. In France beneficial rains have fallen almost generally and the new crops have been much improved since the last official statement on June 1 1922. According to the June 1 official crop report winter wheat and oats in Prussia are slightly below medium. Beneficial rains have recently fallen in that country. To-day prices advanced, but they show a decline from last Friday of 2 1/4 to 4 cents.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

No. 2 red.....	Sat. 133	Mon. 128	Tues. 128 1/2	Wed. 129 1/2	Thurs. 128	Fri.
----------------	----------	----------	---------------	--------------	------------	------

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

July delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 114 1/4	Mon. 109 3/4	Tues. 110 3/4	Wed. 112 3/4	Thurs. 109 3/4	Fri. 111 3/4
September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 114 3/4	Mon. 110 3/4	Tues. 110 3/4	Wed. 113	Thurs. 111 3/4	Fri. 111 3/4
December delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 117 3/4	Mon. 113 3/4	Tues. 113 3/4	Wed. 116	Thurs. 114 3/4	Fri. 115 3/4

Indian corn declined with wheat; then rallied with it only to react again in the same company. The export demand has been only moderate; 200,000 bushels sold on June 13 to Europe. Cash markets have been slow. Stocks are large and demand small. The visible supply in the United States made a big gain last week, that is, 3,167,000 bushels. A year ago, to be sure, it was nearly as great, i. e., 3,102,000 bushels. The point is that the total is now 30,213,000 bushels, against 21,952,000 bushels a year ago. With stocks large and trade poor the weather for the crop has been in the main good. Warm weather prevailed in the principal corn growing States, excepting Texas. More moisture, to be sure, is needed in west central and northwestern Iowa and parts of Indiana, but there was sufficient in most districts. Corn made very satisfactory growth. The plants, it is true, are mostly small in Missouri, but they are of good color and growing fast. The crop was making fine growth in Kansas. The progress and condition of corn is mostly very good in Texas except on bottom lands, where it is poor. Cultivation is badly needed in many Southwestern districts, where the soil has been too wet, but the crop was well cultivated in the West. There has been heavy liquidation of late by recent buyers. They became discouraged by the decline in wheat and the other drawbacks. Support has been lacking. To-day prices advanced slightly, but are 1/8c. lower on July for the week and 3/8c. higher on September.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

No. 2 yellow.....	Sat. 75 1/4	Mon. 74	Tues. 74	Wed. 75	Thurs. 75	Fri. 75
-------------------	-------------	---------	----------	---------	-----------	---------

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

July delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 62 1/2	Mon. 61	Tues. 60 3/4	Wed. 62 1/4	Thurs. 61 1/4	Fri. 61 1/4
September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 65 1/4	Mon. 63 3/4	Tues. 63 3/4	Wed. 65 1/4	Thurs. 64 1/4	Fri. 65 1/4
December delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 64 1/2	Mon. 63 1/2	Tues. 63 1/2	Wed. 66	Thurs. 64 1/2	Fri. 65 1/2

Oats declined owing to the weakness of other grain and liquidation. The United States visible supply, it is true, decreased last week 680,000 bushels, against an increase last year in the same week of 679,000 bushels. But the total is still large, i. e., 47,272,000 bushels, against 30,793,000 a year ago. In fact, the large stocks of old oats on the eve of a new season have had a depressing effect. Especially as the cash demand is only moderate. So is that for export. Meanwhile the crop reports seem to promise a large yield. Under the circumstances trading for a rise is almost absent; certainly only for quick turns. For the general idea is that prices must decline further unless the crop should get a setback or something else arise to give the market a stimulus.

On Thursday prices fell 1 to 1 1/2c. and export sales followed. For two days the total was put at 500,000 bushels. To-day prices ended a little higher, but they are 2c. down for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

No. 2 white.....	Sat. 48	Mon. 47 1/2	Tues. 47	Wed. 47	Thurs. 45	Fri. 45
------------------	---------	-------------	----------	---------	-----------	---------

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

July delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 36 3/4	Mon. 35 3/4	Tues. 34 3/4	Wed. 35	Thurs. 33 3/4	Fri. 34 3/4
September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 38 1/2	Mon. 37 1/2	Tues. 36 1/2	Wed. 37 1/2	Thurs. 36 1/2	Fri. 36 1/2
December delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 40 3/4	Mon. 39 3/4	Tues. 39 3/4	Wed. 39 3/4	Thurs. 38 3/4	Fri. 39 3/4

Rye declined like other grain, although export sales were reported early in the week of 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels. They did not stay the decline. On the 12th inst. prices fell 2c. to 3 1/2c. The export buying included two cargoes of bagged rye to Russia as well as 150,000 bushels to the Russian Relief. Also, it was said that purchases were made by four European countries. But what offset all this was the favorable weather and the brighter prospects for the crop in the United States. The visible supply in the United States increased last week 210,000 bushels, against 100,000 bushels in the same week last year. The total is now 4,568,000 bushels, against 1,231,000 last year. On the 13th 250,000 bushels were sold for export and rye rallied 1/2 to 1c. But in the main it was the favorable crop prospects which shaped the course of prices.

On Thursday there was a fair export demand at a decline and the sales were stated at 250,000 bushels. To-day prices ended irregular, being 1/4c. lower on July and 1/2c. higher on September. For the week they are 1 3/8c. to 3c. lower.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

July delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 87 1/2	Mon. 88	Tues. 89 1/2	Wed. 88 1/2	Thurs. 88	Fri. 88
September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 88	Mon. 84 1/2	Tues. 85 1/2	Wed. 87 1/2	Thurs. 86 1/2	Fri. 87

The following are closing quotations:

GRAIN.

Wheat—		Oats—	
No. 2 red.....	\$1 28	No. 2 white.....	45
No. 2 hard winter....	1 29	No. 3 white.....	44
Corn—		Barley—	
No. 2 yellow.....	75	Feeding.....	Nominal
Rye—		Malting.....	73@77
No. 2.....	98		

FLOUR.

Spring patents.....	\$7 40@	\$7 75	Barley goods—Portage barley:	
Winter straights, soft.....	5 75@	6 25	No. 1.....	\$5 25
Hard winter straights.....	6 85@	7 25	Nos. 2, 3 and 4 pearl.....	5 25
First spring clears.....	5 50@	6 25	Nos. 2-0 and 3-0.....	5 25@5 50
Rye flour.....	5 50@	6 25	Nos. 4-0 and 5-0.....	6 00
Corn goods, 100 lbs.:			Oats goods—Carload	
Yellow meal.....	1 75@	1 80	spot delivery.....	5 45@5 60
Corn flour.....	1 65@	1 75		

For other tables usually given here, see page 2687.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, June 10, was as follows:

United States—	GRAIN STOCKS.				
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York.....	802,000	1,038,000	2,498,000	168,000	232,000
Boston.....	---	1,309,000	157,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia.....	673,000	1,013,000	99,000	44,000	1,900
Baltimore.....	321,000	1,914,000	324,000	815,000	25,000
Newport News.....	---	---	8,000	---	---
New Orleans.....	674,000	406,000	124,000	248,000	15,000
Galveston.....	1,306,000	---	---	24,000	---
Buffalo.....	3,665,000	3,886,000	4,226,000	978,000	344,000
Toledo.....	369,000	116,000	353,000	1,000	2,000
Detroit.....	14,000	19,000	62,000	21,000	---
Chicago.....	7,894,000	8,971,000	13,203,000	313,000	135,000
"    float.....	---	---	551,000	---	---
Milwaukee.....	61,000	1,669,000	1,305,000	83,000	174,000
Duluth.....	696,000	1,506,000	2,376,000	319,000	100,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	494,000	563,000	41,000	2,000	7,000
Minneapolis.....	4,430,000	1,579,000	17,082,000	14,000	260,000
St. Louis.....	621,000	537,000	311,000	22,000	1,000
Kansas City.....	2,004,000	3,496,000	1,183,000	31,000	---
Peoria.....	80,000	262,000	270,000	---	---
Indianapolis.....	55,000	278,000	150,000	---	---
Omaha.....	315,000	1,224,000	2,109,000	9,000	29,000
On Lakes.....	1,186,000	398,000	650,000	1,162,000	108,000
On Canal and River.....	238,000	39,000	190,000	313,000	104,000
Total June 10 1922.....	25,808,000	30,213,000	47,272,000	4,568,000	1,538,000
Total June 3 1922.....	26,341,000	27,046,000	47,952,000	4,338,000	1,302,000
Total June 11 1921.....	10,070,000	29,735,000	39,793,000	1,231,000	1,539,000
Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, New York, 227,000 bushels; Buffalo, 363,000; Boston, 163,000; Baltimore, 195,000; total, 948,000 bushels, against 307,000 in 1921; barley, New York, 180,000 bushels; Duluth, 45,000; Buffalo, 131,000; total, 356,000 bushels, against 32,000 bushels in 1921; and wheat, New York, 298,000; Baltimore, 98,000; Buffalo, 2,654,000; Philadelphia, 1,095,000; Boston, 49,000; On Lakes, 727,000; total, 4,831,000 bushels in 1921.					
<b>Canadian—</b>					
Montreal.....	2,336,000	1,983,000	1,147,000	842,000	288,000
Ft. William & Port Arthur.....	19,854,000	---	2,244,000	---	1,029,000
Other Canadian.....	2,136,000	---	1,368,000	---	381,000
Total June 10 1922.....	24,326,000	1,983,000	4,759,000	842,000	1,698,000
Total June 3 1922.....	26,348,000	1,707,000	5,447,000	571,000	1,738,000
Total June 11 1921.....	9,993,000	1,153,000	12,460,000	283,000	2,129,000
<b>Summary—</b>					
American.....	25,808,000	30,213,000	47,272,000	4,568,000	1,538,000
Canadian.....	24,326,000	1,983,000	4,759,000	842,000	1,698,000
Total June 10 1922.....	50,134,000	32,196,000	52,031,000	5,410,000	3,236,000
Total June 3 1922.....	52,689,000	28,753,000	53,399,000	4,933,000	3,040,000
Total June 11 1921.....	19,073,000	23,105,000	43,253,000	1,514,000	3,668,000

**WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13.**—Weather conditions in their relation to the crops are summarized as follows by the Department of Agriculture in its weekly weather bulletin issued on June 14.

The temperature averaged considerably above normal in the eastern portion of the cotton belt, and was slightly below in the western portion. Rainfall was heavy in many eastern localities and in the southern portion of the belt from the Mississippi valley westward to eastern and southern Texas. Elsewhere in the cotton States the precipitation was mostly light to moderate. It was generally favorable for cotton in most of Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, except in the eastern and southern portions in the latter State, where frequent and heavy rains were unfavorable.

Frequent rains interfered with cultivation in Louisiana, where fields were becoming grassy and progress of cotton was only fair in Mississippi. The week was more favorable for cultivation in Alabama, but the fields were still grassy in that State and needed cultivation badly. The first half of the week was rainy in Georgia, but the latter half was warm and dry, although the soil continued too wet for cultivation and fields were grassy; cotton made fairly good growth and was blooming north in the central division. Progress and condition of the crop were fairly good in South Carolina; squares were increasing rapidly in the east central, and southern portions, and the weather was generally more favorable for cultivation.

Progress was fair in southwestern North Carolina, but poor in the north-eastern portions on account of too much rain, although more favorable the latter part of the week for much needed cultivation. Cotton made generally good progress in Tennessee.

Weevil were reported very active in many sections of the belt and were said to be already more numerous in Georgia than last year.

Warm weather prevailed throughout the interior States during the week and rainfall was mostly light to moderate. Under these conditions winter wheat ripened rapidly in all the principal producing States, with some complaints of premature ripening in Kansas. Rainfall in the Northwestern States was very beneficial for this crop, although it continued too dry in some localities, particularly in the central portion of Washington. There was some danger by lodging in Pennsylvania, and some harm was done by the high winds and heavy rains in a few New England localities.

Some wheat was heading short in Nebraska and complaints of light heads in heavy straw were received from Kentucky both due to the recent dry weather. Harvest was begun during the week northward to Virginia, the southern portions of Indiana and Illinois and southeast Kansas. The weather was particularly favorable for harvest in Oklahoma, but rather unfavorable in Tennessee.

Spring wheat was favorably affected by the weather of the week. Drought that prevailed in central and southwestern North Dakota was broken by copious rainfall, while the crop was greatly benefited by the additional moisture received in South Dakota. It was especially favorable in Montana, with light to moderate heavy rains in all parts of the State and favorable temperatures for spring wheat. The crop was making rapid growth in that State and stocking nicely.

Warm weather prevailed in the principal corn growing States, except in Texas, where the temperature averaged slightly below normal.

More moisture was needed in west central and northwestern Iowa and in parts of Indiana but there was sufficient moisture in those districts and corn made very satisfactory growth. The plants were mostly small in Missouri, but were of good color and growing fast. The crop was making fine growth in Kansas. The progress and condition of corn was mostly very good in Texas, except on bottom lands which were poor and late. Cultivation is badly needed in many southwestern districts where the soil has been too wet but the crop was well cultivated in Western States. Some damage resulted from hail, wind and floods in Wisconsin.

The weather generally was favorable for oats and other small grains in the Northwest, while rainfall in the Western Lake region was very beneficial.

Oats were heading short in Illinois, however, and the crop continued in poor condition in west central and northeast Iowa, while moisture was still needed in many parts of Nebraska.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

*New York, Friday Night, June 16 1922.*

Although there has been less activity in markets for dry goods during the past week, the tendency of prices has continued upward. Buyers of cotton goods claim that they need more supplies, but do not care to speculate higher prices beyond those already quoted. It is expected that price resistance on the part of the consumer will be an important factor in dry goods merchandising this year, and distributors are unwilling to follow the rise in prices to any great extent until

the former are heard from. While it is pointed out that the buying power of the country is good and is continuing to improve, owing to the activity in the building, the steel and other industries, the fact remains that if sales are to be made just now the buyer must get all the advantage or he will not make purchases. He claims that he also is obliged to sacrifice profits in order to effect sales. It is an undisputed fact that many goods offered for sale at retail are decidedly cheap based upon current costs of production. Many retailers are said still to have low-priced goods on hand and will likely continue to have for one or two months, and they will gradually dispose of these in the way of liquidation before taking stock—say August 1st or thereabouts. According to reliable reports, retail buying is not keen, though more active than a month ago. There appear to be two classes of buying, one prompted by a determination to secure merchandise regardless of cost, while the other is prompted by actual needs long deferred. In the first instance there is no dispute over prices, but in the second, even though goods are sold at a loss or minimum profit to the seller, the buyer expresses no great amount of satisfaction. Reports from the New England strike centres continue of an encouraging nature, there being a steady return of workmen, and it is predicted that it will not be long before conditions return to normal.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS:** There has been no great amount of activity in the demand for domestic cotton goods during the week, although moderate buying in some lines has been noted. Many small orders for wash fabrics for prompt shipment have been placed, while there has been some improvement in the demand for heavy cotton goods. Denims and tickings are firmer with the tendency of brown goods upward. More interest is being displayed in napped goods of all kinds, and certain makes of sheetings, sheets and pillow cases are selling fairly well. Although there are various factors responsible for the firmness of prices, the principal cause is the persistent strength of the raw material. In view of the heavy loss, estimated to exceed 200,000,000 yards of cotton goods, since the New England strike started, together with the depleted stocks in many lines and the fact that prices for cotton textiles generally have shown little if any profit to manufacturers and distributors, it is not surprising that the strength of raw material should be quickly reflected in primary and secondary markets. In the event of cotton making further advances, higher prices for both finished and unfinished cottons are more than likely. Gingham continues in liberal supply in distributors' hands, and there appears to be sufficient quantity for current needs. Wholesalers who expected to be in an embarrassing position as a result of the strikes express satisfaction with the action of several mills in canceling orders and believe that they will be able to get through the season and meet the requirements of their customers. Print cloths have ruled less active during the week with 28-inch, 64 x 64's construction, listed at 6½c., and the 27-inch, 64 x 60's, at 6½c. Gray goods in the 3½-inch, 68 x 72's, are quoted at 9½c. and the 38-inch, 80 x 80's, at 12c.

**WOOLEN GOODS:** Markets for woolsens and worsteds have been fairly active and firm. Another advance in fancy worsted prices announced by the American Woolen Company on Monday was the feature in the worsted division of the market. The advance caused no surprise in the market, as it had been generally expected in view of the sharp rise in prices for the raw material. It is contended that the big factor is advancing prices and that it is impossible for the trade to continue operating on the basis of opening levels. Garment manufacturers are said to be busy on coats and wraps. Orders have been so encouraging that producers are going ahead with greater confidence. Men's wear fabrics are firm, and some clothiers are predicting much higher prices for suits and overcoats as the rise in wool has forced mills to revalue their goods on higher levels in order to meet higher producing costs.

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS:** Although buyers have displayed a little more interest, the market for linens remained quiet during the week. Prices are about quotably unchanged, but firm bids usually result in sales. Dress linens are perhaps the most active, as they are seasonable, but demand for these has been checked to some extent by the popularity of cotton ratines and similar fabrics. Housekeeping linens are being taken in small lots, particularly the cheaper grades. Buying in general, however, is of a hand-to-mouth character. According to latest reports, the situation in primary markets is a peculiar one. While there is a great scarcity of flax, there is little demand for the flax. Consequently, the present stock is sufficient to last for all requirements for some time to come. After ruling steady during the early part of the week, the market for burlaps developed an easier tone. Demand has fallen off, and offerings are more pressing. Conditions in Calcutta are more or less unsettled owing to the dock strike situation. The strike is still on, with the result that shipments are now upwards of 50,000,000 yards behind, taking May figures as a basis. Spot light weights are quoted at 6.05c. and heavies at 9.15c.

State and City Department

NEWS ITEMS

**Chile (Republic of).—Bond Offered By Brokers.**—Kelley, Drayton & Co. of New York, are offering to investors an issue of 10,000,000 Pesos 8% coupon Sinking Fund bonds. Denom. 1,000 Pesos. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (Mar. 31 & Sept. 30), payable in Chilean paper currency at Santiago, Chile. Redemption is provided for by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1% per annum, operating by semi-annual purchase or drawings at par. Further details may be found in our departments of "Current Events & Discussions" and in an advertisement appearing on a preceding page of this issue.

**Colorado Municipal Irrigation Districts.—Suits Brought To Force Payment of Judgments Against Districts.**—The Denver "Rocky Mountain News" of June 10 reports that two suits were filed on June 9 in the United States District Court involving bonds of the Nile and East Denver municipal irrigation districts. The "Rocky Mountain News" says in part:

The suits were filed yesterday by the Gas Securities Company against the irrigation companies by the law firm of Bardwell, Hecox, McComb & Strout. The suit against the Nile is for \$387,690 and against East Denver for \$249,230, both plus interest.

It is stated in the Nile suit that Dec. 1 1908, the company issued bonds and the Gas Company bought 1,326 bonds of the value of \$500 each. August 3 1914, the Gas Company filed complaint in the United States Court to recover judgment, and the Nile Company answered that the bonds had been illegally issued, hence the Nile Co. was not responsible. August 3 1916, the Court held the bonds legally issued. The decision was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the decision upheld. It is alleged the Nile Co. has refused to pay. Judgment is asked for \$267,690 and \$120,000 interest.

The complaint against East Denver says the Gas Co. owns 1,264 bonds to the value of \$500 each. March 12 1917 the Gas Co. brought suit to recover on these bonds, and May 8 1919, the United States Court rendered judgment for the Gas Co. The East Denver Co. has refused payment, it is alleged, and the Gas Co. asks judgment for \$249,230 with interest at 8%.

**Hancock County School Districts, Ohio.—Suits To Block Bond Issues Lost.**—The State Supreme Court has decided that two bond issues for school buildings, one for \$395,000 in McComb Centralized School District and the other for \$150,000 Vanlue School District, are legal, according to the Toledo "Blade," which says:

Speedy action in disposal of bond issues and awarding of contracts for two centralized schools at Vanlue and McComb was in sight Thursday, the result of decision of Ohio Supreme Court Wednesday affirming the validity of bond issues authorized two years ago.

The Supreme Court held that the school boards in each village acted within the law in declaring that an emergency existed in submission of the issues. Common Pleas Judge William F. Duncan had held likewise, but Third District Court of Appeals allowed an injunction.

The McComb bond issue was for \$395,000, while that at Vanlue amounted to \$150,000.

School boards are the sole judges in handling the emergency, the Supreme Court ruled. The school buildings at McComb and Haddock, were destroyed by a cyclone. Bonds were issued for construction of new buildings. The county school board, however, decided to centralize the schools. Suits were brought contending that the money could be spent only to replace the buildings destroyed.

An item bearing on the original suit brought against the McComb district appeared in the "Chronicle" of June 26 1920.

**Jugo-Slavia (Kingdom of).—Syndicate Offers \$25,000,000 Bonds.**—Reference is made to an item in our department of "Current Events & Discussions," giving full details of the offering to the public by Blair & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Redmond & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Cassatt & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., West & Co., and the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, of an issue of \$25,000,000 8% 40-year secured external gold bonds at 95 1/2 and interest, to yield about 8.40%. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Date May 1 1922. Int. M. & N. Due May 1 1922; redeemable as a whole on and after May 1 1937 at 110 and interest, less 1/2% for each 12 months elapsed thereafter to 101 on May 1 1955, and thereafter at 100 and interest.

The official advertisement of the offering of these bonds may be found on a preceding page.

**Kennedy Township School District, Allegheny County, Pa.—Bond Swindle Exposed.**—The Pittsburgh "Gazette" in its issue of June 3, reported the uncovering of a fake issue of bonds of this district. We quote the "Gazette" in part:

The fake bonds are \$1,000 denomination, 5 1/4%, payable in 1931, 1941 and 1951. The genuine bonds are green on the face and the fraudulent bonds are gold color.

According to the cashier of the bank at which the bonds are payable the fraudulent issue came to notice last Monday. This official said that \$20,000 of the fake bonds are known to have been sold and that perhaps the whole fraudulent issue has been disposed of. All the known sales have been in the eastern part of the State.

The legitimate issue of the bonds was bought by a Pittsburgh broker for a client and the bank will not suffer any loss, it is stated, as payment will be made only on these.

No arrests have been made as a result of the forgery, although the State Banking Department and the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, who were immediately notified of the duplication of the issue have been prosecuting a rigid investigation.

**Massachusetts (State of).—Legislature Prorogued.**—On June 13 the two branches of the legislature, after a session of 23 weeks, were prorogued by Governor Cox. In V. 114, p. 2504, we referred to three bills affecting savings bank investments and city and county borrowing powers which became laws during the session. Other legislation enacted included the following:

An Act (Chapter 427), amending Chapter 138, General Laws, which carries into effect, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

An Act (Chapter 435), to control more effectively the sales of securities, amending Sections 6, 7, and 8 of Chapter 110A of the General Laws.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS this week have been as follows:

**ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Deatur), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Hugh D. Hite, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 19 for the following 4 1/2% macadam road bonds:

- \$8,240 James Murphy Macadam Road, Root and Washington Townships bonds. Denom. \$412.
- 6,000 Simon Sprunger Macadam Road, Monroe Township bonds. Denomination \$300.
- 6,480 Pleasant Grove Macadam Road, Union and Root Townships bonds. Denom. \$324.
- 5,840 Albert Shell Macadam Road, St. Marys Township bonds. Denom. \$292.
- 9,680 Emanuel Sprunger Macadam Road, Monroe Township bonds. Denom. \$484.
- 4,720 Ernest Balsiger Macadam Road, French Township bonds. Denom. \$236.

Date June 15, 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15-Nov. 15). Due one bond of each issue each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, inclusive.

**ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Natchez), Miss.—BOND SALE.**—The \$40,000 5% coupon road bonds offered on June 6—V. 114, p. 2265—have been awarded to the Britton & Kooz Bank of Natchez at 100.001, a basis of about 4.99%. Denom. \$1,000. Int. J. & D. Due serially.

**ADAMS SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Markleville), Madison County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—David N. Conner, Township Trustee, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. June 21 for \$50,000 5% school house bonds. Denom. \$2,500. Date July 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J.-J.). Due yearly on Jan. 1 beginning in 1924. Cert. check or draft payable to David N. Conner, trustee, in a sum equal to 3% of amount of bonds bid for, required.

**AKRON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Akron), Summit County, Ohio.—BIDS.**—The following bids were received for the \$500,000 5% bonds on May 31:

	Premium		Premium
*Tucker, Robison & Co.	\$18,350 00	Estabrook & Co.	\$14,500 00
E. H. Rollins & Sons	18,128 50	Taylor, Ewart & Co.	13,907 50
William R. Compton Co.	17,672 80	Hayden, Miller & Co.	13,505 00
Detroit Trust Co.	16,675 00	Stacy & Braun	11,640 00
Provident Sv. Bk. & Tr. Co.	15,150 00	Ohio State Bk. & Tr. Co.	3,510 00

\*Successful bid; for previous reference to same see V. 114, p. 2505.

**ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Fort Wayne), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—E. G. Kampe, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. June 19 for \$370,120 5% Lima Road, Washington and Perry Townships bonds. Denom. \$42 for \$1,000 each and 38 for \$740 each. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15-Nov. 15). Due \$9,740 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1941, incl. Cert. check on a bank or trust company in Fort Wayne, for \$10,000, payable to the County Treasurer, is required.

**AMITY, Yamhill County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. R. Osborne, City Recorder, will receive sealed bids until to-day (June 17) for \$8,000 6% water bonds, it is stated. Denom. \$500.

**ANAHEIM, Orange County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$80,000 5% joint sewer construction bonds has been sold to the William R. Staats Co. of Los Angeles.

**ANDERSON, Madison County, Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$240,000 5% 10 1/2-year (aver.) impt. bonds offered on June 14—V. 114, p. 2623—were sold to the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$8,088 (103.62), a basis of about 4.55%. Date April 1 1922. Due \$12,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1922 to 1941, incl.

**ANDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. H. Wallace, County Judge, will receive sealed bids until July 8 for \$30,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000.

**ANN ARUNDEL COUNTY (P. O. Annapolis), Md.—BOND OFFERING.**—The County Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 12 m. July 3 for \$400,000 4 1/2% coupon loan of 1922 bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.). Due \$16,000 yearly on July 1 from 1924 to 1948 incl. Certified check on a responsible banking institution, for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Commissioners, is required. Bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest. These bonds are said to be free from all taxation for State, county, municipal and county school purposes.

**ARCADIA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BIDS.**—The following bids were received on June 5 for the \$35,000 5 1/4% 15 1/2-year (aver.) school bonds, dated July 1 1922:

District Bond Co.	\$37,618	Wm. R. Staats Co.	\$37,476
Citizens Nat. Bank	37,515		

\*Notice that this bid had been accepted was given in V. 114, p. 2623.

**ARTESIA, Eddy County, New Mexico.—BOND OFFERING.**—M. H. Ferriman, Mayor, will receive sealed bids until 7 p. m. July 10, for \$50,000 6% coupon sanitary sewer system bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1922. Prin. and int. payable at the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y. City. Due June 1 1952, optional June 1 1942. A cert. check for \$1,500 payable to the Town of Artesia, required. Purchaser to furnish bonds.

**ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The following two issues of 5 1/2% 5 2-5-year (aver.) bonds aggregating \$182,000, which were offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2505—have been sold to Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland, at a premium of \$5,795 (103.18) and int., a basis of about 4.68%.

\$123,000 Colebrook-Wayne Road bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$13,000, 1923 to 1925, incl., and \$14,000, 1926 to 1931, incl.  
59,000 Stanhope-West Williamsfield bonds. Due yearly on Oct 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1923 to 1926, incl., \$7,000, 1927 to 1931, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1922. Int. A & O.

**BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Ray Henderson, County Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. June 24 or \$10,820 5% H. J. McGinnis et al. bridge construction and impt. bonds. Denom. \$541. Date June 24 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15-Nov. 15).

**BASIN, Big Horn County, Wyo.—BOND SALE.**—Spitzer, Rorick & Co. of Toledo have purchased the \$60,000 coupon water works bonds offered on June 10—V. 114, p. 2505—as 6s at 101.14. Due in 30 years, redeemable at option of town 15 years after date.

**BAY COUNTY (Bay City), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—The County Road Commissioners will receive bids until 12:30 p. m. June 24 for the following 5% highway improvement bonds:  
\$51,500 Assessment District Road No. 3 7-year bonds. Due beginning May 1 1924.

25,200 Assessment District Road No. 3 5-year bonds. Due beginning May 1 1924.

Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M.-N.). Denom. to suit purchaser.

**BEACH HAVEN, Ocean County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 8 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time) June 22 by A. Paul King, Borough Clerk, for an issue of 5% electric bonds not to exceed \$42,000. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Int. (J. & J.) payable at the Beach Haven National Bank, N. J. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1924 to 1938 incl., and \$3,000, 1939 to 1942 incl. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company, for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Borough Treasurer, required. These bonds are coupon bonds, but may be registered as to principal only at option of the purchaser. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

**BELLEFONTAINE, Logan County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—F. R. Moots, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 26 for the following 5 1/4% bonds:

- \$73,000 electric light impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, \$200 and \$400. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$5,200 from 1923 to 1935 incl. and \$5,400 in 1936.
- 26,780 city's share street impt. bonds. Denom. 26 for \$1,000 each and 1 for \$780. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1923 to 1930 incl. and \$2,780 in 1931.
- 18,000 gas plant impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, \$300 and \$100. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,300 from 1923 to 1935 incl. and \$1,100 in 1936.

15,900 sewer impt. bonds. Denom. 30 for \$500 each and 1 for \$900. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000 from 1923 to 1937 incl. and \$900 in 1938.  
Date March 1 1922. Int. payable semi-annually. Cert. check, payable to the City Treasurer, for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, is required. Bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

**BELLWOOD, Butler County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 122 "for" to 14 "against" an issue of \$6,000 electric bonds was recently voted.

**BELTRAMI COUNTY (P. O. Bemidji), Minn.—BOND SALE.**—The First National Bank of Bemidji, has purchased the \$5,000 6% bonds offered on June 7—V. 114, p. 2505. Date June 1 1922.

**BETHLEHEM SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bethlehem), Northampton County, Pa.—BIDS.**—The following bids were received on May 15 for the \$150,000 4 1/2% 15-year (aver.) coupon or registered bonds:  
\*Bethlehem National Bk. 104.34 Biddle & Henry 102.27  
E. P. Wilbur Trust Co. 102.74 West & Co. 100.54  
Stroud & Co. 102.24 Harris, Forbes & Co. 101.72  
\*Successful bid; for previous reference to same see V. 114, p. 2265.

**BETTENDORF INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bettendorf), Scott County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.**—Gen. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport have purchased \$75,000 4 1/2% school bonds at par and accrued interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Int. J.-D. Although we were officially advised that this district would offer \$100,000 5% bonds, in answer to our request for the result of this sale, C. Messer, Secretary, advises us that \$75,000 bonds bearing 4 1/2% interest were sold, as stated above.

**BIENVILLE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Arcadia), La.—BOND OFFERING.**—The Bienville Parish School Board is offering for sale the following 6% bonds:  
\$100,000 School District No. 1 bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due as follows: \$3,000, 1923 to 1926 incl.; \$4,000, 1927 to 1931 incl.; \$5,000, 1932 to 1934 incl.; \$6,000, 1935 to 1940 incl.; \$8,000, 1941, and \$9,000, 1942.  
20,000 School District No. 16 bonds. Denom. \$500. Due as follows: \$1,500, 1923 to 1925 incl.; \$2,000, 1926 to 1929 incl.; and \$2,500, 1930 to 1932 incl.

Date Aug. 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A.-O.) payable at the Whitney-Central Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans. Legal opinion of Wood & Oakley of Chicago will be furnished the purchaser. A deposit of 2 1/2% is required.

**BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—BIDS.**—The following is a complete list of the bids received for the \$88,500 5 1/2% public improvement bonds on May 30:  
Stelner Bros., Birmingham, \$90,393 90 H. H. Hilsman & Co., Atl., \$89,960 25  
Caldwell & Co., Nashv., 90,235 00 R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y., 89,960 25  
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin., 90,323 00 Ward, Sterne & Co., Birm., 89,854 05  
Marx & Co., Birmingham, 90,050 00 Otis & Co., Cincinnati, 89,483 00

**BLACK CREEK, Wilson County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Until 12 m. June 23 sealed proposals will be received by G. G. Smith, Town Clerk, for \$10,000 6% coupon electric light bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A.-O.) payable at the U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., N. Y. City. Due \$1,000 yearly on April 1 from 1923 to 1932 incl. A cert. check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for 2% of bid, payable to the Town of Black Creek, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest to date of delivery. Bids for less than par will not be considered.

**BLOOMFIELD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bloomfield), Davis County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.**—An issue of \$135,000 school bonds has been voted.

**BOULDER, Boulder County, Colo.—BOND SALE.**—We are advised by a special telegraphic dispatch to us from our western representative that Jas. L. Causey & Co. of Denver have purchased \$70,000 5% bonds at 100.80.

**BOULDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16, Colo.—BOND ELECTION AND SALE.**—Subject to being voted at an election to be held soon an issue of about \$15,000 5 1/2% school-building bonds has been purchased by Boettcher, Fauter & Co. of Denver.

**BOULDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 52 (P. O. Lafayette), Colo.—DATE.**—The date on which the electors will decide whether they are in favor of authorizing an issue of \$60,000 5 1/2% school bonds, which has already been sold to Antonides & Co. of Denver (V. 114, p. 2389), is June 20.

**BOWIE COUNTY (P. O. Boston), Texas.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held on June 24 to vote on issuing \$65,000 road and bridge bonds.

**BOWLING GREEN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bowling Green), Warren County, Ky.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Wyatt W. Williams, Secretary Board of Education, for \$100,000 5% coupon school building bonds until 12 m. July 3. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1922. Int. M. & S. Due Sept. 1 1947, subject to call at any interest paying period in the following manner: \$20,000, 1927; \$20,000, 1932; \$20,000, 1937, and \$20,000, 1942. A certified check, or New York or Chicago exchange, for \$5,000, required. Bonds will be delivered Dec. 1 1922. Legality has been approved by Thomas, Thomas & Logan of Bowling Green. The official circular states:  
"There has never been a default in payment of either the interest or principal of any bonds issued, and there is no other issue of bonds authorized or in contemplation."

*Financial Statement of City of Bowling Green.*  
Estimated actual value of taxable property \$12,500,000 00  
Assessed value for taxation, year 1922 8,231,977 50  
Total bonded debt, including this issue 283,500 00  
Estimated floating or unfunded debt in addition to bonds 40,000 00  
Water works bonds, included in total bond debt 60,000 00  
Population, census 1910, 9,172; 1920, 9,638; estimated now, 12,000  
Present rate of taxation is \$19.00 per \$1,000. Taxes are collected in May and June.

**BRAWLEY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Imperial County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The \$155,000 5% 12-year (aver.) school bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2505—have been sold to the First National Bank of Brawley, for \$159,351 10, equal to 100.87, a basis of about 4.90%. Date May 13 1922. Due yearly on May 15 as follows: \$9,000, 1926 to 1941, incl., and \$11,000, 1942.

**BRISCO COUNTY (P. O. Silverton), Texas.—BOND ELECTION.**—On June 24 an election will be held to vote on the question of issuing \$70,000 5 1/2% road district No. 8 bonds. L. B. Richards, County Judge.

**BRISTOL, Bristol County, R. I.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 12 m. July 28 by Amos S. Gorham, Town Treasurer, for \$110,000 4 1/2% coupon highway constr. bonds. Date July 1 1922. Due \$5,000 and \$6,000 in alternate years beginning July 1 1923 and ending July 1 1942.

**BRISTOL COUNTY (P. O. Taunton), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOANS.**—The two issues of notes offered on June 13—V. 114, p. 2623—were awarded to the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, the \$200,000 tax-anticipation notes, dated June 14 and maturing Nov. 1 1922, going on a discount basis of 3.57%, plus \$2 25 premium, and the \$50,000 hospital notes, dated June 14 1922 and maturing April 14 1923, on a discount basis of 3.60%, plus \$2 25 premium.

**BROCKTON, Plymouth County, Mass.—BOND SALE.**—The following two issues of coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds offered on June 12—V. 114, p. 2623—were awarded to the Old Colony Trust & Co. of Boston, at a bid of 100.767 for 4 1/2%, a basis of about 4.20%.  
\$7,500 Ashland School bonds. Date Nov. 1 1921. Int. M. & N. Due yearly on Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,500, 1922; \$2,000, 1923, and \$1,000, 1924 to 1926, inclusive.  
60,000 water bonds. Date April 1 1922. Int. A. & O. Due \$3,000 yearly on April 1 from 1923 to 1942, inclusive.

**BUCYRUS, Crawford County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Carl Young, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 22 for \$17,400 5 1/2% coupon (city share) street imt. bonds. Denom. 1 for \$400, and 34 for \$500 each. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A.-O.), payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due semi-annually as follows: \$400 Oct. 1 1925, and \$500 each six months from April 1 1926 to April 1 1933, incl.; \$1,000 on Oct. 1 and \$500 on April 1 from 1933 to 1936, incl., and \$1,000 each six months from April 1 1937 to Oct. 1 1938, incl. Cert. check for \$200 payable to Alvin Eichman, City Treasurer, is required.

**BURBANK, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$9,349 96 street improvement bonds, dated May 4 1922, has been sold.

**BUTLER COUNTY (P. O. Poplar Bluff), Mo.—DESCRIPTION.**—The \$300,000 5% road bonds awarded as stated in our issue of June 3, p. 2507, are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M.-N.), payable at the Merchants-Laclede National Bank, St. Louis. Due on Mar. 1 as follows: \$12,000, 1923 and 1924; \$13,000, 1925 and 1926; \$14,000, 1927; \$15,000, 1928; \$16,000, 1929 and 1930; \$17,000, 1931; \$18,000, 1932; \$19,000, 1933; \$20,000, 1934; \$21,000, 1935; \$22,000, 1936; \$23,000, 1937; \$24,000, 1938, and \$25,000, 1939.  
*Financial Statement.*

Estimated actual value of taxable property \$30,000,000  
Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1921 17,240,117  
Total bonded indebtedness, including these bonds 516,000  
Population, 1920 Census, 24,106.

**BUTTE COUNTY RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 833 (P. O. Oroville), Calif.—BOND ELECTION HELD UP.**—The San Francisco "News Bureau" in one of its recent issues said:  
"A temporary restraining order, issued by Judge H. D. Gregory, has held up an election scheduled for June 6 to decide upon a bond issue of \$1,000,000 in reclamation district 833."

A hearing to decide the issues involved in the action filed by John C. Richardson, Carl Haack and a long list of other land owners in the district has been set by Judge Gregory for June 13. Owing to the fact the principals in the action refused to stipulate, Judge H. D. Gregory will not hear the suit, but will ask the Governor to send in an outside jurist.  
The opponents of the bond issue, who obtained the order, claim certain of the acts of the directors of the district are illegal, and that the bonds are unnecessary, as the district's project is now completed.

**CADIZ, Harrison County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. H. Lucas, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 22 for \$15,000 5% grading, draining and paving bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-annual. Due each six months as follows: \$500, March 1 1924; \$1,000 from Sept. 1 1924 to March 1 1931 incl., and \$500, Sept. 1 1931. Certified check for \$500 required. Bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest. A similar issue of bonds was scheduled to be sold on June 8—V. 114, p. 2389.

**CALUMET TOWNSHIP, Lake County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. J. Williams, Township Trustee, will receive bids at his office in Room 202, 515 Broadway, Gary, Ind., until 10 a. m. June 26 for \$5,000 6% coupon school grounds and portable building bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M. & S.). Due \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1923 to 1932 inclusive.

**CAMDEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kipton), Lorain County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—F. E. Sharp, Clerk, Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. June 22 for \$50,000 5 1/2% coupon building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 23 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the Kipton Bank Co., Kipton. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000, from 1923 to 1945 incl., except in the years 1928, 1931, 1939 and 1945, in each of which years \$3,000 shall become due. Certified check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk, Board of Education, is required.

**CAMPBELL UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Santa Clara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—On June 5 the \$25,000 5% 15-year serial school bonds offered on that date—V. 114, p. 2506—were sold to the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco, for \$25,418, equal to 101.67, a basis of about 4.39%. Date June 1 1922. Due \$5,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1927, incl.

**CARBON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Price), Utah.—BOND OFFERING.**—Until June 20 bids will be received for \$25,000 school bonds.

**CARTHAGE, Jefferson County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$50,000 refunding bonds offered on June 12—V. 114, p. 2624—were awarded to the Carthage National Bank at its bid of par for 4 1/2%. Date July 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J.-J.). Due \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1947, incl.

**CARTHAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carthage), Jasper County, Miss.—BONDS VOTED.**—An issue of \$7,000 school-building bonds was voted on June 5.

**CEDAR RAPIDS, Linn County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.**—The \$100,000 4 1/2% coupon water works bonds offered on June 8—V. 114, p. 2506—have been purchased by Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport at a premium of \$2,390, equal to 102.39, a basis of about 4.15%. Date June 15 1922. Due \$5,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1942 inclusive.

**CENTRAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Safford), Ariz.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held to-day (June 17) to vote on issuing \$3,000 6% drainage bonds. W. E. Coonick, Clerk.

**CENTRAL FALLS, Providence County, R. I.—BOND OFFERING.**—Elmer E. Lent, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 8 p. m. June 26 for the following three issues of 4 1/2% coupon bonds:  
\$100,000 highway bonds. Due \$10,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1932 inclusive.

125,000 sewer bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1938 to 1942 inclusive, and \$10,000, 1943 to 1952 inclusive.  
150,000 water bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1933 to 1942 inclusive, and \$8,000, 1943 to 1952 inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard weight and fineness, or its equivalent in currency, at the First National Bank of Boston. Said bonds are engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston; their legality will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. All legal papers incident to these issues will be filed with said bank, where they may be inspected at any time. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or about July 1 at the First National Bank of Boston.

**CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by C. M. Creswell, City Treasurer, until 11 a. m. June 23 for the following 5% gold (registerable as to principal) bonds: \$40,000 refunding bonds. Due \$2,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1924 to 1945, inclusive.  
150,000 funding bonds. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: \$8,000, 1925; \$10,000, 1926 to 1928, incl.; \$13,000, 1929 to 1932, incl.; and \$20,000, 1933 to 1935, incl.

60,000 public impt. bonds. Due \$20,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1936 to 1938, incl.  
37,000 street widening bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1925 to 1951, incl.  
Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F.-A.), payable in gold in New York. Bonds will be delivered about June 25. A cert. check for 2% of bid required.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., N. Y. City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon, and the validity will be approved by Chester B. Masslich, N. Y. City.

**CHEBOYGAN COUNTY (P. O. Cheboygan), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.**—C. G. McGuire, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. June 24 for the following 5% road bonds:  
\$50,000 Trunk Line Road bonds.  
40,000 Cheboygan County Road bonds.  
Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 from 1934 to 1942 inclusive.

**CHOWAN COUNTY (P. O. Edenton), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—R. W. Boyce, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m. July 3 for \$150,000 coupon (registerable as to principal and interest) road and bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold coin at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1925 to 1942 incl., and \$6,000, 1943 to 1952 incl. A certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for 2% of bid, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, required. Bidder to name rate of interest. Purchaser to pay accrued interest from date of bonds to date of delivery. Successful bidders will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt of N. Y. City, that the bonds are valid and binding obligations of Chowan County. The bonds will be printed under the supervision of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of N. Y. City, which will certify to the genuineness of the signatures of the County Officials and the seal impressed on the bonds.

**CLAIRTON, Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—P. G. Miller, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 20 for \$145,000 4 1/2% municipal bonds. These bonds are said to be tax-free.



CLARION COUNTY (P. O. Clarion), Pa.—BOND SALE—The \$300,000 5% 12½-year (aver.) bonds offered on June 9—V. 114, p. 2506—were sold to Graham, Parson & Co. of Philadelphia, for \$311,310 (103.77), a basis of about 4.60%. Date July 1 1922. Due \$15,000 yearly on July 1 from 1925 to 1944, incl.

CLEVELAND CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. (Central Standard time) July 3 by Sarah E. Hyre, Clerk Board of Education, for \$5,000,000 4½% coupon school building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the American Exchange National Bank, N. Y. Due \$250,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1923 to 1942, incl. Cert. check on a solvent bank or trust company for 5% of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the Board of Education, required. These bonds are the balance of the \$15,000,000 issue carried at the general election held on Nov. 2 1920.

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE—The following 2 issues of 5½% paving bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2339—together with \$176,125 bonds, aggregating \$371,825, were sold to Hayden, Miller & Co. of Cleveland at a premium of \$8,530 (102.32): \$160,200 3d issue for 1922 paving bonds. Date June 1 1922. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$17,200 in 1923, \$18,000 from 1924 to 1926, incl.; \$17,000 in 1927, and \$18,000 from 1928 to 1931, incl. 2d issue for 1922 paving bonds. Date May 15 1922. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,500 in 1923 and \$4,000 from 1924 to 1931, incl.

The following bids were also received: Richard, Parish & Lamson, \$7,835 00; Provident Sav Bk & Tr. Co., 4,275 99; Sidney Spitzer & Co., 4,911 00; Milliken & York, 3,830 00; W. L. Slayton & Co., 4,821 14.

COLEMAN COUNTY (P. O. Coleman), Texas.—BIDS REJECTED—The \$287,000 5½% coupon Commissioners Precinct No. 2 bonds offered on May 23—V. 114, p. 2043—were not sold as all bids received were rejected.

COLONIE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15 (P. O. Albany), Albany County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING—Peter F. Lattimore, Clerk of the Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 19 for \$25,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000 and \$2,500. Date Dec. 1 1922. Prin. and int. payable in New York exchange, at the Home Savings Bank, Albany. Due yearly on Dec. 1 from 1923 to 1940 inclusive. Certified check for 10% required.

COLORADO (State of).—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by Arthur M. Strong, State Treasurer (P. O. Denver), until 10 a. m. June 22 for \$300,000 3% 10-50-year (opt.) State funding bonds, Series of 1910. Date Dec. 1 1910. Int. J. & D. Due Dec. 1 1920; redeemable Dec. 1 1920. A cert. check for 1% of bid required.

CONCORD, Middlesex County, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING—Fred A. Tower, Town Treasurer, will receive bids until 4 p. m. June 23 for the following two issues of coupon notes, interest rates to be named in bids: \$5,650 departmental equipment notes. Denom. \$1,000 and \$650. Due \$1,650 July 5 1923 and \$1,000 yearly on July 5 from 1924 to 1927, incl. 30,000 macadam pavement notes. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$6,000 yearly on July 5 from 1923 to 1927 inclusive.

Date July 5 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (Jan. 5 and July 5) payable at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. These notes are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, and will be issued under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the Director of Accounts, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will be ready for delivery on or about July 5.

CONEJOS COUNTY (P. O. Conejos), Colo.—BOND ELECTION—SALE.—The Bankers Trust Co. of Denver has purchased \$90,000 5½% 10-20 year (opt.) funding bonds, subject to being sanctioned by the voters at an election to be held shortly.

CONTINENTAL VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Continental), Putnam County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING—Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m. June 22, for \$85,000 5½% coupon school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Education. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$8,000 from 1923 to 1935, incl., and \$7,000 in 1936. Certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in Putnam County, or a New York draft properly endorsed, payable to the Treasurer of the Board of Education, for not less than 5% of amount of bonds bid for, is required.

CORSICANA, Navarro County, Texas.—BOND SALE.—A special telegraphic dispatch from our Western representative advises us that an issue of \$50,000 5% 1-40-year serial water bonds has been purchased by Bosworth, Chanute & Co. of Denver.

COWLES SCHOOL DISTRICT "K," Webster County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 20 \$5,000 school-building bonds will be voted upon.

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cranberry), Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The 5% coupon bonds offered on June 13—V. 114, p. 2624—were sold to the First National Bank of Cranberry at its bid of \$42,336 for \$42,000 bonds (100.80). Date June 30 1922. Due \$2,000 each year from 1923 to 1938, incl., and \$2,500 from 1939 to 1942, incl.

CROW CREEK IRRIGATION DISTRICT, Broadwater County, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Until 3 p. m. July 1 sealed bids will be received by Robert E. Flynn, Secretary Board of Commissioners (P. O. Radersburg), for \$20,000 6% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold coin at the County Treasurer's office at Townsend. Due \$5,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1926, incl. A cert. check for 2% of bid required.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$300,000 5% 12½-year (aver.) bonds offered on June 7—V. 114, p. 2267—have been sold to Milliken & York at a premium of \$13,032 (103.62), a basis of about 4.604%. Date May 1 1922. Due \$15,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1946, incl. The following bids were also received: Hayden & Miller & Co., \$12,980; Wm. R. Compton Co., \$11,201; Stacy & Braun, 12,030; Richards, Parish & Lamson, 7,453.

DAWSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 35 (P. O. Sumner), Neb.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received for \$10,000 6% school bonds until 2 p. m. June 27 by T. H. Cheney, District Treasurer. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Principal and interest payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due July 1 1932. A certified check for \$500 upon a solvent bank required.

DE BACA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Fort Sumner), N. Mex.—PRICE.—The prices paid by Bosworth, Chanute & Co. of Denver for the \$15,000 6% 10-30-year (opt.) school building bonds—V. 114, p. 2390—was 98.87. Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1921.

DEER TRAIL, Arapahoe County, Colo.—BOND ELECTION AND SALE.—The Bankers Trust Co. of Denver has purchased \$50,000 6% water bonds, subject to being voted at an election to be held soon.

DEL NORTE IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Del Norte), Rio Grande County, Colo.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held on June 23 to vote on issuing \$50,000 bonds.

DENISON, Crawford County, Ia.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$24,500 improvement bonds has been sold.

DORMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dormont), Pa.—PURCHASER.—The \$3,000 4½% coupon bonds sold on June 5 at a premium of \$1,042 (103.47)—V. 114, p. 2625—were awarded to the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh.

DOVER, Morris County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Jos. V. Baker, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 19 for not more than \$45,000 4½% coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal only or as to both principal and int.) refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.), payable at the Town Treasurer's office. Due \$3,000 yearly from 1923 to 1937, incl. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company, payable to the Town of Dover, for 2% of amount of bonds bid for is required. The successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion of Hawkins, Defield & Longfellow of New York City, that the bonds are binding obligations of the Town. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon.

DOUGLAS COUNTY (P. O. Roseburg), Ore.—BIDS.—The following bids were received on May 22 for the 6% coupon road bonds, amounting to \$500,000:

Table with columns: Bid For, Bid. Rows include Seattle Nat. Bank, Lumbermens Trust Co. Bank, R. H. Moulton & Co., Smith & Strout and Vermont Loan & Trust Co., A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Ferris & Hardware and Wells-Dickey Co., Ralph Schneeloch Co., Freeman, Smith & Camp Co., Bond Goodwin & Tucker, Rice & Rice, Commercial Bank of Oakland and Ladd & Tilton Bank, Baillargeon, Winslow & Co., C. W. McNear & Co., Edmunds & Co., and Old Colony Trust Co.

E. H. Rollins & Sons and Anglo-London-Paris Co., E. G. Young & Co., E. L. Honninger & Co., \* Notice that this bid had been accepted was given in p. 2390.

DOVER, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$11,500 6% storm sewer bonds offered on May 26 (V. 114, p. 2267) were sold to the State Industrial Commission at par. Due \$500 each six months from April 1 1923 to April 1 1934. An issue of \$80,605 6% street impmt. bonds was also sold to the State Industrial Commission at par.

DUQUESNE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Duquesne), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$95,000 4½% 20-year (aver.) coupon bonds offered on June 13—V. 114, p. 2507—have been sold to the Duquesne Trust Co. at a premium of \$3,249 (103.34), a basis of about 4.25%. Date July 1 1922. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$5,000 from 1923 to 1947, incl., and \$4,000 from 1948 to 1952, incl.

DURHAM, Durham County, N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 8 p. m. June 26 for the following 5% gold (registerable as to principal only, or both principal and int.) bonds: \$300,000 Street Impmt. Bonds maturing annually, \$20,000, 1924 to 1933, incl.; \$5,000, 1933 to 1937, incl., and \$12,000, 1928 to 1942, incl. 150,000 Water Bonds maturing annually \$3,000, 1925 to 1935, incl.; \$3,000, 1935 to 1945, incl., and \$5,000, 1946 to 1962, incl.

75,000 Funding Bonds maturing annually, \$5,000, 1924 to 1926, incl., and \$10,000, 1927 to 1932, incl. 70,000 Cemetery Bonds maturing annually, \$2,000, 1925 to 1941, incl., and \$3,000, 1942 to 1953, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.), payable in gold in New York. A cert. check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for \$12,300, payable to the City Treasurer required.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures and the official seal impressed thereon. The approving opinion of Chester B. Masslich of New York City, will be furnished the purchaser. Delivery on or about July 7 1922. In New York City, or at purchaser's expense at any other place to be chosen by him. Bids to be made on forms, to be furnished with additional data, by above official or said trust company.

EAST HAMPTON, Suffolk County, N. Y.—BOND DESCRIPTION.—The \$45,000 4½% paving bonds sold to the Riverhead Savings Bank of Riverhead, for \$45,490—V. 114, p. 2625—are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N.). Due \$5,000 yearly on May 1 from 1923 to 1931, incl.

ELIZABETH, Union County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The Union County Trust Co., of Elizabeth, was awarded the coupon (registerable as to principal only or as to both principal and interest) bonds offered on June 12 (V. 114, p. 2625) at its bid of \$359,800 for \$358,000 4½% (100.5027) a basis of about 4.4034%. Date June 1 1922. Due June 1 1928. The following bids were received:

Table with columns: Int. Rate, Amt. Bid for, Amount of Bid. Rows include B. J. Van Ingen & Co., National City Co., Union County Trust Co., National State Bank, J. S. Rippl & Co., Lehman Bros, Elizabethport Banking Co, Guaranty Co., New York.

ELKHART SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Elkhart), Elkhart County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. June 21 for \$25,000 5½% coupon school improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1921. Int. semi-ann. (A & O). Due \$15,000 on Oct. 1 1931 and \$10,000 on Oct. 1 1932. The prin. and int. are payable at the First National Bank of Elkhart. Certified check for 3% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Treasurer of Elkhart School City, is required. Bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The following 8 issues of 5% highway impmt. bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2507—were sold to the State Bank of Goshen at a premium of \$12,500 90 (104.19):

- \$78,000 Lawrence Leer et al., County Unit Highway No. 17, Jackson Township bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$400. Due annually beginning May 15 1923. 72,000 Joseph J. Eshleman et al., County Unit Highway No. 33, Olive Township bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$100. Due annually, beginning May 15 1923. 36,000 Abraham E. Roth et al., County Unit Highway No. 29, Jefferson Township bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$100. Due annually beginning May 15 1923. 32,000 George W. Fleming et al., County Unit Highway No. 10, Osolo and Cleveland Township bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$100. Due annually beginning May 15 1923. 32,000 Daniel Iffert et al., Union Township bonds. Denom. \$400. Due \$800 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1942, incl. 26,000 Wm. H. Myers et al., Locke Township bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$150. Due two bonds each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1942, incl. 16,500 Irvin B. Miller et al., Concord, Bangs, Olive and Harrison Townships bonds. Denom. \$400, \$195, \$135 and \$95. Due four bonds each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, incl. 8,000 Eamos Schaum et al., Concord Township bonds. Denom. \$400. Due \$400 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, incl. Date May 15 1922. Int. semi-annually (May 15 and Nov. 15).

EL PASO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 45 (P. O. Ramah), Colo.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held on April 29 an issue of \$23,000 6% school building bonds were voted. These bonds have already been sold to the Home Savings & Trust Co. of Denver, subject to being sanctioned by the voters at said election. Notice of the election and sale was given in V. 114, p. 2268.

EL SEGUNDO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—L. E. Lampton, County Clerk (P. O. Los Angeles), will receive sealed proposals until 11 a. m. June 26 for the purchase of \$45,000 5½% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1923 to 1927, inclusive, and \$2,000, 1928 to 1947, inclusive. Certified or cashier's check for 3% of amount of the bonds, payable to the Chairman Board of County Supervisors, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Payment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the Board of Supervisors. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1921, \$10,133,375; amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding, \$121,000; population (estimated), 4,000.

EUCLID, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Chas. H. Cross, Village Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 19, for \$25,000 6% fire apparatus and equipment bonds. Denom. \$500 for \$1,000 each and 4 for \$500 each. Date, day of sale, Int. semi-ann. (A. & O.). Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,500 from 1923 to 1926, incl., and \$3,000 from 1927 to 1931, incl. Certified check, payable to the Village Treasurer, for 10% of the amount of bonds bid for, is required. Bond not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

EUSTIS, Lake County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Chas. Istes, Chairman Board of Bond Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. July 3 for \$110,000 paving and sewer bonds. A certified check for 3% of bid required. The approving opinion of John C. Thomson, New York City, will be furnished the successful bidder.

EVERETT, Middlesex County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—It is reported that the City Treasurer will receive bids until 3 p. m. June 20 for the purchase of a temporary loan of \$200,000, maturing \$50,000 on Jan. 25, Feb. 20, March 20, and April 20 1923.

FAIRFIELD, Somerset County, Me.—BOND OFFERING.—The Selectmen are receiving proposals until 12 m. to-day (June 17) for an issue of \$24,000 4% refunding bonds. Due \$2,000 in 1933, 1934 and 1935 and \$3,000 yearly from 1936 to 1941, inclusive.

FALLS COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Marlin), Texas.—BOND SALE.—We are advised by a special telegraphic dispatch to us from our Western correspondent that the \$100,000 5 1/2% road construction bonds offered on June 12 (V. 114, p. 2625) have been purchased by Bosworth, Chanute & Co. of Denver.

FRAMINGHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 12 the temporary loan of \$100,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, maturing Nov. 4 1922—V. 114, p. 2625—was awarded to the Commonwealth Trust Co. on a 3.50% discount basis.

FRANKLIN, Moscow County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—The following two issues of 6% bonds, offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2390—have been awarded to W. L. Slayton & Co. of Toledo as follows: \$10,000 public improvement 30-year bonds at a premium of \$116, equal to 101 1/16 a basis of about 5.92%. Date June 1 1922. Due June 1 1952.

10,000 public improvement 28-5-6 year bonds at a premium of \$116, equal to 101 1/16, a basis of about 5.90%. Date April 1 1921. Due April 1 1951.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Brookville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The two issues of 5% 54-year (aver) bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2507—were sold to the City Trust Co. of Indianapolis, as follows:

\$13,000 Wm. Beckman et al. Highland Township bonds at a premium of \$313 (102 3/16) a basis of about 4.54%. Denom. \$311. 12,440 Douglas Hiller et al. Whitewater Township bonds at a premium of \$287 (102 3/16) a basis of about 4.542%. Denom. \$322. Date June 5 1922. Due 2 bonds of each issue semi-annually from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, incl.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$109,000 5% 4-2-5-year (average) I. C. H. No. 23, Section "B," road bonds offered on June 14 (V. 114, p. 2390) were awarded to Hayden, Miller & Co., at a premium of \$897 (100.82) and interest, a basis of about 4.789%. Date June 1 1922. Due yearly on Dec. 1 as follows: \$13,000 in 1923 and \$12,000 from 1924 to 1931, inclusive. The following bids (all including accrued interest) were also received:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Premium. Includes Halsey, Stuart & Co., Wm. R. Compton & Co., Chicago; W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati; Title Guaranty & Trust Co., Cincinnati; Stacy & Braun, Toledo.

FRUITA, Mesa County, Colo.—BOND SALE.—The \$11,000 6% serial water refunding bonds offered unsuccessfully on March 3—V. 114, p. 1095—have been awarded to Benwell, Phillips & Co. of Denver.

GAINESVILLE, Alachua County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Drayton Avora, Sec. Board of Public Works, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. June 28 for the following 6% coupon bonds: \$125,000 street paving bonds. Due as follows: \$10,000, 1948 to 1958, incl., and \$15,000, 1959. 30,000 light and water plant bonds. Due \$10,000 yearly from 1942 to 1944.

Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1922. Prin. and int. payable at City Treasurer's office. A cert. check for 3% of bid required. Legality approved by Jno. V. Thomson, N. Y. City.

GARDNER, Worcester County, Mass.—NO BIDS.—No bids were received at an offering on June 9 of an issue of \$50,000 4% school bonds.

GARRISON, McLean County, No. Dak.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—BONDS RE-OFFERED.—The \$10,000 6% 10-year funding bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2507—were not sold. They will be re-offered on June 26.

GIBSON COUNTY (P. O. Princeton), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Stanford Witherspoon, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 21, for \$4,200 5% Erret Williams et al. Montgomery Township bonds. Denom. \$210. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15 and Nov. 15). Due \$210 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932 inclusive.

GILLETTE, Campbell County, Wyo.—BOND SALE.—The \$25,000 water and \$20,000 sewer bonds—V. 114, p. 2268—have been awarded jointly to Boettcher, Porter & Co. of Denver, and the Yellowstone Merchants Loan Co. of Billings.

GLENDALE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 11 a. m. June 26 by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk (P. O. Los Angeles), for the pure use of \$600,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the office of County Treasurer. Due \$15,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1962 incl. Certified or cashier's check for 3% of the amount of bonds, payable to the Chairman, Board of County Supervisors, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Payment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the Board of Supervisors.

Using newspaper reports, we incorrectly stated in V. 114, p. 2156 that this district had voted \$60,000 instead of \$600,000.

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY (P. O. Beach), No. Dak.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 28 an election will be held to vote on issuing \$25,000 court-house building bonds.

GOLDSBORO GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Goldsboro), Wayne County, No. Caro.—BIDS.—The following bids were received for the \$300,000 coupon or registered school bonds on June 5:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder Name, Int. Rate Bid, Price Bid. Includes Stacy & Braun and Detroit Trust Co., Breed, Elliott & Harrison, Peoples' Bank & Trust Co., Goldsboro, Keane, Higbie & Co., National Bank of Goldsboro, E. H. Rollins & Sons, John Nuveen & Co., Seasongood & Mayer.

\* Successful bidders; for previous reference to same see V. 114, p. 2626.

GOSHEN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4, Wyo.—BOND ELECTION AND SALE.—Subject to being sanctioned by the voters at an election to be held soon, the United States Bond Co. of Denver, has purchased \$5,000 6% school bonds.

GRANT COUNTY (P. O. Williamstown), Ky.—BOND SALE.—The \$250,000 5% road and bridge bonds offered on June 10—V. 114, p. 2045—have been purchased jointly by Well, Roth & Co. and the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., both of Cincinnati, at a premium of \$2,510, equal to 101.004, a basis of about 4.91%. Date June 1 1922. Due yearly on June 1 as follows: \$18,000, 1927; \$8,000, 1928 to 1930; \$9,000, 1931 to 1935; \$10,000, 1936 to 1939; \$11,000, 1941 to 1945, and \$12,000, 1946 to 1950.

GRANT COUNTY (P. O. Canyon City), Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Mabel Ferguson, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. to-day (June 17) for \$150,000 5% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1921. Due Aug. 1 1951, optional yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: \$10,000 1936, \$22,000 1937 to 1942, incl., and \$8,000 1943. Certified check for \$7,500 required.

GRASSY FORK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Crothersville R. F. D. No. 1), Jackson County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 5 1/2% 17-year (average) building and equipment bonds offered on June 9 (V. 114, p. 2508) were sold to Thomas D. Sheerin & Co., of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$1,334 (106.87), a basis of about 4.92%. Date July 1 1922. Interest semi-annual (J. & J.). Due semi-annually as follows: \$700 from July 1 1923 to Jan. 1 1936, inclusive, and \$600 from July 1 1936 to July 1 1937, incl.

GREGORY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gregory), Gregory County, So. Dak.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 103 "for" to 3 "against" the \$30,000 school bonds—V. 114, p. 2156—were carried at the election held on May 23.

GREENBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Scarsdale), Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—L. M. Koeler, Clerk Board of School Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 22 for \$80,000 4 1/2% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 15 1922. Int. J. & J. Due \$4,000 yearly on July 15 from 1923 to 1942 incl. Cert. check for 10% of amount of bonds bid for is required.

GREENFIELD, Franklin County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—No bids were received at the offering on June 9 of the following two issues of 4% coupon bonds, but the town later disposed of the bonds privately to Watkins & Co. of Boston and the First National Bank of Greenfield. \$400,000 school bonds. Due \$20,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1942 inclusive.

50,000 high school bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1932 inclusive, and \$2,000, 1933 to 1942 inclusive. Date June 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & D.) payable at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston.

GREENFIELD AND WAUWATOSA JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wis.—BOND SALE.—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago has purchased \$250,000 5% coupon school bonds. The bonds are described as follows: Denom. \$500. Date April 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee. Due on April 1 as follows: \$10,000 1923 to 1927 incl., and \$20,000 1928 to 1937 incl.

Financial Statement. Assessed valuation for taxation: \$8,457,220. Total debt (this issue included): 250,000. Population, estimated, 14,000.

GREENSBORO, Guilford County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 2 p. m. June 23 by W. L. Murray, City Clerk, for the following bonds (registerable as to principal) not to exceed 6% interest:

\$300,000 school building bonds. Due yearly on Jan. 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1924 to 1927; \$7,000, 1928 to 1932; \$10,000, 1933 to 1938; \$13,000, 1939 to 1945, and \$15,000, 1946 to 1951.

275,000 water and sewer bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1925 to 1928; \$5,000, 1929 to 1934; \$7,000, 1935 to 1941; \$8,000, 1942 to 1950, and \$9,000, 1951 to 1962.

400,000 street improvement bonds. Due \$40,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1932.

30,000 refunding bonds. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1924 to 1933, and \$2,000, 1934 to 1943 inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold at the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City. A certified check for 2% of bid required. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mfgs. & Trust Co., N. Y. City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. Legality approved by Chester B. Masslich, N. Y. City. Bids to be made on forms to be furnished by above official or said trust company.

GYPSON, Eagle County, Colo.—BOND SALE.—Benwell, Phillips & Co. of Denver, have purchased \$15,000 6 1/2% refunding water works bonds.

HALL COUNTY (P. O. Memphis), Texas.—BOND ELECTION AND SALE.—Subject to being sanctioned by the voters to-day (June 17) an issue of \$500,000 road bonds has been awarded to a Dallas firm.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Noblesville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—A. G. Finley, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 24 for the following 4 1/2% gravel road bonds:

\$2,400 E. A. Pritchard et al. Gravel Road, Noblesville Township, bonds. 3,200 A. W. Lowe Gravel Road, Noblesville Township, bonds. Interest payable semi-annually, May 15 and Nov. 15.

HAMTRACCK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8, Wayne County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—On June 1 the Detroit Trust Co. was awarded \$500,000 5% school bonds for \$536,600 (107.20), a basis of about 4.56%. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Int. J. & D. Due in 30 years.

HANGING ROCK VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hanging Rock), Lawrence County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Wm. O. McKee, District Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. June 27, for \$35,000 5 1/2% school bldg. bonds issued under Sec. 7625, et seq., General Code, and in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Education May 12 1922. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the National Park Bank, New York City. Due yearly on Dec. 1 as follows: \$1000 in 1923 and 1924, and \$1,500 from 1925 to 1946, incl. Cert. check payable to the Board of Education for \$100 is required. Bonds to be sold for not less than par and accrued interest.

HARTFORD, Hartford County, Conn.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 15 the city negotiated with the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co. for a 30-day loan of \$200,000 in anticipation of taxes on a 4% int. basis.

HEPPNER, Morrow County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On June 5 the Ralph Schneeloch Co. of Portland was the successful bidder for the \$15,000 6% 20-year funding bonds offered on that date—V. 114, p. 2391—for \$15,829.50 (105.53) and interest, a basis of about 5.635%. Date May 1 1922. Due May 1 1942. The following bids were received:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Bid Amount. Includes Ralph Schneeloch Co., Portland; Western Bond & Mortgage Co., Portland; Lumbermen's Trust Co., Portland; John E. Price & Co., Seattle; Starkey & Hubbs, Inc., Portland; John E. Price & Co. of Seattle also submitted a bid of \$15,010.50 for 5 1/4%.

HIDALGO COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Texas.—BOND SALE.—We are advised by J. L. Arlitt of Austin that he recently purchased \$20,000 10-20-year (opt.) school bonds.

HIDALGO COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14, Texas.—BOND SALE.—We are advised by J. L. Arlitt of Austin that he recently purchased \$10,000 10-40-year (opt.) bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 10 1921.

HOUMA, Terrebonne Parish, La.—BOND SALE.—The \$200,000 electric light, water works and filtration bonds offered on June 5 (V. 114, p. 2260) have been purchased by Caldwell & Co. of Nashville as 5s at par. Date June 1 1922. Due serially on Aug. 1 from 1922 to 1950 incl.

HOUSTON, Harris County, Texas.—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED.—We are unofficially advised that the sale of the following bonds, which was to have taken place on June 12 (V. 114, p. 2626) has been postponed until July 5:

Table with 2 columns: Bond Description and Amount. Includes \$750,000 paving bond issue, \$200,000 sanitary sewer bonds, \$200,000 library bonds, \$100,000 city-county hospital bonds, \$250,000 bridge bonds.

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Ellicott City), Md.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. July 15 by the Board of County Commissioners and the Howard County Bond Commission for \$300,000 4 1/2% coupon "Public Road Bonds," Series "A," authorized by Chapter 485 of the Acts of 1922 of the General Assembly of Maryland. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Int. payable semi-annually. Due July 1 1952. Cert. check for 2% of the amount of bid is required. The legality of this issue of bonds has been approved by Niles, Wolff, Barton & Morrow of Baltimore and Joseph L. Donovan, attorney for the County Commissioners of Howard County, Ellicott City, Md. The official advertisement of the above issue of bonds will appear in subsequent issues of the "Chronicle."

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Fayette), Mo.—BONDS VOTED.—On May 26 \$300,000 bridge bonds were voted.

HOWLAND, Cook County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received by J. N. Ellason, Town Clerk, until 3 p. m. June 24 for \$5,000 6% dock repair bonds. Denom. \$1,000, int. semi-ann. Due in 10 years.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—J. Frank Barnes, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 20 for \$10,800 5% L. J. Rhamey et al. Dallas Township highway impt. bonds. Denom. \$50. Date May 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15-Nov. 15). Due \$540 semi-ann. from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932 incl.

BOND OFFERING.—The above official will receive bids until the same time and date for \$9,340 5% Julius Rudie et al. Polk Township highway impt. bonds. Denom. \$467. Date May 15 1923. Int. semi-ann. (May 15 and Nov. 15). Due \$467 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932 incl.

HURON COUNTY (P. O. Norwalk), Ohio.—OFFERING POSTPONED.—The date of the offering of the following three issues of 5% bonds which was scheduled to take place on June 10—V. 114, p. 2508, 2626—has been changed to 12 m. June 22.

\$65,800 I. C. H. No. 97 bonds. Denom. 130 for \$500 each and 1 for \$800. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$7,500 in odd years from 1923 to 1926 incl.; \$7,000 in even years from 1924 to 1930 incl., and \$7,800 in 1931.

39,600 I. C. H. No. 287 bonds. Denom. 78 for \$500 each and 1 for \$600. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,500 from 1923 to 1930 incl., and \$3,600 in 1931.

27,500 I. C. H. No. 4 bonds. Denom. \$500. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,000 from 1923 to 1930 incl., and \$3,500 in 1931.

Date June 15 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A.-O.) payable at the County Treasury. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, is required. Bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

IDAHO (State of).—NOTE SALE.—The \$320,000 general fund notes and the \$165,000 highway fund notes offered on June 10—V. 114, p. 2508—have been purchased by Stacy & Braun of New York, and Ralph S. Chacek Co. of Portland, jointly, as 1 1/2% at 100.13, a basis of about 4.375%.

Date June 30 1922. Due June 30 1923. The following bids were received:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder Name, Interest Rate, Premium Bid. Includes Ralph Schmeeloch Co. and Stacy & Braun, Bernhardt Scholle & Co., Palmer Bond & Mortgage Co., etc.

Financial Statement table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes Assessed valuation, 1921; Cash in treasury; Sliding funds; Investments: Highway and road bonds, United States securities, etc.

ITHACA UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Cayuga Heights), N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$37,000 5% 6-year (aver.) school bonds offered on June 12—V. 114, p. 2626—were sold to Sherwood & Merrifield of N. Y. at a premium of \$187.50 (100.506), a basis of about 4.901%.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Brownstown), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—C. C. Tinch, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 1 p. m. June 24 for the following 5% highway improvement bonds:

\$2,000 Henry C. Baker Owen Township bonds. Denom. \$100. 3,500 Jas. B. Hull Redding Township bonds. Denom. \$175.

Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15-Nov. 15). Due one bond of each issue each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932 incl.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (Gentryville), Spencer County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$24,000 5% school bonds offered on June 9—V. 114, p. 2269—were sold to J. F. Wild & Co. State Bank of Indianapolis at a premium of \$960 (104.00). Denom. \$300. Date May 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J.-J.). Due beginning July 15 1923.

JASPER COUNTY (P. O. Rensselaer), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The three issues of 5% 5 1/2-year (aver.) road impt. bonds offered on June 6—V. 114, p. 2391—were awarded as follows:

- 17,000 Rebecca Eib et al. Road Impt., Cause No. 3494, Barkley Township bonds to the City Trust Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$397 (102.32), a basis of about 4.535%. Denom. \$50.
- 12,800 Elias Arnold Road Impt., No. 3481, Berkley Township bonds to the City Trust Co. of Indianapolis, at a premium of \$293 (102.28), a basis of about 4.545%. Denom. \$640.
- 7,800 Charles Erb Road Impt., No. 3495, Hanging Grove Township bonds to the Trust & Savings Bank of Rensselaer, at a premium of \$171 (102.19), a basis of about 4.565%. Denom. \$390.

Date May 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15 and Nov. 15). Due one bond of each issue semi-annually May 15 1923.

JASPER SCHOOL DISTRICT, Imperial County, Calif.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$30,000 6% school bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2508—were not sold.

KALAMAZOO, Kalamazoo County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—C. L. Miller, City Manager, will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. June 19 for \$110,000 5% street impt. assessment bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 15 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the City Treasurers' office. Due \$11,000 yearly from 1923 to 1932 incl. Cert. check for 2% required. Purchaser to print bonds.

KENILWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kenilworth), Union County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The 5% 11 1/2-year (aver.) coupon school bonds offered on June 12—V. 114, p. 2627 (notice of offering given under caption of Kenilworth) were sold to the Union County Trust Co. of Elizabeth at its bid of \$75,021.30 for \$72,500 bonds (103.477), a basis of about 4.607%.

Date July 1 1922. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$1,500 from 1924 to 1929 incl. and \$2,000 from 1930 to 1950 incl. and \$1,500 in 1951.

KERNERSVILLE, Forsyth County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—O. L. Joyner, Town Secretary, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. June 27 for \$105,000 coupon (with privilege of registration only) water and sewer bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J.-J.) payable in gold in New York City. Bidder to name rate of int. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1924 to 1943 incl.; \$3,000, 1944 to 1958 incl., and \$5,000, 1959 to 1962 incl. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mfg. & Trust Co., N. Y., which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the official and the seal impressed thereon, and the validity of the bonds will be approved by Chester B. Masslich, N. Y., and Jos. L. Morehead of Durham. Delivery on or about July 14.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, Cleveland County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 8 p. m. July 3 by Geo. E. Lovell, Town Clerk, for \$50,000 coupon with privilege of registration, school bonds not to exceed 6% int. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J.-J.), payable at the National City Bank, N. Y. City. Due on July 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1925 to 1934 incl.; \$2,000, 1935 to 1939 incl., and \$3,000, 1940 to 1949 incl. A cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for 2% of amount bid for, payable to the Town of Kings Mountain, required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. from date of bonds to date of delivery. Bids for less than par will not be considered. The successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt, N. Y. City, that the bonds are valid obligations of the above town.

KITTERY, York County, Me.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals for the purchase of \$47,000 5% coupon school bonds of the Town will be received until 2 p. m. June 20. Date June 1 1922. Due yearly from 1923 to 1949 incl.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Henry County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of Trustees of the Town of Knightstown will receive sealed bids until 5 p. m. June 19 for \$8,000 6% municipal electric light plant impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1922. Due as follows: \$500 on July 1 1929; \$1,000 on Jan. 1 1930; \$1,500 on July 1 1930, and \$1,000 each six months from Jan. 1 1931 to Jan. 1 1933 incl.

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY (P. O. Warsaw), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Ed Poulson, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 2 p. m. June 24 for \$18,700 5% Joseph McCrehdad et al. Tippecanoe Township highway impt. bonds. Denom. \$935. Date May 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15 and Nov. 15). Due \$935 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932 inclusive.

LAKEWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Durham County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—V. E. Wilson, Secretary of the School Committee, (P. O. Box 309, Durham) will receive sealed proposals until 2 p. m. June 22 for \$36,000 gold bonds. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1923 to 1946 incl., and \$2,000, 1947 to 1952 incl. A cert. check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for \$720, required. All bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City, which will certify to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials signing same and the seal impressed thereon. The approving opinion of Chester B. Masslich of New York City, and J. L. Morehead of Durham, N. C., will be furnished the purchasers. Delivery on or about June 30 1922, in New York City; delivery elsewhere at purchaser's expense. Proposals must be on forms to be furnished with additional information, by the above official, or said Trust Company.

LAMPASAS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lampasas), Lampasas County, Texas.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held on June 6—V. 114, p. 2392—\$10,000 school bldg. bonds were voted.

LANCASTER, Dallas County, Texas.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 20 \$15,000 6% water extension and sewer bonds will be voted upon.

LANCASTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Jefferson County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Chas. L. Rutledge, Trustee of Lancaster Township and ex-officio, Trustee of Lancaster School Township, will receive bids until 1 p. m. June 22 for \$25,470 4 1/2% school bldg. bonds. Denom. \$849. Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (P.-A.). Due \$849 each six months from Aug. 1 1923 to Feb. 1 1938 incl. Cert. check for \$500 payable to Chas. L. Rutledge, Trustee, is required.

LAPER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lapeer County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of Education will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. June 21 for \$200,000 5% serial school bonds. Due from 5 to 30 years. Cert. check for \$3,000, payable to the Board of Education, is required.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Eureka), Mont.—BOND SALE.—The \$18,000 coupon school bonds offered on June 3—V. 114, p. 2392—have been awarded to Ferris & Hardgrove of Spokane as 5 1/8%.

LODI VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lodi), Medina County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$125,000 5% 11 1/2-year (aver.) coupon bldg. bonds offered on June 6—V. 114, p. 2270—were awarded to Stacy & Braun of Toledo, at a premium of \$868 (100.69) and int., a basis of about 4.92%. Date May 25 1922. Due \$5,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1945 incl., with the exception that in each of the years 1925, 1927, 1929, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1943 and 1945, \$5,000 bonds shall become due. In giving the notice of the offering of the above bonds, we incorrectly stated that \$5,000 would fall due yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1935 incl. The corrected maturity is given above.

LOS ALTOS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Santa Clara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$47,000 5% school bonds has been sold to the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco for \$49.04, equal to 104.34.

LOS ANGELES CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—Incomplete returns indicate that the \$10,030,000 school district and the \$7,360,000 high school district 4 1/2% bonds carried at the election held on June 6. Returns for each issue made up until Wednesday night (June 7), when the Board of Education offices closed, were: For school district bonds, Vote, 44,666 to 2,958. Returns from 302 of the 329 consolidated elementary precincts. For high school district bonds, Vote, 44,268 to 3,273. Returns from 303 of the 320 consolidated precincts in high school district. Preparations for an official count of votes were made on June 7.

LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The seven issues of bonds offered on June 12—V. 114, p. 2599—were awarded to W. L. Shlayton & Co. as follows:

- \$16,166 81 5 1/2% 4 1/2-year (aver.) Highway Impt. No. 178 bonds at a premium of \$288.36 (101.783), a basis of about 5.013%. Denom. 1 for \$1,166 81 and 15 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,166 81 in 1923; \$2,000 from 1924 to 1929 incl., and \$3,000 in 1930.
- 63,624 31 5 1/2% 4 1/2-year (aver.) Highway Impt. No. 124 bonds at a premium of \$1,710 84 (102.689), a basis of about 4.877%. Denom. 1 for \$634 31 and 63 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$6,624 31 in 1923; \$7,000 from 1924 to 1930 incl., and \$8,000 in 1931.
- 44,537 02 5 1/2% 4 1/2-year (aver.) Highway Impt. No. 152 bonds at a premium of \$1,189 14 (102.992), a basis of about 4.878%. Denom. 1 for \$537 02 and 44 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,537 02 in 1923 and \$5,000 from 1924 to 1931 incl.
- 15,853 91 5 1/2% 4 1/2-year (aver.) Highway Impt. No. 153 bonds at a premium of \$277 68 (101.744), a basis of about 5.03%. Denom. 1 for \$533 91 and 15 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,533 91 in 1923 and \$2,000 from 1924 to 1930 incl.
- 43,671 56 5% 5 1/2-year (aver.) Water Supply Line No. 52 bonds at a premium of \$289 16 (100.662), a basis of about 4.865%. Denom. 1 for \$671 56 and 43 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$4,671 56 in 1924, \$4,000 in 1925 and \$5,000 from 1926 to 1932 incl.
- 7,668 32 5% 2 1/2-year (aver.) Water Supply Line No. 51 bonds at a premium of \$6 (100.078), a basis of about 4.9775%. Denom. 1 for \$668 32 and 7 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,668 32 in 1924 and \$2,000 from 1925 to 1927 incl.
- 12,376 52 5% 3 9/10-year (aver.) Local Sanitary Sewer No. 85 bonds at a premium of \$33 72 (100.272), a basis of about 4.925%. Denom. 1 for \$1,376 52 and 11 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,376 52 in 1924 and \$2,000 from 1925 to 1929 incl.

Date June 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treasurer's office.

LUGO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Until 11 a. m. June 26 sealed proposals will be received by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for the purchase of \$10,000 5 1/2% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1932 incl. Certified or cashier's check for 3% of the amount of bonds, payable to the Chairman, Board of County Supervisors, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Payment for and delivery of bonds will be made in the office of the Board of Supervisors. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1921, \$996,160; amount of bonds previously issued and now outstanding, \$26,000; population (estimated), 2,000.

MACOMB COUNTY (P. O. Mount Clemens), Mich.—CORRECTION.—The price paid by the State Bank of Warren, for the \$600,000 5 1/2% Assessment Road Districts bonds offered on May 25—V. 114, p. 2270—was \$604,620 (100.77) and not 100.011 as we incorrectly reported in last week's issue, p. 2627. The bonds are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M.-N.). Due serially from 1924 to 1932 incl.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,000 5% 5 1/2-year (average) Joseph S. Likens et al. Free Gravel Road, in Jackson Township, bonds, offered on June 10 (V. 114, p. 2509), were sold to the Farmers Trust Co., of Anderson, at a premium of \$215 75 (102.396)—a basis of about 4.52%. Date June 10 1922. Due \$450 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, inclusive.

MALDEN, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 13 the temporary loan of \$500,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, maturing March 15 1923—V. 114, p. 2627—was awarded to Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston on a 3.74% discount basis, plus \$6 premium.

MAMARONECK, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Frederick M. Sherman, Town Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8:30 p. m. (daylight saving time) June 22 for \$13,500 5% highway impt. bonds. Denom. 13 for \$1,000 each and 1 for \$500. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J.-D.). Due yearly on June 1 as follows: \$500 in 1927 and \$1,000 from 1928 to 1940 incl. Cert. check for 10% of amount of bid, payable to the Town of Mamaroneck, is required.

MANCHESTER, Hartford County, Conn.—BIDS REJECTED.—It is reported that all bids received for the \$90,000 4 1/2% refunding bonds offered on June 15—V. 114, p. 2627—were rejected.

MAQUOKETA, Jackson County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—Until 8 p. m. June 20 bids will be received for \$70,000 electric light bonds. Date June 1 1922. Bidder to name rate of interest. Due June 1 1942; \$35,000 optional any interest-paying date after June 1932. A cert. check for \$300

required. Approving opinion of Chapman, Cutter & Parker of Chicago as to legality will be furnished.

MARION, Marion County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The following two issues of 5 1/2 bonds aggregating \$139,756, offered on June 8—V. 114, p. 2393—were sold, the City Auditor says, to the Title Guaranty & Trust Co. of Cincinnati, at a premium of \$3,913.17 (102.80): \$41,281 street bonds. Denom 1 for \$281 and 41 for \$1,000 each. Due \$1,281 March 1 1924; \$2,000 each 6 months from Sept. 1 1924 to Sept. 1 1932, incl., and \$3,000 on March 1 and Sept. 1 in 1933. 98,475 refunding bonds. Denom. 1 for \$475 and 98 for \$1,000 each. Due \$5,475 March 1 1924, \$6,000 each 6 months from Sept. 1 1924 to Sept. 1 1932, incl., and \$4,000 each six months from March 1 1929 to Sept. 1 1933, inclusive. Date March 1 1922; Int. M. & S. Although there seems to be an error in either the amount of the latter issue or in the different maturities, the details come from official sources.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—R. A. Lemcke, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. June 19 for \$9,000 4 1/2% Jerry Gray et al. Perry Township highway-impt. bonds. Denom. \$450. Date April 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N. 15). Due \$450 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, incl.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by the Board of County Commissioners until 1 p. m. June 27 for \$105,000 5% Marion-Galion I. C. H. No. 114, Sections "B" and "K," improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$11,000 from 1923 to 1925, incl., and \$12,000 from 1926 to 1931, incl. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, is required.

MARTIN COUNTY (P. O. Shoals), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Theo. McCord, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 12 m. June 20 for \$17,600 5% S. P. Yenne et al. Center and Halbert Townships bonds. Denom. \$880. Date June 10 1922. Due \$880 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932 inclusive.

MARYLAND (State of).—CERTIFICATE SALE.—The \$1,500,000 4 1/2% 9-3-5 year (aver.) coupon (with privilege of registration) "Lateral Post Road & Bridge Loan of 1922" certificates of indebtedness offered on June 13—V. 114, p. 2377—were sold to a syndicate composed of Alexander Brown & Sons of Baltimore, Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York, Brown Bros. & Co. of Philadelphia, at 101.8342, a basis of about 4.257%. Date June 15 1922. Int. J. & D. Due yearly on June 15 as follows: \$87,000, 1925; \$90,000, 1926; \$96,000, 1927; \$99,000, 1928; \$104,000, 1929; \$109,000, 1930; \$114,000, 1931; \$120,000, 1932; \$125,000, 1933; \$131,000, 1934; \$136,000, 1935; \$142,000, 1936, and \$147,000 in 1937. The following also submitted bids:

Table with columns for bidder names and bid amounts. Includes Remick, Hodges & Co.; R. L. Day & Co.; Strother, Brogden & Co.; and Nelson, Cook & Co. Bid amounts range from 101.577 to 101.466.

MARYSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marysville), St. Clair County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—On May 23 Hornblower & Weeks, of Detroit, were awarded \$50,000 5% school bonds for \$50,584 (101.168). Date May 15 1922. Interest semi-annual (M. & N.). Due yearly beginning May 15 1920.

MEBANE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mebane), Alamance County, N. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by J. R. Singleton, Secretary of Board of Trustees, until 2 p. m. July 3 for \$75,000 school building bonds at not to exceed 6% interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1922. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold in N. Y. City. Due yearly on Feb. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1925 to 1938, incl.; \$3,000, 1939 to 1947, incl., and \$4,000, 1948 to 1952, incl. A certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for 2% of bid, payable to the District Treasurer, required. Bids to be made on blank forms to be furnished by the above official or the U. S. Mfg. & Trust Co., N. Y. City. The bonds are to be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mfg. & Trust Co., N. Y. City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the school district officials and the seal impressed thereon. Legality will be approved by Chester B. Masslich of N. Y. City, whose approving opinion will be furnished the purchaser without charge. Bonds will be delivered on or about July 25 1922 at place of purchaser's choice. No bid of less than par and accrued interest will be considered.

Financial Statement table showing Assessed valuation, 1921: \$3,175,170; Total bonded debt, not including this issue: None; Total floating debt: 3,500; Estimated population of school district: 2,500.

MELROSE, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 16 a temporary loan of \$100,000, maturing \$50,000 Nov. 15 and Dec. 15 1922, was awarded to the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, on a 3.56% discount basis, plus \$3.51 premium.

MEMPHIS, Shelby County, Tenn.—NOTE SALE.—The \$500,000 6% coupon revenue notes offered on June 13 (V. 114, p. 2627) have been awarded to F. S. Moseley & Co., of New York, on a 3.93% basis. Date Jan. 1 1922. Due Sept. 1 1922.

MERCHANTSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Merchantville), Camden County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—R. G. Test, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 20 for not more than \$10,800 5% bonds. Denom. 12 for \$500 each and 8 for \$600 each. Due from 13 to 20 years. Cert. check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Custodian of School Moneys of the Borough of Merchantville, is required.

MIDDLEBURGH TOWNSHIP (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$5,295.39 5 1/2% coupon impt. bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2271—were sold to the Bank of Berea County, at par and accrued int. Date May 1 1922. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$295.39 in 1923 and \$1,000 in each of the years from 1924 to 1928, incl.

MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y.—BIDS.—The following bids were received for the \$329,000 4 1/2% 22 1/2-year (aver.) coupon (with privilege of registration) gold central grammar school bonds offered on May 31: E. H. Rollins & Son, 104.334; C. W. Whites & Co., 103.282; Bankers Trust Co., 104.209; Sherwood & Merrifield, 103.275; The National City Co., 104.099; Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., 101.14; Harris, Forbes & Co., 103.701; O'Brian, Potter & Co., 101.105. \*Successful bid; for previous reference to same see V. 114, p. 2018. The bid of E. H. Rollins & Sons was incorrectly reported in the above reference as 104.344.

MILPITAS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Santa Clara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The Bank of Milpitas has been awarded \$3,000 5% school bonds for \$3,015.55, equal to 101.51.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—BIDS.—The following is a list of the bids submitted for the 5% 20-year (serial) coupon bonds, aggregating \$3,050,000, on June 1:

Table listing bidders for Milwaukee bonds and their bid amounts. Includes Eastman, Dillon & Co.; Equitable Trust Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; Kean, Higbie & Co.; and W. A. Harriman & Co. Bid amounts range from \$153,750.50 to \$100,345.00.

MINDEN, Webster County, La.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. June 22 by U. O. Ashby, Town Clerk, for \$140,000 6% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due serially for 30 years. A cert. check for 5% of bid required.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—BOND SALE.—The \$731,565.38 special street improvement bonds dated July 1 1922 and to be payable one-tenth and one-twentieth each year thereafter, as the case may be, the last one being payable April 1 1932 and July 1 1942, offered on June 14—V. 114, p. 2510—have been awarded to a syndicate composed of the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.; Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis, and Eldredge & Co., N. Y., at 100.04 at a premium of \$3,475, equal to 100.04.

The \$150,000 4 1/2% coupon sewer impt. bonds offered on June 14—V. 114, p. 2628—have been awarded to a syndicate composed of the Guaranty Co. of New York, the Second Ward Securities Co., Milwaukee, and Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co. of N. Y., at 101.77, a basis of about 4.33%. Date July 1 1922. Due \$5,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1932, incl.

MISHAWAKA SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Mishawaka), St. Joseph County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Schools until 7:30 p. m. June 23 for \$50,000 5% coupon school-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the First Trust & Savings Bank, Mishawaka. Due \$5,000 yearly on July 1 from 1926 to 1935, incl. Bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

MISSOULA COUNTY (P. O. Missoula), Mont.—BOND SALE.—We were advised by a special telegram last night that the Bankers Trust Co. of Denver was awarded \$175,000 5% funding bonds at par and interest.

MONROE, Snohomish County, Wash.—BOND SALE.—The \$32,000 6% water works bonds offered on May 31—V. 114, p. 2393—have been sold to Jno. E. Price & Co. at 104.63.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Stroudsburg), Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 5% gold coupon bonds offered on June 13—V. 114, p. 2510—were sold to the Security Trust Co. of Stroudsburg, and M. M. Freeman & Co. of Philadelphia, at 101. Date Nov. 1 1921. Due in 30 years; optional, \$4,000 annually beginning 1925.

MONROVIA, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Lewis P. Black, City Clerk, will receive sealed proposals until 7:30 p. m. June 19 for the purchase of \$40,000 5% Monrovia Municipal Park Bonds 1922. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & D.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due \$1,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1932, incl. Cert. check upon some responsible bank of the State of California, for \$1,000, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Proposals will be received for all or any portion of the bonds. Purchaser to pay accrued int. The city will furnish without cost to the bidder the opinion of O. Melvyn, Millikin & Tuller, Attorneys-at-Law, Los Angeles, as to the legality of all proceedings taken in the issuance of the bonds. These bonds were mentioned in V. 114, p. 2048. Bonded debt (excluding this issue) June 7 1922, \$339,587. Sinking fund \$20,898. Assessed valuation \$4,377,410.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Rockville), Md.—BOND OFFERING.—The County Commissioners will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 20 for the following 4 1/2% coupon bonds: \$12,000 4 1/2% coupon road bonds. Auth. by Chap. 469, Acts of 1920. Denom. \$500. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1934, inclusive. 60,000 4 1/2% coupon school bonds. Auth. by Chap. 255, Acts of 1922. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1932, inclusive. 60,000 4 1/2% coupon road bonds. Auth. by Chap. 261, Acts of 1922. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1932, inclusive. 25,000 4 1/2% coupon road bonds. Auth. by Chap. 404, Acts of 1922. Denom. \$500. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1947, inclusive. 41,775 4 1/2% coupon road bonds. Auth. by Chap. 508, Acts of 1920. Denom. \$1,000 and \$775. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000 from 1923 to 1942, incl., and \$1,775 in 1943. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.) Principal payable at the Farmers' Banking & Trust Co. of Montgomery County, Rockville. Certified check, payable to the County Commissioners, or cash, in an amount equal to \$200, is required.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Crawfordsville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Chas. H. King, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 20 for \$3,500 4 1/2% Geo. W. Hinkle et al. Walnut Township highway improvement bonds. Denom. \$175. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N. 15). Due \$175 semi-ann. from May 15 1922 to Nov. 15 1931, incl. Although the first maturity date seems to be incorrect, these figures have been taken from official sources.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,500 5 1/2% 4 11-12-year (aver.) Catalpa Drive impt. bonds offered on June 8—V. 114, p. 2393—were awarded to the A. C. Allyn Co. at a premium of \$313 (101.52), a basis of about 5.15%. Date May 1 1922. Due as follows: \$2,500 on Nov. 1 1923; \$2,000 on Nov. 1 from 1924 to 1931, incl., and \$2,000 on May 1 1932.

MORGAN HILL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Santa Clara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$44,000 5% school bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2510—have been sold to the Bank of Italy, and Cyrus Poirce & Co. at their joint bid of \$45,063.48, equal to 102.41.

MORGAN SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Porter County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Until 10 a. m. June 26 John Bell, Township Trustee, will receive bids at the office of the County Superintendent of Schools in the Court House, Valparaiso, for \$58,000 5% school-building bonds. Denom. 100 for \$500 each, and 20 for \$400 each. Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J. & D. 30). Due \$2,900 semi-annually from June 30 1923 to Dec. 30 1932.

MORGANTOWN, Burke County, N. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—O. B. Lackey, Town Manager, will receive sealed bids until 2:30 p. m. June 26 for \$250,000 6% water bonds. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and int. payable in New York City. Due as follows: \$4,000, 1925 to 1931, incl.; \$6,000, 1932 to 1944, incl., and \$8,000, 1945 to 1962, incl.

MOUNT SIGNAL UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT, Imperial County, Calif.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of the \$8,000 6% school bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2510.

MUSKEGON, Muskegon County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$122,400 4 1/2% school impt. bonds offered on June 2—V. 114, p. 2393—were sold to the Detroit Trust Co. at par less \$1,500 for expenses. Int. semi-ann. (J. & D.). Due yearly on June 1 as follows: \$8,300 in 1923; \$11,900 in 1924, 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1931; \$12,400 in 1926, 1928 and 1930, and \$16,900 in 1932.

NASHUA, Hillsborough County, N. H.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The temporary loan of \$100,000, dated June 14 1922 and maturing Jan. 5 1923, offered on June 13 (V. 114, p. 2628) was awarded to the National Shawmut Bank, of Boston, on a 3.71% discount basis, plus \$3.76 premium.

NEWCASTLE, Weston County, Wyo.—BOND SALE.—The \$35,000 water bonds offered on June 12—V. 114, p. 2628—have been purchased by the Bankers Trust Co. of Denver, as 6s. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Due in 30 years, optional in 15 years.

NEW HAVEN, New Haven County, Conn.—BOND SALE.—The following six issues of coupon or registered bonds, offered on June 15—V. 114, p. 2628—were awarded to R. L. Day & Co., Eastbrook & Co., Putnam & Co. of Boston, C. W. Scanton & Co. and H. C. Warron & Co. of New Haven, Conn.; and Ray T. H. Brines & Co. of Hartford, and E. F. Griggs & Co., at 101.46, a basis of about 4.11%: \$250,000 4% Tomlinson Bridge bonds. Date April 2 1917. Due April 2 1940. 900,000 4 1/2% Tomlinson Bridge bonds. Date July 1 1922. Due \$200,000 on July 1 in 1949, 1950 and 1951, and \$300,000 July 1 1952. 250,000 4 1/2% general public impt. bonds. Date April 1 1922. Due \$50,000 on April 1 in 1943, 1944 and 1945, and \$100,000 April 1 1946. 300,000 4 1/2% West River Park purchase and development bonds. Date June 1 1922. Due \$50,000 on June 1 in 1946, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. 100,000 4 1/2% East Shore Parks and Parkway bonds. Date May 1 1922. Due \$25,000 on May 1 in 1944, 1945, 1950 and 1951.

200,000 4 1/4% street pavement bonds. Date May 1 1922. Due \$100,000 May 1 1943, \$50,000 May 1 1944 and \$25,000 May 1 1945 and 1946.

A list of the bids received follows: Name, Rate Bid, Amt. Bid. R. L. Day & Co., Boston, Estabrook & Co., Boston, C. W. Scranton & Co., New Haven; Conning & Co., Hartford; Hucks Bros. & Co., Bridgeport; H. C. Warren & Co., New Haven; Putnam & Co., Boston; Roy T. H. Branes & Co., Hartford; R. F. Griggs & Co., ...

NEWTON, Middlesex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—It is reported that on June 15 \$200,000 4% school bonds, maturing \$10,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1942, incl., and \$50,000 4% street bonds, maturing \$5,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1932, incl., have been sold to the Newton Trust Co. at 101 and interest, a basis of about 3.87%. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Interest semi-annually.

NORFOLK, Madison County, Neb.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. June 19 by S. A. McFarland, City Clerk, for \$10,000 8% coupon bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1922. Principal and annual interest (May 1) at the County Treasurer's office. Due May 1 1942, redeemable at option of city. A certified check for \$150 upon some bank in Norfolk, payable to the city, required.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—NOTE OFFERING.—The County Commissioners will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 20 for \$50,000 5% hospital notes, dated June 1 1922 and maturing Dec. 1 1923.

NORTH ARLINGTON, Bergen County, N. J.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—R. M. Grant & Co. are offering to investors \$102,000 6% coupon (registerable as to principal only, as to int. only, or as to both principal and int.) imp. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Int. payable semi-ann. (J.-D.). Due semi-ann. from 1925 to 1928, incl. The maturities and prices are as follows: \$32,000 June 1, 1927 @ 104.375; \$23,000 Dec. 1, 1925 @ 103.125; \$21,000 June 1, 1926 @ 103.625; \$26,000 June 1, 1926 @ 104.00

NORTHBRIDGE, Worcester County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On June 15 an issue of \$100,000 coupon school bonds was awarded to R. M. Grant & Co. at a bid of 101.277 for 4 1/4% a basis of about 4.09%. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$8,000, 1923 to 1927, inclusive; \$5,000, 1928 to 1937, inclusive; and \$4,000, 1938 to 1942, inclusive. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable at the National Shawmut Bank, of Boston.

NORTH CANTON, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The following two issues of 6% West Maple Street bonds offered on June 9—V. 114, p. 2272—were sold to the Industrial Commission of the State of Ohio, at par and accrued interest: \$9,300 (village portion) bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1930, incl., and \$1,300 on Oct. 1 1931. 15,000 special assessment bonds. Due \$2,500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1928, incl. Date April 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A.-O.), payable at the Village Treasurer's office.

NORTH OLMSTEAD VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. North Olmstead), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BIDS.—The following bids were received for the \$72,000 6% coupon bonds offered May 27—V. 114, p. 2049: Sidney Spritzer & Co., \$5,035.00; Sitzer, Rorick & Co., \$4,741.59; C. D. Briles & Co., \$5,551.20; Stacy & Braun, \$4,522.00; W. L. Slayton & Co., \$5,277.60; Wolf, Roth & Co., \$3,603.00; Detroit Trust Co., \$5,075.00; Prudden & Co., \$4,378.00; Bank of Berea Co., \$4,947.00; Seasongood & Mayer, \$3,359.00; Ots & Co., \$4,824.00; Title Guar. & Trust Co., \$3,139.20 \* Successful bid; for previous reference to same see V. 114, p. 2628.

OAKLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT, Alameda County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$743,000 5% 20-year (average) gold school bonds offered on June 5 (V. 114, p. 2394) have been sold to the Anglo-California Trust Co. and R. H. Moulton & Co., jointly, for \$789,611, equal to 106.27, a basis of about 4.53%. Date Nov. 1 1919. Due yearly on Nov. 1 as follows: \$8,000, 1923; \$19,000, 1924 to 1941, inclusive; \$20,000, 1942 and 1943; \$23,000, 1944, and \$22,000, 1945 to 1959, inclusive.

OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Alameda County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$717,000 5% 20-year (average) gold school bonds, offered on June 5 (V. 114, p. 2394) have been sold to the Anglo-California Trust Co., and R. H. Moulton & Co., jointly, for \$761,413, equal to 106.19, a basis of about 4.53%. Date Nov. 1 1919. Due yearly on Nov. 1 as follows: \$18,000, 1923 to 1937, inclusive; \$17,000, 1938 and 1939; \$20,000, 1940 to 1943, inclusive; \$21,000, 1944 to 1956, inclusive; and \$20,000, 1957 to 1959, inclusive.

OLEAN, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The following two issues of 4 1/2-year (aver.) coupon bonds, offered on June 13—V. 114, p. 2628—were awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York, at 100.415 for 5s, a basis of about 4.8225%. \$205,830 improvement bonds. Due \$23,870 yearly on May 1 from 1923 to 1930, inclusive. 20,000 deficiency bonds. Due \$2,500 yearly from 1923 to 1930, incl. Date May 1 1922. Int. semi-annually (M. & N.). The following bids were also received: Union National Corporation, 100.274; Sherwood & Merrifield, 100.187

OMAHA, Neb.—BIDS.—The following bids were received for the \$500,000 4 1/4% 20-year street improvement bonds on May 31:

Table with columns: Bidder, Rate Bid, Prem Bid. National City Co. and Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, \$100.69 \$4,140 Taylor, Ewart & Co., Chicago; National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis; Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis; Detroit Trust Co., Detroit; Stern Bros. & Co., Kansas City and Minneapolis L. & T. Co., Minneapolis, 100.538 3,230 Lane, Piper & Jaffray; Stacy & Braun; Merchants Loan & Trust Co., all of Chicago, 100.345 2,070 Peters Trust Co., Omaha, 100.31 1,860 U. S. Trust Co., Omaha, 100.156 935 E. H. Rollins & Sons and W. R. Compton Co., Chicago, 100.143 859 \* Successful bid; for previous reference to same, see V. 114, p. 2510.

OTERO COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Alamogordo), N. Mex.—PRICE.—The price paid by Bosworth, Chanute & Co. of Denver, for the \$13,500 6% 10-30-year (avg.) school building bonds was 97.10.

PACIFIC GROVE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Monterey County, Calif.—BIDS.—The following are the bids received at the offering on June 5 of the \$40,000 5% school bonds: National City Co., \$41,008.00; R. H. Moulton & Co., \$40,465.00; Bank of Italy, 40,932.40; E. H. Rollins & Sons, 40,308.00; Bond & Goodwin & Tucker, 40,888.00; Stephens & Co., 40,271.00; William R. Staats Co., 40,475.00

All the above bidders offered accrued interest. \* Notice that this bid had been the successful one was given in V. 114, p. 2629.

PANA TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P.O. Pana), Christian County, Ill.—BIDS.—The following submitted bids for the \$100,000 5% school bonds offered on June 1: \*A. T. Bell & Co., \$104,433.00; Detroit Trust Co., \$102,515.00; R. M. Grant & Co., 103,554.00; Northern Trust Co., 102,310.00; Hill, Joiner & Co., 103,376.70; Hanchett Bond Co., 102,257.00; National City Co., 103,280.00; Merchants Trust Co., 102,255.00; Stacy & Braun, 103,097.00; First National Co., 102,130.00; Bonbright & Co., 102,631.55; Wm. R. Compton Co., 102,111.00; Harris Trust & Sav., 102,576.00 \* Successful bid; for previous reference to same see V. 114, p. 2510.

PAWTUCKET, Providence County, R. I.—NO AWARD.—It is unofficially reported that no award was made at the offering of the \$125,000 sewer, \$125,000 water and \$125,000 school house 4 1/4% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds on June 7—V. 114, p. 2510.

PENN YAN, Yates County, N. Y. NOTE SALE.—On May 8, the Citizens' Bank of Penn Yan, was awarded \$4,000 5% electric pump notes at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (A.-O.). Due yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1926, incl.

PERTH AMBOY, Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The three issues of 5% coupon bonds offered on June 15—V. 114, p. 2273—were awarded as follows: \$66,000 8 1/2-year (aver.) general imp. funding bonds to J. S. Rippl & Co. for \$67,689 (102.559), a basis of about 4.614%. Int. semi-ann. (J. & D.). Date June 15 1922. Due yearly on June 15 as follows: \$4,000, 1923 to 1930, incl.; \$5,000, 1931-1936, incl., and \$4,000 in 1937.

12,000 4 1/2-year (aver.) general imp. bonds to J. S. Rippl & Co. for \$12,181 (101.00), a basis of about 4.729%. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J. & D.). Due yearly on June 15 as follows: \$2,000 in 1923 and 1924 and \$1,000 from 1925 to 1932, inclusive. 16,000 Series "L" water bonds to B. J. Van Ingen & Co. for \$16,425 (102.65), a basis of about 4.786%. Date May 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N.). Due \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1924 to 1939, inclusive.

PETERSON BEND PROTECTION DISTRICT, Burt & Washington Counties, Neb.—BOND SALE.—The Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis, has purchased \$58,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1922.

PHILLIPS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20 (P. O. Malta), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—R. G. Monroe, Clerk Board of Trustees, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. June 27 at the First State Bank, Malta, for \$2,000 school bonds not exceeding 6% interest. Denom. \$100. Due in 20 years, optional after 15 years. A certified check for \$200, payable to the above official required.

PHOENIX, Maricopa County, Ariz.—BONDS DECLARED ILLEGAL.—Our western representative advises us that the \$70,000 6% armory bonds awarded as stated in V. 114, p. 2050, have been declared illegal by the Supreme Court. Notice that a friendly suit had been started by Colonel Jos. H. McCuslock, State Librarian, against the City of Phoenix, to test the validity of bonds, was given in V. 114, p. 2273.

PICKAWAY COUNTY (P. O. Circleville), Ohio.—BIDS.—The following bids were submitted for the two issues of 5% road bonds aggregating \$127,000 which were offered on June 9:

Table with columns: Bidder, Premium Offered for \$87,000, Premium Offered for \$40,000. The Citizens Trust & Savings Bank, \$58.50 \$27.50; The Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 10.00 12.00; Prudden & Co., 27.50 13.00; The Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co., 26.10 12.00

PINAL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21, Ariz.—DESCRIPTION.—The \$6,000 6% school building bonds awarded to Bowtell, Phillips & Co. of Denver (as stated in V. 114, p. 1811) are described as follows: Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 2 1920. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (Feb. 2 and Aug. 2) payable at the County Treasurer's office or at Kountze Bros., N. Y. City. Due Aug. 2 1940; optional Aug. 2 1930.

Assessed valuation, 1921, \$431,286 Total bonded debt, this issue only, 6,000 Population, estimated, 150.

PISMO SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Luis Obispo County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On June 5 the \$18,000 6% school bonds, offered on that date—V. 114, p. 2511—were sold to Stephens & Co. of San Francisco, for \$19,003 (105.57) and int., a basis of about 5.20%. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 5 1922. Int. June 5 and Dec. 5. Due \$1,000 yearly on June 5 from 1923 to 1940 inclusive.

PITTSBURGH, Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The following 10 issues of 4 1/2% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds, aggregating \$4,119,000, which were offered on June 15—V. 114, p. 2629—were awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, for \$4,191,276 86 (101.7545): \$771,000 Mount Washington Roadway Imp. Bonds, Series "B." 300,000 Water bonds, Series "B." 54,000 Webster Avenue Improvement bonds. 345,000 sewer bonds 1922. 255,000 street improvement bonds, 1922. 105,000 bridge bonds, 1922. 90,000 play-ground bonds, 1922. 1,500,000 funding bonds, Series "A," 1922. 600,000 funding bonds, Series "B," 1922. Denom. (coupon bonds) \$1,000, \$500 and \$100; (registered bonds) \$100 or multiples thereof, not exceeding the principal amount of the coupon bond or bonds exchanged therefor. Date April 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (A.-O.). Due in 30 equal annual installments on April 1. The following bids were also received:

Table with columns: Bidder, Amount of Bid. Mellon National Bank, First National Bank of N. Y., Harrison, Smith & Co., Biddle & Henry; Eldins, Morris & Co., \$4,145,361 80; Raymond & Co., Hill, Wright & Frew; Peoples Savings Bank, First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Jenny & Co., 4,126,062 30; Harris, Forbes & Co., National City Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., 4,126,002 30

PITTSFIELD, Berkshire County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—The City Treasurer will receive bids until 11 a. m. June 20 for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan of \$100,000, dated June 20 and maturing Dec. 20 1922.

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Plymouth), Marshall County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Harry L. Unger, Treasurer of the School Board, will receive sealed bids at his office in the Laurer Bldg., until June 26 for \$110,000 5% coupon high school building and equipment bonds, Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. Due from 1 to 20 years. Certified check for \$1,000 required.

PORT ARTHUR INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Port Arthur), Orange County, Texas.—BOND ELECTION.—An issue of \$675,000 school building bonds is to be voted upon on July 1.

PORTLAND, Ore.—ADDITIONAL DATA.—The following are the names of the successful bidders for portions of the \$317,954 82 special improvement bonds on May 26 and the price paid for each portion: Carl G. Liebe, Accrued int. and 105.40 for \$20,000 00; Carl G. Liebe, Accrued int. and 105.35 for 20,000 00; Carl G. Liebe, Accrued int. and 105.30 for 10,000 00; J. D. Leonard, Accrued int. and 105.10 for 15,000 00; J. D. Leonard, Accrued int. and 105.27 for 10,000 00; Abe Tichner, Accrued int. and 105.07 for 35,454 82; Abe Tichner, Accrued int. and 105.17 for 100,000 00; Abe Tichner, Accrued int. and 105.32 for 100,000 00; Wm. Adams, City, Treasurer, a-c; Policemen's Relief & Pen. Fund, Accrued int. and 105.13 for 7,500 00 Notice that these bonds had been sold was given in V. 114, p. 2511.

POSEY COUNTY (P. O. Mount Vernon), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On June 7 the Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Mount Vernon was awarded \$12,930 00 6% 5 1/2-year (aver.) E. D. Whipple, et al., ditch bonds at a premium of \$355 (102.74), a basis of about 5.42%. Denom. 20 for \$500 each and 10 for \$200 00. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (June 15 and Dec. 15). Due \$1,293 00 yearly on June 15 from 1923 to 1932, inclusive.

PROVISO TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Maywood), Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—The \$250,000 11 1/2-year (aver.) building bonds offered on June 6—V. 114, p. 2273—were sold to the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago at its bid of \$251,987 (100.79) for 4 1/4%, a basis of about 4.915%. Date June 1 1922. Due yearly on June 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1923 to 1927, incl.; \$13,000, 1928 to 1932, incl., and \$15,000, 1933 to 1942, inclusive.

QUINCY, Gadsden County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—J. P. Smith, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 18 for the following 5% coupon bonds aggregating \$98,000: \$40,000 paving bonds. \$40,000 water and electric light bonds. 14,000 water main bonds. 4,000 sewer main bonds. Denom. \$500. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J.-J.) payable in Quincy. A certified or Cashier's check for 5% of bid required.

RICHMOND, Sagadahoc County, Me.—BOND SALE.—The \$35,000 4 1/4% coupon Emerson school-building bonds offered on June 14 (V. 114, p. 2630), were awarded to Hornblower & Weeks, of Portland, at 100.10. Due yearly from 1923 to 1947, inclusive.

RICHMOND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 86 (P. O. Lambert), Mont.—BOND SALE.—The \$13,000 6% funding bonds offered on June 6—V. 114, p. 2273—have been awarded to J. H. Causey & Co. of Denver, at 100.50. Date June 6 1922. Due June 6 1942; optional June 6 1932.

RICHMOND SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Richmond), Wayne County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of Trustees will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. July 3 at their office on Eight and North B Streets, Richmond, for not more than \$240,000 4 1/2% school bldg. and impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.), payable at the American Trust & Savings Bank, Richmond. Due \$40,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1934 to 1939, incl. Bids for less than par and accrued int. will not be considered.

RIDGEFIELD, Bergen County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 8 p. m., daylight-saving time 7 p. m. Standard time) June 22 by Henry C. Herrschaft, Acting Borough Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of 5% Shaler Boulevard construction bonds, not to exceed \$50,000. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the Ridgefield National Bank, Ridgefield. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1923 to 1938, incl., and \$2,000, 1939. Certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid, payable to the borough of Ridgefield, required. The bonds, it is stated, will be coupon bonds with the privilege of registration as to principal only, or as to both principal and interest. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., N. Y., which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. The successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion of Wakalee, Thornall & Wright of New York City, that the bonds are binding and legal obligations of the Borough of Ridgefield.

RIPLEY COUNTY (P. O. Versailles), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The three issues of 4 1/2% 10 1/2-year (aver) highway construction and impt. bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2511—were sold as follows: \$13,800 Chas. H. Reynolds et al., Johnson and Otter Creek Townships to the Batesville Bank for \$13,812 (100.087), a basis of about 4.49%.

23,800 Chas. Lindsey et al., Brown Township bonds to J. F. Wild & Co. State Bank of Indianapolis, for \$23,812 (100.05), a basis of about 4.49%.

25,400 Chas. N. Ward et al., Brown Township bonds to the Friendship State Bank for \$25,413 (100.05), a basis of about 4.49%.

Date June 5 1922. Dues one hundred of each issue semi-annually from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1942, inclusive.

ROCHESTER SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Rochester), Fulton County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—The Superintendent of Schools will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. June 26 for \$23,000 5% coupon bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (June 15 and Dec. 15). Dues semi-ann. as follows: \$1,000 from June 15 1923 to Dec. 15 1931, and \$5,000 on June 15 1932. Bonds not to be sold for less than par and accrued interest.

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY (P. O. Rock Island), Ill.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—A syndicate composed of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Wm. B. Compton Co. and the National City Co. are offering to investors at prices to yield from 4.25% to 4.40%, according to maturity, \$1,000,000 road bonds. Date July 1 1922. Due serially from 1923 to 1946 incl. These bonds constitute the only indebtedness of the county. The assessed valuation for 1921 is \$38,000,000.

ROSELLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Roselle), Union County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The 5% 20 3/4-year (aver.) coupon (registerable as to principal only or as to both principal and interest) bonds offered on June 8—V. 114, p. 2511—were awarded to the National State Bank of Elizabeth, at its bid of 104.769 for \$155,000, paying \$160,297, a basis of about 5.619%. Date July 1 1922. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$4,000 from 1924 to 1958, incl., \$5,000 in 1959 and 1960 and \$3,000 in 1961. The following also submitted bids:

First National Bank, Roselle, offered \$160,478 for \$154,000 bonds (104.20). J. S. Ripple & Co., Newark, offered \$160,127 for \$154,000 bonds (103.97). B. J. Van Ingen & Co., N. Y., offered \$160,182 68 for \$156,000 bonds (102.68).

ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Royal Oak), Oakland County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—On May 22 the Detroit Trust Co. and Higbie & Co. jointly purchased \$210,000 4 1/2% school bonds for \$212,332 (101.11), a basis of about 4.433%. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J. & D.). Due June 1 1922.

SAINT CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Port Huron), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of County Commissioners will receive bids until 2 p. m. June 20 for the following 5 1/2% bonds:

\$128,000 Assessment District Road No. 52 bonds. 27,000 Assessment District Road No. 51 bonds. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Dues from 1924 to 1932, inclusive. Bonds approved by Miller-Canfield-Paddock & Perry, attorneys, of Detroit.

BOND SALE.—The United States Savings Bank of Port Huron, was recently awarded \$25,000 5 1/2% assessment road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N.). Due serially for 10 years.

SAINT JOSEPH TOWNSHIP (P. O. St. Joseph), Berrien County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—Chester O. Jordan, Township Clerk, will receive bids until June 24 for \$20,000 5% serial highway bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Bonds to run for 20 years.

ST. LANDRY PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Opelousas), La.—BOND OFFERING.—W. B. Prescott, Supt. of the Parish School Board, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. July 3 for the following 6% school bonds:

\$40,000 School District No. 2 bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1921. Int. M. & N. Due on May 1 as follows: \$500, \*1922 to 1931 incl.; \$1,000, 1932 to 1951 incl., and \$1,500, 1952 to 1961 incl.

18,000 School District No. 3 bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$200. Date May 1 1922. Int. May 1. Due on May 1 as follows: \$700, 1923 and 1924; \$1,000, 1925 to 1928 incl.; \$1,200, 1929 to 1931 incl.; \$1,000, 1932; \$1,500, 1933 to 1936 incl., and \$1,500, 1937.

15,000 School District No. 5 bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1921. Int. M. & N. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$2,500, 1925; \$3,000, 1926 to 1928 inclusive, and \$3,500, 1929.

10,000 School District No. 1 bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1921. Int. M. & N. Due on Nov. 1 as follows: \$1,500, 1931 to 1934 inclusive and \$2,000, 1935 and 1936. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the Parish School Board. A certified check for 2 1/2% of bid required.

\* Although the first maturity date seems to be in error, this information is taken from official sources.

ST. PETERSBURG, Pinellas County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by G. B. Shepard, Director of Finance, until 7:30 p. m. July 10 for the purchase of all or any part of \$365,000 5 1/2% municipal bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the Seaboard National Bank, N. Y. City. Due July 1 1922. A certified check for \$5,000 required.

SAGINAW COUNTY (P. O. Saginaw West Side), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—The County Road Commissioners will receive bids until 12:30 p. m. June 20 for the following 5% bonds:

\$43,200 Assessment District Road No. 58, 3-year bonds. Due beginning May 1 1923. 35,700 Assessment District Road No. 65, 10-year bonds. Due beginning May 1 1923. Denom. to suit purchaser. Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N.).

SALIDA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Salida), Chaffee County, Colo.—BOND SALE.—On June 13 \$110,000 5% 10-30-year school building bonds were sold to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Denver.

SALINE COUNTY (P. O. Slater), Mo.—BONDS VOTED.—An issue of \$300,000 bridge bonds was recently voted by a count of 5,778 "for" to 1,700 "against."

SAN JUAN (Municipality of), Porto Rico.—BOND SALE.—The following two issues of 5% coupon bonds offered on June 15—V. 114, p. 2512—have been purchased by a syndicate composed of the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.; Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. R. Compton Co., N. Y.; Detroit Trust Co., Detroit; First National Co. of Detroit; Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, N. Y.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, N. Y.; Tiltontson & Wolcott of Cleveland; Battles & Co. of Philadelphia, and Otis & Co. of Cleveland at 103.679: \$2,800,000 public improvement bonds. Due on July 1 as follows: \$200,000 1932 to 1939, inclusive; \$250,000 1940, \$300,000 1941 and 1942, and \$350,000 1943. The bonds maturing on or after Jan. 1 1938 are subject to call on any interest paying date upon sixty days' notice. A certified check for \$40,000 required.

550,000 school bonds. Due \$22,000 on July 1 from 1923 to 1947, inclusive. A certified check for \$10,000 required. Date July 1922.

SAN LORENZO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Alameda County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Geo. E. Gross, County Clerk (P. O. Oakland), will receive sealed proposals until 10 a. m. June 19 for the purchase of \$48,000 5 1/2% gold school bonds or any portion thereof. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 15 1922. Int. payable annually (June 15). Dues \$3,000 yearly on June 15 from 1923 to 1938 incl. Certified check or cash deposit for 2% of the amount of proposal, payable to the Chairman, Board of County Supervisors, required. Bonded debt, none; assessed valuation, \$2,121,100 population (est.), 2,000; area of school district 27 7/10 square miles.

SARATOGA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Santa Clara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$55,000 5% 9 1/2-year coupon school bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2512—have been awarded to the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco for \$57,765, equal to 105.02, a basis of about 5.36%. Date June 1 1922. Due yearly on June 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1923 to 1939 inclusive, and \$3,000, 1940 to 1946 inclusive.

SAWTELLE, Calif.—CITY OF SAWTELLE ANNEXED TO CITY OF LOS ANGELES.—On June 2 a proposition to annex the city of Sawtelle to the city of Los Angeles carried by 1,287 to 210.

SCHENECTADY, Schenectady County, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—The \$385,000 temporary loan notes offered on June 12 (not June 14)—V. 114, p. 2630—were awarded to the Schenectady Trust Co. at an interest rate of 3.75% plus a premium of \$3.75. Due Dec. 15 1922.

The following bids were also received:

Table with 3 columns: Bidder Name, Int. Rate, Prem. Includes entries for F. S. Moseley & Co., Victor, Hubbell, Rea & Common, S. N. Bond Co., Albany Savings Bank.

SEBRING, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD—OPTION GRANTED.—The following two issues of 5% bonds offered on June 10—V. 114, p. 2274—were not sold. We are advised by James G. Eardley, Village Clerk, that a 10-day option has been given to the Union Savings & Trust Co. of Warren, and that if the option is not exercised, the bonds will be readvertised for sale.

\$75,000 water-filtration plant bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly on March 1 from 1923 to 1947 inclusive. 60,000 sewage-disposal bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1923 to 1942 inclusive. Denom. \$1,000. Date, day of sale. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the Village Treasurer's office.

SEIBERT, Kit Carson County, Colo.—BOND OFFERING.—Until 8 p. m. June 20 bids will be received for \$6,000 6% 10-15-year (opt.) electric light bonds. E. M. Short, Town Clerk.

SEMINOLE COUNTY (P. O. Sanford), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—E. A. Douglass, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. June 22 for \$100,000 6% improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable in New York. Due July 1 1952. A certified check for 1 1/2% of the amount of bonds bid for required. Legality to be approved by John C. Thomson, New York City.

SHAKER HEIGHTS VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shaker Heights), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—OPTION EXERCISED.—We are informed by the Business Manager of the District that Richards, Parish & Lamson have exercised their option and have purchased at par and int. the remaining \$300,000 5 1/2% coupon school house bonds, part of a total issue of \$600,000 offered on March 3—V. 114, p. 764. Date March 1 1922. Due \$30,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1942 incl. Notice that Richards, Parish & Lamson had purchased \$500,000 at par and int., with a 30-day option on the remaining \$300,000, was given in V. 114, p. 1101.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Shelbyville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Geo. R. Carlisle, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. June 24 for the following 5% highway improvement bonds:

\$9,760 Jasper Alyea et al. Moral Township bonds. Denom. \$488. 6,500 J. B. Monroe et al. Noble Township bonds. Denom. \$540. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (May 15 and Nov. 15). Due one bond of each issue each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932 incl.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Memphis), Tenn.—NOTE AND BOND OFFERING.—E. E. Strong, Chairman of the County Court, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 27 for the following 4, 4 1/2, 4 3/4, or 5% bonds and notes:

\$250,000 Tri-State Fair Ground bonds. Due \$10,000 yearly from 1927 to 1931. Date May 1 1922. 180,000 elementary school revenue coupon notes. Date May 2 1922. Due April 2 1923.

Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the Seaboard National Bank, N. Y. City, or at the North Memphis Savings Bank, Memphis, at option of purchaser. A certified check on some solvent bank or trust company for \$1,000 required. Bonds and notes are to be sold subject to the approval of John C. Thomson, N. Y. City, at expense of county.

SIoux FALLS, Minnehaha County, So. Dak.—BOND SALE.—McNeary, Hector & Co. of Minneapolis, have purchased the \$100,000 5% water bonds offered on June 12—V. 114, p. 2275—as 4 3/4% at 101.111, a basis of about 4.65%. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J. Date July 1 1920. Due July 1 1940.

SMITH COUNTY (P. O. Carthage), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. July 1 by David Hodges, Chairman of the County Court, for \$75,000 5% highway bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1920. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. Due \$5,000 yearly on April 1 from 1925 to 1939 incl. A certified check for 10% of bid, on any national bank or State bank or trust company, payable to the above official, required.

SOUTH EUCLID, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The three issues of 6% coupon bonds offered on June 6—V. 114, p. 2275—were sold to Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo, as follows:

\$4,862 5 1/2-year (aver), Pelton Road water bonds at a premium of \$139.20 (102.66), a basis of about 5.359%. Denom. 1 for \$362 and 9 for \$500 each. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$362 in 1923, \$500 from 1924 to 1930, incl., and \$1,000 in 1931.

5,477 5 1/2-year (aver.) Elliott Road water bonds at a premium of \$158.90 (100.28), a basis of about 5.93%. Denom. 1 for \$477 and 10 for \$500 each. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$477 in 1923, \$500 from 1924 to 1926, incl.; \$1,000 in 1927, \$500 from 1928 to 1930, incl and \$1,000 in 1931.

27,607 5 1/2-year (aver.) Green Road water bonds at a premium of \$791.90 (103.95), a basis of about 5.143%. Denom. 1 for \$107, 1 for \$500 and 27 for \$1,000 each. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,607 in 1923, \$3,000 from 1924 to 1930, incl., and \$4,000 in 1931.

Date June 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & O.) payable at the main office of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland. In giving the notice of the offering of the above bonds we incorrectly reported that \$500 (should be \$1,000) of the Elliott Road water bonds would mature in 1927.

SOUTH PITTSBURG, Marion County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.—The First National Bank of South Pittsburg has purchased the \$55,000 5% coupon school bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2512. Date June 1 1922. Due June 1 1947.

SOUTH MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., of Milwaukee, have purchased \$50,000 5% coupon school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due \$2,500 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1942, inclusive.

**SOUTHERN PINES, Moore County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. July 1 by R. L. Chandler, Town Clerk, for the following two issues of 6% coupon or registered bonds aggregating \$125,000.  
\$74,000 public improvement bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1925 to 1929, incl.; \$4,000, 1930 to 1940, incl.; and \$5,000, 1941 to 1944, incl.  
\$51,000 water bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1925 to 1949, incl.; and \$2,000, 1950 to 1982, incl.  
Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold at the National Park Bank, N. Y. City, and interest on registered bonds will, at option of holder, be paid in New York Exchange. A certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for 2% of amount bid for, payable to the Town of Southern Pines, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest from date of bonds to date of delivery. Legal opinion of Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt, N. Y. City, will be furnished the successful bidder. Bids for less than par an accrued interest will not be considered.

**SPOKANE, Wash.—BOND SALE.**—During May the city put out the following issues of 6% bonds, all of which are dated May 1 1922:

Dist. No.	Amount.	Purpose.	Dist. No.	Amount.	Purpose.
1231	\$1,000	Walk.	1231	\$9,000	Sewer.
1235	1,400	Paving.	1223	6,000	Sewer.

**SPOKANE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 123, Wash.—BOND SALE.**—On June 3 the Spokane & Eastern Trust Co. of Spokane was the successful bidder for the \$67,000 school bonds, offered on that date—V. 114, p. 2396—at 102.46 and interest for 5s. Date June 1 1922. Int. annually.

	Int. Rate	Prem. Offered.
Ferris & Hazard	5%	\$75.00
Union Trust Co.	5 1/4%	448.90
Murphy-Favre Co.	5 1/4%	733.65
		Rate Bid.
Blyth, Witter & Co.	5%	100.11
Ballargeon, Winslow & Co.	5 1/4%	100.51
State of Washington	4 3/4%	100.00

**SPRINGFIELD RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Poland R. D.), Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. H. Withers, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. June 26 for \$56,000 5 1/2% school building and equipment bonds, Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.), payable at the Central Bank & Trust Co., Youngstown, Ohio. Due \$4,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1936, inclusive. Certified check for \$500, payable to the District Clerk is required.

**SQUAW CREEK IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Redmond), Deschutes County, Ore.—BOND SALE.**—On June 5 the First National Bank of Redmond was the successful and only bidder for the \$25,000 6% bonds offered on that date—V. 114, p. 2512—at 90 and interest. Date July 1 1922. Int. J. & J. Due serially from 1931 to 1940 incl.

**STANTONSBURG, Wilson County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—S. H. Crocker, Mayor, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. July 23 for \$20,000 6% coupon (with privilege of registration) electric light bonds, Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold at the U. S. Mfg. & Trust Co., N. Y. City, and interest on registered bonds will, at the option of the holder, be payable in New York Exchange. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1927 to 1936 incl.; and \$2,000, 1937 to 1941 incl. A certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of bid, required. Successful bidder will be furnished with the approving opinion of Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt, N. Y. City, that the bonds are binding and valid obligations of Stantonburg.

**STAUGHTON, Norfolk County, Mass.—BOND OFFERING.**—Ralph S. Blake, Town Treasurer, will receive bids until 5 p. m. June 22 for the following 4 1/2% coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal only) school bonds: \$100,000 bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1923 to 1942, incl. 50,000 bonds. Due yearly on Jan. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1923 to 1932, incl.; and \$2,000, 1933 to 1942, incl.

Date Jan. 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. These bonds are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts and will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. The favorable opinion of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins as to the validity of these issues will be furnished without charge to the purchasers. All legal papers incident to these issues will be filed with the Old Colony Trust Co., where they may be referred to at any time.

**SUNFLOWER CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clarksdale), Coahoma County, Miss.—BOND SALE.**—The Bank of Clarksdale has purchased the \$10,000 6% 20-year serial bonds offered on June 5—V. 114, p. 2275—at par plus a premium of \$325, equal to 103.25. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1922. Int. J. & D. Due serially 1 to 20 years.

**SYRACUSE, Onondaga County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The Guaranty Co. of N. Y. was awarded the three issues of serial gold coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds aggregating \$925,000, offered on June 9—V. 114, p. 2512—at its bid of \$925,092.50 (100.01) for interest rates as given below:  
\$555,000 4 1/2% Local Improvements 1922 bonds. Due 1-10 years.  
\$350,000 4% Street Reimprovements 1922 bonds. Due 1-10 years.  
\$20,000 4% Local Impts. (sidewalks) 1922 bonds. Due 1-5 years.  
Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, in gold coin of the United States, of present standard of fineness and weight.

The Guaranty Co. is offering the above bonds to investors as follows:  
4s and 4 1/2s due 1923-1924 to yield 3 1/4% and 3 3/4%, respectively.  
4s due 1925-1932 to yield 3.90%  
4 1/2s due 1925-1932 to yield 4%.

The following bids were received:

	Int. Rate	Amount	Int. Rates Named
Guaranty Co. of New York	4 1/2%	\$925,092.50	4 1/2%
Manufacturer's Nat'l Bk. of Troy	4 1/2%	925,550.00	4 1/2%
Manufacturer's Nat'l Bk. of Troy	4 1/2%	927,500.00	4 1/2%
Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of N. Y.	4 1/2%	927,500.00	4 1/2%
Harris, Forbes & Co., Bankers Trust Co., and National City Co., New York	4 1/2%	925,268.25	4 1/2%
Harris, Forbes & Co., Bankers Trust Co., and National City Co., New York	4 1/2%	925,000.25	4 1/2%
Sherwood & Merrifield of N. Y. and First Trust & Deposit Co. of Syracuse	4 1/2%	925,823.25	4 1/2%

**TACOMA, Wash.—BOND SALE.**—The following 6% bonds were issued by the city of Tacoma during May:

Dist. No.	Amount.	Purpose.	Date.	Due.
1263	\$2,027.50	Grading	May 14 1922	May 14 1929
1265	680.90	Grading	May 8 1922	May 8 1929
1260	423.00	Cement sidewalk	May 31 1922	May 31 1929
1270	317.80	Cement sidewalk	May 31 1922	May 31 1929
5516	5,032.62	Street lighting	May 31 1922	May 31 1929

All the above bonds are subject to call yearly in May.

**TARRYTOWN, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—On June 13 Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York were awarded \$12,000 5% highway bonds for \$12,000 (100.50). Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.). Due from 1923 to 1934, incl.

**TAYLORSVILLE, Alexander County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 3 p. m. June 20 by C. C. Monday, Clerk Board of Town Commissioners for \$75,000 6% coupon (with privilege of registration) water and sewer bonds, Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Importers & Traders National Bank, N. Y. City. A certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for 2% of bid, payable to the Town of Taylorsville, required. Purchaser to furnish legal opinion and approval on all proceedings and bonds, and shall prepare and have bonds printed within 30 days after the purchase is made.

**TELL CITY SCHOOL CITY (P. O. Tell City), Perry County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—The Board of Trustees will receive bids until 2 p. m.

June 26, for \$30,000 5% school building bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (Jan. 15 and July 15). Due \$1,000 semi-ann. from July 15 1923 to Jan. 15 1935 incl.; and \$3,000 semi-ann. from July 15 1936 to Jan. 15 1948 incl.

**TERREL COUNTY (P. O. Sanderson), Texas.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received by G. Hensham, County Judge, until July 1 for \$250,000 5 1/2% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. semi-ann.

**TOMBSTONE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tombstone), Cochise County, Ariz.—BONDS VOTED.**—The \$80,000 school building bonds—V. 114, p. 2396—have been voted.

**TONAWANDA, Erie County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—The Common Council will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 21 for \$88,000 4 1/2% street improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and int. payable at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. Due July 1 1933. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. The opinion of John C. Thompson of New York, as to the legality of the bonds, will be furnished to the purchaser.

**TRAPPE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Trappe), Talbot County, Md.—BOND SALE.**—On June 6, Poe & Davies of Baltimore, were awarded \$40,000 5% school bonds for \$42,042.80 (105.107). Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 15 1922. Int. semi-ann. (F-A.).

**TRYON GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tryon), Polk County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Nelson Jackson, Jr., Secretary of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 27 for \$65,000 6% school bonds. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and interest payable in New York City. Due \$2,000 1925 to 1927, incl., and \$3,000 1938 to 1950, incl.

**TULIA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tulia), Swisher County, Tex.—BOND SALE.**—Our Western representative advises us that the Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. of Dallas has purchased \$100,000 5 1/2% bonds.

**TUSCARAWAS COUNTY (P. O. New Philadelphia), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by T. J. Baker, Clerk, Board of County Commissioners, until 12 m. June 26 for the following 5 1/2% coupon bonds:

\$59,000 Section "E" I. C. H., No. 70, bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$12,000 from 1923 to 1926, incl.; and \$11,000 in 1927.  
\$3,000 Section "A" I. C. H., No. 70, bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$10,000 in 1923 and 1924, incl.; and \$11,000 from 1925 to 1927, incl.  
\$8,750 Section "B" I. C. H., No. 70, bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$8,750 in 1923 and \$10,000 from 1924 to 1927, incl.  
\$40,000 Section "P-2" I. C. H., No. 413, bonds. Due \$8,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1923 to 1927, incl.  
Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (A-O.) Cert. check payable to the County Treasurer, for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for is required. Bids must be for not less than par and accrued int.

**TUSCARAWAS COUNTY (P. O. New Philadelphia), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$20,000 5 1/2% (county's share) Dover Millersburg road bonds offered on June 6—V. 114, p. 2531—were awarded to the Citizens Trust & Savings Co. of Columbus, at a premium of \$153.51 (100.677) and interest. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (A-O.). Due from Oct. 1 1923 to Oct. 1 1927.

**VALLEY COUNTY (P. O. Glasgow), Mont.—BOND SALE.**—The Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis, has purchased an issue of \$136,000 bonds.

**VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—Walter Smith, County Treasurer, advises us that he has sold two issues of 4 1/2% road bonds at par and accrued interest, as follows: \$13,800 J. T. Pruitt et al. Scott Road, Armstrong Township bonds to Fred Maurer, contractor. Denom. \$345.  
\$11,280 Anton Elpers et al. Pruitt Road, Armstrong Township bonds to Oliver Edmond, contractor. Denom. \$282.  
Due one bond of each issue semi-annually from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1942, incl. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N. 15).

**VERO, Saint Lucie County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. June 24 by Geo. M. Willing, City Clerk, for \$68,000 6% public utility bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1920. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the United States Mfg. & Trust Co., N. Y. City. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1940; \$5,000, 1941 to 1944, incl.; and \$8,000, 1945 to 1949, incl. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the City Council, required. Legality approved by Jno. C. Thomson, N. Y. City.

**VIOLA CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Viola), Audubon County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.**—An issue of \$55,000 school building bonds is to be voted upon shortly.

**WABASH COUNTY (P. O. Wabash), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The four issues of 5% 5 1/2-year (aver.) bonds offered on June 8—V. 114, p. 2513—were sold to J. E. Wild & Co., State Bank as follows:

\$22,000 Dixie Highway No. 2, in Liberty Township, bonds at a premium of \$517 (102.35), a basis of about 4.532%. Denom. 20 for \$600 and 20 for \$500. Due \$1,100 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, incl.  
10,000 Sidney Stephens, in Waitz Township bonds at a premium of \$235 (102.35), a basis of about 4.532%. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 each six months from May 1 1923 to No. 15 1932, incl.  
12,000 bonds for the improvement of a certain highway in Pleasant Township at a premium of \$282 (102.35), a basis of about 4.532%. Denom. \$600. Due \$600 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, incl.  
32,000 county infirmity repair bonds at a premium of \$750 (102.34), a basis of about 4.539%. Denom. 20 for \$1,000 and 20 for \$600. Due \$1,600 each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1932, inclusive.  
Date May 15 1922. Int. M. & N. 15.

**WEST PARK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Park), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On May 29 the \$182,000 5% coupon school building and equipment bonds offered on that date—V. 114, p. 2397—were awarded to Richards, Parish & Lamson of Cleveland for \$183,931 (101.061) and int., a basis of about 4.59%. Date May 1 1922. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1923; \$8,000, 1924 to 1944 inclusive, and \$7,000, 1945.

**WETHERSFIELD, Hartford County, Conn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals for the purchase of \$30,000 4 1/2% bonds will be received by the Town Treasurer at the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford until 1 p. m. June 28. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1922. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1952, incl. Cert. check for 2% required.

The official advertisement of this bond offering will be found among the municipal advertisements of this week's issue.

**WILLMAR, Kandiyohi County, Minn.—CERTIFICATE SALE.**—Gates, White & Co. and the Capital Trust & Savings Bank, both of St. Paul, jointly purchased \$190,000 6% gold coupon certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M-N.), payable in gold at the First National Bank, St. Paul. Due \$19,000 yearly on May 1 1924 to 1933, incl.

Financial Statement.

Actual value of taxables (estimated)	\$7,500,000
Assessed value of taxables (official 1921)	3,270,598
Total Bond Certified Debt	\$311,000
Less: Certificates of Indebtedness	\$257,000
Sinking Funds	18,000
Revolving Fund Bonds	5,000 280,000
Net Debt (less than 1% of assessed value)	31,000
Population (1920 Census)	5,892.

**WINTHROP, Suffolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On June 12, it is reported, a temporary loan of \$25,000, maturing Nov. 10 1922, was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston, on a 3.72% discount basis.

**WINTERHAVEN, Polk County, Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$275,000 impt. bonds offered on June 9—V. 114, p. 2397—have been awarded to Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo, at par plus a premium of \$6,875, equal to 102.50.

**WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING.**—Harold J. Tunison, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 12 m. June 19 for the purchase at discount of \$300,000 notes, issued in anticipation of

revenue, dated June 20, and maturing Nov. 15 1922. These notes will be in the denominations of 10 for \$25,000, 3 for \$10,000 and 4 for \$5,000, certified as to genuineness by the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, upon opinion of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, as to legality. Payable at the Old Colony Trust Co. or by arrangement at the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City. These notes are exempt from all taxation in Massachusetts and are free of Federal income tax. Delivery to be made June 20.

**WYANDOTTE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wyandotte), Wayne County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING**—Edward Haas, Secretary of the Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 21, at 65 Spruce St., Wyandotte, for \$147,000 5% bonds. Date April 1 1922. Int. semi-ann. (A-O). Bonds to be ready for delivery on July 1 1922. Legality approved by Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Perry, Attorneys of Detroit.

**YSLETA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ysleta), El Paso County, Texas.—BOND ELECTION**—On June 21 an election will be held to vote on issuing \$50,000 school building bonds.

**CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**EDMONTON, Alta.—DEBENTURE SALE**—Wood, Gundy & Co. have been awarded \$37,500 5½% library debentures. Date April 1 1921. Due April 1 1942.

**ERIEAU, Ont.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD**—P. S. Shillington, Treasurer (P. O. address, Blenheim), advises us that \$15,000 6% 10-installment road construction debentures, for which tenders were received until June 7, have not been awarded. Date Feb. 1 1922. Int. payable annually on Feb. 1. Due in 10 annual installments.

**FORD CITY, Ont.—BOND OFFERING**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. June 20 for \$63,000 6% hydro-electric lighting system bonds. Date Feb. 1 1922. Due in 20 years. J. F. Foster is the Town Treasurer.

**HALIFAX, N. S.—DEBENTURE OR STOCK OFFERING**—James J. Hopewell, City Treasurer, will receive tenders until 12 m. June 22, for \$390,000 5% coupon (registerable as to principal) debentures, or stock, issued for various purposes. Denom. coupon debentures for \$1,000 each or stock certificates of multiples of \$100. Date July 1 1922. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J-J), payable in lawful money of Canada, at the office of the City Treasurer, or at the Royal Bank at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg or Vancouver. Due July 1 1952. Loan to be paid in Halifax funds. Securities to be delivered at City Treasurer's office within one month. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. It is said that the City has never defaulted in the payment of any of its obligations, and that there has never been any litigation affecting the validity of its bonds.

**PEMBROKE, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING**—Sealed tenders will be received by S. L. Briggs, Clerk-Treasurer, until 3 p. m. June 21 for \$34,012 24 5/8% debentures, payable in 10 equal annual instalments.

**SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE**—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto have been awarded at 98.35 \$157,800 5½% local improvement debentures. Due part in 10, part in 20, and part in 30 installments.

**SHAWINIGAN FALLS, Que.—DEBENTURE SALE**—A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto, have been awarded at 99.667, \$49,500 6% debentures. Date May 1 1922. Due May 1 1926. These debentures are being offered to investors at 100.125.

**TORONTO, Ont.—BOND SALE**—The following three issues of coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds aggregating \$6,286,000, which were offered on May 1—V. 114, p. 1938—have been awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. and the Dominion Securities Corp., jointly, at 100.68:

- \$1,803,000 6% bonds.
- 2,920,000 5½% bonds.
- 1,563,000 5% bonds.

Denom. \$1,000. Int. semi-ann. Due from 1922 to 1952 inclusive.

**UNITED IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Edmonton), Alta.—BIDS**—The following bids were received for the \$450,000 5½% coupon bonds:

- \*Carstens & Earles, Inc. and Seattle National Bank, Seattle; Murphy, Favre & Co., and Union Trust Co., Spokane.....102.227
- Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., Wood Gundy & Co., Toronto.....99.35
- Deis & Co., Cleveland; R. C. Matthews & Co., Toronto.....99.17
- Gardner, Clarke & Co., Toronto.....98.57
- A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto.....98.08
- MacNeill, Graham & Co., Toronto.....98.07
- J. E. Price & Co., Seattle; Lumbermens Trust Co., Freeman, Smith, Camp & Co., Ralph Schaeeloch & Co., Portland; and Ferris & Hardgrove, Spokane.....98.025
- McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Toronto.....97.27
- G. E. Miller & Co., Portland.....96.861

\*Successful bid; for previous reference to same see V. 114, p. 2632.

**WALKERSVILLE, Ont.—BOND SALE**—On June 8, Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto, were awarded 2 issues of bonds as follows: \$69,420 3½% local impt. bonds at 98.44. Due from 1922 to 1936, incl. \$5,000 00 8% hydro-electric bonds at 102.14. Due from 1922 to 1941, inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000 and odd amounts. Date Dec. 14 1921. Int. payable annually in December. In V. 114, p. 2514, we unofficially reported that \$119,000 local improvement and hydro-electric bonds would be sold on June 8; these are the same bonds except that the amounts should have been as mentioned above.

**NEW LOANS**

We specialize in  
**City of Philadelphia**

- 3s
- 3½s
- 4s
- 4¼s
- 4½s
- 5s
- 5¼s
- 5½s

**Biddle & Henry**

104 South Fifth Street  
Philadelphia

Private Wire to New York  
Call Canal 8437

**NEW LOANS**

**TOWN of WETHERSFIELD  
CONNECTICUT**

\$30,000 4½% Serial Bonds,

dated July 1, 1922; due July 1-1923-52;  
\$1,000 each year.

Sealed bids accompanied by certified check for 2% of all or any part of this issue will be received until 1 P. M. (Standard Time), Wednesday, June 28th 1922, at the

**PHOENIX NATIONAL BANK,  
Hartford, Connecticut.**

Make checks payable to Town Treasurer, Wethersfield, Connecticut. Circular mailed upon request.

**FINANCIAL**

**BALLARD & COMPANY**

Members New York Stock Exchange

HARTFORD

Connecticut Securities

United States and Canadian  
Municipal Bonds

**BRANDON, GORDON  
AND  
WADDELL**

Ground Floor Singer Building  
59 Liberty Street New York  
Telephone Cortlandt 3183

**MUNICIPAL BONDS**

Underwriting and distributing entire issues of City, County, School District and Road District Bonds of Texas. Dealers' inquiries and offerings solicited.

Circulars on request.

**HAROLD G. WISE**

**HOUSTON COMPANY TEXAS**  
Established 1915



**When Purchasing  
Bonds**

Find out first if they are fundamentally sound. For one dollar we will send you an up to date unbiased opinion on the security of any bond issue.

**Investment Registry of America, Inc.**  
ESTABLISHED 1910.

608 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

More than half a century of intimate association with the business and financial affairs of the great industrial Pittsburgh District gives the service of the Mellon National Bank an unusual character and value.

We maintain a carefully organized department for the service of out-of-town banks, corporations and individuals. Your correspondence is invited.

**MELLON NATIONAL BANK**

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital and Surplus \$12,000,000

**Government, Municipal, Railroad  
Public Utility Industrial  
INVESTMENT BONDS**

**A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.**

Investment Securities

62 Cedar St., New York

105 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Philadelphia  
Scranton

Boston  
Pittsburgh

Cleveland  
St. Louis

Detroit  
Minneapolis