

# 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. 117.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18 1923

NO. 3034

## 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. O.

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

Published every Saturday morning by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY.  
President, Jacob Selbert, Business Manager, William D. Riggs; Secretary, Herbert D. Selbert; Treasurer, William Dana Selbert. Addresses of all, Office of Company.

### Clearing House Returns.

Returns of Bank Clearings heretofore given on this page now appear in a subsequent part of the paper. They will be found to-day on pages 754 and 755.

### The Financial Situation.

President Coolidge has entered his regular official quarters and has held his first Cabinet meeting, after which, according to a snapshot in a morning journal, his usually rather impassive face showed an unmistakable smile. According to an alleged authoritative statement, he stands for collection of all foreign debts due this country; for offering in the European trouble any aid which will not entangle the United States; for restricted immigration on a selective basis; for doing "all possible" to help the farming communities; for the strictest economy in Governmental affairs; and for carrying out the policies of his predecessor, this last being the same statement made on similar occasions in the past. These are safe outgivings, limited by reason and practicability as the circumstances may be, yet are not mere colorless expressions which might come from a man without views of his own. It is reassuring to be told that he sees no present need of a special session of Congress, as Mr. Harding saw none, for an early meeting would be a trial from which we may well wish to be saved. Senator Smoot, just returned from his examination of Europe, is quite gloomy about the outlook for the American farmer, having observed what seem to him bumper crops abroad, yet he thinks no legislation which we can enact would help the situation. He not only pronounces it "absurd to suppose that the American public will stand for any price-

fixing scheme which some Congressmen advocate," but adds the unanswerable comment that if price-fixing is to be tried for the benefit of the farmers there is no reason why this should not be done for all producers and "such a plan, carried to its logical conclusion, would almost wreck the nation." He thinks Congress would have done better by urging drastic economy by the farmers than by making it easier for them to get into debt.

Governor Preus of Minnesota, whose ability as a counsellor is not necessarily discredited by his recent defeat for the Senate, also opposes price-fixing as being no proper remedy. If good for the farmer it is good for others, he says; the farmers are discontented because their products have declined more than others, but we must have patience until this rights itself; moreover, only 6% of the income of Minnesota farmers last year came from wheat. This view of the comparative position of wheat seems to agree with some recent statements by a farming publication: that 10 cents a bushel taken off the country's wheat crop is less than 4% of the value of the dairy products and that the hen alone produces more value than the total wheat crop.

Mr. Coolidge's first appointment, that of Private Secretary, has drawn some sharp criticism, as apparently designed to facilitate his own nomination next summer; but this seems premature and unwarranted. The President's right to make his own selection for an assistant so closely personal to himself seems justly almost immune from dispute. It is not denied that the man he has chosen has much experience and much executive ability; that he is particularly well-informed upon conditions and the trend of public opinion in the South; that he has a wide acquaintance, gained by a long term in Congress, and that he is well qualified to facilitate the touch with Congress and the influence with Congress which the Executive needs in order that the two Governmental departments may pull together.

The anecdotes now hunted up and printed about our "silent" President are also encouraging. Volubility does not prove one a thinker, nor does taciturnity prove one dull; and in so wordy a time it is pleasant to find a man who is tardy in speaking and can go so laconically yet straight to the point as does Calvin Coolidge. So far, he seems to justify our faith, but he will need both our faith and our firm support.

Under some firm though quiet pressure from the President, the anthracite situation had joint conferences of both parties here on Wednesday. By Mr. Warriner the operators say they are glad to receive

and accept the offer of the miners to abandon their demand for continuance of the check-off, on condition that the operators "discontinue the practice of deducting from the wages of employees certain specified items." These items, as set down in Mr. Lewis's letter to the Commission, number nearly 30, and (as he puts it) "constitute a matter of preferred payment before the employee may have his earnings available for his family needs." They seem formulated in this manner for arousing public sympathy; but among them are house rent, house coal, company store accounts, insurance premiums, Liberty bonds, and more than a dozen items of material supplies used in mining. The last item on the list is Red Cross and other contributions. Surely no employer would make such commitments on account of an employee without authority. Liberty bonds and house rents and store accounts are also substantial debits; and without discussing these items it should suffice to point out the obvious difference between an employer's charging back as offsets indebtedness due to himself and his acting as collector and accountant in respect to obligations said to be due or really due from his employee to somebody else. Nothing can be said in valid excuse of the check-off, and it is noteworthy that we now hear of "an undercurrent of resentment" at this and other practices of union leaders in the entire Schuylkill coal-producing region. One miner is quoted as saying that "two years ago we were all behind the check-off idea," thinking it would make a 100% union, but now there is a growing dissatisfaction over it. The head of a local bank, who says he was for 20 years a miner, declares that 70% of the men are now against this plan "and are smarting under the high-handed manner in which Lewis has conducted the negotiations so far." The Lewis offer is that the United Mine Workers will abandon their demand for the check-off if the operators will in the next contract "abandon their age-old practice of checking off from their employees payment for the long list of items herein incorporated and for such others as may exist." To this the operators consent, "as far as the law of Pennsylvania may permit," and thus one step is won towards peace.

So it seemed until yesterday morning, when it appeared that late on Thursday Mr. Lewis had complained to the Commission that the operators' letter was "misleading and confusing in every paragraph and the mine workers cannot accept it as an interpretation of their previous proposition." This brought back the alignment of dispute, and one headline was that "coal peace hopes fade in deadlock of men and owners." But effort was renewed yesterday, and the Commission obtained a promise to meet again in Atlantic City not later than Monday.

The men complain also of a so-called "horde of private detectives and secret agents obviously employed" by the anthracite-producing companies and by bituminous operators in non-union fields; they ask that the day of nine or more hours be made one of eight from September 1, "with commensurate compensation," whatever that may mean; they want a wage increase of 20% and \$2 more for "day" men; and they are still thinking of union recognition.

There is some renewed talk of using substitutes for anthracite. Heating by oil or by gas, as well as by soft coal, is mechanically possible, but there are difficulties in the costs of making the necessary alterations in apparatus, as well as in comparative costs of method; moreover, habits are not readily changed,

and sections accustomed to hard coal do not quickly get wonted to anything else.

United States imports and exports during July, according to the statement issued at Washington on Thursday, were both somewhat smaller in value than in recent preceding months, and though there is an increase in both items as compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is little in the July return to indicate any present tendency toward expansion or improvement in our foreign trade. Merchandise exports for the month this year were valued at \$310,000,000. These figures contrast with \$320,054,247, the value of merchandise exports for June, and with \$301,157,335 for July 1922. During the past 12 months there have been only two months, February of this year and August of last, when the value of merchandise exports was lower than it was in July, and as to each of the two months mentioned the difference was comparatively small. As to merchandise imports, the value during July this year was only \$284,000,000; the figures for June were \$320,257,030 and for July 1922 they were \$251,771,881. In only two months of the past 12 months has the value of merchandise imports been smaller than it was in July of this year, namely August and October 1922, the difference as to both being trifling. In fact, merchandise imports and exports in July this year were close to the low point of the preceding 12 months, whereas, during the intervening months, there was a considerably larger volume of trade moving to and from foreign ports, and this was particularly true as to the imports.

The figures now published for July are preliminary and will be subject to later revision. On their face they show a balance of trade on the export side for that month of \$26,000,000. The preliminary figures issued a month ago for June showed a small balance on the export side—that is the exports slightly exceeded the imports. The revised figures, however, for June, reversed this and there was a small balance on the import side for that month, amounting to only \$202,783. The three preceding months, March, April and May, each reported a considerable balance in favor of merchandise imports, so that for the four months including June, the value of merchandise imports exceeded exports by \$151,737,050, a very unusual condition—in fact, for the last half century or more the balance on the monthly account of our foreign trade has been on the import side a comparatively few times and for a less sum than has appeared this year.

During the seven months of the calendar year ending with July this year, merchandise imports have been \$2,371,920,079, while exports for the same period have been \$2,255,929,696; the balance of trade during this time being "against" the United States to the amount of \$115,990,383. For the corresponding months of the preceding calendar year the value of merchandise imports was \$1,671,169,649 and of exports \$2,121,760,618, the exports exceeding imports by \$45,590,969. Imports for the seven months this year exceed those of the corresponding period of last year by \$700,750,430, it will be seen. The merchandise exports for the same seven months increased only \$134,169,678.

The movement of gold into the United States during July was again somewhat larger. Gold imports for that month amounted to \$27,929,447. This was more than for June, and with the exception of May

and January, was in excess of any other month since July a year ago, when gold imports were \$42,986,727. Exports of gold were even less than for June—in fact were the smallest of any month since April 1921, being only \$548,484. For the seven months ending with July gold imports have been \$159,861,907, while exports have been \$22,814,376, yielding an excess of imports of \$137,047,531. Imports of silver during July also exceed earlier months—in fact are the largest during any month for a number of years. The silver imports amounted to \$10,066,463, while exports of silver were valued at \$6,223,163. For the seven months this year silver imports have been \$39,098,825 and exports \$31,493,706.

Important political events in Europe have followed one another in close succession. They have been almost of daily occurrence. It is still too early for any one to be able to determine the ultimate outcome. The expected happened in Germany on last Sunday, August 12. Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno and his entire Cabinet presented their resignations. They were accepted by President Ebert, who asked Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, to form a new Government. For some time his name had been mentioned frequently in Berlin cable advices as the most probable successor of Chancellor Cuno in the event of the latter's overthrow, which had seemed imminent. A graduate of the universities of Berlin and Leipsic, Dr. Stresemann has been a prominent figure in German politics since 1907, when he entered the Reichstag from the District of Annaberg, Saxony. The German People's Party, with which he is now prominently identified, is said to represent "the big industrialist group, to which Hugo Stinnes belongs." It has been said of Dr. Stresemann that "as a fluent speaker and writer, he revealed himself as a politician who could modify his views when occasion arose and yet keep his position as leader." Attention was called to the fact also that "the new Chancellor, in his speeches, has always regarded the United States as the savior of Europe, particularly Germany. A year ago in an address before the German-American Economic League, an organization headed by him, occupied with furthering trade relations between the two nations, he said: 'America cannot cut loose from Europe to which she is bound by common and powerful economic laws and she must suffer with Europe. We need an enduring economic peace in Europe, especially in Germany.'"

Apparently Chancellor Cuno's defeat finally was the result of desertion by the Socialists. Announcement was made soon after his resignation and that of his Cabinet became known that in all probability the new Ministry would represent a coalition of the United Socialist, Clerical, People's and Democratic parties. The Berlin Associated Press correspondent stated that "the four-party coalition which hereafter will occupy the Government Bench in the Reichstag will command a majority which is opposed by only 71 Nationalistic and 26 Communistic votes out of a total of 469." Dr. Stresemann went promptly and actively about the difficult task of selecting a new Cabinet. Cable dispatches from the German capital on Monday afternoon, only a day after the Cuno Government gave up, stated that he had succeeded, and the names of the new Ministers were given. It was said that Dr. Stresemann, temporarily at least,

would serve as Foreign Minister, as well as Chancellor, because of the difficulty of finding a satisfactory man for the former portfolio. According to a special cablegram to the New York "World" Tuesday morning, the new Cabinet was not completed on Monday because of the opposition of Hugo Stinnes to Herr Hilferding, Socialist. In an Associated Press cablegram from Berlin Tuesday afternoon, it was stated that "Dr. Stresemann has completed the new Cabinet, the constitution of which is somewhat different from that reported from London yesterday." The list given in Thursday's dispatch contained the name of Von Bergen, Clerical, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. That of Herr Hilferding still appeared as Minister of Finance. It was observed, however, that "the appointment of Dr. Rudolf Hilferding to the Ministry of Finance is a subject of much comment. Dr. Hilferding is Austrian born, a naturalized German. He is a doctor of medicine by profession, but of late years has occupied himself with theoretic Socialism. He was a member of the Independent Socialist Party before the two wings of the party amalgamated and was editor of his faction's organ, 'Die Freiheit.'"

Commenting upon the change in Ministry and the probability of its success, the Berlin representative of the Associated Press cabled Tuesday afternoon that "diplomatic circles here believe the advent of Chancellor Stresemann's bourgeois-Socialistic Cabinet presages an early effort to find a solution to the Ruhr crisis. The political make-up of the new Cabinet is thought to reflect a desire on the part of both the industrialists and the Socialists to discover a formula which would enable Germany to assume the initiative." He added that "the industrial situation in Berlin showed improvement to-day, and there were reports of betterment in conditions from other parts of Germany, although disorders were still in progress in many districts. Communists called off the general strike in Berlin to-day. In Hamburg and Bremen the North Sea pilots have returned to work." It also became known here through the same dispatch that "Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the new German Chancellor, outlined in his inaugural speech in the Reichstag on that day the conditions under which Germany is ready to abandon the passive resistance in the Ruhr." The correspondent added that "the conditions are the complete restoration to Germany of her right of control over the Ruhr, re-establishment of the conditions in the Rhineland vouchsafed her under the Versailles Treaty, and the liberation of every German citizen who has been outraged, evicted or imprisoned." According to the Associated Press representative also, "Dr. Stresemann made no mention of evacuation of the occupied areas, merely stressing the conditions under which Germany is preparing to enter negotiations for the complete restoration of her jurisdiction and the freedom of her citizens there." He observed furthermore that "the new Chancellor was cordially greeted by the majority of the House, the only jarring note in his reception being in the form of boisterous heckling by the Communists." The Reichstag gave him a vote of confidence of 240 to 76.

In some respects the cable advices Thursday morning regarding conditions in Germany were less disquieting. For instance, the Berlin correspondent of the New York "Times" cabled Wednesday evening

that "the Communist fiasco is complete, to the surprise of all political parties and all classes of Germans. It was generally expected that the Communists would be able to make a greater show of strength in their attempt at a general strike the last few days, but at no stage was there any real danger of the strike becoming general." He asserted also that "the German workers have begun to lose faith in the Communist bogey of Bolshevism, which appears to have passed definitely, though the illusion at one time infected wide circles." Continuing to outline the improved conditions, the "Times" representative said: "The political situation, as well as the food and money crisis, showed lessening tension to-day. The mark rate was set officially at 2,700,000 to the dollar, and there were signs of stabilization. The Boerse experienced an unexpected boom, which was remarkable in the face of the rise in the mark. There was heavy foreign buying, reflecting some revival of faith in Germany's future. There was a striking and sudden improvement in the food situation, and the rise of the mark brought hoarded food stocks to light, and in many cases sent prices down. Fats, constituting an important item in the workers' diet, went down 30%. State and municipal authorities are rushing large shipments of fats into Berlin." On Tuesday evening "the bill providing for the issue of an internal gold loan was favorably reported to the Reichstag." It was explained that "this is one of the measures initiated by the Cuno Administration alluded to by Chancellor Stresemann in his statement to the Reichstag as marking a promising beginning in restoring financial order in the country. He made an appeal to all classes to support the gold loan and declared it was the duty of the Government to satisfy the call for a stable currency."

Encouraging suggestions relative to the Ruhr situation were to be found in a Berlin cablegram to the New York "Herald" yesterday morning. It said in part that "if Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the new Chancellor, actually is seeking to get in touch with the French Premier, M. Poincare, he very likely will find an 'encouraging atmosphere' for informal pourparlers awaiting him, is the opinion of political leaders here. These say that the path to the French Premier already has been made tolerably passable for Dr. Stresemann through the 'signaling back and forth' between groups of French and German unofficial personages who, nevertheless, are not wholly without authority or prestige. It is taken for granted in Reichstag circles that the German industrialists would use their influence with the French industrialists and financial leaders with the purpose of actively furthering any German attempt which aims to seek a dignified way out of the Ruhr impasse." In a Berlin cablegram to the New York "Tribune" yesterday morning its correspondent said that "although no official permission is obtainable at this moment to make the assertion, the 'Tribune' correspondent has learned from authoritative sources that the German Government will accept any scheme for control of the Ruhr by a civil inter-Allied commission participated in by England." He added that "Germany would make one proviso—that it receive guaranty of early withdrawal of French troops from the Ruhr. It is reported to be willing to abandon passive resistance under such conditions." According to a Paris Associated Press dispatch yesterday morning, "Premier Poincare's reply to the latest

British note will stoutly reaffirm the French position on the reparations issue. It will reject the British proposals for submission of the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr to the Permanent Court of International Justice and for an international commission of experts to re-estimate the paying capacity of Germany. The reply probably will be ready by the end of this week."

But striking political events early in the week were not confined to Germany. Last Sunday, the same day that the members of the Cuno Ministry surrendered their portfolios, the British Government made public a series of diplomatic notes under the general caption, "Correspondence with the Allied Governments Respecting Reparations Payments by Germany." The London correspondent of the New York "Times" said "it is believed here that they are destined to create a world-wide sensation." Perhaps comment would have been a more accurate word. The "Times" representative said that "an important section of the last British note deals with the question of the legality of the Ruhr occupation." He added that "the possibility and consequences of indefinite occupation of the Ruhr, if not its occupation in perpetuity, are dealt with and the note says: 'His Majesty's Government cannot believe that the French and Belgian Governments will be able to reconcile opinion of the world to indefinite maintenance of so perilous a situation.'" Continuing his synopsis of this particular note, the correspondent said that "finally the note says the British Government are 'reluctant to contemplate the possibility that separate action may be required in order to hasten a settlement which cannot be much longer delayed without the gravest consequences to the recovery of trade and the peace of the world.'"

On last Sunday also Premier Poincare delivered addresses at Marville and Stenay in eastern France, in both of which, according to the Paris correspondent of the New York "Tribune," while he "did not refer directly to the British note, which was received this morning at the Quai d'Orsay, he left no doubt in the minds of his listeners that France was determined to pursue her policy in the reparations problem by remaining in the Ruhr until Germany paid her debts to France and Belgium." Continuing to outline the two speeches, the "Tribune" representative said that "the Premier predicated his speeches at both places primarily upon the background of the World War, asserting: 'The dead demand we shall have peace.' In another reference to the occupation of the Ruhr the Premier declared: 'We are sure not only of our rights, but of our methods.' In his address at Marville, M. Poincare, referring to Chancellor Cuno's defiant speech, said: 'Chancellor Cuno undoubtedly would not have used such senseless language if the Allies had been unanimous in showing him their will in ordering him not to revolt longer against the legitimate measures taken by Belgium and France.'"

Seemingly the foregoing events were quite sufficient to cause world-wide comment, if not "sensation." It became known here, however, late Monday afternoon, and in greater detail Tuesday morning, that "Chancellor Cuno's last act as head of the German Government was to serve notice on the Allied Reparations Commission that on and after August 11

no further obligation for deliveries in kind, even to States which did not participate in the Ruhr occupation, could be undertaken. The reason given for this decision is that such deliveries in kind would prejudice the success of fiscal reforms and the proposed gold loan, and would provoke a 'complete breakdown of the German economic and financial system.' The New York "Times" representative at Paris cabled also that "the note says that Germany has continued to try since the Ruhr occupation, and in spite of the difficulties caused thereby, to fulfill her obligations in the way of deliveries in kind so as to prove her good-will, but that now, 'with the dollar at four million marks, concentration of all Germany's forces is demanded to ensure a minimum means of existence for the population in the famine which threatens. This aim can only be accomplished if all other obligations are relegated to second place. As a result, the German Government is compelled to stop deliveries in kind for the time being, as financing those deliveries is largely responsible for the budget deficit and inflation.' He stated, likewise, that "Germany promises to resume payments in kind as soon as she has put her currency and finances on a firm basis." Finally, the "Times" correspondent observed that "only the Allies not participating in the Ruhr occupation are affected by the new order, as all deliveries on reparations account to France and Belgium ceased when the Ruhr occupation began."

In another dispatch the same correspondent declared that "France's unofficial answer to Premier Baldwin's note may be summarized thus: 'We are very sorry for your troubles and difficulties, but you should not have been in such a hurry to pay America. You should have waited to see how much you were going to get from your debtors. Meanwhile we are going right ahead with our own method of collection from Germany, and while we fully acknowledge our debt to you and have no intention of disavowing it we must regretfully inform you that you must wait to be paid until we have collected in our own fashion what is due us.'" In still another dispatch to his paper under date of August 13 the "Times" correspondent said that "a French Yellow Book containing the full documents on the French side in the reparations controversy was issued this evening." While asserting that it contained "little news," he said that, although German guarantees were fixed, "definite proposals cannot be made till it is known what America will do." The Associated Press correspondent at the French capital cabled that "a 'Yellow Book' of diplomatic documents issued to-night by the French Government brings out clearly that the United States ultimately will be asked by the Allies how much of the inter-Allied debts she expects to be paid." With respect to the payment of inter-Allied debts he said also that "the message adds: 'The solution of this problem is in the hands of England first of all and the United States afterward. The latter can be approached in a common accord by the Allies when they have agreed upon formula, and it has become evident everything depends only upon the attitude of the Government at Washington.'" The correspondent further explained that "the Yellow Book was issued as a reply to the British action in announcing that the world would be called upon to judge the present situation with regard to Germany. The documents which hitherto had not been published, consist mostly of instructions to the Am-

assadors on how to present the French viewpoint on the situation."

According to a Paris dispatch to the "Times," Premier Poincare "spent the holiday [Assumption Day, Aug. 15] working on his reply to the English note, which is expected to be delivered at the end of this week and which will probably advance the situation to the extent of the French refusing to agree to Britain's newest idea that the French had no right to go into the Ruhr." The "Times" representative further asserted that "from the French viewpoint the British lion seems for once almost toothless when it is figured what he can do to carry out his Government's ideas. London may sign what Mr. Baldwin likes with Berlin, but neither London nor Berlin commands the troops which hold the Ruhr. France does not believe England will go so far as to lend money to Germany to fight against the French in the Ruhr. Apart from that, any English support of Germany must be moral, and it is calculated here that the latest British note went about the limit in moral encouragement of Germany." The New York "Herald" correspondent at the French capital cabled the same day, however, that "there is not the slightest possibility of France agreeing to let the question of the legitimacy of the Ruhr occupation be decided by the International Court of Justice, as suggested by Great Britain. On the other hand, there is a steady insistence by the officially inspired press that it is still possible to find a basis for conciliation which will keep the Entente together and, at the same time, give England the 14,500,000,000 marks gold she is asking to cover her debt to the United States."

As to the attitude and plans of the British Government with respect to the latest developments in this complicated international situation, the London correspondent of the New York "Herald" said that "the British Government is faced with the imminent possibility of taking separate action. That it is prepared to do so was fully evident here to-day [Monday]. The first step will be to reply to the recent German offer accepting the suggestion of an impartial commission to assess Germany's capacity to pay. But the next step will be far more difficult—summoning such a commission." He asserted also that "it is not yet clear what countries are to be represented on such a body, though an American is sure to be invited and may even be asked to be Chairman. It is intended to have a German representative on it and also probably one from each of the Scandinavian States and one from Holland." The New York "Times" representative at the British capital added that "in fact it is asserted in authoritative quarters that the Cabinet has not only considered its future course in the light of expected events, but has already outlined in some detail the steps which it may have to take as various eventualities take shape."

Not until Wednesday morning was any word received here as to Italy's attitude toward the British reply to the French and Belgians. The Rome correspondent of the New York "Times," in a wireless message said that "although Italian official circles are pleased with Premier Baldwin's suggestion that Great Britain should claim a fixed sum equal to her debt to America from the Allies and Germany because this is considered an acceptance in principle of Signor Mussolini's view that reparations and inter-

Allied debts form an inseparable problem, they are not equally pleased with its details for two reasons: First, because the Baldwin suggestion throws the whole burden on the shoulders of England's allies of obtaining the sums which England is to receive from Germany in settlement of reparations. Second, because Mr. Baldwin leaves Allied finances in just as uncertain a state as they were before."

Premier Poincare of France returned to Paris Tuesday evening from his summer home, "and let it be known that he would at once prepare France's reply to the British note." On Tuesday also Premier Baldwin of the British Cabinet had an audience of three-quarters of an hour with the King, at which it was understood "he explained the whole of the recent action taken by the Cabinet regarding the reparations problem." According to a Paris dispatch to the New York "Herald" Wednesday morning there was a growing tendency upon the part of Government representatives to the belief that "France must go as far as possible in seeking conciliation." In a Washington dispatch to the same paper, also published Wednesday morning, it was asserted that "President Coolidge will be responsive to any request or suggestion from the European Powers for American co-operation in the settlement of the reparations problem. At the same time the President does not intend that the response to a request for aid should in any way involve the United States in the controversy or lead this country to assume obligations which it has been the policy for the last two and a half years to avoid."

A possible new phase of the tangled situation between the French and English was suggested by the Paris correspondent of the Associated Press in a cablegram under date of August 15, in which he said in part: "Suggestions of an economic war between France and Great Britain are met with frequently in current conversations with leading French business men engaged in trade with England and now are creeping into the press. Large importers of woollens from England expressed the view yesterday that business between the two countries would necessarily decline on account of the extraordinary rise in the pound sterling, and that no organized movement was required to bring that result about, as it was the inevitable outcome of what is declared here to be the London campaign for the depreciation of the franc."

One of the latest and perhaps most important developments with respect to the European situation became known yesterday morning through Washington dispatches. The New York "Times" representative at the National Capital said that "Secretary Hughes has sent an identic note to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany through the American Embassies in London, Paris, Rome, Brussels and Berlin, making it plain that there has been no change of American attitude on the reparations problem as a result of the induction of Calvin Coolidge into the office of President." He added that "the note was intended to show beyond question that President Coolidge endorsed the position of the United States as set forth in the New Haven speech of the Secretary of State, which stated that if the statesmen of the Powers were unable to solve the problem of determining German capacity to make reparations, they should invite a commission

of expert financiers to assess the financial ability of Germany and recommend a plan of payment."

It was learned here yesterday morning also that "the Reparations Commission has sent formal notice to Germany that under the Treaty of Versailles reparations constitute a prior lien against any funds which may be assigned by the German Government in payment of interest or capital of the proposed German gold loan. The note was transmitted to Berlin last evening [Aug. 15], having been approved by a majority vote of the Commission, the English delegate abstaining."

Political developments in Ireland have come to the fore again, after a rather long period of comparative quiet and lack of special interest. The Dail Eireann having been dissolved the elections set for August 27 attracted the most attention early in the week. Still, the Associated Press correspondent in Dublin cabled August 13 that "there is little sign of any popular excitement over the approaching elections in Ireland, although the day for nominating candidates has been fixed for August 18." He also said that there were 600 candidates in the field for 150 seats in the Free State Parliament. In explanation of this statement he added that "according to present indications there will be four candidates for every seat, and as each voter has only one first preference vote the result will depend upon the distribution of the second, third and fourth choices." Announcement was made at the same time that De Valera was scheduled to speak at Ennis on August 15. It was added in the Dublin dispatch that "De Valera's election to one of the Clare seats has been conceded, but it is not thought likely he will carry with him any other Republican candidates. Some of his followers fear an attempt may be made on his life at Ennis, but it is believed the meeting will be allowed to proceed peacefully." Attention was called to the fact that "Parliament does not assemble until Sept. 19. During the interval President Cosgrave desires to attend the League of Nations meeting in Geneva, at which it is expected Ireland will be elected to membership."

Word was received here Thursday morning that the day before in Ennis, as predicted, De Valera was taken into the custody of Free State troops. It was added in a dispatch from Ennis to the New York "Times" that "early in the afternoon he made his promised appearance at a Sinn Fein election meeting here, and the Government, accepting his challenge, promptly put him under arrest." Continuing his account of the incident, the "Times" correspondent said: "After the usual demonstrations and rather tedious preliminary speeches De Valera arose and addressed the crowd. He looked pale and drawn, but his voice carried well. He had uttered only a few sentences, however, when an armored car tried to pass through the crowd and troops began to move toward the hustings. Instantly there was panic in the crowd. The troops fired into the air and De Valera dropped, while some of his friends rushed to him, trying to drag him from the platform. The scene as De Valera, pale and speechless, stepped from the platform and was instantly seized by the troops almost baffles description." The New York "Herald" correspondent in Dublin stated that "it was De Valera's first public appearance in 13 months, during which time he has been hiding from Free State troops." In an Associated Press dispatch from Dub-

lin Thursday evening it was said "De Valera will probably be brought from Limerick, where he is imprisoned at present, to Mountjoy jail within a few days. The Public Safety Act gives the Government power to detain him, and it is considered likely that he will be kept in jail until the condition of the country is more peaceful." Word came from Limerick yesterday morning that he had been placed in the jail already. It was added that "events in the Free State during the next fortnight will probably influence the Government's action with regard to the Republican leader, whose arrest has created a profound impression in County Clare and throughout Munster."

The July statement of the British Board of Trade disclosed still further declines in both the exports and imports of the United Kingdom compared with the corresponding month of last year. Exports of British products totaled £59,500,000, against £60,410,000 in 1922. Imports for July of this year were £76,810,000 and last year £81,780,000. There was an improvement, however, in the balance of trade, as the excess of imports for the month this year was only £8,520,000, against £13,048,000 last year. The following table shows the July figures for this year compared with the corresponding month of 1922:

Month of July—	1923.	1922.
Exports, British products.....	£59,500,000	£60,418,626
Re-exports, foreign goods.....	8,790,000	8,316,638
Total exports.....	£68,290,000	£68,735,264
Imports.....	76,810,000	81,783,534
Excess of imports.....	£8,520,000	£13,048,270

Official discount rates at leading European centres continue to be quoted at 30% in Berlin; 6% in Denmark and Norway; 5½% in Belgium; 5% in France and Madrid; 4½% in Sweden and 4% in London, Switzerland and Holland. The open market discount rate in London was a trifle easier and there was a decline to 3@3¼% for short bills, as against 3½@3¾%, while three months' bills were 3 3-16@3¼%, in comparison with 3¼@3 5-16% a week ago. On the other hand, call money in London was firmer and advanced to 2¾%, against 2½% last week. In Paris the open market discount remained at 4½%, but in that of Switzerland there was an advance to 1¾% from 1¼% last week.

The Bank of England announced a small decrease in its gold holdings, namely, £1,568, but reserve increased £1,261,000, as a result of a further contraction in note circulation of £1,262,000. There was, moreover, an advance in the proportion of reserve to liabilities to 18.89% from 17.94% last week. In the corresponding week of 1922 the ratio stood at 17.17% and a year earlier at 14¾%. The Bank loans to the Government were reduced £948,000; but other changes were relatively unimportant. In public deposits there was a decline of £11,000. Other deposits increased £703,000, while loans on other securities increased £396,000. Gold holdings stand at £127,644,253, which contrasts with £127,407,660 held at this time last year, and £128,407,120 in 1921. Reserve amounts to £22,566,000, as against £21,595,000 and £20,621,995 one and two years ago, respectively. Note circulation is £124,828,000. This compares with £124,261,000 last year and £126,235,125 in 1921, while loans have reached a total of £69,119,000, in com-

parison with £79,616,000 in the corresponding week of 1922 and £79,525,372 the year preceding. At the regular weekly meeting of the Bank governors, the official discount rate of 4% previously ruling was allowed to remain unaltered. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £613,757,000, comparing with £559,735,000 last week and £672,627,000 a year ago. We append herewith comparisons of the principal items of the Bank of England returns for a series of years:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.					
	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18.	Aug. 20.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	124,828,000	124,261,000	126,235,125	124,844,910	79,500,770
Public deposits.....	10,416,000	14,171,000	17,285,264	16,114,575	23,397,012
Other deposits.....	109,021,000	111,586,000	122,546,676	117,134,568	95,219,451
Government securities.....	45,835,000	42,628,000	57,740,435	58,508,475	26,418,356
Other securities.....	69,119,000	79,619,000	79,525,372	76,116,925	83,014,743
Reserve notes & coin.....	22,566,000	21,595,000	20,621,995	16,686,566	27,217,910
Coin and bullion.....	127,644,253	127,407,660	128,407,120	123,081,476	88,268,680
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	18.89%	17.17%	14.75%	12.52%	22.90%
Bank rate.....	4%	3%	5¼%	7%	5%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement shows a further small gain of 20,125 francs in the gold item. This brings the Bank's aggregate gold holdings up to 5,537,912,800 francs, comparing with 5,530,714,065 francs on the corresponding date last year and with 5,521,868,773 francs the year previous; of the foregoing amounts 1,864,344,927 francs were held abroad in 1923 and 1,948,367,056 francs in both 1922 and 1921. During the week silver gained 138,000 francs. On the other hand, decreases were registered in the various items as follows: Bills discounted, 65,719,000 francs; advances, 41,060,000 francs; Treasury deposits, 2,184,000 francs; and general deposits, 59,081,000 francs. A contraction of 160,665,000 francs occurred in note circulation, bringing the total outstanding down to 37,265,406,000 francs. This contrasts with 36,221,340,020 francs at this time last year and with 36,983,252,830 francs in 1921. 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 1922 and 1921 are as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.					
	Changes for Week.	Status as of—			
		Aug. 16 1923.	Aug. 17 1922.	Aug. 18 1921.	
Gold Holdings—	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
In France.....	Inc. 20,125	3,673,567,873	3,582,347,008	3,573,501,716	
Abroad.....	No change	1,864,344,927	1,948,367,056	1,948,367,056	
Total.....	Inc. 20,125	5,537,912,800	5,530,714,065	5,521,868,773	
Silver.....	Inc. 138,000	294,211,000	285,577,909	276,192,906	
Bills discounted.....	Dec. 65,719,000	2,404,535,000	1,952,195,669	2,442,623,648	
Advances.....	Dec. 41,060,000	2,122,978,000	2,167,745,435	2,181,949,135	
Note circulation.....	Dec. 160,665,000	37,265,406,000	36,221,340,020	36,983,252,830	
Treasury deposits.....	Dec. 2,184,000	14,787,000	58,546,743	44,329,633	
General deposits.....	Dec. 59,081,000	1,952,044,000	2,229,497,320	2,761,754,737	

The Imperial Bank of Germany in its statement, issued as of Aug. 7, broke all its own previous records and reported increases of the most grotesque description. The expansion in note circulation is advancing by leaps and bounds, as it were, the gain for the latest week reaching 18,731,954,368,000 marks, carrying up the already gigantic total of notes outstanding to 62,326,658,755,000 marks, which compares with a total of 197,879,000,000 marks a year ago and 77,655,000,000 marks in 1921. Other huge increases were 25,894,858,085,000 marks in discount and treasury bills, 6,071,024,352,000 marks in advances, 3,025,226,093,000 marks in other assets, 10,186,446,644,000 marks in deposits and 11,713,173,765,000 marks in other liabilities. Smaller additions were shown in notes of other banks, 176,271,000 marks;

32,651,991,000 marks in investments and 637,817,000 marks in total coin and bullion (which now includes aluminum, nickel and iron coin). In Treasury and loan association notes a decline of 1,418,948,889,000 marks was noted. Gold was unchanged and the total on hand (the bulk of which is held abroad) is 596,351,000 marks, as against 1,004,859,000 marks in 1922 and 1,091,554,000 marks in 1921.

In the Federal Reserve Bank statement issued at the close of business on Thursday, contraction was shown in nearly all items. Rediscounting operations for the combined system were reduced approximately \$22,000,000, while there was a drop in open market purchases of \$4,000,000, with the net result a decline of \$26,000,000 in the aggregate of bill holdings. Gold reserves reflected resumption of the import movement and showed a gain of over \$8,000,000. Earning assets were reduced \$26,000,000; but deposits fell only \$2,000,000, but the amount of Federal notes in circulation increased \$7,000,000. In the New York Reserve Bank almost parallel conditions prevailed, with the exception of the change in gold reserves, which instead of an increase, fell off \$1,000,000. Rediscounts were diminished \$27,000,000. Bill buying in the open market declined \$5,000,000; hence, total bill holdings fell \$32,000,000. Material reductions were recorded in earning assets and deposits, \$32,000,000 and \$17,000,000, respectively. Here the volume of Federal Reserve notes in circulation underwent contraction, the decrease being \$7,000,000. Changes in member bank reserve accounts were relatively small. Nationally, the total aggregates \$1,851,000,000, a decline of \$9,000,000, while at the local institution a reduction of \$21,000,000 was shown, to \$669,000,000. As was the case a week earlier, reserve ratios remained almost stationary. For the banks as a group the ratio was the same—77.3%. In New York it advanced 1.4%, to 83.1%.

Last Saturday's statement of the New York Clearing House banks and trust companies among other noteworthy changes recorded a material reduction in loans and deposits, together with an addition to surplus. Net demand deposits decreased \$67,253,000, while time deposits declined \$5,977,000, to \$459,796,000. The total of demand deposits is now \$3,604,899,000, which is exclusive of \$30,243,000 of Government deposits. Loans and discounts registered a contraction of \$45,594,000. Cash in own vaults of members of the Federal Reserve Bank increased \$2,805,000, to \$49,302,000 (not counted as reserve). Reserves of State banks and trust companies in own vaults decreased \$189,000, while the reserve of these same institutions kept in other depositories fell \$510,000. There was, moreover, a further shrinkage in the reserves of member banks at the Reserve bank—\$3,872,000—but owing to the shrinkage in deposits, and the consequent smaller reserve requirements, surplus reserve increased \$4,396,690, bringing the total of excess reserve up to \$20,621,060. The above figures for surplus are based on legal reserves of 13% for member banks of the Federal Reserve System, but do not include cash in own vaults amounting to \$49,302,000 held by these banks at the close of business on Saturday last.

There was little of interest in the local money market, although the middle of the month fell within the week. No mention was made in advance of the

probable effect upon money quotations at this centre of the necessary preparations for interest and dividend disbursements at that time. As a matter of fact, no effect was noticed, either before or after Aug. 15. It is true that the day following a quotation of 5% for call money was reported during the last hour of business, but this was not regarded as specially significant. Most loans throughout the week were arranged at about 4¾%. Time money was a little firmer, but business was on a small scale. Two developments of special interest were the offering of \$20,000,000 Government of Norway bonds by a syndicate headed by the National City Co., and the arranging by the Seaboard National Bank and Goldman, Sachs & Co. of a loan of at least \$20,000,000 to the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association "to finance that organization's marketing of approximately 250,000 bales of Texas cotton." The Norwegian bonds were taken promptly. It was stated that the cotton loan probably would exceed \$20,000,000. Generally speaking, conditions in this country affecting the money market are unchanged. Withdrawals by the Government from local depositories were limited to \$2,000,000.

Dealing with specific rates for money, call loans have covered a range during the week of 4½@5%, the same as a week ago. On Monday only one rate was quoted—4¾%, this being the high, the low and the renewal figure for the day. Tuesday there was a decline to 4½%, but renewals were again negotiated at 4¾%, and this was the high. All loans on call were made at 4¾% on Wednesday. Thursday firmness developed for a time and a maximum rate of 5% was named just before the close, although the renewal basis was still 4¾%; the minimum was 4¾%. Friday the call rate went back to 4¾%, and call funds opened, closed and renewed at this figure. The rates here given are for both mixed collateral and all-industrial securities alike. For fixed date maturities trading was dull and quotations unchanged up until Wednesday, when a firmer undertone was noted and the rate for all periods from sixty days to six months was advanced to 5¼%, as against 5@5¼%, the previous quotation. The volume of business passing was light. The former differential between regular mixed collateral and all-industrial money is no longer observed.

Mercantile paper rates have not been changed from 5% for sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character, with names not so well known at 5¼%. Country banks continue the principal buyers, but the market was quiet and featureless.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances ruled at the levels previously current. Both out of town and local institutions were in the market as buyers. Operations, however, were not large, so that the aggregate turnover was of moderate proportions. For call loans against bankers' acceptances the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council has not been changed from 4¼%. The Acceptance Council makes the discount rates on prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve Banks 4⅛% bid and 4% asked for bills running for 30 days, 4¼% bid and 4⅛% asked for bills running 60 to 90 days, 4⅜% bid and 4⅛% asked for 120 days, and 4¾% bid and 4⅛% asked for bills running for 150 days. Open market quotations were as follows:



SPOT DELIVERY.

	90 Days.	60 Days.	30 Days.
Prime eligible bills.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2

FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

Eligible member banks.....	4 1/2 bid
Eligible non-member banks.....	4 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 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT  
AUG. 16 1923.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.	Paper Maturing—					
	Within 90 Days.				After 90 Days, but Within 6 Months.	After 6 Months.
	Com'rcial & Govt. Paper. n.e.s.	Secur. by U. S. Govt. Obligations.	Bankers' Acceptances.	Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. and Livestock Paper.	Agricul and Livestock Paper.
Boston.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	---	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
New York.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philadelphia.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5
Cleveland.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atlanta.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chicago.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
St. Louis.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Minneapolis.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kansas City.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Dalla.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
San Francisco.....	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

\* Including bankers' acceptances drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured by warehouse receipts. &c.

Sterling exchange values were not materially affected by the upheaval in European political conditions, and in the week under review quotations were maintained at a fraction above the levels prevailing last week, until yesterday, when a slightly weaker tone developed as a result of renewed foreign selling. Demand bills opened at 4 56 3/4, moved up to 4 56 15-16, then sagged off to 4 55 5/8. As this comparative stability was achieved in the face of what for a while looked like an open breach between Great Britain and France, as well as a change in German Governmental leadership, it was taken by bankers here to indicate anew the underlying strength of Britain's financial and economic position. It must be admitted, however, that a good deal of the steadiness in rates has been due to inactivity. Much of the time sterling was in neglect, attention being centred on the wild gyrations in Continental currency, and speculative operators were largely out of the market. Buying of Liberty bonds by English interests has for the moment apparently subsided, while selling of sterling bills to accumulate dollar credits has been smaller in volume. The expected increase in offerings of sterling bills against seasonal shipments of grain, cotton and other commodities has not as yet materialized, largely because of the unsettled conditions prevailing abroad. In the late dealings prices steadied somewhat on what was regarded as improvement in the general European outlook, but at the extreme close turned weak on somewhat larger offerings.

Bankers everywhere continue to express the opinion that no real increase either in activity or values is likely until the present Anglo-French-German crisis has been tided over. In some quarters talk of a "break" or "another war" is regarded as wholly unwarranted, and belief is reiterated of a reasonable amicable settlement in the not distant future. As against this, persistent rumors of the possibility of a trade war between France and England aroused considerable uneasiness and was responsible for increased caution on the part of leading

factors in this market; although this was in some measure counteracted by the calling off of the German general strike and restoration of order in that distracted republic. Nevertheless, in the absence of a definite decision in the grave issues now pending, operators are almost certain to refrain from active participation in exchange dealings.

Referring to the day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was easier and demand declined to 4 56 3/4 @ 4 56 13-16, cable transfers to 4 57 @ 4 57 3-16 and sixty days to 4 54 1/8 @ 4 54 5-16; trading was almost at a standstill. On Monday price levels were maintained without appreciable alteration and the range was 4 56 11-16 @ 4 56 7/8 for demand, 4 56 15-16 @ 4 57 1/8 for cable transfers and 4 54 1-16 @ 4 54 1/4 for sixty days. Fluctuations were unusually narrow on Tuesday, so that demand bills ruled at 4 56 11-16 @ 4 56 15-16, cable transfers at 4 56 15-16 @ 4 57 3-16 and sixty days at 4 54 1-16 @ 4 54 5-16; the volume of business transacted was small. Wednesday's market was dull and irregular, with a fractional recession to 4 56 5/8 @ 4 56 7/8 for demand, 4 56 7/8 @ 4 57 1/8 for cable transfers and 4 54 @ 4 54 1/4 for sixty days; uneasiness regarding the European situation throughout acted as a check upon operations. Inactivity characterized dealings on Thursday, although the undertone was steady and demand ruled at 4 56 5/8 @ 4 56 3/4, cable transfers to 4 56 7/8 @ 4 57 and sixty days to 4 54 3/4 @ 4 54 7/8. On Friday weakness set in and quotations were lower at 4 55 5/8 @ 4 56 3/8 for demand, 4 55 7/8 @ 4 56 5/8 for cable transfers and 4 53 3/4 @ 4 54 1/2 for sixty days. Closing quotations were 4 53 3/4 for sixty days, 4 55 5/8 for demand and 4 55 7/8 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4 55 1/2, sixty days at 4 52 5/8, ninety days at 4 51 1/2, documents for payment at 4 52 3/4 and seven-day grain bills at 4 55. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4 55 1/2.

Gold arrivals this week included \$1,540,000 on the Olympic and 70 boxes of gold on the Berengaria, both from England. The Veendam from Rotterdam brought 162 boxes of bar gold (value not designated). Advices from the other side state that the Homeric is on its way here bringing gold valued at £286,000.

Continental exchange was nervous, excited and irregular, with violent fluctuations in marks and francs a matter of almost daily occurrence. In the local market trading was only intermittently active, but at practically all important foreign centres, huge quantities of exchange were offered for sale, with few takers even at the most drastic concessions. This week attention was transferred, largely, to francs; and Reichsmarks, though again at grotesquely low levels, moved less erratically than in the preceding week. French currency was subjected to exceedingly severe pressure and broke repeatedly, finally receding to a new low record of 5.41 for sight bills, although recovering some 15 points before the close. This is 26 points under last week's closing figure and represents a loss of nearly 150 points from the levels prevailing a few months ago. As for marks, the opening quotation was 0.000040, followed by a drop to 0.000025 then a rally to 0.000045, after which the rate alternately fluctuated above and below 0.000038, or between 24c. and 31c. per million marks. The early weakness, of course, reflected the collapse of the Cuno Government and the coincident internal political disorders. Subsequently with the suppression of rioting and resumption of order, coupled with



adoption of a more conciliatory attitude by Chancellor Stresemann, the quotation steadied, and it was claimed that supporting orders were put forth for substantial amounts. Bankers and traders alike take an optimistic view of the change in the German Cabinet, but are extremely wary in the matter of actual dealings. A majority of the banks are said to have ceased trading in German exchange; others deal on customers' orders only. Hopes of a speedy settlement are waning and many look for a long drawn out struggle and are said to be preparing to shape their course accordingly. In the meantime holders of German currency are unceasing in their efforts to transfer their funds into other more stable forms of exchange and this combined with the ever-increasing volume of note circulation put out by the Reichsbank, naturally militates against any permanent improvement in the value of the mark. In the final dealings renewed weakness set in and the close was near to the lowest of the week.

One of the chief factors in the decline in French exchange has been the reputed selling of francs by London. Hostile reception of the British note; possibility of separate action in the matter of reparations by Great Britain and announcement that Germany was to cease payment of all reparations, also contributed to the depression and had an unsettling influence. Moreover, speculators were reported as active and responsible for at least some measure of the general confusion. In sharp contrast to this unfavorable situation, Antwerp francs, after an initial quotation of 4.46, recovered to 4.59, a gain of 31 points over last week's close, mainly on reports that negotiations were under way for the establishment of credits for the purpose of supporting Belgian currency values. Threats on the part of the Belgian authorities to punish any one found guilty of gambling in foreign exchange served to restrict speculative activity; but the improvement was not wholly sustained and it was not long before there was a relapse to 4.37 on renewed selling. Lire were not actively dealt in, and the quotation remained at around 4.27, with the high 4.31 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Austrian exchange ruled unchanged. Greek exchange at first showed a moderately improving tendency. In the minor Central European currencies, Czechoslovakian and Finnish exchanges were well maintained, but Rumanian lei and Polish marks sustained losses.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 82.72, as against 80.00 a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 5.48 $\frac{3}{4}$ , against 5.67; cable transfers at 5.49 $\frac{3}{4}$ , against 5.68; commercial sight bills at 5.46 $\frac{3}{4}$ , against 5.65, and commercial sixty days at 5.43 $\frac{3}{4}$ , against 5.62 last week. Closing rates on Antwerp francs were 4.37 for checks and 4.38 for cable transfers, comparing with 4.28 and 4.29 a week earlier. Reichsmarks finished the week at 0.000026 for both checks and cable transfers, against 0.000075 last week. Austrian kronen closed at 0.0014 $\frac{1}{8}$ , against 0.0014 $\frac{1}{4}$  last week. Lire finished at 4.28 $\frac{1}{4}$  for bankers' sight bills and 4.29 $\frac{1}{4}$  for cable remittances. Last week the close was 4.25 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 4.26 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 2.94 $\frac{1}{4}$ , against 2.94; on Bucharest at 0.42, against 0.50 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; on Poland at 0.0004, against 0.0004 $\frac{1}{8}$ , and on Finland at 2.77, against 2.78 the week previous. Greek drachmae closed at 1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$  for checks and 1.73 for cable transfers, against 1.84 and 1.85 a week ago.

Movements in the neutral exchanges, formerly so-called, were in line with those at other Continental centres, so far as guilders, francs and pesetas were concerned, which all showed net declines for the week. The Scandinavian currencies apparently moved independently. Swedish exchange improved as a result of a change for the better in trade position. Danish currency was strong for much the same reason, while Norway reflected flotation of a substantial loan by an advance of more than 30 points. Pesetas were heavy, again losing ground on continued political dissension, labor troubles and problems arising out of the Moroccan campaign; although some were of the opinion that withdrawal of German balances in Spain was responsible for a certain proportion of the weakness. Conversely, transmission of funds for German account aided in relative firmness in Dutch and Swiss exchange.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished at 39.26, against 39.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cable transfers at 39.35, against 39.44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; commercial sight at 39.19, against 39.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and commercial sixty days at 38.98, against 39.01 $\frac{1}{2}$  a week ago. Swiss francs closed the week at 18.09 for bankers' sight bills and 18.10 for cable remittances. This compares with 18.27 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 18.29 $\frac{1}{2}$  last week. Copenhagen checks finished at 18.57 and cable transfers at 18.61, against 18.26 and 18.30. Checks on Sweden closed at 26.62 and cable transfers at 26.66, against 26.57 and 26.61, while checks on Norway finished at 16.40 and cable transfers at 16.44, against 16.24 and 16.28 the week before. Final quotations for Spanish pesetas were 13.59 for checks and 13.61 for cable transfers. A week ago the close was 13.76 and 13.78.

As to South American exchange a fresh accession of weakness developed and quotations for Argentine checks were forced down to 32.65 and cable transfers to 32.70, against 33.05 and 33.10 last week. While no specific reason was assigned for the decline, it is understood that the same general factors that have affected that market adversely of late are still at work. In Brazil bankers are reported as endeavoring to stem the decline in exchange by establishment of an arbitrary rate of exchange. The movement has not been attended by success and milreis declined to 9.95 for checks and 10.00 for cable transfers, against 10.10 and 10.15 the preceding week. Chilean exchange was slightly lower, finishing at 12.35, against 12.40. Peru, however, was stronger, at 4.18, against 4.02 last week.

Far Eastern exchange was as follows: Hong Kong, 52@52 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 52@52 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Shanghai, 70@70 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 70@70 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Yokohama, 49@49 $\frac{3}{8}$ , against 49@49 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Manila, 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ @49 $\frac{1}{2}$  (unchanged); Singapore, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ @53 $\frac{5}{8}$  (unchanged); Bombay, 31 @31 $\frac{1}{8}$  (unchanged); and Calcutta, 31@31 $\frac{1}{4}$  (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$567,507 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ended Aug. 16. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$1,329,303, while the shipments have reached \$761,796, as per the following table:

CURRENCY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY NEW YORK BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Week ending August 16.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Gain or Loss to Banks.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$1,329,303	\$ 61,796	Gain \$567,507

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, Aug. 11.	Monday, Aug. 13.	Tuesday, Aug. 14.	Wednesday, Aug. 15.	Thursday, Aug. 16.	Friday, Aug. 17.	Aggregate for Week.
\$ 67,000,000	\$ 68,000,000	\$ 54,000,000	\$ 62,000,000	\$ 73,000,000	\$ 66,000,000	Cr. 390,000,000

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, reflect only a part of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions, as only the items payable in New York City are represented in the daily balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of New York are not accounted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do not pass through the Clearing House but are deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank for collection for the account of the local Clearing House banks.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just past:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACTS OF 1922, AUGUST 11 1923 TO AUGUST 17 1923, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Neon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York. Value in United States Money.					
	Aug. 11.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.
<b>EUROPE—</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Austria, krone	.000014	.000014	.000014	.000014	.000014	.000014
Belgium, franc	.0450	.0455	.0459	.0452	.0448	.0441
Bulgaria, lev	.009067	.008700	.009800	.009833	.009817	.009550
Czechoslovakia, krone	.029258	.029178	.029217	.029239	.029247	.029347
Denmark, krona	.1834	.1836	.1848	.1867	.1861	.1857
England, pound sterling	4.5705	4.5690	4.5692	4.5694	4.5691	4.5628
Finland, marka	.027731	.027688	.027688	.027725	.027721	.027719
France, franc	.0567	.0555	.0552	.0550	.0550	.0551
Germany, reichsmark	.0000031	.0000029	.0000040	.0000035	.0000027	.0000028
Greece, drachma	.017044	.017044	.017611	.017233	.017144	.017244
Holland, guilder	.3935	.3930	.3930	.3931	.3935	.3936
Hungary, krone	.000057	.000055	.000058	.000057	.000057	.000056
Italy, lira	.0427	.0425	.0429	.0430	.0429	.0429
Norway, krone	.1627	.1639	.1657	.1663	.1660	.1649
Poland, mark	.0000043	.0000041	.0000041	.0000041	.0000041	.0000040
Portugal, escudo	.0401	.0404	.0409	.0416	.0414	.0412
Rumania, leu	.004916	.004783	.004625	.004291	.004038	.004153
Spain, peseta	.1369	.1353	.1355	.1366	.1359	.1358
Sweden, krona	.2662	.2665	.2670	.2668	.2667	.2664
Switzerland, franc	.1813	.1807	.1811	.1809	.1813	.1813
Yugoslavia, dinar	.010659	.010694	.010681	.010586	.010578	.010542
<b>ASIA—</b>						
China, Chefoo tael	.7254	.7183	.7179	.7167	.7188	.7188
" Hankow tael	.7208	.7142	.7198	.7121	.7142	.7142
" Shanghai tael	.6984	.6994	.6997	.6985	.6999	.6995
" Tientsin tael	.7313	.7242	.7238	.7225	.7246	.7246
" Hongkong dollar	.5195	.5205	.5205	.5198	.5200	.5200
" Mexican dollar	.5064	.5062	.5070	.5037	.5085	.5071
" Tientsin or Pelyang dollar	.5067	.5083	.5079	.5058	.5058	.5088
" Yuan dollar	.5083	.5075	.5071	.5033	.5100	.5104
India, rupee	.3058	.3057	.3057	.3056	.3055	.3051
Japan, yen	.4885	.4884	.4885	.4882	.4888	.4890
Singapore (S. S.), dollar	.5333	.5325	.5329	.5329	.5333	.5325
<b>NORTH AMERICA—</b>						
Canada, dollar	.976635	.976299	.976681	.977189	.977119	.977049
Cuba, peso	.999000	.999000	.998938	.998938	.998813	.998813
Mexico, peso	.484531	.482656	.482656	.482656	.483542	.482656
Newfoundland, dollar	.974141	.973750	.974453	.974688	.974688	.974609
<b>SOUTH AMERICA—</b>						
Argentina, peso (gold)	.7438	.7510	.7472	.7439	.7437	.7438
Brazil, milreis	.0992	.0993	.0988	.0988	.0989	.0990
Chile, peso (paper)	.1232	.1233	.1233	.1236	.1236	.1235
Uruguay, peso	.7445	.7455	.7399	.7356	.7343	.7358

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

Banks of	August 16 1923.			August 17 1922.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£ 127,644,253	£	£ 127,644,253	£ 127,407,660	£	£ 127,407,660
France a	146,942,715	11,760,000	158,702,715	143,294,381	11,400,000	154,694,381
Germany	33,567,150	63,475,400	97,042,550	50,111,380	976,650	51,088,030
Aus-Hun.	10,944,000	2,369,000	13,313,000	10,944,000	2,369,000	13,313,000
Spain	101,031,000	26,531,000	127,562,000	100,934,000	26,020,000	126,954,000
Italy	35,532,000	3,027,000	38,559,000	34,568,000	3,049,000	37,617,000
Netherl'ds	48,483,000	896,000	49,379,000	50,496,000	687,000	51,183,000
Nat. Belg.	10,789,000	2,538,000	13,327,000	10,664,000	1,829,000	12,493,000
Switzerl'd	21,026,000	4,056,000	25,082,000	20,721,000	4,634,000	25,355,000
Sweden	15,158,000		15,158,000	15,218,000		15,218,000
Denmark	11,649,000	262,000	11,911,000	12,683,000		12,683,000
Norway	8,182,000		8,182,000	8,183,000	218,000	8,401,000
Total week	570,948,118	54,914,400	625,862,518	585,224,421	51,182,650	636,407,071
Prev. week	571,939,881	54,969,400	626,909,281	585,266,731	51,094,650	636,361,381

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £74,573,797 held abroad. b It is no longer possible to tell the amount of silver held by the Bank of Germany. On March 15 1923 the Reichsbank began including in its "Metal Reserve" not only gold and silver but aluminum, nickel and iron coin as well. The Bank still gives the gold holdings as a separate item, but as under the new practice the remainder of the metal reserve can no longer be considered as being silver, there is now no way of arriving at the Bank's stock of silver, and we therefore carry it along at the figure computed March 7 1923.

**The Increasing Work of the Presidential Office.**

The untimely death of Mr. Harding brings to mind again a consideration of the responsibilities and duties which are imposed upon the President of the United States by the Constitution, by statutory enactment and by precedent, custom and tradition. Within the past decade thoughtful students of public affairs have frequently called attention to the fact that the office of our Chief Executive has become so burdened with an accumulation of duties that it was physically impossible for one man to discharge them.

It was the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the office of the President of the United States should be one of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government, the other two being the legislative branch and the judicial branch. While the functions of the legislative and the judicial branches, being limited to making and interpreting the laws, have remained practically unchanged, the functions of the President have been in a condition of constant growth and development. The potential powers of the President under the Constitution are capable of great expansion and are sufficient to meet any condition requiring executive action which may confront the nation, whether emergent or normal. The evolution of modern governments and of the management of modern business enterprises, with all of their technical procedure, development of policies and principles of management and control, have been reflected in the office of the President. The President has not only kept pace with this march of progress, but has often taken the leadership, as when President Harding inaugurated his executive procedure under the budget system in 1921.

The President of the United States is burdened with duties which in other countries, and in private business in this country, are performed by several different persons. He is his own Prime Minister, his own Foreign Minister, and since the inauguration of the budget system, his own Minister of Finance. He must assume immediate responsibility for, in fact he must decide himself, all questions of policy which arise out of these three offices as administered abroad. He is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in peace as well as in war. This places him in a position of direct responsibility for the administration of these two great departments of State. In addition, he must also bear the chief burden of responsibility for the formulation and the execution of all of the domestic policies—yearly increasing in number and importance—such as are segregated under the Departments of the Interior, Labor and Agriculture.

All this has reference to the executive office as related to the ten departments of the Government under the Cabinet officers. Another feature, often lost sight of, is that one of the chief burdens of the President arises out of the fact that he is, under laws enacted by Congress, directly responsible for the administration of no less than thirty-three independent establishments of the Federal Government. These are under no Cabinet officers and some of them as large in organization and as important as some of the regular Government departments. For example, the President must bear the burdens of the troublesome administration of the Veterans Bureau, which means that he must personally analyze the complicated political and business questions involving the administration of a fund of a half-billion dollars,

and must make a definite decision involving both personnel and policy for which he must take responsibility to the public. Again as an illustration, while the President was attempting to take a brief vacation recently in Florida, the Tariff Commission became involved in a discussion of policy as to the administration of the new law relating to minimum and maximum tariff rates. The President had to take this question up, study it and make a final decision. To those familiar with the inside operations of the executive offices at the White House, it is astounding to see the number and character of questions, involving high policies of government, which are daily laid before the President for interpretation and final action.

The matter discussed above relates primarily to the political aspects of government; that is to say, the formulation and the execution of Government policies. There is another aspect of the office of the President, brought out into clear relief for the first time by President Harding, which is of even greater practical importance. It is the question of business management. The Government of the United States, in rendering services to the people in accordance with the Constitution and the various enactments of Congress, has become the greatest business enterprise in the world. In the extent of its operations and in the variety and complexity of its activities it is not approached by any private business organization. In the annual budget of more than three billion dollars, there is pictured in outline the work of this great machine. The President is not only personally responsible for the preparation of this budget, approving every business policy embodied in it, but in order that these policies may be efficiently and economically executed he has become the business manager of the Government.

President Harding was the first President of the United States to organize the executive branch of the Government upon a business basis. This was a responsibility which he voluntarily took upon himself in response to what he regarded as a great public necessity. As a business man the chaotic management of the Government as conducted in the past was intolerable to him. When President Harding has been assigned his place in history, not the least of his achievements will be that he, in a time of great business demoralization and high taxation, and when the funds from the National Treasury were being spent without system or proper control, took his place at the head of the business of the Government and placed it under a system of management firm and sure, not only for his but for future generations. This additional responsibility as governmental business manager has now, under the budget system, become one of the established burdens of the office of the President.

But there is another phase of the President's office no less burdensome and perhaps of even greater significance to the rank and file of the people. In every country, whether of democratic or monarchical government, it seems fundamentally necessary for the people to have a definite human symbol of their nationality. So deeply seated is this impulse in all peoples that it might well be recognized as a fundamental national need. In democracies like Great Britain, Italy and other European countries, this need is met in the royal family. The titular head of the Government is the King or Emperor. He has little or nothing to do with the formulation or the execution

of the policies of the Government and nothing to do with its business management. This situation is met in France by imposing upon the President large social functions but leaving real affairs of state to the ministers.

In the United States, the President is the symbol of national sovereignty. He represents in his person the majesty of the American people during the period in which he holds the office of Chief Executive. This conception of the Presidency has existed from the days of the first President. It is primarily for this reason that in whichever part of the country the President goes, the people flock to him, desiring to see his face. The physical and nervous strain which this situation places upon the President is perhaps as great as that placed upon him by any of the other burdens of state.

No analysis of the duties of the President can be complete without a consideration of the responsibilities that rest upon him in the carrying out of the policies of his party.

We are not among those who believe that the President should consider himself the head of his party and should guide and direct its affairs. That is one of those evil precedents created by the Roosevelt Administration and accepted in part by the Wilson Administration, which it is to be hoped will never again be duplicated under any future administration. During the Roosevelt regime the President was in daily conference with the managers of the party and at the times of the national nominating conventions he directed every detail of the conventions, prostituting the powers of the Government and of the Presidential office to promote the rule of the party or rather his own rule within the party, for with Roosevelt the personal ego was always the only consideration that counted at all. Even during the holding of State conventions the Roosevelt pronouncements came with unparalleled effrontery from the White House. This is a wholly wrong and a pernicious conception of the relations that should exist between the President and the party. The occupant should consider himself the representative of no section or party, but of the whole people and should divest himself of all connection with party affairs. Whether the party is to benefit or not from any given course of action should give him no concern whatever, so long as the prosperity and welfare of the country are thereby promoted. The new occupant of the office and future occupants of the Presidential chair will lighten their duties very materially if they will insist upon a complete disassociation of the office from all party considerations, the President refusing absolutely to see party managers bent on a mission relating merely to the party itself.

Nevertheless, experience has shown that the President cannot escape a certain responsibility in carrying out the program of his party, this constituting the platform on which he gained his vote. That is a duty which is not imposed upon him either by the law or by the Constitution, but grows out of the logic of his position. He, alone, can officially recommend measures to Congress for enactment and his wishes naturally count for a great deal in influencing the work of his party members in both branches of Congress. Chairmen of the important committees naturally appeal to him for support for the reason that the support of the President for any measure adds greatly to its prestige and to the

probability of its enactment. A considerable part of the time of the President may thus be legitimately consumed by conferences with the members of his party in the House and in the Senate.

We have never seen a detailed statement of all of the duties of the President of the United States. The list would be long and formidable, and it would almost seem as if there are not enough hours in the day for one man to discharge them.

What is the remedy for this condition of affairs? We very much fear there is no remedy, for we doubt the wisdom of stripping the President of any of his functions and prerogatives. The question is now under consideration by the joint committee on the reorganization of the executive departments of the Government, and a tentative recommendation has, we believe, been reached. While nothing definite has transpired regarding the proposal, it is understood there would be added to the office force at the White House one or more assistants to the President, who would relieve him of many of the details which he is compelled to perform in person. This is well enough as far as it goes. Manifestly, however, the problem cannot be solved by the simple employment of one or two executive assistants. If the President could obtain as aids a few men of the type of Charles G. Dawes, the first Director of the Budget, he would undoubtedly get considerable relief, but even then the responsibility would still be his, and it is responsibility that kills.

#### To Each His Task.

In one of his Montana speeches a short while before his death President Harding said: "The right of men, and brains, and skill, and brawn, to organize, to bargain through organizations, to select their own leaders and spokesmen, is no whit less absolute than is the right of management and of capital to form and work through those great concentrations of interests which we call corporations." We quote this, not because the thought is new, but because it is in seeming recognition of a nation-wide trend of mind looking to "organization" as a means of relief for economic ills. A certain amount of "organization" is a natural aid in the conduct of affairs. Too much of it may destroy the progress of the individual man, not only by making him a slave, mannikin, parasite, but by depriving him of the strength gained by pursuing his own task in life as well as the opportunity to initiate industrial enterprise.

There are so many phases to this question of "labor and capital" that it is well to look upon them one at a time, though the method may seem to throw a single one into paramount importance. But if there is a single phase that cannot be ignored, it is the effect of any economic plan offered upon the man himself. To this both capital and labor must answer. Mr. Gompers invites farmers to "organize" and come and sit at the "council table" with labor. How far and away this is from bringing to the farmer relief we need not discuss. In passing only, we ask will the men of the factories, through their spokesmen, meet the men of the farms, and agree to advancing the price of bread that wheat may sell higher? Not this—rather what effect will such "organization" have upon the conduct of the farmer in bringing the unit of his own farm to its highest production? The farmer has peculiarly an individual task and there is no way of making him an automaton as, to some extent, may be done with the man in a factory, who is

served by a mechanical helper that *may* make him work faster or slower, but holds him more rigidly to his unchanging small task.

"Organization" by modern methods of "unionism," in short, must answer to the future for the development of classes *dependent* upon "organization," and not alone for inordinate wages' sake, not alone for the curtailment of the freedom of choice and the decrease of opportunity, but also for the waning of courage, industry, mentality, of the men who work. Lay the blame of just this loss upon "capital" if you will, but remember that when the individual workman, in infinite variety, "ceases to work," in order to pursue his own task in his own way and in his own good time, there will be no coercive "strikes," and wages will advance naturally because capital must pay the price of individual skill and acumen thus free to exploit its own power and prowess. "Organization," though salutary in part, cannot develop men who must develop themselves. We are attempting to solve problems of life and work by futile means when we demand organizations without demanding free, independent and self-reliant men. And the difference between the corporation and the modern "union" is that the former only asks that the man put a part of himself (his saved up labor) into a fund for larger enterprise, and leaves him master of himself to originate and pursue an individual task, while the "union" demands that he put his very self—his liberty to work for *any* employer he may select; his hours of toil; his product thereby; his right to sell his own labor to the highest or lowest bidder-employer as he will; his right to choose for himself representatives "inside the plant," co-workers and equals, to deal with his own employers under his own instructions; that he put all these rights and privileges into the hands of a power outside himself, in that it is unrelated to his special task and work, the "organized Union."

There is the prevalent idea that by "unionization" we reach co-operation to consider. Drop a pebble in a pool and the wavelets run to its farthest rim. It is so with a thought, with a life, dropped into the complex we call civilization. Yet the simile is inadequate; and the comparison distasteful to most of us. Strange as the contradiction may seem to our analysis, we have over-developed the ego. And here again all "organization" must fail us. For if it does not promise to give us *what we want*, we soon break it up for something better; and we are constantly whipping the winds for new ways and means. We "organize" only because of the *promise* to get us what we want and should get for our own selves, "wages," "working conditions," advantages due to "occupations," and failure succeeds failure because we want *special privileges and powers*, and these are conflicting elements—the only real co-operation being through the unity of men pursuing individual tasks under the natural laws that encompass all effort and inside the shaping by environment that cannot be escaped. And these thoughts, efforts, endeavors, increasing infinitely to one accomplishment—human welfare. It may not be pleasant to contemplate this socialized atomic theory of attraction and repulsion of individual tasks and endeavors; we would all be leaders, rulers, overlords, through our domination of other men; but the enduring fabric of culture we weave above our lives is all that we leave when the life-task of our generation is done. And the important thing is the reaction of toil and task upon our-

selves, our souls, though life be a success or a failure—rather than the specialized benefits of class and group we gain by “organization” and the reaction of these upon mankind as a whole. Moving on under the “divine plan” of Nature’s laws is the highest “co-operation.”

Concentred organizations of classes and groups in time destroy each other, because only the progress of man by and through men, working in concord under divine natural law, is the ordained goal. The *selfish* interests *must* conflict, hence the downfall of those “organizations” that do not seek the highest good of the whole. The same is true of “organizations” of capital, be they monopolies, combines or trusts, unless they *serve* they cannot long survive. “Corporations,” mark, are not either of these—the corporation device *preserves* the individual and produces: strength through unity; long or perpetual life; limited personal liability. “Organizations” of labor and of capital will, therefore, come and go—we need not fear them—save as in their *efforts they destroy men*. And our contention is that so long as we preserve the freedom of our democratic individualism to men themselves, no matter what oppression “capital combines” may temporarily visit upon them, they can and will wrest themselves free from it. But when they surrender their freedom of body and soul to “organizations” (unions) that demand all service to the organism—then they are slaves and destroy themselves.

#### *Cultivating the Spirit of Optimism in Business.*

Recently, after a long drouth, a blessed rain fell. The very earth was freshened. It was a slow rain, without storm. Leaf and blade and flower drank it eagerly—and the prophets told us it would be worth millions to the crops. But over the mountains, in the great Valley of Growth, there was no rain, the air was hot and dry, though the sturdy corn, deep green and broad leafed, was growing lustily. Over there they have had rains in the early season and the earth has a reserve of moisture. Unless hot winds come and a drouth sets in, there will be an enormous corn crop. Hay and wheat are, for the most part, harvested, in that region of prolific yield, and despite all the world difficulties that the papers bring to our doors. Every morning, despite the political clamor over the farmer’s hopeless condition, we doubt not these tireless workers in the Land of Supply are finding an abiding satisfaction in the outlook. True, here and there, and now and then, these farmers are known to complain. And so do we all, when our own interests are threatened.

We hear so very much nowadays about the “European situation,” about the “reparations question,” about “brewing wars” and “commercial conflicts” that we are very apt to grow despondent and certain to be in doubt. We have come, by a slow and insensible process, to take upon our business shoulders the burdens of the world. Voluntary advisers tell us as farmers to plant less grain, for the long-wasting fields of far countries are “coming back.” They tell us as merchants to buy carefully, to beware of surplus stocks pending a possible slump in prices. As manufacturers and exporters they hold out to us the lessened “buying power” of former customers not yet relieved from the losses of war, the uncertainties of exchange, the cheap labor and cheap goods that threaten to close our factories. It falls like a

wet blanket about us depriving us of zest and zeal for our own enterprises. Specialists, in solving our business and economic problems, revert at such a time as this to the “psychology” hidden somewhere in the matter. The plain truth is that we are thinking too much of the far away and not enough about the near and dear.

For, while we are aware that big business must think big and act big—to the most of us the sunshine and clouds of our own day and place are of the utmost importance. And if we will but “make hay while the sun shines” we will not have time for the troubles we cannot relieve and which touch us but remotely. It has repeatedly been pointed out to us by students of affairs that as a people our own domestic trade is sufficient to engage all our energies for years to come though we export and import less than normal. We are told that we can actually do little to improve the situation abroad, and that little is by sending our surplus products there, and re-establishing our former trade. So that the intensive study of our own problems alone will give us this surplus. And whether collectively we have a surplus or do not, we cannot get on individually unless we produce more than we consume. And if not for each of us, still for some of us, the life-giving rains do fall.

An altruistic internationalism is in the grand style, but it butters no bread for the common man. Unionization of the several forces of production is quite in the prevailing mode, but it will not pay a mortgage on the home. Whether in town or country, factory or farm, each man has his own domestic problem, and it overshadows every other one. Trying by marketing associations to fix prices, and by unions to fix wages, should always be secondary to the problem of “making” a crop and doing a full day’s work. The personal equation cannot be eliminated. It exists in the association and union and out of them. The only way to eliminate the man is to make him, his interest, his work, subservient to the class. And, therefore, if our thought be centred on self and self-interest, though it sound harsh, we are able to command, to such extent as may be, our success in life. And thinking on this, we may not always be optimistic, but we need not have the pessimistic fear of far-off things. Working, each his best, we create a real prosperity, and feel its influence.

We say to ourselves and to each other: beware of Fear! It corrodes all happiness; it debilitates all thought; it diverts all effort. And yet we allow these world problems, these world trade statistics, actually to interfere with our domestic economy; and this to be swayed toward larger or less production to our own personal bewilderment. We grow afraid—afraid to lay in too heavy a stock of goods for some world catastrophe may produce hard times; afraid to sow our lands to wheat, for the world acreage is too large and the price may be too low, “below the cost of production,” as they tell us; afraid to do a full day’s work for fair pay, because there will be no job for to-morrow unless we become slackers. Can there be any such thing as optimism in such an atmosphere. A nameless dread possesses us, and we listen to the patent remedies for general conditions, neglecting our own major problem—doing the best, with the means we have, for our very selves. Supply and demand, what man, what single combination of men, can control them? These world conditions are too vast and complicated for the control of any people.

But when we feel the thrill of our own persistent endeavor, our own power over our own personal problem, *despite the conditions we do not create and cannot control*, then there is the joy of effort, the satisfaction of success. And this hard work and tense thought we must exercise no matter what the conditions about us, or we fail. Is there anything the matter with the United States, with our people and our business? The war diverted our energies for a time. But our hesitation and procrastination since peace came have done much to delay our commercial progress. We incurred a huge debt. We sacrificed lives and fortunes. But all our institutions, all our resources, all our actual and potential energies, the accumulated systems of production and distribution, are here, ready to willing hands. Using them to their full capacities we are great within ourselves. On this fact let each man rely as he works and plans for himself and the combined efforts in friendly competition will produce a co-operative domestic increase in wealth sufficient for all.

We might ask, at this point, how, when a people hold the only sovereignty, and Government is servant, how, when that people cannot express themselves as to a world-saving mission except by the imperfect and cloudy means of a political election, how that Government *can have a mission?* But we may pass this, only remarking that this is one element that enters into the all-pervading fear and distrust that occupies every mind. Individualistic we are and should remain. And when each for himself, and those dear ones he works for, masters self by mastering his own personal affairs, the Whole will be magnificent emprise, and all will profit by the general advance. By this method we become an example to other peoples and nations, by this we shall continue to help them. But when the one man has done his own task he has done all that he can—and though success and profit may not always come, they never can otherwise come. "Let the wide world wag as it will"—each may be "master of his fate" (if) "captain of his soul."

### **The Fallen Mark and Its Lesson.**

When the German mark, normally about four to the dollar, like the English shilling, reached 100 to the dollar the depreciation seemed severe. Only last December it stood at 6,000 to the dollar for a few days, but one "new low" followed another, each downward drop being farther, according to the old law which overrules mere statutes, and now the collapse and the scene-shifting which accompany the end of this miserable mockery of value when 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 are required to make a dollar seem close at hand.

In any healthy situation (as in our own country at present) the use of currency must vastly outrank that of credit through bank checks in the aggregate number of transactions, but in respect to the aggregate volume of values in transactions currency compares with the check somewhat as a pinch of sand compares with a mountain. When prices reckoned in paper rise more and more swiftly, there must be an increasing volume of the stuff, in order to avoid shortage. So it was not all unintelligible when we were told, weeks ago, that the printers were turning out many millions in marks hourly and working 24 hours in the day, although there was another story that attics and cellars were jammed full of the stuff. We have been told that the men at the presses could

not produce enough in a day to pay them for their labor; that steel-plate work had become too slow and common "relief" printing was adopted; that trillions a day have ceased to be "enough"; and now, with the mark at several millions to the dollar there seems little distance left for it to fall. Retailers are demanding prices based on the dollar or on the gold mark and object to any prohibition of this standard, inasmuch as they cannot replace stocks on any other. So a "shut-down" is threatened, and the printers have begun it on their part, while some Berlin banks have begun issuing emergency checks of one to five-million marks; mobs are also gathering, clamoring for food.

There were stories, many weeks ago, of physicians demanding their fees in substance and of a projected public loan to be received in rye and repaid in kind. There is also a comedy side, as shown in some stories credited to a former American Consul who has been lately touring in Germany. For instance, a woman who kept a millinery store was aghast when a hat salesman who called on her with spring samples told her that one hat offered for sale in her window at 30,000 marks would cost her 50,000 at wholesale to replace. Only two months before, she said, she had paid him only 5,000 marks for that same hat, and how could she lose, going from 5,000 to 30,000. Yet he insisted, and still she could not get it through her head; so she closed her store and went home in a nervous fit. One man lost his new hat out of a car window, pulled the emergency cord, and stopped the train, recovering the hat; a new one, he explained, would cost 30,000 marks, a whole week's wages, whereas the Government's fine for his unlawful act was only 2,500 marks. One girl was telling her troubles to another; it would cost her 3,000 marks for laundering a new flannel nightgown for which she paid 500 marks a few months before, and "thank goodness, summer is coming." And so on; at least, such tales are natural and there seems no reason to dispute them.

There have been conjectures as to why Germany entered on this downward course, one being that it was deliberately taken in order to escape paying reparations by becoming bankrupt, and another being that it was a plan of several of the wealthiest captains of industry whereby to enrich themselves at the country's loss. But fiat paper has been the usual or the seemingly convenient recourse of nations in a great war, and if any dominant Evil Spirit really exists he must chuckle over this most destructive of all his inventions. This country of ours resorted to it in 1862 and it gave us a mighty struggle before we escaped from it in 1879, under the saving fact that the maximum volume was limited. While we were struggling back to normalcy there were cries and protests over what seemed needless pain from "contraction of the currency." The crisis of 1873 left us with a greenback inflation movement, which trailed along some ten years, and was succeeded by the silver inflation movement under Bryan.

Some confusion of mind between the volume and actual substance of money is humanly natural, because every one of us thinks in terms of dollars and every one strives for or wishes to get more and more dollars by count, since that superficially appears to be at once proof and measure and achievement of our individual prosperity. Inflation and dissipation through currency issues also closely resembles—and, we might say, devilishly also—spirituous intoxica-

tion; the delirium pleases, and any movement back to soberness seems to hurt, and so we beg for the dream to go on. It has, besides, the pernicious characteristic that it stimulates trade and industry; with nominal prices moving upward, everybody buys eagerly and traders are joyful, for how can anybody lose when everything is "worth" more to-day than it was yesterday and will take another lift to-morrow? So the unreal but seeming prosperity is a general deception and tends to blind even the careful to the fact that we are really sinking.

Organized labor, as the "Chronicle" has to keep pointing out, is the slowest to realize that the real thing to be craved and sought is an increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, not in its numbers. A certain uptown hotel in this borough is now advertising apartments of two rooms and kitchenette at \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year, three rooms with kitchen and "dining alcove" at \$2,100 to \$3,000, and four rooms with two baths and kitchen and dining alcove at \$3,200 to \$3,800, while speculative builders across the river in nearby Brooklyn say they have no difficulty in renting at \$40 a month *per room*. These prices are for a roof only, and where shall the common man abide? The members of the various building trades, gleefully converting emergency into snow-balled extortions of wage, either do not realize or do not care that they are making things steadily harder for themselves as well as for their unionized and non-unionized fellows.

In transportation we have a like obliviousness as to immovable economic facts. Chairman Hill of the Great Northern points out that rolling stock and track construction are about double in cost now as compared with pre-war times, and that taxes also have more than doubled; yet the railway brotherhoods are even now seeking a further increase in pay. Justice and accuracy agree in saying that the railway men, like others in the industrial field, are both right and wrong. They are right in desiring and seeking an increased wage, but wrong in the way they would go about it. Every additional dollar they succeed in extorting—and the effort to *extort* more dollars has the same tendency in some degree—clips the size of their dollars, so that they are unconsciously laboring to defeat themselves. What they and what all of us should aim for, is larger dollars, not more of them.

Germany has just undergone a change in Ministry, and the newcomer seems to be making a gesture towards rehabilitating the mark. A gold mark loan is talked of as a first step, though the Allied Reparations Commission has already given notice that such a loan will be subject to Priority Rights under the Versailles Treaty.

While the time and manner of the extrication of Europe, as well as the cost in further suffering, is beyond foresight, it is noteworthy that one after another of our business men, returning from a study of the situation, speak hopefully. As to the Ruhr policy, while sympathy may have been with France, sober judgment may well have been with England; at least, the British position is impregnably sound; that it is an error to confuse obligation with ability, that the practical question is not what Germany ought to pay or might be willing to pay, but what she can pay, and that the first objective ought to be a determination of that maximum amount. In this the whole world is concerned, and what this country can do towards reaching it is both duty and self-in-

terest. Meanwhile, we have a serious work to do in protecting ourselves against further currency depreciation through advancing prices forced by mistaken labor.

### *The Challenge of Business to Diplomacy.*

The speech of Prime Minister Baldwin at the dinner of the Lord Mayor of London, occurring almost at the hour of the signing of the Lausanne treaties, throws into sharp contrast the two chief agencies concerned in securing the peace of the world to-day.

The Lausanne Conference was pre-eminently a struggle of diplomats, not simply those on the spot, but of these under control of their chiefs at home. The contest has been so protracted, the claims and concessions so irreconcilable, the attitude of the Turk to the end so authoritative, not to say defiant, and the working value of the terms is so uncertain, that rejoicing follows more because of the close of the Conference than because of approval of the results.

In London Premier Baldwin took occasion to refer to another conference, where representatives of two great nations met in Washington to settle the terms of payment of a debt, which might readily have produced sharp and prolonged friction between Great Britain and the United States. All know the happy solution. Mr. Baldwin said: "No business arrangement could have been carried out more fairly, more honorably and more pleasantly in its details than the settlement of our debt to America which was negotiated in Washington."

Then he added these suggestive words: "I am sure that no one in this room will misunderstand me when I say that I believe that a great deal of the credit, if credit there was, that was due to the negotiations for the rapidity with which that great question was solved arose from the fact that neither the Governor of the Bank of England, nor I, nor Mr. Mellon, had ever at any stage of our lives been members of the legal profession, and that we were all three of us individually and collectively far more business men even than we were politicians or statesmen." And he further said: "I have often felt that had it been possible to leave the settlement of Europe in the hands of business men we might have arrived at some settlement long before this."

Continued news from Austria of the change of the attitude of the whole people, the arousing of their courage and spirit of mutual helpfulness, and the starting up of their industries in consequence of the advice connected with the various ways pointed out and opened to them by the recent visit of the Economic Commission, when they seemed at the very bottom among the European States, gives confirmation to the truth and importance of Mr. Baldwin's words.

How then can this be applied? It is widely recognized that the situation is at bottom moral, a matter of the feelings and sentiments, even more than of the bodily wants and of the head. M. Briand at the Washington Conference said: "To make peace, it is not enough to reduce armaments and diminish war material. Another consideration is vital. Disarmament must be moral as well as material."

The International Chamber of Commerce in its recent meeting in Rome said: "Once obtain an economic settlement, and the political and moral settlement is bound to follow"; recognizing that the economic part of the problem, that which demands most



obviously the ability of business men, will make its chief contribution in opening the door for all men to aid in those directions which are both fundamental and permanently constructive.

Mr. Strachey, the editor of the London "Spectator," printed several weeks ago an article on the existing situation in Europe with special reference to France, which has been given wide circulation. His main contention is that the world is balanced between a destroying crisis and a rapid revival, and France holds the deciding choice. He maintains that all that is wanted is good will and credit, in the moral as well as the material sphere; and that France, which "has the power to save us and herself," is held back by Fear. None must forget her wrongs, but we must look at the danger to-day. New and unknowable forces of destruction threaten. Distress and despair may at any moment raise them to a malign and awful potency. The original responsibility, like the final result, may be widely distributed, but France stands at the centre of influence and can "speak the creating word." If, however justifiable her feelings may appear, she would consent to take the immediate steps, which must be purely and simply economic, that would give opportunity to the good-will, of which none is more capable than is France, and would convey her consent to have Germany live and let live, the change would be immediate. Europe would at once respond to France's worthy act, and the German people who now have the task of reconstructing their nation, would rise to the opportunity and give themselves to putting away the old spirit in which their military leaders have destroyed the Germany of the past, and would be prepared to centre upon new and enduring relations not only with France but with the world. It would bring to France a guaranteed peace and prosperity with larger possibilities and sounder assurance than she now dreams of.

This is substantially the proposition now set forth in the confidence that it is the belief of England, and expresses the desire and promise of all men of good will of whatever land.

It seems, however, to demand sacrifices and self-abnegation which are unreasonable and impracticable. The French have already said to the Allies: "You all talk of sacrifice on the part of France. What do you know of either suffering or sacrifice compared with us? Your motives are of self-interest. Cancel our indebtedness; give us adequate guarantees. In a word, take a place by our side in what you propose for us; then we will listen."

This is a perfectly natural reply. But it is not that of noble leadership. Rather it is surrender of what long since France attained, the right to inspire and guide, growing out of her clearness of vision and the perfect viability of her ways.

It remains only to prove how practical the alternative is. It arises in a situation of rapidly developing and all-embracing evil. It opens possibilities safer and surer than those now existing. It appeals to deeper and stronger impulses and rests upon far more enduring foundations, just because it eliminates self-exaltation. Moreover, it is in the line of the traditional relations of France with America, for example, where this lofty conception of French spirit and French history has maintained for more than a century.

The first step would be economic. It would be along lines opened some two years ago by French

business men through M. Loucher and responded to by the late Walter Rathenau, whose assassination swept away the most intelligent and open-minded of Germans. It would command the active support of the ablest men of affairs everywhere as declared in the resolutions of the recent International Chamber of Commerce that its members "stood ready to lend every assistance."

It would doubtless have to begin in the Ruhr, both because of the importance and the difficulty of the situation. But the success of the economic dealing with the almost hopeless situation of Austria gives good ground to believe that a similar group, or, possibly, groups, of business men might, at the summons and with the support of France, work an even more wonderful and beneficent miracle.

In any case the suggestion is no *dernier cri*, the latest mode, or the last new idea of the professional modist. It is a summons to the men who by virtue of their experience and ability are in positions of trust with those material possessions which underlie the well-being of human society, to exert themselves to avert possible disaster which would involve civilized society. And this may be done with confidence that in so doing they will open the way for the re-established play of the better human relations which to-day are so crowded aside and destroyed.

#### *Railroad Gross and Net Earnings for the Six Months Ending June 30.*

The distinguishing feature of the earnings of United States railroads for the first half of the current calendar year, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous calendar year, as disclosed in the elaborate compilations presented further along in this article, is the substantial improvement recorded in the figures of both gross and net earnings. The remark must be qualified, however, to the extent of saying that the improvement is somewhat unevenly distributed, and though many prominent systems contribute to it in pre-eminent degree, on the other hand there are others that share in it only in small measure, particularly in the case of the net earnings. The qualification mentioned deserves more than a passing notice, inasmuch as towards the close of the half year the differences referred to became wide and marked, nearly the whole group of Western roads failing to participate in the improvement.

Leaving that point for more detailed analysis in subsequent paragraphs, in order to give consideration to the revenue statements as a whole and the influences and conditions bearing thereon, it is certainly gratifying to find an addition to the gross earnings in the magnificent sum of \$480,926,565, or 18.46%. Such a handsome improvement, whether regarded from the standpoint of absolute amount of gain or the ratio of increase, argues the existence of very favorable industrial and traffic conditions, which, of course, is the fact. It is not quite so pleasing to note that out of the \$480,926,565 increase in gross earnings no less than \$363,361,924 was consumed by augmented expenses, but even so, this still left an increase of \$117,564,641 in the net, which is not so bad after all, being in ratio over 22%. Nevertheless, the large augmentation in expenses reflects the presence of some unfavorable operating conditions, which have served to increase the expense of running the roads, and that also is part of the history of the period. The special adverse feature was the

severe winter weather experienced, the effects varying in different sections and on different roads in accordance with the degree of the affliction from the cause mentioned.

Jan. 1 to June 30 (192 Roads)—	1923.	1922.	Increase (+) or Dec.(-)
Miles of road.....	236,896	237,057	-161 00.35%
Gross earnings.....	\$3,086,129,793	\$2,605,203,228	+\$480,926,565 18.46%
Operating expenses.....	2,433,993,228	2,073,636,304	+363,361,924 17.52%
Net earnings.....	\$649,131,565	\$531,566,924	+\$117,564,641 22.12%

The magnitude of the gain in the gross earnings, with its close approach to the half billion dollar mark, follows directly as the result of the revival of trade and business in the United States and the wonderful activity to which this led in the great manufacturing districts. Trade revival had already begun in this period of six months in the previous year, but it was offset and interfered with, and its growth therefore retarded, by the abstention of the miners from work at the unionized coal mines throughout the country. The present year there was no interference with coal mining and further marvelous expansion in trade occurred. In many different lines of industry production records surpassed those of all previous periods. Trade prosperity, it should be remembered, adds greatly to the volume of merchandise and general freight traffic carried over the roads, and it is these classes of tonnage that usually bear paying rates of transportation and add most to the profits of the roads. Fortunate, therefore, are the lines which by reason of their geographical location are in a position to command a full share of the extra traffic growing out of the expansion in industry.

Manufacturing activity also brings with it an augmented demand for fuel, which in turn means a large movement of coal over the railroads. On most roads the coal traffic is one of the largest single items of traffic and on many roads it surpasses all other items in size. This is the reason why the suspension of coal mining in 1922 from April 1 to the end of the half year, and extending into the second half, meant such a serious loss to the railroads at that time. The present year, as already stated, there was no suspension of work at the mines, while trade activity served to increase the demand for coal in the country's industrial establishments beyond the normal. As a result the contrast between the two years in this item of freight has been unusually striking, and the added volume of coal moved contributed in no small degree to swell the earnings of the roads so located or so situated as to get full advantage from it. The importance of the item, and the part it has played in swelling earnings, will appear when we say that in the first half of 1923 the production of bituminous coal aggregated 273,270,000 tons, against only 187,546,000 tons in the first half of 1922; 200,572,000 tons in the first half of 1921 and 263,353,000 tons in the first half of 1920, the 1922 production indeed exceeding that of the corresponding period of all other years with the exception of 1918, when the war was still in progress and the energies of the Government were directed to getting out all the coal it was possible to bring to the surface; even then the product was only slightly larger than for 1923, the amount at that time having been 281,739,000 tons. In the case of anthracite coal the product in the first half of 1923 was 51,169,000 tons, as against only 23,325,000 tons in the same period of 1922.

Evidences of the activity in general trade are found particularly in the case of the iron and steel industry, which prospered, as always, in very marked degree from the resuscitation of industrial activity. According to the monthly statistics of the "Iron

Age" of this city, which cover everything except the small amount of iron produced with charcoal as fuel, the make of iron in the United States in the first six months of 1923 was 20,833,502 gross tons, against only 12,050,683 tons in the first half of 1922 and but 9,428,166 tons in the first half of 1921. As a matter of fact, over 4,000,000 more tons of iron were made in the first six months of this year than in the whole of the calendar year 1921, when the output for the full 12 months was no more than 16,543,686 tons. Computations as to the steel production based on partial returns made by the Iron & Steel Institute tell a similar story, pointing as they do to a production of 23,213,243 tons of steel ingots in the six months of 1923, against 16,027,105 tons in the first half of 1922.

The gain in the gross earnings for the half year, large as it is at \$480,926,565, would have been still larger except for the reductions in rates. On July 1 of last year the carriers, on order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, were obliged to put into effect a horizontal cut in freight rates of 10% applicable to all the railroads of the country and to all commodities except grain, grain products and hay in Western territory, where a reduction of 16½% had been operative since Jan. 1 1922. This horizontal cut of 10% continued in force through the whole of the last six months of 1922, and of course also was in effect during the current months of 1923 and hence counted as a factor in the comparison with the first half of 1922. But in addition there have been many other and apparently more important reductions in rates in different sections of the country, made by the carriers either on their own initiative or on the direction of the Commerce Commission, some relating merely to special articles or commodities, but many also being of wide and general application affecting whole classes and groups of articles. In the West these rate reductions have been exceptionally numerous and heavy, as shown so clearly in a circular recently sent out by President Ralph Budd of the Great Northern Railway, and which we reproduced in our issue of last Saturday—page 636.

With reference to weather conditions, the winter was a severe one in many parts of the country. In January all the New England roads, as also the roads in northern New York, had to contend with very heavy snowfalls—the heaviest in any winter month for a very long time and in some cases possibly the heaviest ever experienced, roads like the Delaware & Hudson suffering very severely as a result. The storms do not appear to have been in the nature of blizzards, but they were very heavy and numerous, coming repeatedly, so that the aggregate fall was exceedingly large. As may well be imagined, the cost of keeping the roads open was enormously increased thereby. In February New England and northern New York continued to be affected in the same way, and the trouble extended to many other sections of the United States—in fact to practically all parts of the country outside of the South—and railroad transportation was as a consequence greatly embarrassed, so much so that for the railroad system of the United States as a whole the augmentation in expenses again overtopped the gain in gross earnings, causing a loss in the net. In March also in nearly the whole of the northern half of the country quite unusual weather conditions were experienced in 1923. Here in the East in the last week of the month the Weather Bureau in this city on several days re-

ported the lowest March temperature records during its existence. And the cold persisted right up to the close of the month. On the night of March 31-April 1, the latter being Easter, the official thermometer registered a temperature of as low as 12 degrees above zero. In the past the temperature in this city on March 31 has never been below 25. Furthermore, dispatches from Washington, D. C., reported the coldest 1st of April ever experienced at many points east of the Mississippi River, with the mercury in Washington down to 15 degrees, 7 degrees under the record set April 19 1875, and lower than ever registered after March 21 in any year since the establishment of the Washington Weather Bureau in 1870. On the other hand, in Oregon and the State of Washington, all heat records were broken the last week of March, with temperatures at 82 in Portland, Ore., and 81½ at Vancouver, Wash., etc. But the cold was not so much a drawback as the snowfalls and the snow blockades. Added to the numerous snow storms in February which so seriously increased operating costs, more particularly in New England and northern New York, there were other snow storms during March, some of these in the West attaining the dimensions of blizzards. The result was that virtually everywhere except in the South, operating costs were heavily augmented. Unlike January and February, however, notwithstanding the heavy increase in expenses, there was in March no loss in net (speaking of the roads of the United States as a whole), rather a gain, but the gain was very small.

During the early months of 1923 the railroads also still seemed to suffer from the ill effects of the shopmen's strike of last summer, but after March, with the bad weather behind, the situation of the carriers greatly improved and the compilations for April and May proved highly favorable and encouraging both in gross and net. In June, on the other hand, somewhat of a setback again occurred, the railroads west of the Mississippi River making poor returns owing to the continued fall in the price of wheat and the hardships so widely experienced by the agricultural classes by reason of the low prices ruling for farm products generally. In the following table we furnish a summary of the gross and net earnings for each month of the six months' period:

Month.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	1923.	1922.	Inc. or Dec.	1923.	1922.	Inc. or Dec.
Jan.	\$ 500,816,521	\$ 395,000,157	+105,816,364	\$ 151,246	\$ 2,501,305	-2,652,551
Feb.	441,891,872	400,146,341	+44,745,531	70,387,622	76,630,334	-6,242,712
March.	533,553,199	473,747,009	+59,806,190	117,117,122	113,697,798	+3,419,324
April.	521,387,412	415,808,970	+105,578,442	118,627,158	80,336,815	+38,290,343
May.	545,503,898	447,993,844	+97,510,054	126,173,540	93,599,825	+32,573,715
June.	540,054,165	473,150,664	+66,903,501	124,046,578	109,618,682	+14,427,896

Note.—Percentage of increase or decrease in net for above months has been January, 106% decrease; February, 8.15% decrease; March, 3.01% increase; April, 47.56% increase; May, 34.79% increase; June, 13.16% increase. In January the length of road covered was 235,678 miles in 1923 against 235,827 miles in 1922; in February 235,399 miles against 235,528 miles; in March 235,424 miles against 235,470 miles; in April 234,970 miles against 235,839 miles; in May 235,186 miles against 235,472 miles; in June 236,739 miles against 236,683 miles.

We have stated that while the improvement in gross earnings as compared with 1922 is satisfactory enough when the roads are treated as a whole, yet there is this qualifying consideration to bear in mind, namely that certain systems and geographical divisions of the country have shared in it only in part or not at all. Furthermore, that the distinction became very marked in June, the closing month of the half year. In that month Eastern roads continued quite generally to report large and satisfactory gains, but Western roads quite as generally reported losses, particularly in the net. The character of the June

showing is best described by saying that in Eastern trunk line territory, embracing the manufacturing districts of New England and the Middle and the Middle Western States, the rail carriers did surprisingly well, not a few of them recording the best revenues in their history, but in the great stretch of country west of the Mississippi River, particularly in the grain-growing regions, the roads made either only indifferent returns or positively bad ones. The reason why Eastern roads are recording very decided and very general gains is not difficult to understand. These roads have been getting the benefit of the marvelous trade activity which the country has been enjoying the present year, besides which their coal traffic in 1923 has been, as already pointed out, very heavy, while last year it was light or nil by reason of the coal strike. On the other hand, the relatively poor showing, by way of contrast, made by Western roads is no less easy to account for. There are no extensive manufacturing industries in that part of the country and hence trade revival brings only relatively slight accessions to the traffic of the roads serving those parts, while concurrently the consuming power of the population, which is mainly agricultural, has suffered impairment because of the drop in the price of wheat. In addition, the grain traffic itself has undergone contraction, mainly, however, in the case of corn, where supplies have fallen to the vanishing point, the corn having been fed to hogs. It is rather noteworthy that despite the drawbacks enumerated, when the roads are arranged in groups or geographical divisions, according to their location, it is found that not a single division registers a loss in gross but all show a gain, and all also record gains in the net, though varying in amount and percentage, with the exception of Group I, comprising the New England roads, where this year's net for the half year falls below that of last year, the reason, of course, being the severe winter weather encountered by these roads, this having involved heavy extra outlays to keep the roads in operation. Our summary by groups is as follows:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

Section or Group—	Jan. 1 to June 30—		Gross Earnings—		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	
Group 1 (9 roads), New England.	135,571,341	120,772,220	+14,799,121	12.25	
Group 2 (34 roads), East & Mid.	1,031,128,744	818,725,787	+212,402,957	25.94	
Group 3 (27 roads), Middle West	280,756,923	220,804,114	+59,952,809	27.15	
Groups 4 & 5 (34 roads), Southern	434,611,722	353,624,025	+80,987,697	23.29	
Groups 6 & 7 (28 roads), Northw.	616,405,342	525,446,457	+90,958,885	17.32	
Groups 8 & 9 (48 roads), Southw.	428,734,154	394,542,555	+34,191,599	8.67	
Group 10 (12 roads), Pacific Coast	158,921,567	141,288,070	+17,633,497	12.48	
Total (192 roads)	3,086,129,793	2,605,203,228	+480,926,565	18.46	

  

Section or Group—	Mileage		Net Earnings—		Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	
Group 1	7,472	7,481	19,961,179	22,417,747	-2,456,568
Group 2	34,529	34,633	207,835,500	154,400,703	+53,432,887
Group 3	15,738	15,745	75,532,423	52,582,749	+22,949,674
Groups 4 & 5	39,050	39,061	105,576,721	93,616,937	+12,060,784
Groups 6 & 7	66,940	66,831	115,050,871	99,293,100	+15,757,771
Groups 8 & 9	56,287	56,474	41,712,046	76,850,432	-4,861,614
Group 10	16,880	16,832	40,414,735	32,506,256	+7,908,479
Total	236,896	237,057	649,131,565	531,566,924	+117,564,641

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.

Group III, includes all of Ohio and Indiana, all of Michigan except the northern peninsula, and that portion of New York and Pennsylvania west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

Groups IV, and V, combined include the Southern States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River.

Groups VI, and VII, combined include the northern peninsula of Michigan, all of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, all of South Dakota and North Dakota and Missouri north of St. Louis and Kansas City, also all of Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, together with Colorado north of a line parallel to the State line passing through Denver.

Groups VIII, and IX, combined include all of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Indian Territory, Missouri south of St. Louis and Kansas City, Colorado south of Denver, the whole of Texas and the bulk of Louisiana, and that portion of New Mexico north of a line running from the northwest corner of the State through Santa Fe and east of a line running from Santa Fe to El Paso.

Group X, includes all of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, and the western part of New Mexico.

Allusion has been made above to the contraction in the grain movement. At the Western primary

markets the receipts of wheat for the 26 weeks of 1923 were 136,018,000 bushels, as against 125,248,000 bushels in the 26 weeks of last year, and the receipts of oats, barley and rye also were somewhat heavier than a year ago, but there was a tremendous falling off in the receipts of corn, which for 1923 aggregated only 129,772,000 bushels, as against 214,713,000 bushels in 1922. The result is that for the five cereals combined the receipts for the 26 weeks of this year foot up only 403,478,000 bushels, as against 463,610,000 bushels in 1922. The details of the Western grain movement in our usual form appear in the table we now introduce:

WESTERN GRAIN RECEIPTS.						
Jan. 1 to June 30.	Flour. (bbls.)	Wheat. (bush.)	Corn. (bush.)	Oats. (bush.)	Barley. (bush.)	Rye. (bush.)
<b>Chicago</b>						
1923	6,336,000	9,663,000	54,613,000	32,919,000	4,118,000	3,176,000
1922	5,403,000	17,197,000	101,905,000	35,088,000	3,904,000	1,581,000
<b>Minneapolis</b>						
1923	464,000	1,409,000	8,352,000	9,841,000	3,779,000	1,552,000
1922	784,000	587,000	15,271,000	10,535,000	4,501,000	1,122,000
<b>St. Louis</b>						
1923	2,267,000	14,043,000	15,595,000	17,603,000	344,000	637,000
1922	2,172,000	12,162,000	17,254,000	13,233,000	364,000	276,000
<b>Toledo</b>						
1923		2,182,000	1,713,000	1,365,000	9,000	514,000
1922		1,313,000	2,276,000	1,536,000	7,000	102,000
<b>Detroit</b>						
1923		762,000	1,005,000	1,928,000		
1922		802,000	1,499,000	960,000		3,000
<b>Peoria</b>						
1923	944,000	602,000	9,556,000	7,145,000	183,000	202,000
1922	1,386,000	672,000	13,056,000	7,188,000	176,000	46,000
<b>Duluth</b>						
1923		19,925,000	307,000	184,000	955,000	10,441,000
1922		11,590,000	8,865,000	2,785,000	1,063,000	7,065,000
<b>Minneapolis</b>						
1923		50,921,000	4,234,000	8,802,000	6,050,000	6,446,000
1922		38,054,000	10,919,000	10,808,000	4,960,000	1,606,000
<b>Kansas City</b>						
1923	5,000	24,765,000	9,445,000	5,805,000	8,000	3,000
1922	5,000	31,642,000	10,692,000	3,362,000	3,000	
<b>Omaha &amp; Indianapolis</b>						
1923		9,266,000	21,539,000	12,757,000		
1922		8,163,000	28,302,000	10,826,000		
<b>St. Joseph</b>						
1923		2,480,000	3,413,000	922,000		
1922		3,066,000	4,676,000	549,000		
<b>Total</b>						
1923	10,016,000	136,018,000	129,772,000	99,271,000	15,446,000	22,971,000
1922	9,750,000	125,248,000	214,713,000	96,870,000	14,978,000	11,801,000

The seaboard grain movement also was somewhat smaller than in 1922, notwithstanding heavier receipts of wheat. For wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye combined the receipts at the seaboard for the 26 weeks of 1923 were 213,927,000 bushels, against 240,401,000 bushels for 1922, but comparing with much smaller amounts in the years preceding as will be seen by the following:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD JAN. 1 TO JULY 1					
Receipts of—	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
Flour	12,320,000	12,049,000	11,789,000	10,195,000	19,970,000
Wheat	122,248,000	91,293,000	97,169,000	65,681,000	102,845,000
Corn	32,461,000	59,348,000	40,725,000	8,940,000	6,965,000
Oats	21,833,000	35,339,000	23,452,000	10,270,000	36,197,000
Barley	5,707,000	8,251,000	8,289,000	5,726,000	17,682,000
Rye	19,358,000	16,170,000	12,341,000	27,845,000	22,460,000
Total grain	213,927,000	240,401,000	181,976,000	118,642,000	186,149,000

On the other hand, however, Western roads had the advantage of a larger live stock movement. At Chicago the receipts of live stock comprised 144,160 carloads in the six months of 1923, as against 133,611 in the six months of 1922; at Omaha they were 64,067 cars, against 54,033 and at Kansas City 60,601 cars, against 51,581.

Southern roads had to contend with a smaller cotton movement, though on the other hand they had the advantage of the prosperity of the Southern planter resulting from the high price prevailing for cotton and the prosperity also of the South by reason of the activity of the Southern iron trade. The gross shipments overland for the six months of 1923 were 499,367 bales, against 778,043 bales in the six months of 1922; 1,245,165 bales in 1921; 1,105,534 bales in 1920; 1,250,995 bales in 1919; 1,293,570 bales in 1918; 1,106,698 bales in 1917 and 1,308,994 bales in 1916. At the Southern outports the receipts were 1,909,205 bales in 1923; 2,381,861 bales in 1922 and 2,816,042 bales in 1921. Full details of the latter appear in the table we now subjoin:

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30

Ports.	Since January 1.					
	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Galveston	846,706	876,815	1,291,142	860,567	879,398	537,718
Texas City, &c.	61,529	243,966	234,725	208,943	114,985	72,822
New Orleans	426,633	538,726	676,483	713,368	790,569	784,002
Mobile	29,915	79,692	49,036	86,856	67,629	35,460
Pensacola, &c.	24,333	8,663	14,397	15,804	7,713	21,437
Savannah	164,674	344,906	310,549	439,601	488,015	406,700
Brunswick	65,670	14,096	4,316	65,327	86,230	41,100
Charleston	39,341	106,633	45,863	265,185	101,973	45,908
Wilmington	9,009	40,833	41,239	47,208	81,347	35,081
Norfolk	177,657	127,531	147,269	130,620	186,124	105,900
Newport News, &c.	3,738		1,023	2,727	1,329	3,035
Total	1,909,205	2,381,861	2,816,042	2,836,266	2,775,312	2,089,163

As far as the separate roads are concerned there is a long list of gains both in gross and net, many of them for very large amounts, and only a limited list of losses in either gross or net. The roads chiefly distinguished for large gains are the trunk lines led by the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, together with the anthracite coal roads, these latter recovering in whole or in part the large losses sustained last year by reason of the complete suspension of mining in the anthracite fields after April 1; the Lehigh Valley is an exception, and though reporting \$5,263,421 gain in gross, has \$1,140,014 loss in net. Many of the Western and transcontinental lines also give a good account of themselves in the increases they report either in gross alone or in both gross and net. A few roads last year profited greatly by the coal miners' strike, inasmuch as they serve non-union mines, production at which was greatly stimulated by the strike at the union mines, and these roads the present year apparently lost the extra traffic which then came to them and accordingly now for 1923 are obliged to show losses; the Norfolk & Western with its decrease of \$1,072,405 in gross and \$5,359,194 in net, belongs in that class. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$500,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Increase.	Increase.	
Pennsylvania	\$59,082,728	Toledo St Louis & West. \$1,657,699	
New York Central	49,177,921	Chicago Great Western	1,464,722
Baltimore & Ohio	31,118,230	Florida East Coast	1,354,855
Erie (3)	17,060,373	Chic Ind & Louisville	1,295,308
Philadelphia & Reading	16,817,725	El Paso & Southwestern	1,230,608
Illinois Central	15,458,387	Yazoo & Miss Valley	1,188,154
Atch. Topeka & S. Fe (3)	14,204,437	Indiana Harb'r Belt	1,168,166
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul	12,520,377	Monongahela	1,119,239
Southern	12,453,514	Rich Fred & Potomac	1,057,155
Southern Pacific (8)	11,601,163	Lehigh & New England	1,043,256
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	11,065,733	Kansas City Southern	1,011,746
Chicago & Northwestern	10,898,313	Central Vermont	964,302
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	10,280,014	Cincinnati North	915,433
Great Northern	10,143,819	Union RR of Penn	912,250
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	9,813,510	Carolina Clinch & Ohio	857,180
Union Pacific (4)	8,135,736	Dul Se Shore & Atlantic	845,906
Delaware Lack & West.	7,338,717	Den & Rio Grande West.	843,014
C C C & St Louis	7,317,288	Montour	838,786
Atlantic Coast Line	7,030,035	Duluth & Iron Range	816,831
Central RR of New Jersey	6,430,207	N Y Ontario & Western	802,171
Lehigh Valley	5,339,576	Western Pacific	791,571
Missouri Pacific	5,263,421	Det Gr Hay & Milw	763,233
Boston & Maine	5,147,240	Chic St P Minn & Omaha	724,579
Buffalo Rochester & Pitts	4,973,186	Belt Ry of Chicago	709,085
Northern Pacific	4,860,675	St Louis Merch Br Term	691,649
Louisville & Nashville	4,725,023	Buffalo & Susquehanna	687,887
Seaboard Air Line	4,672,770	Alabama Great Southern	681,447
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	4,488,838	Minn & St Louis	677,844
Bessemer & Lake Erie	4,397,563	Missouri-Kan-Tex (2)	653,013
Delaware & Hudson	4,248,588	Georgia	646,416
Chesapeake & Ohio	4,092,000	C D & G T Junction	623,916
Pere Marquette	4,056,642	Texas & Pacific	592,202
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	3,870,283	Virginian	587,138
N Y Chicago & St Louis	3,645,259	Rutland	585,378
Western Maryland	3,544,696	Missouri & No Arkansas	583,403
Chicago R I & Pacific (2)	3,407,111	Det Toledo & Ironton	553,513
Wabash	3,153,551	N Y Susquehanna & W	548,362
Cincin N O & Texas Pac	2,744,020	Gulf Mobile & North	547,287
Duluth Missabe & North	2,530,512	Denver & Salt Lake	531,076
Grand Trunk Western	2,500,509	Monongahela Connect'g	520,281
Central of Georgia	2,439,514	Port Reading	514,371
St Louis Southwest (2)	2,392,467	W Jersey & Sea Shore	506,567
Chicago & East Illinois	2,342,341	Representing 113 roads	
St Louis-San Fran (3)	2,333,174	in our compilation	472,204,043
Hocking Valley	2,282,314	Decrease.	
Chicago & Alton	2,234,842	Norfolk & Western	1,072,405
Nashville Chatt & St L	2,115,334	Bangor & Aroostook	997,954
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	2,062,044	Colorado Southern (4)	775,433
Wheeling & Lake Erie	1,844,205	Representing 6 roads	
Mobile & Ohio	1,839,225	in our compilation	\$2,845,792
Long Island	1,666,704		

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), the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$59,082,728 increase. For the entire Pennsylvania System, including all roads owned and controlled, the result is a decrease in gross of \$61,350,115.

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 \$80,255,647.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30.

	Increase.		Increase.
New York Central	\$18,764,507	Los Angeles & Salt Lake	\$1,016,250
Philadelphia & Reading	10,596,018	Florida East Coast	951,456
Atch Top & Santa Fe (3)	9,606,665	Elgin Joliet & Eastern	950,785
Baltimore & Ohio	9,303,727	St Louis Southwest (2)	806,346
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	8,175,485	Chicago Great Western	799,733
Chicago Milw & St Paul	5,667,341	Lehigh & New England	723,868
Erie (3)	5,639,837	N Y Chicago & St Louis	707,827
Michigan Central	5,483,845	Buffalo Roch & Pittsb	706,320
Southern Railway	4,725,244	C O C & St Louis	637,939
Pennsylvania	4,623,202	Western Maryland	600,919
Southern Pacific (8)	4,321,011	Central of Georgia	560,395
Bessemer & Lake Erie	2,640,567	Richm Fred & Potomac	554,576
Minn St Paul & S S M	2,307,866	Mobile & Ohio	514,327
St Louis-San Fran (3)	1,198,572		
Atlantic Coast Line	1,987,805	Representing 59 roads	
Union Pacific (4)	1,771,361	in our compilation	\$123,018,409
Duluth Missabe & North	1,644,645		
Wabash	1,628,713		
Grand Trunk Western	1,569,424	Norfolk & Western	\$5,359,194
Cinc N O & Texas Pacific	1,439,597	Mo.-Kansas-Texas (2)	2,371,615
Delaware & Hudson	1,314,429	Denver Rio Gr & Western	1,841,913
Central of New Jersey	1,245,421	Boston & Maine	1,783,357
Pere Marquette	1,200,453	Chicago R I & Pacific (2)	1,278,268
Seaboard Air Line	1,191,254	Colorado Southern (4)	1,248,431
Chicago & Alton	1,126,698	Lehigh Valley	1,140,014
Illinois Central	1,107,002	Bangor & Aroostook	892,209
Toledo St Louis & West	1,067,497	Chicago Burl & Quincy	541,732
Louisville & Nashville	1,055,395		
Nashv Chatt & St Louis	1,043,287	Representing 14 roads	
		in our compilation	\$16,476,783

a This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR. (including the former Pennsylvania Company), the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$4,623,202 increase. For the entire Pennsylvania System, including all roads owned and controlled, the result is an increase in net of \$4,206,120.

b These figures merely cover the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the result is a gain of \$33,455,570.

To complete our analysis and review, it seems desirable to carry the comparisons back beyond last year into earlier years as we always do, as least as far as the general totals are concerned. And here it is important to note that the increase in net this year follows large increases last year and the year before, too, the improvement, however, in those two years coming entirely as a result of savings in expenses, gross earnings in both 1922 and 1921 having recorded losses. In 1922, as against \$63,399,701 decrease in gross, the saving in expenses was \$281,731,725, affording, therefore, a gain in net earnings of \$218,332,024. In 1921, in like manner, though there was \$67,476,090 loss in gross, this was turned into a gain of \$141,808,030 in net by a reduction of \$209,284,120 in expenses. The 1921 reduction in expenses would have been very much greater than actually recorded except that the railroads were operating under much higher wage scales, the U. S. Labor Board having in July 1920 awarded an increase of 20%. On the other hand, the decrease of 12% made by the Labor Board, effective July 1 1921, was a factor in lowering expenses in the first half of 1922.

It must be particularly remembered, however, that previous to 1921 expenses had been mounting up in a frightful way, until in 1920 a point was reached where even the strongest and best managed properties were barely able to meet ordinary running expenses, not to mention taxes and fixed charges. And it is these prodigiously inflated expense accounts that furnished the basis for the savings and economies that were effected in 1921 and 1922. As compared with 1920 the roads in both 1921 and 1922 also had the advantage of much more favorable weather conditions. In 1921 the winter was exceptionally mild and much the same was true of the winter of 1922, though this last is declared to have been a hard one in certain special sections—in Wyoming and Montana, for instance, and contiguous territory. In 1920, on the other hand, not only was the winter unusually severe, but many other adverse influences and conditions existed at the time, all combining to cut down the net, and in our review of the earnings for this half-year period 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—it was stated had been a feature of railroad affairs for many years, but in 1920 the movement, unquestionably, might be said to have reached its climax and its apex, many of the roads failing to earn bare operating expenses. Altogether the result of this array of unfavorable influences on earnings in the first half of 1920 was that as against a gain in gross earnings of \$358,015,357 our compilations showed an addition to expenses of no less than \$425,461,941, leaving the net diminished in amount of \$67,446,584.

It should be noted, furthermore, that the falling off in net in 1920 was merely one of a long series of losses in net. In the first six months of 1919 the higher rates then in force (as compared with 1918) for the transportation of passengers and freight barely sufficed to meet the great rise in expenses; our compilations then showed \$265,635,870 addition to gross earnings, with a coincident increase in expenses of \$265,952,855, leaving net slightly smaller, namely by \$316,985. In the preceding two years the results were equally bad, huge increases in expenses acting to cause heavy losses in the net. For instance, in 1918 the addition to expenses (over 1917) reached the prodigious sum of \$457,054,265, or about 34%, with the result that a gain of \$181,848,682 in gross was turned into a loss of no less than \$275,205,583 in the net, or over 50%. Not only that, but in 1917 a gain of \$205,066,407 in gross was concurrent with an addition of \$212,222,155 to expenses, leaving a loss of \$7,155,748 in net. For the four years combined (1920, 1919, 1918 and 1917) the loss in net aggregated \$350,124,900. In the following we furnish the half-yearly comparisons back to 1906.

Year.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 1 to June 30.						
1906	923,554,268	815,486,025	+108,068,243	272,101,047	226,345,855	+45,755,192
1907	999,082,691	884,426,163	+114,656,528	280,697,496	261,423,946	+19,273,550
1908	863,860,965	1036,729,560	-172,868,598	231,254,071	294,738,973	-63,484,902
1909	1,172,185,408	1,051,853,195	+120,332,208	371,591,341	294,951,102	+76,640,239
1910	1,351,670,837	1,172,481,315	+179,089,522	408,380,483	371,562,668	+36,917,815
1911	1,310,580,765	1,339,539,563	-28,958,798	378,852,053	404,569,430	-25,717,377
1912	1,365,355,859	1,309,006,353	+56,349,506	373,370,171	375,407,648	-2,037,477
1913	1,502,472,942	1,366,304,199	+136,168,743	400,242,544	373,442,875	+26,799,669
1914	1,401,010,280	1,486,043,706	-85,033,426	343,835,677	394,495,885	-50,660,208
1915	1,407,465,982	1,447,464,542	-39,998,560	394,683,548	347,068,207	+47,615,343
1916	1,731,460,912	1,403,448,334	+328,012,578	559,476,894	393,225,507	+166,151,381
1917	1,946,395,684	1,741,329,277	+205,066,407	555,683,025	62,838,773	-7,155,747
1918	2,071,337,977	1,889,489,295	+181,848,682	265,705,922	540,911,505	-275,205,583
1919	2,339,750,126	2,074,114,256	+265,635,870	265,007,159	265,324,144	-316,985
1920	2,684,672,507	2,326,657,150	+358,015,357	195,582,649	263,029,233	-67,446,584
1921	2,671,369,048	2,738,845,138	-67,476,090	310,890,368	169,082,335	+141,808,030
1922	2,602,347,511	2,665,747,212	-63,399,701	530,420,651	312,088,627	+218,332,024
1923	3,086,129,793	2,605,203,228	+480,926,565	649,131,5	563,156,924	+117,566,446

We now give our detailed statement for the half year. It shows the results for each road separately.

Group I.	Gross		Net		Inc. or Dec.
	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	
New England.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bangor & Aroostook	3,490,433	4,488,387	780,466	1,672,675	-892,209
Boston & Maine	42,885,730	37,912,544	3,836,210	5,619,567	-1,783,357
Canadian Nat Rys—					
Atl & St Lawrence	1,745,134	1,364,899	-177,140	14,216	-191,356
Central Vermont	4,355,650	3,391,348	361,600	296,091	+65,509
Internat Ry of Me.	1,591,271	1,508,504	235,195	260,638	-25,443
Maine Central	10,404,530	10,126,725	1,286,527	1,605,177	-318,650
N Y N H & Hartford	65,983,463	57,847,727	11,847,394	11,776,411	+70,983
N Y Connecting	1,788,791	1,391,125	1,297,460	941,570	+355,890
Rutland	3,326,339	2,740,961	493,467	231,402	+262,065
Total (9 roads)	135,571,341	120,772,220	19,961,179	22,417,747	-2,456,568
Group II.	Gross		Net		Inc. or Dec.
East & Middle.	1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	
Atlantic City	1,904,927	1,874,969	33,557	187,819	-124,262
Baltimore & Ohio	129,797,389	98,679,159	30,288,962	20,980,235	+9,303,727
Brooklyn E D Term	839,057	797,420	391,831	322,308	+69,523
Buffalo & Susquehan	1,419,634	731,747	203,743	-22,365	+226,108
Buff Roch & Pittsb	11,803,633	6,942,958	1,157,774	451,454	+706,320
Cent New England.	3,670,252	3,511,250	695,361	1,032,120	-336,759
Central RR of N J.	28,539,556	23,199,980	4,707,566	3,462,145	+1,245,421
Delaware & Hudson	22,961,570	18,866,476	3,301,160	1,989,731	+1,311,429
Del Lack & Western	43,200,096	35,882,808	7,398,481	6,937,271	+461,220
Erie	60,043,281	44,435,306	9,847,704	4,805,916	+5,041,788
Chicago & Erie—See Group III.					
New Jersey & N Y	770,322	728,748	100,325	101,877	-1,552
Lehigh & Hud Riv.	1,457,955	1,200,236	489,047	260,237	+228,810
Lehigh & New Eng.	3,030,621	1,987,365	873,925	124,057	+747,868
Lehigh Valley	36,280,628	31,017,207	2,155,357	3,295,371	-1,140,014
Monong Connecting	1,353,266	832,985	239,953	215,391	+24,562

Table with columns for Groups II, East & Middle, 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for Missouri, New York Central, etc.

Table with columns for Groups VIII. & IX, Southwest, 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for Aitch Top & Santa Fe, Gulf Colo & S Fe, etc.

Table with columns for Group III, Middle West, 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for Ak Can & Youngst., Ann Arbor, etc.

Table with columns for Group X, Pacific Coast, 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for Bingham & Garfield, El Paso & So West, etc.

Table with columns for Groups IV. & V, Southern, 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for Alabama & Vicksb., Atlanta & West Pt., etc.

Table with columns for Groups VI. & VII, Northwest, 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for B & O Chic Term., Belt Ry of Chicago, etc.

Table with columns for Groups VI. & VII. (continued), 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for B & O Chic Term., Belt Ry of Chicago, etc.

Table with columns for Groups VIII. & IX. (continued), 1923, 1922, 1923, Net 1922, Inc. or Dec. Includes rows for Aitch Top & Santa Fe, Gulf Colo & S Fe, etc.

F. W. Gehle Reviews Problems Before President Coolidge.

Speaking before the Greater Buffalo Business Men's and Advertising Club at Buffalo on Aug. 7, Frederick W. Gehle, Vice-President of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York City, observed that "at the moment when President Coolidge assumes the burdens of national leadership, it is well to take our bearings, and at least summarize the problems which will press upon him for solution."

Continuing, Mr. Gehle said: "In the business world there is no immediate apprehension over the change that has occurred; the nation's new Chief Executive comes into office at a time when strength is manifested by trade and finance in practically every section of the country. The momentum of current activity will not be checked by the event of this change."

In financial and banking circles the sentiment is universal that President Coolidge is well fitted to assume the responsibilities which have so suddenly fallen upon him, and that his Administration will be one of stability and sureness. He is a silent man, but silence is not incompatible with an ability to meet problems squarely and give positive direction to national policy.

Problems that confront him are far from easy; from a business viewpoint those which stand out most prominently involve labor, the wheat farmer, the railroads, the Government's fiscal policy, the soldiers' bonus, and the relations of our foreign affairs.

The President's attitude toward the threatened coal strike and toward other organized measures which may menace the general prosperity is for the present to be gauged by a phrase he used some years ago when he was Governor of Massachusetts. "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time," he said then.

Again, from his expressed belief that "no scheme of government aid is likely to make us all prosperous," it may be judged that he will move with extreme caution in the matter of permitting the Government to valorize the present year's wheat crop. It may be judged, also, that he will hesitate a long time before permitting a repeal of the Transportation Act or an abandonment of the careful policy on which the nation's finances are being conducted.

There are many signs that the mood of the country is changing, and that it is looking again for strong leadership, especially in the matter of the nation's most pressing problems, which after all are international. Europe's present turmoil has definite reactions upon the United States, and even though moral forces at this time may still fail to prompt our interest in foreign affairs, our trade interests necessitate a direct concern in all that is going on. The practical considerations involved are carrying us steadily to a point where constructive action must be taken, and it is here that the new President, in assuming leadership, will find need for strong men to show him what to do. Not only are many of our industries built upon their sales in foreign markets, but there is the need for conserving what we are already committed to. The people of other countries, directly and through their Governments, owe in the United States sixteen billions of dollars. That figure alone shows the financial stake we have in hastening the re-establishment of peaceful trade.

As a contributor to establishing the world's credit relations on a firm basis, the United States is in a position that is without parallel. Literally, all other nations are in the role of borrowers. We are lenders. We alone have a large amount of credit available, and we are ready to extend that credit further when we are assured of just one thing—that the fundamental principles of credit, which are integrity and safety, will be observed by the borrowers.

The restoration of international well-being requires now, more than ever, a spirit of understanding and tolerance. Sometimes we believe that this spirit is making progress and our hopes for the future rise like the mercury on a warm day. Then again we are disillusioned and our hopes drop again. For the present we are at a loss to know how to turn, and until a firm point is established at which co-operation shall begin, and until the Coolidge Administration shows the way, our part will continue to be clouded and obscure. But in the long run we shall not be able to dodge the fundamental issue of our relations with Europe, and sooner or later our part in overcoming the troubles which upset the world will have to be definitely defined.

If, ultimately, a peaceful and normal condition is to be restored abroad, if the standard of life there is to be raised from the point to which it has slumped, and if our own trade is to be put on a secure and lastingly profitable basis, this country must have a part in the economic affairs of Europe. True, no one man or group or country can solve all those problems. But one man or one group can carry along toward a settlement at least one problem which directly concerns our progress. The statesman, in or out

of the White House, can grasp at least one problem in statescraft. The exporter can grasp at least one problem in foreign trade. The banker can grasp at least one problem in finance.

Of course, a fundamental change must be brought about in Europe before real progress can come; for some of the neediest nations of the continent of Europe—nations which for centuries have been the foundation stones of civilization—there is to-day no assurance regarding the direction in which they are headed. Their credit relations are disrupted, their finances are disorganized, their currencies are at a discount, their budgets are unbalanced, they have steadily mounting deficits. What is more, there is no policy yet determined which would indicate an effort on the part of the nations affected, all together, to correct the causes of these evils. The will to punish and destroy is still stronger than the wish to construct, and a spirit of obstruction consumes the initiative of the people.

When the lessons taught by the present misery abroad have been learned, the time will arrive for America to take its part in the task of economic reconstruction. That task will not be an easy one, for it will involve many changes from our historic position as an export nation. But events are proceeding rapidly, and with two or three of Europe's greatest difficulties removed, a new chapter will soon begin in economic history. In the interval preceding the extension of our interests abroad, our bankers will do well to seek to bring the structure of the world's credit in line with right standards, for in that rests the ultimate prosperity of hundreds of millions of people.

## Indications of Business Activity

### THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

*Friday Night, Aug. 17 1923.*

Though there has been no marked increase in business, yet there have been signs of better things here and there. They are not very pronounced. But they are discernible. Trade is larger than it was a year ago. That is well known. The point is that it is somewhat larger in some lines than it was recently, even allowing for the fact that in many lines the midsummer lull is still very perceptible. Consumption, on the other hand, is still on a large scale. The West has been doing a good business in pig iron and railroads are buying steel more freely. There are some indications of better buying of steel by automobile companies, and in one instance at least they have been buying cotton goods on a very noticeable scale. Oil companies have also been buying steel more freely. One of the outstanding features of the week was a sharp cut in gasoline. There has been a kind of price "war," which began in North Dakota and swept eastward to the Atlantic coast. North Dakota, however, has since raised gasoline prices somewhat. And there are evidences of over-production of crude petroleum which perhaps portend sooner or later some further decline in its price. Such things are bound to happen, however, from over-development in any line of industry.

Grain markets in the main have advanced. Cotton is up some \$5 to \$7 a bale, owing, it is true, to growing fears for the crop from the continued drouth in Texas, in a few parts of which it has been running for two months. Sugar, on the other hand, has declined mainly, it would seem from over-production of the raw product in different parts of the world. Coffee has been higher, with tenderable grades rather scarce here, it appears. The farmer is in better shape. Prices are higher for his products in some cases than they were a year ago, on corn especially. And now hogs and cattle are rising to such prices that there is evidently a big demand in prospect for corn for feeding to live stock without taking into account the other demand from the industries and so forth. In bituminous coal there has latterly been rather more business. There is doubt about the anthracite outlook; that is to say there is a superficial doubt. That there will be a strike on Sept. 1 seems inconceivable. Nothing could be a greater affront to the people of the United States. At the moment there is a dispute over the check-off system. It was hoped that the miners' union would not insist upon the check-off. An insistence on the check-off would surely be regarded by all fair-minded people as untenable. And it is significant that from parts of Pennsylvania have latterly come reports that the anthracite mine workers themselves were arrayed against local union leaders because of these leaders' insistence on the check-off, with its levies, penalties and assessments. It is hardly necessary to say that under such an arrangement there is only too great an opportunity for the inflicting of hardship upon the miner. Meantime, however, the mere threat of a strike means keeping up the price of anthracite coal, something which naturally works hardship to the householder wherever it is used.

But one gratifying feature of the week was the evidence of a better business in textile industries. The trade at Fall

River in cotton print cloths estimated at some 110,000 pieces, is the best for many weeks past. Here in New York, too, there have been evidences of greater courage in the buying. There has latterly, too, been more disposition to buy goods for a month or two ahead, which is something new. At some decline there has also been a larger business in raw silk. Shoe manufacturers are doing more business. Significantly enough, there has been a greater activity in the jewelry industry. But of course the business spectrum has its darker lines. While there are some signs of improvement here and there, trade in the main is quiet, awaiting further light on the general situation. High cost of labor still tends to restrict buying of not a few commodities. Although cotton textiles are selling more freely, cotton mills as a rule still maintain a marked curtailment in their operation. New England has to compete sharply with Southern mills in the cotton goods business. And there is Europe far to the eastward as a kind of cloud on the world's horizon that cannot but affect business, to go no further. Our exports suffer from the economic disorganization of the European Continent and also from its political turmoil. It is true that there are some bright features. The balance of trade for July was again in favor of the United States. Agriculture in France and Russia, and also, it would appear, in parts of Germany, is in more thriving condition. The labor and food situation in Berlin is better. Communism, it has latterly been demonstrated, has a far weaker hold on Germany than had been feared. Yet that is not at all surprising, for the German peasant is certainly not inferior in intelligence to the Russian and the Russian peasantry has had sense enough to put a spoke in the wheel of Bolshevism, as everybody knows. It is safe to say that all over the world farmers are individualists, although they give themselves no particular name. They simply want what they make and are averse to sharing it with every idle Tom, Dick or Harry that happens along. Tillers of the soil may be counted upon to prick the bubble of communism wherever and whenever it shows itself.

And as regards Germany there is an idea that the new Cabinet is somewhat more favorable to a rapprochement with France. At least that is the growing impression. It is hoped that after a certain amount of bickering the contestants will get around a table, and with the aid of a little practical good sense, will settle this vexatious business of reparations off-hand and effectually. The Coolidge Administration is understood to have made it plain to Europe that the new President endorses Secretary Hughes's reparations suggestions as set forth in his New Haven speech some time ago. It offers no specific plan, but it is taken for granted America is ready to co-operate with other Powers if invited to do so without becoming entangled in any political dispute. It is understood that this country is anxious for a settlement of the reparations question, and that it believes this can be brought about if the question is separated entirely from politics and is viewed solely from the angle of economic facts. It has long been known that the Administration at Washington believes that a commission should have been appointed to find out what Germany could pay and then invite Germany to pay it. This, it is believed, would have been far more economical and at the same time

a far quicker way of settling this thorny question. Meanwhile French francs have dropped this week to a new "low" in the history of France, while the condition of the German currency naturally becomes worse and worse as time goes on. It is, of course, all very regrettable, and it would seem that some means should be found to put a stop to something which is a reflection on modern civilization. The old saying is, "When things get to their worst they mend." It is hoped that European affairs have reached their worst and that the turn in the lane is not far off. So far as this country is concerned, there is an underlying hopefulness in the business world which is characteristic of the American people. In respect to the fall outlook some are inclined to believe that it promises an increase in business. As regards the New England textile industry there has recently been no accumulation of stocks, while consumption has continued on a liberal scale. Some revival of late at the cotton mill centres is expected to go further in the next few weeks. Woolen mills are more active. Retail trade in many parts of the country is good. It is true that there is everywhere a cautious spirit. There is a widespread and very noticeable disinclination to anticipate wants far ahead. In other words, there is a conservative tone throughout the field of American business which of itself is reassuring and may easily prove to be the harbinger of a gradual improvement sooner or later all along the line.

John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Federal Coal Commission, to-day addressed a letter to both miners and operators urging them to find some way to resume negotiations with a view of averting an anthracite strike. Thereupon both sides went into executive session here and will confer again on Monday at Atlantic City. It is hoped that the deadlock will speedily be broken.

At Lawrence, Mass., the Everett Mills have extended the usual annual vacation and will not re-open until Tuesday, Sept. 4. At Augusta, Ga., the Langley Mill No. 2 resumed work last Monday. There is no announcement as yet as to Langley No. 1, but the belief is that it will be started up at an early date. Langley has not been under way since June 9. The Spofford Mills, the Aiken, at Bath, and the Seminole, at Clearwater, are in operation.

The lumber trade shows a downward trend for the week ending Aug. 4. The cut is estimated at 266,351,129 feet, as against 280,862,205 feet for the preceding week. Shipments are given as 234,898,115 feet, as against 241,024,904 feet.

Food has recently shown a tendency to rise and now a Chicago dispatch calls attention to an unusual scarcity of finished beef cattle. It has put the price at Chicago to a new high of \$12.45, a record for the year. Wholesale bakers refused to reduce the price of bread from their present one of 7c. Retailers are blamed for keeping prices at 9 and 10c. It is said that a profit of one cent for the retailer would be ample, making it 8c.

In Michigan an investigation will be made into cement prices to determine whether producers have entered into a combination to manipulate them. The Highway Department of that State charges that it was unable to purchase cement except at exorbitant prices. Michigan authorities will look into a suggestion that the State operate its own cement producing plants to have an output of 700,000 to 1,000,000 barrels a year.

The weather here early in the week was rather warm, but later it became like fall, with temperatures as low as 63 here. In the Adirondacks on the 15th inst. the first frost of the season was reported. In Texas and Oklahoma it has continued very hot, i. e. 100 to 110 over most of those States. Early in the week the curious weather over the world was illustrated by dispatches reporting the closing of all the Italian bourses until Aug. 20 on account of extreme heat. Yet in parts of the earth this summer it has been unusually cool.

#### Further Reductions in Gasoline—Statements Regarding the "Price War."

Following the reductions in the retail price of gasoline per gallon made last week, further drastic price cuts occurred the present week. On Aug. 11 the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announced that the price of gasoline had been reduced to 16c. a gallon in South Dakota, as a result of the order of Governor McMaster to the State Highway Supply Depot to sell gasoline at that price, reference to which appeared in this column last week, page 607. The Standard Co.'s announcement, as given in the "Times" of Aug. 12, follows:

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana asserts that such a price is below the cost of manufacture and distribution, and that the prices now maintained by it and most of its competitors in the State of South Dakota are reasonable and just, based on the present price of crude oil and the cost of manufacture and distribution of its products.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has, however, always stood upon the principle that the customers who purchased its goods should never be compelled to pay a higher price than that maintained and fixed by any competitor, quality and service being duly considered.

Acting on this principle, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has to-day fixed a price for gasoline, the difference in the cost of transportation being considered, at all the points in the State of South Dakota, the same as that maintained by the State through the action of the Governor and the Highway Commission—16 cents a gallon.

It takes this action fully aware of the fact that this price is far below cost and that it should not be maintained by the State.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana asserts, as the absolute truth, which it is prepared to at any time prove, that it does not dictate or dominate in any way the prices which its competitors fix upon the goods they sell, and asserts that it has nothing to do with the prices made by its competitors and the so-called independent dealers in the State of South Dakota, or any other State.

While the South Dakota price cut was being made, it developed that consumers in Dallas, Texas, were buying gasoline for 11 cents, and at Sapulpa, Okla., where the quotation had got down to 5 cents for a time, dealers posted a price of 10 cents.

As a result of the agitation created in the Central West, Governor Len Small of Illinois announced he was investigating the situation with a view to taking action. The Governor of Nebraska, C. W. Bryan, sent telegrams to all the principal oil companies requesting a reduction in price. Attorney-General A. V. Coco of Louisiana announced the State would make an immediate investigation of the reports that gasoline prices were 3 to 6 cents lower in other cities than in New Orleans where the price on Aug. 13 was 17½ cents a gallon. The city of Milwaukee, Wis., also entered the arena and announced it would distribute \$5,000 worth of fuel at 13.5 cents a gallon for low test and 14.8 cents for high test grades, according to a report from that city on Aug. 13.

Governor Nestos of North Dakota was reported to have wired the officials of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana at Chicago demanding a 16-cent price for gasoline in that State. Governor Preus of Minnesota announced he would demand consideration for his State also. The Standard Oil officials are said to have intimated that a price cut was impending in Kentucky.

A report from Philadelphia said that the first reduction of 1 cent a gallon had been made in the retail price. The Texas Co. cut to 22 cents gallon, including State tax of 2 cents. Other companies met the reduction.

The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana announced on Aug. 13 that it would reduce the price of gasoline 6.6 cents a gallon throughout the ten States in its territory, effective Aug. 14. This made its price 16.4 cents a gallon in some of the States and 15.4 cents in Chicago. L. V. Nicholas, head of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, immediately announced that he had notified the independents to reduce prices 5 cents a gallon. The territory affected includes Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri and part of Oklahoma. The cut was already effective in South Dakota.

A reduction of 1 cent a gallon in the retail price of gasoline in five States in the territory of the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky was also announced at Louisville on Aug. 13 by S. W. Coons, President of the company. The reduction applied to Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. The 1-cent cut brought the price at filling stations in Louisville down to 22 cents a gallon. The action of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana was announced after a meeting of the board of directors and read as follows:

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana announces an immediate reduction in the price of gasoline of 6.6 cents per gallon applicable throughout the entire territory in which it does business. It asserts that the retail prices thus made are far below the cost of production and distribution.

The Governor of the State of South Dakota, buying distress gasoline below the cost of production, and charging against the State no adequate cost for distribution, is selling gasoline to the public in the State of South Dakota at 16 cents per gallon.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, operating on its established policy that the customers who purchase its goods should never be compelled to pay a higher price than that maintained and fixed by any competitor, quality and service being considered, has met this price.

Other State executives and officers of municipalities are suggesting that the South Dakota price be made applicable in their States. Competitors in other States and communities over the territory, also buying distress gasoline below cost of production, have also cut the prices hitherto established and maintained in substantial amounts.

In establishing the above price the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is not endeavoring to injure any of its competitors in any way.

It deprecates the stand taken by some of its competitors that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is endeavoring by reason of meeting these cuts in price and these demands for lower prices, to put its competitors out of business.



The Standard Oil Company of Indiana does not wish to put any competitor out of business because it feels that competitors are necessary to the successful conduct of its business. It will welcome a change of attitude on the part of all parties concerned resulting in a reasonable price for gasoline which will enable not only it but all of its competitors to enjoy a reasonable profit.

It recognizes that the majority of its competitors are fine business men, entitled to the nicest treatment both by the public and by this company.

The Department of Justice is investigating conditions in the petroleum industry, embracing not only alleged curtailment of production, but the gasoline price situation in a number of States, the two phases of the question in the opinion of Department officials being interwoven.

The Texas Co. and the Sinclair Oil & Refining Co. met the Standard Oil of Indiana reduction of 6.6 cents a gallon. The Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska reduced the price to 16 1/4 cents a gallon. The former price was 22 1/4 c. Other companies have followed the reduction with similar cuts.

Governor George P. Hunt of Arizona on Aug. 14 said an inquiry would begin at once to determine if gasoline prices are too high in Arizona, and if so steps would be taken. Prices there range from 23 to 26 cents a gallon, including State taxes.

On Aug. 14 the Pure Oil Co. issued the following statement through President B. G. Dawes:

The Pure Oil Co. reduced its tank wagon price an average of 6.6 cents a gallon on gasoline in the Northwest and territory covered by the Standard of Indiana. This is deplorable from the company's standpoint, as it entails heavy financial loss, but it has been done for the benefit of our customers who have been loyal enough by their patronage to have built up the very heavy business which we have in the Northwest.

I make no criticism of the Standard of Indiana for the position it has taken in this matter, but I fully believe that the public officials, whose actions have undoubtedly brought about the situation, will learn very shortly that they have only played into the hands of the Standard of Indiana in the long run.

There was a condition in 1914 practically parallel to the present one. At that time the tremendous production was coming very largely from the Cushing field. Now it is coming from California.

The companies that are completely in the oil business, that is, those who have production, transportation, refineries and distribution, must get an ultimate price for their products exceeding the cost of the several operations or else they will fail. There are always a large number of producers who have no other interest in the oil business than producing as well as a large number of refiners who have no other interest in it than refining, and a large number of distributors whose only interest is distributing. This group in the aggregate is very large as compared with the business of the companies that are completely in the oil business, and it can be readily seen that their real interest in the business is the margin as between the different divisions of the industry.

In 1914, as a result of the very heavy production and the amount of oil that was refined, the margin of profit in producing and refining was very low, but for the distributors became quite large, and there grew up in the territory of the Standard of Indiana a large number of distributors who were gradually securing much of the distributing business of that company. In order to meet this condition, the Standard of Indiana reduced the tank wagon price in July 1915 to 9.5 cents. This of course took out all of the profit for the distributor and I do not think I exaggerate when I say that at least 50% of them became bankrupt. This price came back with a great rebound and in January 1916 reached 16.5 cents, and by July of the same year the Standard of Indiana's tank wagon market was 18.5 cents.

As I remember it, the Standard of Indiana was severely criticized for reducing the price until many of its competitors in the distributing business were bankrupt and was even more severely criticized when it afterwards raised the price. This situation was followed by some five prosperous years in the oil business.

As I say, in the present situation, we are running nearly parallel to 1914 and 1915. There has been a tremendous overproduction of oil and a large amount of excess refining, with resultant heavy losses in many cases to the producer and in practically all cases to the refiner. In the same way as in 1914-15 the distributors have had excessive profits. However, the company in all departments of the business, that is, taking oil from the ground and putting refined products in the consumer's tank, has operated at a profit, but at a very small profit.

The condition now as different from 1914-15 is simply this. There have been several great oil companies grow up in the United States which are entirely independent of the Standard interests and are in the oil business completely. I might name such companies as the Texas, Gulf, Sinclair and Pure Oil Co. These companies do not set the price, except in a few instances, but follow the Standard. Each of these companies is strong financially and can weather any storm and they will come out of it with an increase in their business, as will the Standard of Indiana.

On Aug. 15 reductions of from 1 to 2 cents per gallon were announced by the Standard companies of New York and New Jersey, affecting the Atlantic States and New England. The officials of the companies are reported to have said that the reductions bear no relation to the "war" still being carried on in the Western States but are directly the result of the ability of the companies to land cheap crude from the California fields on the Atlantic seaboard. The Texas, Gulf Refining, Tide Water and other large independent companies immediately met these reductions resulting in a wholesale price of 19 1/2 cents, or a retail price of about 22 cents per gallon. The average price of gasoline in 30 leading cities of the country, according to statistics given in the "Times" of Aug. 16, is now about 16.67 cents a gallon, or 12 cents a gallon lower than the average at the high point in 1920.

From Pierre, S. D., comes the report that Governor McMaster, whose drastic action on Aug. 7 precipitated the price-slashing on Aug. 15, consented to increase the price

to 20 cents a gallon at a conference with independent oil jobbers.

The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio announced a reduction of 1 1/2 cents per gallon, making the retail price 20 1/2 cents per gallon. The independent companies covering the same territory made reductions bringing their prices down to the same level.

Aug. 16 brought several announcements by independent producers of price reductions to meet the price level set by the Standard companies. In Chicago, the Continental Oil Co. reduced its price 2 cents. The Texas Pipe Line Co. announced it would cut in half its purchases of crude oil effective Aug. 17.

A reduction in Canadian prices was reported to be likely when present supplies are exhausted in about ten days, but no estimate of the amount of such cuts was given.

On Aug. 17 the Standard Oil of Kentucky made a second reduction of 1 cent a gallon in its territory, while the Magnolia Petroleum and Gulf Oil companies in Texas reduced price to 18 cents a gallon.

The National Motorists, Association in a report from Washington, D. C., recommended that a Federal investigation of the gasoline industry be made, especially regarding price discriminations.

The unsettlement of the industry, due to the overproduction of crude oil and the selling of gasoline below the cost of production, is merely a temporary condition, according to Walter C. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. President Teagle believes there is nothing in current conditions to cause alarm, according to a statement which appeared in the "Times" of Aug. 17, because those "compelled to liquidate their stocks of finished products at sacrifice prices are more likely to take up bank loans than to reinvest the proceeds in crude oil." We take the following from the "Times":

"I am no more pessimistic now than on other occasions when difficult situations existed in the petroleum industry, due to overproduction, and I feel confident that the industry will go through the period and emerge as well as could be expected under the circumstances."

In connection with the reductions in the wholesale price of gasoline announced by the Standard Oil of New Jersey on Wednesday, this being the fourth reduction since Feb. 15 1923, Mr. Teagle was asked if it would be possible for his company to sell gasoline below the current price of 19 1/2 cents a gallon wholesale, provided an unlimited amount of distress gasoline could be purchased in the Mid-Continent fields at 8 cents a gallon. In his reply he pointed out that the freight rate from Oklahoma to New York was 5.41 cents a gallon and that the cost of distributing gasoline to service stations was between 3 1/2 and 4 cents a gallon, bringing the price at the outside figure up to 17 1/2 cents a gallon, exclusive of profit, loss through evaporation and other miscellaneous charges.

Discussing present conditions generally, Mr. Teagle said:

"It is clear from the large number of inquiries which have been made of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) in the past few days that there is a very general misunderstanding of the meaning of the reduction in gasoline price in the Middle West, and its probable effect on local markets.

#### Prices Here Based on Crude.

"The cut in prices initiated in South Dakota and afterwards made effective in a number of other States represents the only change there in a number of months. In the Eastern markets, on the other hand, reductions were made coincident with the lower costs of the crude oils available to seaboard refineries. The tank wagon price of gasoline now in effect in this locality is 6 1/2 cents below the price obtained in July 1922. Since Feb. 15 of this year this company has made four successive reductions in its tank-wagon price, the minimum change in this period being 4 cents a gallon, or a total cut of 17%.

"Our tank-wagon price to-day is 19 1/2 cents at all points in New Jersey, 18 1/2 cents at Baltimore and 17 cents at Charleston, S. C., excluding the State tax. This price cannot be considered unreasonable, for it allows but an extremely narrow margin of profit, if any, to producer, refiner or marketer. Further reductions in crude oil prices, if they come, may reasonably be expected to bring about a further downward revision of gasoline prices.

"The present disrupted market results from the pressing for sale of a relatively small amount of 'distress' gasoline. The large overproduction of crude oil in recent months, together with the factor of a higher naphtha content and increased refinery efficiency, has resulted in piling up abnormally heavy stocks of gasoline for this season of the year, and forced liquidation by some holders regardless of cost. In the first six months of this year there was run into storage in the United States in excess of 380,000,000 gallons of gasoline over and above the current consumption for that period. Some inroads have been made into this total in the past two months, but the surplus is still far above the usual amount on hand.

#### Gasoline Offered Below Cost.

"In the face of such conditions it was inevitable that some producers would seek to move their gasoline into consumption at the expense of a part of their invested capital. At several refinery points gasoline has been offered in recent weeks materially under the cost to the seller. Such a situation can only prove temporary, for those compelled to liquidate their stocks of finished products at sacrifice prices are more likely to take up bank loans than to reinvest the proceeds in crude oil.

"The policy of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.), regardless of the policy of any other company, is to market its products at the lowest price consistent with a reasonable profit, and to pass on to the consumer any benefit derived either from a lower cost of supplies or a reduction in operating expenses."

#### Gross Crude Oil Production.

The American Petroleum Institute in its weekly summary estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Aug. 11 was 2,251,250

barrels, as compared with 2,240,900 barrels for the preceding week, but as against only 1,504,150 barrels in the corresponding week of last year. The daily average production east of the Rocky Mountains was 1,379,250 barrels, as compared with 1,389,900 barrels the previous week, a decrease of 10,650 barrels.

The following are estimates of daily average gross production for the weeks indicated:

(In Barrels)	Aug. 11 '23	Aug. 4 '23	July 28 '23	Aug. 12 '22
Oklahoma	461,850	474,450	487,350	402,150
Kansas	79,600	82,350	83,200	86,000
North Texas	72,950	74,000	75,000	50,400
Central Texas	223,650	195,300	199,700	145,850
North Louisiana	61,450	62,350	61,750	93,750
Arkansas	116,300	126,200	136,000	32,000
Gulf Coast	100,150	108,750	107,950	111,900
Eastern	113,000	113,500	113,500	121,000
Wyoming and Montana	150,300	153,000	159,950	86,100
California	*872,000	851,000	850,000	375,000
Total	2,251,250	2,240,900	2,274,400	1,504,150

\* California production was 872,000 barrels, as compared with 851,000 barrels, an increase of 21,000 barrels. Santa Fe Springs is reported at 333,000 barrels, against 330,000 barrels; Long Beach, 209,000 barrels, the same as the previous week, and Huntington Beach, 118,000 barrels, against 100,000 barrels.

**Iron and Steel Market Conditions.**

According to the "Iron Age" of this city, the change to the shorter workday that will be made this week at various Central Western iron and steel plants has had no traceable effect on orders or prices. Buyers show much interest in the new regime, particularly in the extent to which men can be had for the third shift because of lessened demand for steel. This factor cannot be measured to-day, says the "Iron Age." There is a similar lack of definite data on the increase in cost due to the employment of more men for a given output, but where detailed figures have been attempted they indicate that some estimates of the added cost have been high. The weekly detailed statement of the "Age" then reviews as follows the effect of the new short day in the industry:

While the larger companies lead off in abolishing the twelve-hour day, a good many of the smaller producers have made no plans. For some time their costs will be unchanged, and this is a competitive factor yet to be measured.

August started out with signs here and there of renewed buying of finished steel, but last week's observances (of the President's funeral) brought quiet, and thus far in the new week the demand has been for small amounts for specific purposes and for early delivery.

Encouragement is found in the volume of steel the railroads are taking for repair work and in the rail inquiries soon to come out for 1924. At Chicago pending business amounts to 90,000 tons, including 50,000 tons for the Norfolk & Western and a smaller tonnage for the Erie. Southwestern roads that were not expected to buy are also figuring, the Wabash wanting 10,000 tons.

The present rail price will apply on rails ordered for first quarter delivery, but the basis for second quarter contracts may not be fixed until late in the year.

Western steel plants apparently have the largest forward bookings on the heavier products. Youngstown and Pittsburgh plate, shape and bar mills, generally speaking, can make earlier deliveries than those at Chicago, while in plates particularly some Eastern mills could ship within a week or two.

The Steel Corporation's operating rate holds close to 90%, with the prospect of maintaining that scale into the fall. The larger independents are nearer 80%, while companies whose main output is one or two lines are at a somewhat less rate. Blast furnace shutdowns continue, and steel ingot output is at a less rate than in July.

Prices of all forms of finished steel are substantially those of recent weeks. At Buffalo plates for Canada sold at \$2 a ton under the 2.50c. basis, and at Pittsburgh a similar and usual concession was made on plates for a car plant.

In the fabricated steel field the long-expected buying of bridges is still awaited. Municipal and other public work is likewise in small volume. Of the 16,200 tons of awards, barely 1,300 tons was for public undertakings and railroads did not figure in any.

Sales of 25,000 tons of pig iron are reported at Cleveland, chiefly foundry and malleable, and of 15,000 tons at Buffalo. In other districts there was a quieting down after recent activity. Prices showed no further decline, but it is not yet certain that merchant pig iron output has been cut down to the current rate of consumption. Foundry operations are quite well maintained in most districts, particularly in the East.

The report of recent buying of British pig iron for use in pipe works on the Eastern seaboard is without details except that the delivered price was close to \$26. For several months British prices have not been competitive here.

A slight turn has come in the scrap market, which will be watched for its bearing on pig iron. At Pittsburgh open-hearth grades are \$1 a ton higher. Coke, which for several months has kept pace with the decline in pig iron and scrap, shows more steadiness this week than at any time since April.

The Imperial Government Railways of Japan are in the market for 11,000 tons of 60-lb. and 75-lb. rails, with splice bars. A Belgian rail mill, which recently took a Japanese order at a low price, has now sold 10,000 tons to Argentina.

Welsh tin plate mills have sold several hundred thousand boxes of tin plate to the Far East for September-October delivery. July iron and steel exports from Great Britain were the smallest for the year at 307,000 tons, against 373,000 tons in June.

For the first time since early June there is no change this week in either the "Iron Age" composite price of finished steel or the pig iron composite.

**Composite Price Aug. 14 1923, Finished Steel, 2.775c. Per Pound.**

Based on prices of steel bars, beams, tank plates, plain wire, open-hearth rails, black pipe and black sheets, constituting 88% of the U. S. output of finished steel. (10-year pre-war average) 1.689c.

**Composite Price Aug. 14 1923, Pig Iron, \$24.79 Per Gross Ton.**

Based on average of basic and foundry (Aug. 7 1923)	\$24.79
irons, the basic being Valley quotation, (July 17 1923)	25.93
the foundry an average of Chicago, (Aug. 15 1922)	26.77
Philadelphia and Birmingham	15.72
	(10-year pre-war average)

The "Iron Trade Review" of Cleveland in its weekly summary of the developments which have taken place in the industry throughout the week states that better buying is keeping up owing to the elimination of the 12-hour day and the consequent higher prices, which are being expected as a result of the shorter shifts now being put into operation in many plants. The "Review" in its issue of Aug. 16 continues in brief:

Expectations of reduced and unsettled production, at least for the time being, and certainty of an increase in manufacturing costs attendant upon the inauguration of the new system, have been carefully weighed by both producers and consumers. The shorter work day in prospect, has been a material influence recently in stabilizing the steel market. In practical and general effect, it gives promise of proving an even stronger support to prices and buyers' confidence.

The increased volume of new buying in steel is keeping up. From all indications consumption is going ahead at a high clip and as shipments come off the books, buyers are more disposed to restore a good part of them even where the best delivery date is several months distant. With their new models now on the market and according to reports enjoying a good demand, automobile builders are more liberal in the placing of new tonnage. This has been especially noticeable in sheets, other buyers of which are becoming more active. New business in steel bars, plates and merchant pipe is improved and holding up. Wire trade is better in the West. Tin plate needs continue very large.

Nut, bolt and rivet manufacturers are expected to announce a schedule of higher prices Sept. 1 to conform with the advanced extras on steel bars recently put in effect by the mills. Generally, steel prices are firmly held. Competition in strip steel continues to develop some shading. Black sheet prices seem better maintained.

Steel ingot production in July by daily average was down only 2.1% from June but was 10.9% lower than the peak rate in April. Daily production in July was 140,639 tons, against 144,188 tons in June and 157,776 tons in April.

First buying of steel rails for 1924 delivery has been done by the placing of 50,000 tons by the Norfolk & Western with the Carnegie Steel Co. and the Bethlehem Steel Corp. The price is understood to be left for later determination. Rail manufacturers have been reluctant to name prices owing to the present uncertainty over future costs. At Chicago more than 40,000 tons for next year's delivery remain pending. The Imperial Railways of Japan are inquiring for 11,000 tons of rails.

"Iron Trade Review" composite of 14 leading iron and steel products practically is on a dead level this week at \$44.84. Last week it was \$44.88. This is the smallest decline in 12 weeks.

Pig iron buying is going ahead in fair volume with a better average weekly turnover than in some time and prices are steadier.

New construction plans for the fall are reported to be in large volume and an increasing amount of this tonnage is reaching the market.

**The Coal Trade—Current Production and Market Conditions.**

Preliminary figures on soft coal production in the week ended Aug. 4 indicate a decrease as compared with the week preceding. The total output, including lignite, coal coked, coal sales, and mine fuel, is estimated at 10,579,000 net tons, according to the regular weekly statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey. The following is taken from the "Survey's" report of Aug. 11:

	1923		1922	
	Week	Cal. Yr. to Date	Week	Cal. Yr. to Date
July 21	10,676,000	303,615,000	3,692,000	199,343,000
Daily average	1,779,000	1,775,000	615,000	1,162,000
July 28, a	10,804,000	314,419,000	3,952,000	203,295,000
Daily average	1,801,000	1,776,000	659,000	1,145,000
Aug. 4, b	10,579,000	324,998,000	4,313,000	207,608,000
Daily average	1,763,000	1,776,000	719,000	1,131,000

a Revised since last report. b Subject to revision.

Production during the first 183 working days of 1923 was 324,998,000 net tons. During the corresponding period of the six years preceding production was as follows (in net tons):

Years of Activity	Years of Depression
1917	267,291,000
1918	237,186,000
1920	207,608,000

**ANTHRACITE.**

The estimated total output of anthracite during the week ended July 28 was 2,018,000 net tons. This estimate is based on the report of 38,595 cars loaded on the nine principal carriers of anthracite, including mine fuel, coal sales, and the output from dredges and washeries.

**Estimated United States Production of Anthracite (in Net Tons)**

Week Ended—	1923		1922	
	Week	Cal. Year to Date	Week	Cal. Year to Date
July 21	2,005,000	56,805,000	28,000	23,408,000
July 28	2,080,000	58,885,000	27,000	23,435,000
Aug. 4	2,018,000	60,903,000	29,000	23,464,000

**Operating Conditions at the Soft Coal Mines During the Week Ended July 28**

Owing to the closing of Government offices during the larger part of the week, it has been impossible to prepare the usual table on operating conditions. Figures for the week ended July 28 will be shown in next week's issue of this report.

**BEEHIVE COKE.**

The decline in the rate of beehive coke production that has been in progress for the past two months continued during the week ended Aug. 4. The total output in that week is estimated at 345,000 net tons, a decrease of 16,000 tons, or 4.4% from the figure for the week preceding.

Estimated Production of Beehive Coke (in Net Tons).

	-Week Ended-			1923. to Date.	1922. to Date.
	Aug 4 1923.a	July 28 1923.b	Aug. 5 1922.		
Pennsylvania and Ohio.....	282,000	291,000	79,000	9,550,000	2,864,000
West Virginia.....	21,000	23,000	6,000	701,000	228,000
Ala., Ky., Tenn. and Ga.....	19,000	20,000	9,000	726,000	245,000
Virginia.....	12,000	14,000	6,000	490,000	179,000
Colorado and New Mexico.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	246,000	110,000
Washington and Utah.....	5,000	7,000	4,000	175,000	112,000
United States total.....	345,000	361,000	110,000	11,888,000	3,738,000
Daily average.....	58,000	60,000	18,000	64,000	20,000

a Subject to revision. b Revised from last report.

In common with industry generally, the bituminous trade marked time last week out of respect to the memory of the late President. The national day of mourning was largely observed by a suspension of operations in the mining regions and closed offices in the urban centres. Production, therefore, will probably fall considerably below the estimated total of 10,579,000 tons for the first week in the month. Price levels showed little change, although the general tendency was towards greater firmness, states the "Coal Trade Journal" in its weekly report on market conditions. We take the following from the "Journal" of Aug. 15:

What activity there was present was confined to domestic and Lake trade. Industrial buying, outside of regular channels, was not heavy and did not expand to meet the larger production of screenings that followed better domestic business. Fear of an anthracite strike, of course, was the moving cause for the better tone in prepared sizes of bituminous, and this improvement was reflected in markets as widely separated as Chicago and New York. In the West this betterment gained added strength from the fact that the strike spur touched the market at the time when retail stocking of domestic bituminous normally begins to take on volume.

For the first time in several weeks advances in spot quotations outnumbered reductions. A price movement, as a whole, however, was less active, as 64.6% of the quotations showed no change from the preceding week. Of the changes 52.1% represented advances ranging from 5 to 45 cents per ton and averaging 16.5 cents. Reductions ranged from 5 to 50 cents and averaged 17 cents per ton. The straight average minimum on the bituminous coals listed below was \$1 93 per ton, as compared with \$1 89 the preceding week; the straight average maximum dropped from \$2 40 to \$2 37. A year ago the averages were \$3 58 and \$5 46, respectively.

During the week ended at 7 a. m. Aug. 6 cargo dumpings of bituminous at the lower Lake ports reached 1,110,690 tons, the largest weekly total this season. For the season to that date the total cargo dumpings were 15,039,384 tons, as compared with 13,699,762 tons in 1921. Stocks at the head of the Lakes are heavy, and no fear of a bituminous shortage is anticipated in that section. During the week 50 vessels discharged approximately 475,000 tons at Superior-Duluth docks.

With the uncertainty surrounding the question of operation after Sept. 1, independent anthracite quotations continue to creep up, and as high as \$14 25 was asked for spot tonnage. Steam sizes, too, are much firmer, and 25 cents under company circular seems to be the maximum discount that will be given by individual shippers. Lake movement from Buffalo last week fell to 97,700 tons. Domestic coke, as the first line reserve in the event of a strike, is enjoying an expanding market.

According to the "Coal Age," the middle of August may be considered to mark the turning point of this season's soft coal market. From the beginning of the coal year, last April, a steady demand has been met by a steadier supply and the spot prices have continually softened. There have been few periods, it is stated, when soft coal production has been as uniformly high as it has been this year, and the price so uniformly low. Figures published from time to time by the Geological Survey show that the demand has been quite generally distributed—no field has taken an exceptionally large share of the trade and none has suffered, in tonnage, disproportionately. The "Coal Age" in its report, released Aug. 16, then goes on as follows:

The general state of business, starting out with great promise early in the year, has lived up to expectations. A slump in July, from which recovery is now in progress, was anticipated. It was a slump only by comparison with May and June, for as compared with other years the records were high. There is abundant indication that the fall business all around will be good. That means that consumers will need the stocks of soft coal they have been putting down this summer and that buying during the next two months will depend on what happens to price. The trade is looking forward to a period of car shortage within the next forty days that will serve the useful purpose of stiffening soft coal prices to where there is a new dollar to be had for the old on spot sales.

For the next few weeks the market will be unsettled to the degree that a strike in the anthracite region is in prospect. If it appears that a prolonged suspension is inevitable, that fact will react on the bituminous coal market, stiffening prices in the East. Coke producers are watching this situation with interest, because coke will be the substitute in greatest demand.

"Coal Age" index of spot prices of bituminous coal gained one point to 196 on Aug. 1, with an average price of \$2 37 at the mine. Declines in Cambria-Somerset and Kanawha coals were offset by increases in southern Illinois, Pittsburgh No. 8 and other coals.

There is practically no change in the Chicago market. Southern Illinois screenings were a trifle steadier, and domestic demand grew gradually. A fairly brisk market exists for anthracite in the East, and for domestic smokeless coals in Chicago and vicinity, while the St. Louis dealers are doing practically nothing. In New England buying is almost at a standstill and consumers seem content with their present reserve stocks.

The anthracite situation continues to increase in activity. With Sept. 1 drawing closer, consumers are becoming anxious about their winter coal. Although retail dealers have comparatively little of the domestic sizes in their yards, they admit having received heavy shipments during the summer, all of which have been applied on customers' orders. The steam coals are moving in good shape. All three sizes gained strength during the past week and some heavy buying of the better grades of independent product was done.

Lake shipments continue to average near 1,000,000 net tons weekly. Reports from Ohio indicate that the congestion at the lower Lake ports is gradually passing away.

Dumpings for all accounts at Hampton Roads during the week ending Aug. 9 amounted to 397,173 net tons, a decrease of 41,560 tons when compared with the previous week.

Leather Gloves and Mittens Cut During June 1923.

The Department of Commerce under date of Aug. 6 announces the following information on leather gloves and mittens cut during the month of June 1923 by 251 establishments, representing 266 factories, according to reports received by the Bureau of the Census. Also, a comparative summary for 224 identical establishments representing 238 factories for May and June:

QUANTITY CUT CURING JUNE (DOZEN PAIRS).

Kind—	Men's & Boy's—		Women's & Children's—	
	All Leather	Part Leather and Fabric.	All Leather	Part Leather and Fabric.
Dress gloves, street gloves, mittens and gauntlets:				
Imported: Lamb and kid.....	2,649	(a)	1,070	---
Cape.....	15,786	167	6,807	(a)
Suede.....	5,429	(a)	854	---
Deerskin.....	4,110	(a)	23	---
Mocha.....	6,406	(a)	2,745	---
All other.....	5,519	41	198	35
Domestic: Suede.....	7,706	---	135	---
Cape.....	15,768	(a)	3,212	---
Flesher.....	1,647	---	112	---
All other.....	114	579	10	35
Work gloves, mittens and gauntlets:				
Horsehide.....	21,418	9,081	(a)	---
Combination horse & split.....	5,525	(a)	---	---
Shank.....	12,547	(a)	---	---
Combination shank & split.....	8,597	(a)	(a)	---
Cowhide.....	4,090	445	---	---
Sheepskin.....	21,957	---	(a)	---
Buckskin.....	7,079	---	---	---
Split leather.....	18,897	224,812	(a)	---
Hogskin.....	2,352	---	(a)	---
All other.....	923	10,715	315	---

(a) Included in "all other" to avoid disclosures of individual operations.

In addition to the gloves and mittens reported above, there were cut 12,536 dozen pairs of men's and boys' and 877 dozen pairs of women's and children's fabric gloves by these manufacturers.

The following is a comparative summary of leather gloves and mittens cut during May and June 1923 for 224 identical establishments, representing 238 factories reporting for both months:

QUANTITY CUT (DOZEN PAIRS).

Kind.	Men's and Boys'.				Women's and Children's.			
	All Leather.		Part Leather and Fabric.		All Leather.		Part Leather and Fabric.	
	May.	June.	May.	June.	May.	June.	May.	June.
Dress gloves, street gloves, mittens & gauntlets:								
Imported: Lamb & kid.....	753	2,646	---	(a)	622	1,070	---	(a)
Cape.....	15,276	14,566	(a)	167	7,309	6,820	---	(a)
Suede.....	5,377	4,687	(a)	(a)	880	823	---	---
Deerskin.....	3,929	3,996	---	(a)	(a)	23	---	---
Mocha.....	6,624	6,247	(a)	(a)	2,415	2,652	---	---
All other.....	1,294	5,038	65	41	348	192	---	35
Domestic: Suede.....	4,091	3,490	---	---	372	135	(a)	---
Cape.....	18,665	15,536	141	(a)	3,873	3,212	---	---
Flesher.....	2,155	1,551	(a)	---	348	112	(a)	---
All other.....	98	98	380	579	94	10	6	35
Work gloves, mittens and gauntlets:								
Horsehide.....	10,734	21,227	(a)	9,081	(a)	(a)	---	---
Combination horse & split.....	4,459	5,377	---	(a)	---	---	---	---
Shank.....	11,833	12,147	(a)	(a)	---	---	---	---
Combination shank & split.....	9,162	6,583	---	(a)	(a)	(a)	---	---
Cowhide.....	3,137	4,090	(a)	445	---	---	---	---
Sheepskin.....	23,146	21,822	---	357	94	(a)	---	---
Buckskin.....	7,087	7,061	---	---	---	---	---	---
Split leather.....	25,385	16,754	223,762	211,591	(a)	(a)	---	---
Hogskin.....	1,951	1,852	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	---	---
All other.....	1,882	923	8,119	10,715	195	315	---	---

(a) Included in "all other" to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

In addition to the gloves and mittens reported, there were cut 4,124 dozen pairs of men's and boys' fabric gloves in May, 4,187 dozen pairs in June and 1,287 dozen pairs of women's and children's in May, 877 dozen pairs in June, by these manufacturers.

Plan to Liquidate M. S. Wolfe & Company's Assets Announced.

A plan for the liquidation of the assets of the failed firm of M. S. Wolfe & Co. of this city has been announced by the Creditors' Committee under which the creditors will, upon acceptance of the plan, receive 75% of the value of their claims within 30 days. It is expected that the remaining 25% will be paid when the slow assets are disposed of. Claims of the creditors will be based upon prices of their respective holdings which prevailed on June 8. The failure of the firm was referred to in our issue of June 16 1923, page 2716.



**The Week with the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.**

Aggregate decreases of \$71,000,000 in loans and investments, principally in loans secured by stocks and bonds, and of \$114,000,000 in net demand deposits, together with an increase of \$19,000,000 in accommodation at the Federal Reserve banks, are shown in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly consolidated statement of condition on Aug. 8 of 771 member banks in leading cities. It should be noted that the figures for these member banks are always a week behind those for the Reserve banks themselves.

Total loans and discounts declined by \$44,000,000. Loans secured by United States Government obligations show but a nominal change, while loans against corporate securities declined \$59,000,000, and all other, largely commercial, loans show an increase of \$16,000,000. Total investment holdings declined \$27,000,000, the decline in United States securities being \$11,000,000 and in other stocks and bonds \$16,000,000. Total loans and investments of member banks in New York City show a reduction of \$73,000,000. Their loans on stocks and bonds declined by \$74,000,000, while all other, largely commercial, loans and discounts increased by \$8,000,000. Their holdings of United States Government securities declined by \$10,000,000, this decline being partly offset by an increase of \$3,000,000 in holdings of other stocks and bonds. Further comment regarding the changes shown by these member banks is as follows:

Government and time deposits of all reporting banks show practically no change since the preceding week. Net demand deposits declined by \$114,000,000 at all reporting banks, and by \$91,000,000 at the New York City banks.

Reserve balances of all reporting institutions show a reduction of \$13,000,000, the larger decline of \$28,000,000 shown for the New York City members being offset in part by increases outside of New York City. Cash in vault increased by \$23,000,000 for all reporting members, of which \$12,000,000 is reported for the New York City members.

Borrowings of the reporting institutions from the Federal Reserve banks increased from \$516,000,000 to \$535,000,000, or from 2.9 to 3.3% of their total loans and investments. For the member banks in New York City an increase from \$144,000,000 to \$164,000,000 in borrowings from the local Reserve bank, or from 2.8 to 3.3% in the ratio of these borrowings to their combined loans and investments, is noted.

On a subsequent page—that is, on page 761—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	
	Aug. 1 1923.	Aug. 9 1922.
Loans and discounts—total	—\$44,000,000	+\$903,000,000
Secured by U. S. Government obligations	—1,000,000	—32,000,000
Secured by stocks and bonds	—59,000,000	+162,000,000
All other	+16,000,000	+773,000,000
Investments, total	—27,000,000	+43,000,000
United States bonds	—3,000,000	+94,000,000
Treasury notes	—8,000,000	+208,000,000
Treasury certificates		—122,000,000
Other stocks and bonds	—16,000,000	—137,000,000
Reserve balances with Fed'l Reserve banks	—13,000,000	+31,000,000
Cash in vault	+23,000,000	+19,000,000
Government deposits		—52,000,000
Net demand deposits	—114,000,000	—15,000,000
Time deposits		+402,000,000
Total accommodation at Fed'l Res've banks	+19,000,000	+430,000,000

**Payment of \$10,000,000 by France to United States on Account of Interest on Debt Contracted for War Supplies.**

On Aug. 2 the Treasury Department at Washington received \$10,000,000, representing payment by France of interest on the debt contracted for war supplies purchased from the United States in 1919. The interest has been paid annually by France since the debt was incurred, which is entirely independent of the French war loans. In a Washington dispatch Aug. 1, the "Journal of Commerce" of this city said:

Receipt of \$10,000,000 from France for the account of the United States was reported to the Treasury to-day by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The payment represents a semi-annual installment of interest at 5% on the \$400,000,000 obligation of France held by the Treasury for surplus war supplies sold by the War Department.

This obligation is being liquidated by France under arrangements entirely distinct from the status of the war loans obtained from this country. The interest payment was made by J. P. Morgan & Co. as fiscal agents for the Government of France.

**Amusement Providers of France Taxed 266,000,000 Francs in 1922.**

The following copyrighted advices from Paris, Aug. 8, appeared in the New York "Times":

Figures issued for 1922 show the net receipts produced by the tax on amusements in France on behalf of the Poor Law Administration were 266,000,000 francs. Of this sum the theatres provided 105,000,000, motion picture houses 82,000,000, concerts and vaudeville shows 70,000,000 and public dance halls 9,500,000.

Paris provided very nearly 30,000,000 francs. The amount of this tax varies from 7% to 25%, according to the standard of the shows. It is levied solely for endowing hospitals and other charitable institutions with funds. It is thus shown that those catering to public amusement in France must be willing to pay a large percentage of their receipts toward taxation.

**French Head of Banque Industrielle de Chine Convicted.**

Under date of Aug. 2, Associated Press advices from Paris say:

Verdicts of guilty were returned today against the President and directors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, who have been on trial since May 31 on charges of violating the banking laws.

Andre Berthelot, President of the bank who is a brother of Philippe J. L. Berthelot, former political director of the Foreign Office, was fined 3,000 francs, and Jules Pernotte, Manager of the bank, was sentenced to six months in prison and fined 3,000 francs. Other directors were fined 300 francs each.

**Germany Stops Reparations Deliveries in Kind.**

It was made known in advices from Paris Aug. 13 that the Allied Reparations Commission had been notified by Germany, in a letter dated Aug. 11, that all reparation deliveries in kind would cease after that date, because of the great expense involved, which it was believed might jeopardize the pending German gold loan and tax reforms. The Associated Press, which we quote, stated the letter was made public on Aug. 13 and adds:

Germany announced she had no intention of permanently discontinuing these deliveries, but said her burden must be lightened to "avoid a complete breakdown of the German economic and financial system." The cessation affects principally those countries that did not participate in the occupation of the Ruhr, as such deliveries to France and Belgium ceased soon after the troops entered Essen.

The letter says that the "financing of these deliveries is largely responsible for the budget deficit and inflation," adding: "Deliveries undertaken up to the present and not yet paid for alone necessitate, at the present rate of the mark, an expenditure estimated at 300,000,000,000 marks."

The promise is made that the deliveries will be resumed "as soon as the finances and currency of the Reich are on a firm basis."

From Berlin the following Associated Press advices were reported on the 13th inst.:

A semi-official note explaining the cessation of deliveries in kind to the Allies declares the country needs all its resources to ward off starvation. Contracts for execution of the work of reconstruction in the devastated areas will not be affected by the suspension, it adds, and in view of the difficulties Italy is experiencing in obtaining coal, Germany will endeavor to continue coal deliveries to that country.

According to a copyright cablegram to the New York "Times," "only the Allies not participating in the Ruhr occupation are affected by the new order, as all deliveries on reparation account to France and Belgium ceased when the Ruhr occupation began."

**Allied Reparations Commission Notifies Germany That Gold Loan Is Subject to Priority Rights Under Versailles Treaty—Loan Bill Reported to Reichstag.**

The proposed internal German gold loan was the subject of a message to the German Government by the Allied Reparations Commission this week, the Commission giving notice that under the Treaty of Versailles reparations constitute a prior lien against any funds which may be assigned by the German Government in payment of interest or capital of the proposed German gold loan. This is learned from a copyright cablegram to the New York "Times" from Paris Aug. 16, which also stated:

The note was transmitted to Berlin last evening, having been approved by a majority vote of the Commission, the English delegate abstaining. It read:

"The attention of the Reparation Commission has been called to the issue of a new gold loan by the German Government.

"In this connection, and with reference to its letter of March 27 1923, the Reparation Commission has the honor to call the attention of the German Government to the provisions of Article 248 of the Treaty of Versailles.

"The fact that the German Government has not thought it proper to ask for an exception under this article makes it necessary for the Reparation Commission to make express reserve as against subscribers to the loan, no less than other parties, of its right of priority to any funds which may be assigned by the German Government in payment of interest or repayment of the capital of the loan in question, more particularly if the receipts from the loan itself are not applied to discharge of reparation annuities."

The bill providing for the issue of the gold loan was favorably reported to the Reichstag on Aug. 14. It was pointed out in the Associated Press cablegrams from Berlin Aug. 15 that this was one of the measures initiated by the Cuno administration alluded to by Chancellor Stresemann in his statement of this week to the Reichstag as making a promising beginning in restoring financial order in the country. The Chancellor made an appeal to all classes to support the gold loan and declared it was the duty of the Government to satisfy the call for a stable currency. The following regarding the proposed loan was contained in Associated Press cablegrams from Berlin Aug. 2:

Germany's new twelve-year internal gold loan, capitalized at 500,000,000 marks, now decided on, is pronounced the first official step to rid the nation of its trillions of paper marks and substitute for them a currency system founded on the gold standard.

While no ultimate limit is set for the loan, the present estimates predict that if the initial 500,000,000 are bought up by patriotic Germans the proceeds would more than absorb forty trillions of paper currency now in circulation, virtually dethroning the paper mark as a unit of compensation and bringing about a transition to a new and healthy national currency.

As the present loan is purchaseable in small denominations its certificates will soon be put into circulation as a medium of payment, their value being computed on the basis of 4.20 gold marks, or one dollar.

The financial experts view the Government's venture favorably and are convinced that the convenient denominations, which range from 4.20 marks up, will be an attractive inducement to the small wage earner to invest his surplus marks in gold security with a fixed valuation.

The smallest units will earn only 3 1-3% interest, as against 6% on larger subscriptions, but the former will be redeemed at the expiration of twelve years at an advance of 50% over their face value. A 5% discount is offered to subscribers underwriting the loan with gold currencies, although the Government expects that the bulk of the subscriptions will be paid with paper marks.

Just how securely the Government will succeed in anchoring its new gold loan is not yet revealed in its prospectus, although present plans contemplate a blanket hypothecation of all taxable property as a guarantee for the repayment of the principal, while interest returns are to be met out of the proceeds of a supplementary property tax.

For the present the Government apparently is not concerned over its ability to raise 33,000,000 gold marks annually to meet interest payments, and will leave the problem of devising a means for guaranteeing the interest dependent on its ability to bring order into Germany's internal finances.

The Reichsbank is planning to open so-called gold deposit accounts and also to make loans on a gold basis.

We also quote the following press advices from Berlin July 31:

Just why the Government has delayed placing its finances and economics on a gold basis was revealed to-day by Chancellor Cuno in the course of extended parleys with representatives of the labor federations, to whom the Chancellor admitted that sudden conversion to a pre-war gold computation would have revealed the presence of "much bluff" in the nation's financial and economic position. Sudden deflation, he believed, would have resulted, depriving untold numbers of their livelihood and dragging innocent victims to ruin. In his opinion an "oversudden transition to a gold basis would inevitably have brought about economic catastrophes and widespread unemployment."

The Chancellor asserted that so long as Germany's former foes were occupying German soil there was grave prospect of unemployment in unoccupied Germany. The adoption of a pre-war gold standard was not feasible while reparations remained unsettled.

Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, stated that transition to a gold basis was a compulsory development, although he believed the Reichsbank was not so situated as to be able to take the initiative in restoring gold currency.

#### Germans Hoarding American Paper Money.

The following is from the New York "Times" of the 15th inst.:

The German people prefer American dollars to all other foreign currencies, say New York bankers who have large international dealings. So strong, in fact, has been the German demand for American paper money and gold "yellow backs" in particular, that several bankers have raised the question as to whether the movement of currency from this country might not eventually cause difficulty. Three bankers have discussed the problem with officials of the Federal Reserve System.

Opinion as to the volume of the paper movement to all Europe, and especially Germany, are widely divergent, but there is almost unanimous accord that the movement is unique. Of especial interest is the report that foreigners hold especially tight to the "yellow backs," it being easier to conceal these gold bills in vaults or stockings than their equivalent in gold. In Germany this hoarding is said to be almost nationwide. Any one able to get his hands on a five or ten-dollar bill puts the bill away against a day which might be rainier than to-day.

One result of the demand for American paper money has been the establishment of premium rates. When such rates are set up, there is a fairly heavy shipment of bills to the point of advantageous exchange. When the supply meets requirements these premiums are knocked down. Estimates as to the amount of paper money now in Europe are difficult to obtain. An officer of a New York institution which does a large foreign business said that "probably \$500,000,000 of American currency is now held in Germany." The American Army of Occupation helped to distribute a part of this total, but since it took leave of Germany the movement has continued principally through the mails and in the form of five, ten and twenty-dollar bills sent by residents of this country to relatives abroad. Unless the movement is checked by natural causes or by Government action, this officer suggested, the amount might cross the billion-dollar mark in less than two years.

Financial advisers of the United States Government do not express concern over the movement, and there is no suggestion of possible Government restriction. Many investors in foreign countries are converting their money holdings into American bonds and stocks, and through dividend and interest payments in dollars, and at the present low levels of foreign exchange, are finding the transaction exceedingly profitable. This fact plus the necessity of keeping large credit balances in the United States to cover purchases, would serve to dispel the possibility of a currency shortage here, even should the present movement reach proportions far in excess of what ever might be predicted now. In addition, it is reported that gold shipments to this country still exceed the shipment away from this country of paper money.

#### Belgium Restricts Exchange Dealing—Negotiations for Loan From France.

A wireless message from Brussels, Aug. 10 (copyright by the New York "Times") said:

The Government has made an order prohibiting all exchange operations except for the payment of debts resulting from commercial operations. It, therefore, has forbidden the purchase of foreign currency except for the purpose of paying for goods purchased abroad.

The Minister of Finance is to draw up a list of establishments authorized to conduct exchange business. These establishments will have to deposit adequate security and authorized exchange agents will have to furnish a daily list to the Ministry of Finance giving the particulars of the day's transactions, which will be copied each day into a special register.

With the object of preventing the further fall of the Belgian franc, some French financial establishments have offered Belgium either a loan or the

opening of banking credits, the result of which would be to create support for Belgian exchange.

Conservations have been opened on the subject in Paris, at which Belgium is represented by M. Lepreux, Deputy Governor of the National Bank. It is understood that there is also a proposal on foot for the raising of a sterling loan in London with the same object. The amount of the French loan is not yet fixed but it will probably be 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 francs.

Paris Associated Press advices Aug. 10 stated that M. Lepreux had completed arrangements with Paris banks to open a credit of approximately 500,000,000 francs for Belgium for the purpose of stabilizing the Belgian franc quotation.

#### Report of Proposed British Loan to Irish Free State.

Associated Press advices from London Aug. 17 said:

Great Britain, according to the "Morning Post," is arranging a loan of £6,000,000 for the Irish Free State. In effect, the paper says, the Government is abandoning its claims of compensation for the damage to British property in southern Ireland during the disturbed period.

In an item regarding the proposed loan, the New York "Journal of Commerce" had the following to say in a Washington dispatch Aug. 7:

The Irish Free State is preparing to float its first national loan, it was reported to-day to the Commerce Department in official advices from Dublin. The Government, it was reported, closed the financial year ended March 31 1923, the first in the history of the Free State, with an actual deficit of about £4,000,000 sterling, and an estimated deficit of nearly £20,000,000 for the financial year ending in March, 1924.

Although the total expenditures for the fiscal year 1923 amounted to but £30,000,000, the report continued, expenditures are budgeted at £46,000,000 for the fiscal year 1924, and £21,000,000 are for the army and compensation of property losses. With settled customs, the report declared, this deficit, though serious in that it roughly equals a year's tax revenue, should not give rise to undue apprehension, as to a lack of stability in the Irish Free State finances, as the country possesses extensive recuperative power.

Receipts for the first quarter of the current year, the report continued, amounted to £7,516,000, as against £5,125,000 during the first quarter of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of almost 50%. Customs receipts increased from £539,000 to £1,775,000, excise receipts fell by £425,000, property income taxes increased from £740,000 to £985,000, while stamp taxes, the report added, recorded an increase from £82,000 to £124,000, reflecting improved business conditions.

As to the question of the floating of an Irish loan in this country, the same paper, Aug. 9, said:

International bankers regard the early flotation of an Irish loan, said to be under preparation in Washington dispatches yesterday, as unlikely. It would be advisable to float an internal loan, even if for a relatively nominal sum, to help the credit of the Irish Free State before an offering of external bonds is made, in the opinion of bankers. As a secondary preliminary to floating a loan, it is suggested that some plan should be adopted for redeeming the so-called Republic bonds of the De Valera regime.

With the fulfillment of these conditions there would be little difficulty in underwriting a loan, as the country is known to be prosperous. The Irish population in this country is mentioned as a sentimental factor favorable to such a loan.

#### Cuba to Liquidate Loan of \$7,000,000 Contracted for in United States During the War.

Advices to the New York "Times" from Havana on Aug. 16 said:

President Zayas has signed a decree by which Cuba will liquidate a loan amounting to \$7,000,000 which was negotiated in the United States during the World War. Secretary of the Treasury Cartaya will complete the liquidation within the next few days.

#### New Zealand Reduces Income Tax 20%.

According to Wellington, N. Z., advices, Aug. 16, appearing in the New York "Journal of Commerce," the Government announces a reduction of 20% in the income tax.

#### Currency Shortage Closed Berlin Banks—Issuance of Emergency Checks.

On Aug. 10 the Associated Press cablegrams from Berlin, in reviewing the strike situation and noting the tying up of the Reichsbank by reason of the strike of the State printing works, made mention of the closing of the Berlin banks owing to the lack of currency. As we note elsewhere, the issuance of a proclamation by President Ebert forbidding the circulation of pamphlets demanding the overthrow of the constitutional Government or incitement to acts of violence or acts that are likely to endanger public order occurred on the 10th. The Associated Press advices of that date said:

The penalty mentioned in the proclamation for violation of the decree is three months' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 50,000,000 marks.

The strike movement, which is bringing about a tremendous discrepancy between increasing food prices and the wages of workmen, threatens to become exceedingly serious. However, the strike at the State printing works, ended by agreement to-day and the presses again are turning out billions of paper marks.

This strike, which tied up the Reichsbank, was in violation of the decision of the Ministry of Labor which awarded a wage of approximately 6,500,000 paper marks weekly to the men who demanded gold marks.

All the shops in Berlin, with the exception of the provision stores, closed to-day as a protest against the refusal of the authorities to allow prices to be fixed on a gold basis.

Nearly all the Hamburg shipyards are closed because the managers have been unable to accede to the workers' demands for immediate increases in wages. Among the workers generally there is a disposition to take recourse to strikes unless wages are substantially increased. Even in the

big factories, where strikes have not occurred, there is a disposition to adopt the tactics of passive resistance.

The workmen in the Vulcan yards at Stettin have adopted passive resistance and the workers at the big chemical factory have struck. At Danzig work has ceased in virtually all the factories, the workers demanding pro-war wages on a gold basis.

Similar difficulties are reported from the Ruhr, where strikes are spreading and violent incidents are more numerous, with a general demand for big wage increases. The Thyssen works at Hamborn have closed and the miners at Wanne are refusing to enter the pits.

The average wage of the workers is between ten and fifteen gold marks monthly, but butter, for example, costs one million paper marks per pound.

All the Berlin banks closed to-day at noon because of lack of currency with which to continue operations. The Reichsbank announced it had no currency on hand, and none was in sight for the immediate future.

To overcome the currency shortage the leading Berlin banks to-day decided to issue emergency checks in denominations of one and five million marks in substitution for cash.

### Repeal of Reichsbank's Restrictions Against Trading in Foreign Bills.

Special radio advices to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from Frankfort-on-the-Main Aug. 8 said:

Yesterday's repeal of the last of the Reichsbank's enactments, restoring free trade in foreign bills, increased the demand for these, creating a very strong market. Quotations to-day almost doubled the value of the dollar, reaching 4,500,000 marks to the dollar.

The grain firm of Thies und Stege in Stade with a branch at Hamburg, failed to-day. Its debts are put at 300,000,000 marks.

On Aug. 4 the "Wall Street Journal" printed the following cablegram from London:

Berlin foreign exchange market will be free from Governmental control Aug. 6.

### Salaries of Public Officers in Germany Increased 266% in August.

A radio message from Frankfort on the Main, Aug. 7, to the "Journal of Commerce" said:

Salaries of all public officers have been increased for August by 266% compared with the level existing on July 31.

Owing to the rapid money depreciation there is a discussion in Government circles of basing railroad tariffs automatically on an index number made up from a combination of wage scales and coal and iron costs.

### \$20,000,000 Kingdom of Norway Bonds Floated in New York Over-Subscribed.

An issue of \$20,000,000 Kingdom of Norway 20-year 6% sinking fund external loan gold bonds, offered on Thursday morning Aug. 16 by a local banking syndicate headed by the National City Co. was promptly over-subscribed, the subscription books as a result having been closed at 1 p. m. that day. The bonds were offered at 96½ and interest, to yield over 6.30%; the members of the banking group which floated the issue were The National City Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., Guaranty Co. of New York, Lee, Higginson & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Dillon, Read & Co., Bankers Trust Co. and Brown Bros. & Co. The bonds are dated Aug. 15 1923, become due Aug. 15 1943, and are non-redeemable except for the sinking fund. Norway, it is stated, agrees to retire the entire loan through a cumulative sinking fund, payable semi-annually beginning Feb. 15 1929. It is further announced that the Government may itself purchase bonds for the sinking fund or shall redeem the requisite amount of bonds by lot semi-annually at par. The bonds, coupon in denomination of \$1 000, are registerable as to principal only. Principal and interest (Feb. 15 and Aug. 15) are payable in New York City in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agent, without deduction for any present or future Norwegian taxes, in time of war as well as in time of peace, irrespective of the nationality of the holder. These bonds, according to the official circular, are the direct obligations of the Kingdom of Norway, which agrees that if, in the future, it shall sell, offer for public subscription or in any manner dispose of any bonds or loan secured by lien on any revenue or asset of the Kingdom, the service of this loan shall be secured equally and ratably with such bonds or loan. The following is also taken from the official announcement:

#### Credit.

The excellent record of the Norwegian people in meeting their obligations promptly justifies the high credit standing of the nation. It is officially stated that no default of principal or interest has ever taken place on a Norwegian National Government loan.

From 1886, the date of the earliest external loan now outstanding, to the outbreak of the war, the net cost to the Government of its long term loans ranged between the low rates of 3.10% and 4.11%.

During the eight years immediately preceding the war, the average annual yield of the four loans listed in London was 3.77%, and of the three loans listed in Paris 3.66%.

The five loans now listed on the London Stock Exchange were quoted Aug. 2 1923 to return an average yield of 5.91%.

The average yield of eleven Norwegian Government loans quoted in Christiania, July 28, 1923 was 4.99%.

#### Debt.

The total debt of Norway June 30 1923 was \$379,821,000. Against this debt, the State owns properties, mostly revenue-producing, valued at \$335,000,000. The principal items of these properties are 1,870 miles of railways, out of 2,041 miles operated within Norway, telephone and telegraph lines, mines and water power stations. The capital investment in the Government railroads June 30 1922 was \$129,566,000. The proceeds of the present loan will be used to fund short term indebtedness.

#### Revenues and Expenditures.

In normal times Government revenues, derived principally from property and income taxes, excise duties, customs receipts and State-owned properties, exceeded expenditures, both ordinary and extraordinary. Even during the abnormal nine-year period ended June 30 1922 the Treasury accounts indicate that actual revenues collected by the Government were \$32,252,000 in excess of expenditures, exclusive of appropriations for capital purposes. In the budget for the fiscal year 1924, ordinary revenues are estimated to equal ordinary expenditures.

Total debt charges for 1914, including interest and amortization, required only 10.75% of total revenues (including gross earnings from Government properties), and averaged 6.48% for the nine-year period ended June 30 1922. For the year ended June 30 1922 this ratio was only 8.64%. Including among the revenues only the net income from Government properties, the net revenues were over six, eleven and seven times, respectively, interest and amortization charges for these periods.

Delivery of the bonds in temporary form is expected about Aug. 29. All statistics embodied in the official circular relating to foreign money are expressed in terms of the United States gold dollar at par of exchange. Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

### Sale of First Issue of Debentures (\$10,000,000) of Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

Commissioner Cooper of the Federal Farm Loan Board on Aug. 14 announced that the Board had approved the sale of the first issue of debentures by the Federal Intermediate Credit banks to the following group of banks:

New York City—Chase National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Bankers Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., National City Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Co.

Boston—Old Colony Trust Co., National Shawmut Bank, Commonwealth Atlantic National Bank.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia National Bank.

Baltimore—Merchants National Bank.

Richmond—American National Bank.

New Orleans—Hibernia Bank & Trust Co.

St. Louis—First National Bank.

St. Paul—Merchants National Bank, First National Bank.

Minneapolis—Northwestern National Bank, First National Bank.

Milwaukee—Marshall & Ilsley Bank.

Chicago—First Trust & Savings Bank, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

Kansas City—Commerce Trust Co.

The amount of the issue is \$10,000,000. The debentures are dated Aug. 1, due six months from date, bear 4½% interest, and are wholly tax exempt. The sale price was par and accrued interest. The funds derived from the sales of these securities will be loaned largely to farmers' co-operative marketing organizations on warehouse receipts covering wheat, wool and cotton, and thus aid the orderly marketing of these commodities. Commenting on the sale, Commissioner Cooper said: "The Board is much pleased that this group of strong banks has purchased the first issue, as it must be accepted as evidencing the excellence of these securities and the high regard in which they are held by the best business intelligence of the country." We learn that there is to be no public offering of the debentures which will be held by the banks as an investment.

### Loan Arranged in New York for Financing Texas Cotton Crop—Amount at Least \$20,000,000.

Announcement was made on the 15th inst. of the completion of arrangements for the extension of a loan of at least \$20,000,000 to the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association for the financing of the cotton crop of that State. The negotiations were begun a month ago, having been brought under way by Sloan Simpson; Trustee and Treasurer of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, who, as was indicated in our issue of July 31, page 276, approached P. J. Ebbott, Vice-President of the Seaboard National Bank of this city. The Seaboard National and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are head of the syndicate which is to advance the loan. Official announcement of the arrangements was made as follows on the 15th inst.:

A New York banking syndicate, headed by the Seaboard National Bank and Goldman, Sachs & Co. to-day completed arrangements for a large loan to the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association for the purpose of assisting in the orderly marketing of the cotton crop in that State. While the amount of the loan was not disclosed, it is understood that it will total at least \$20,000,000, and maybe substantially more, depending upon the size of the crop and the market price for the product. The loan is to be secured by warehouse receipts on cotton stored in the Houston Compress Co., in Houston, the largest independent warehouse in the State and not connected in any way with the Association. The cotton so stored will be carefully graded in accordance with specifications mutually agreed upon by the Association and the bankers, the latter being assured of a conservative

margin of safety on their loan. The initial credit is understood to be for \$10,000,000, with a series of others arranged for as they are needed. Under the terms of the agreement, the Association undertakes to market a certain amount of its product each month, and it has assured the bankers that 90% of the crop will be sold when the final paper matures on June 15 next.

The Texas Association is the largest of its kind, having a membership of 27,000 in all sections of the State. It was organized only three years ago, and last year had a membership of 8,000. Smaller associations organized under somewhat similar lines are in operation in the Carolinas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and some of the other Southern States. Last year the Texas Association handled 77,000 bales of cotton. This year it is expected that between 175,000 and 225,000 bales of cotton will be disposed of through the Association. Negotiations for the loan have been in progress for several weeks between Col. Sloan Simpson, Treasurer and Trustee of the Association, and the local bankers.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" on Aug. 16 said in part:

The total amount to be advanced on the acceptances will be determined from marketing conditions during the next ten months. If the sale of the association's cotton is quicker than seems probable now the association will require less money than otherwise because of the quicker turnover. Similarly an advancing market for raw cotton would permit larger money advances.

Bankers yesterday were prompt to emphasize that this cotton loan is evidence of the willingness of New York financiers to make available their resources for the more orderly marketing of farm products.

They were no less quick to point out that such advances can be made only on commodities which have a world-wide market insuring the salability of the collateral. Another point to be considered, bankers said, is the financial organization of the individual co-operative organizations seeking funds. Although they expressed willingness to consider loans to co-operatives, as a general rule their attitude is that every such loan must be considered on its own merits judged by the two factors named.

### Oregon Bankers' Views on Co-operating Marketing—Program for Banker-Farmer Co-operation.

At the recent convention of the Oregon Bankers Association, John R. Humphreys, Chairman of the association's agricultural committee, presented a report in which it was stated that "agriculture and the welfare of the farmer is in the foreground of public attention to-day and it is generally conceded that there is nothing more vital to the stability and growth of our nation than a solution of the problems confronting our rural communities." "Farming as a business," says the report, "is out of step with modern business methods, and this is reflected clearly and unfortunately in the present status of farming communities." Discussing collective marketing, the report says:

Whatever our attitude on this question may be, we cannot afford to ignore the fact that this movement toward the collective marketing of farm crops is sweeping the country. Whether we believe in it or not, we must at least keep fully informed as to its development, and should these associations happen to operate in our restrictive localities, we owe it to ourselves and our communities to find out whether the management is all it ought to be and whether the growers will actually be benefited by membership in the association, or otherwise. If such an association is good for the community, your bank is bound to profit from the increasing prosperity.

Co-operative marketing in California and Oregon are dealt with in the report, from which we take the following:

#### Co-operative Marketing in California.

For years California growers have been experimenting—developing and perfecting their co-operative commodity organizations, until to-day the obvious conclusion is that these associations are, in the main, the cause of their continued prosperity. The extent to which California products are marketed collectively will be realized when it is remembered that 22 important crops are now handled through these associations. Last year out of a total crop production for the entire State of \$379,000,000, it is claimed that \$260,000,000 was sold under the group marketing plan and that, notwithstanding the large advertising expense, the growers received 48 cents of the consumer's dollar, as contrasted with eight cents they averaged before these associations were functioning. In Denmark, the home of the co-operative marketing system, the growers have been receiving 72 cents of the consumers' dollars. Very few American farming communities get half that return.

The brilliant organizer of these concerns, Aaron Sapiro, has been preaching co-operative marketing from one end of the country to the other as a remedy for the farmers' ills, and his efforts are being supported by many leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

#### Relief Measures Advocated.

These two movements are being advocated as the outstanding remedies for rural financial difficulties:

First: A great Governmental money lending machine.

Second: A wide-spread endorsement of the collective orderly marketing idea on the part of the farm leaders.

Your committee has held frequent meetings to keep closely in touch with these developments and to communicate with the members of the association when it seemed desirable. It was considered advisable for us to undertake a very thorough study of the co-operative marketing associations doing business in Oregon, especially in view of the fact that the Oregon Co-operative Council, at a meeting in Salem, January 17, passed a resolution offering to co-operate with the bankers of the State in an effort to study collective marketing and improve existing methods wherever possible. At that meeting their representatives went on record, in nearly all instances, as receiving courteous and fair treatment from the bankers.

Your committee then addressed a letter to every member of this association, setting forth its purpose, as mentioned, and asking for their experiences in dealing with co-operative associations, and grievances if there were any. Almost no replies were received.

A letter was also sent to each co-operative association doing business in the State, of which we could find record, being in effect a questionnaire designed to bring out in complete detail its history, form of organization, method of operating and financing, present conditions and future prospects. Full replies to these letters were received in nearly every instance, and furthermore, the move on the part of our association actively to interest itself in the agricultural development of the State was referred to with gratification and appreciation.

#### Oregon Co-operative Associations.

Out of the great volume of information received from these co-operative associations it is clearly evident that we have in our State some very commendable business concerns operating on this basis, and some others which seem to be endeavoring to transact business honestly for the benefit of their members. Your committee is fully alive to the fact that some of these associations are still in the experimental stage and will have to win their place; while others have succeeded in stabilizing their business, are working on a sound financial basis and rendering real and valuable service to their members.

As we see it, a co-operative association is formed primarily to help the farmers of a district market a commodity in an orderly manner as a collective group, rather than, acting as unorganized units, dumping their products on the market at harvest time without a knowledge or regard for its absorbing power.

We, as bankers, should not be prejudiced in respect to these associations, either favorably or unfavorably, merely because they are co-operative associations. Rather we ought to take a broad view of the situation and look upon them impartially as business propositions pure and simple, judging them solely according to their merits or demerits as we do other business concerns. The ability and integrity of the management usually tells the story as to whether these associations will prove successful or otherwise.

#### Fundamentals of Co-operative Marketing.

Experience in collective marketing of crops has shown that there are several fundamental principles of operation that must be complied with if an association is going to be successful. Briefly these may be stated:

1. The association must be organized according to commodity—not according to locality.
2. The crop must be standardized as to quality.
3. The commodity must be packed to meet the consumers' demand and convenience.
4. The crop must be handled so as to extend the market by time and place and use.
5. So far as possible, the commodity must be made a staple all-year article of consumption and taken out of the seasonal luxury class.
6. It must be possible to control the flow of the product into the market so as to prevent over-supply and resultant demoralization of prices.
7. The price must depend upon the supply at the point of consumption and not the supply at the point of production.
8. The association, through its members, must control a major portion of the commodity in its district.
9. The overhead must be kept low.
10. The association must have contact with outside markets and be able to build up an outlet for its goods.
11. The association must be able to maintain the loyalty of its members, keep them interested and desirous of continuing their relations.
12. Its members must receive better service and higher average returns than they can possibly obtain outside the association.

There are those who have no faith whatever in collective marketing and point to many unsuccessful experiments to sustain their contention.

There are those who believe that the collective marketing system is workable only with commodities grown as a specialty in certain restricted areas. The records show that this argument has been advanced in nearly every case when an association of this type has been organized anywhere. The fact is that some of our more important staple crops grown over immense areas, such as cotton and tobacco, are now being as successfully handled in this way as are oranges, or raisins, or other commodities. It is a matter of the adaptation of the principles of merchandising to farm products, and of the capacity and character of those conducting the association.

Then there is, of course, a group of extremists, who can see no remedy other than collective marketing as a solution for all the farmers' difficulties. It certainly must be recognized that collective marketing, or any other system of selling, of itself cannot overcome the handicaps many farmers impose upon themselves by inefficiency in production.

A definite program for banker-farmer co-operation was outlined in the report. According to Andrew Miller, Field Secretary of the Association, "the bankers of Oregon are working along these lines, believing that thereby they may bring about a more wholesome relationship and assist materially in building up the prosperity of the farming communities." As to this program we quote as follows from the report:

The banker-farmer movement is spreading. It was one of the chief concerns at the recent session of the Executive Council of the A. B. A. and we believe it is for the bankers of this State to follow through with this movement in a State-wide constructive program that will rest upon the fundamentals of sound business and social development.

#### A Banker's Agricultural Program.

In the county bankers' associations now being formed in our State, a member of each group has been asked to represent the agricultural committee and keep actively before the other bankers any developments that may arise. Your committee believes that the bankers can do an enormous amount of good in each county by studying the needs and requirements of the farmers and adopting a program designed to bring each district into a higher state of development and prosperity. In this we can work right with the county farm agents, county club agents, farm bureaus and the State Agricultural College Extension Service. Most of the machinery is already functioning. What is needed to-day is some unifying force to supply leadership, direction along the lines of business counsel and initiative. We feel that the banker can do this to a very considerable degree.

A few practical things that may be done right now in which the bankers can assist materially, are:

1. Aid in the introduction of high quality seed that is adapted to the different soils and climates.
2. Advocate a higher crop yield per acre, and urged diversified farming, crop rotation and fertilization.
3. Advocate having some live stock on every farm, and establish a standard for dairy cows, poultry, beef stock, hogs, sheep, etc., which every farmer should try and reach.
4. Aid the pure bred sire movement in each county. Co-operate in having a census taken of all dairy herds, and stimulate betterment of the stock by offering inducements for the highest percentages of increase in pure bred animals.
5. Help the formation and financing of boys' and girls' clubs.
6. Use all possible influence for the improvement of highways in agricultural districts.
7. Bring pressure to bear on railroads to provide adequate freight car service when needed.



8. Study co-operative marketing and other farm movements. Sit in with the farmers on their common problems and help to get them properly organized.

9. Attend meetings of the various agricultural groups and build up cordial relations with the farming community.

10. Set a goal for self-sufficiency on the farms. Put a premium on efficient farm management. Establish clubs for farmers raising 40, 50 and 60 bushels of wheat on an average from a tract of say 40 acres, under dry farming conditions, somewhat similar to the farm efficiency clubs of the Middle West. Prizes can be offered for those making the best returns. Our county agents will be glad to co-operate in such work.

11. Encourage the keeping of farm account books, such as are provided by the O. A. C. at a nominal expense. This is of prime importance. Many of our banks already supply these account books to their farmer depositors.

12. Co-operate with the O. A. C. Extension Service and the county farm agents and invite their representatives to meet with the bankers' associations in their meetings.

### Fletcher Hamilton Appointed to Senate Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry in Proposed Hearings in West.

Senator Tasker L. Oddie, Chairman of the Senate Commission of Gold and Silver Inquiry, announced on Aug. 13 the appointment of Fletcher Hamilton of San Francisco, Calif., to represent the Commission in the conduct of hearings in the Western gold and silver producing States for the purpose of developing first hand information upon the condition of the industry. Through the conduct of these hearings the Commission will be able to attain the personal contact necessary to determine the problems confronting the gold and silver mining industry. The Commission states:

Mr. Hamilton comes to the Commission eminently well qualified to carry on this work, through his direction of the work of the California State Mining Bureau as its mineralogist for a period of over ten years, California being the premier gold producing State of the Union. Mr. Hamilton graduated from the University of California in 1904 and has had practical experience in mine operation and engineering in the States of Arizona, Nevada and Montana, as well as in California, and is familiar with general Western conditions.

The activities of the Commission are being directed along lines which will develop the causes of the continuing decrease in gold and silver production and the depressed condition of the industry in the United States. Investigation is being made as to the production, reduction, refining, transportation, marketing, sale and uses of gold and silver in the United States and elsewhere, and study is also being made regarding the effect of the decreased production of gold and silver upon commerce, industry, exchange and prices.

The Commission sincerely hopes that the mining operators and prospectors will lend every aid possible to Mr. Hamilton, so that these hearings may record accurately the conditions under which the industry has been carried on since 1914. With such a statement of facts from those who have the knowledge and practical experience to present them, the Commission will be greatly assisted in its investigation and in developing such remedies to safeguard the industry in the future as the testimony may indicate are necessary.

### Hearings on Assessments Under Moneyed Capital Law to Begin Aug. 21—New York Stock Exchange on Constitutionality of Law.

In a notice to members in which it cites grounds for questioning the constitutionality of the moneyed capital tax law recently enacted by the New York State Legislature, the New York Stock Exchange says: "It leaves the meaning of moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks undefined and to be determined only by the arbitrary discretion of the taxing officials." The Exchange further says "the tax which it imposes is not based on any rational classification but is arbitrary." The value of memberships in the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges is, it says, presumably not moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks. In discussing the question of the constitutionality of the Act the Exchange calls attention to the fact that complaints of those desiring to be relieved from the assessments must be presented to the Tax Commissions on Aug. 21. The following is the Stock Exchange notice issued this week:

#### Suggestions as to Walker-Donohue Act.

Your attention is again called to the fact that members of your firms who have been assessed under the moneyed capital tax law must present their complaints to the Tax Commissions on August 21st if they desire to be relieved from the assessments. The form of complaint in each case must be determined by its particular facts and those members of your firms who have been assessed are urged to submit the matter to their own counsel immediately if they have not already done so. In preparing the complaints the following points should be borne in mind and covered where it is appropriate to do so.

The value of memberships in the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges presumably is not moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks. It may reasonably be claimed that capital employed in their business by floor brokers and houses doing wholly a commission business is not moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks; the same claim may be set up in respect to capital used in the purchase and resale of securities by houses making a business of dealing in securities; if a house uses its capital in part for the foregoing purposes and in part for banking purposes, it is proper to segregate or apportion the part of the capital used for the foregoing purposes and claim that such part of the capital is exempt from tax; the tax is levied not on capital contributed to a firm but on the value of the capital contributed on May 1 1923 plus accretions and minus losses excluding the part of the capital not employed in banking; the opinion is generally held that there should also be excluded the capital which on May 1 was invested in tax exempt securities; and it has been suggested that there should also be excluded the capital then represented by deposits in national banks; there is a question whether

the Act applies to non-residents of this State; there is also a question whether it applies to capital employed in branch offices located outside of the State; there is a very grave question as to whether it applies to non-resident partners in respect to capital employed at branch offices outside of the State; it is to be assumed that non-residents taxable as foreign bankers or investors under Section 191 of the Tax Law as amended by the Act and members of firms so taxed are not liable to the moneyed capital tax; if non-residents are held so taxable, the Act may be held to deny them the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the State. There are the following grounds and perhaps others for questioning the constitutionality of the Act generally: It leaves the meaning of moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks undefined and to be determined only by the arbitrary discretion of the taxing officials; the tax which it imposes is not based on any rational classification but is arbitrary; the Act seeks to deprive the taxpayer of his property without due process of law, and denies him the equal protection of the laws in contravention of Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution of the State of New York and of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; the uncertainty of the law also brings it in conflict with Article III, Section 24 of the Constitution of the State of New York; and the fact that it does not declare the purposes for which the tax is imposed and does not appropriate any moneys for the purposes of the refunds for which it provides may be held to contravene Article III, Sections 21 and 24 of the Constitution. In all cases where objection is made that capital that is assessed is not moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks, the point should be made separately that it is not such moneyed capital within the meaning of the Act, and also that it is not such moneyed capital within the meaning of the Act of Congress of March 4, 1923. Partners in commission houses making the claim that the capital of such houses is not moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks should set out facts going to show that the use of this capital is only an incident to the business of buying and selling securities for account of their customers; and that, instead of such business being in competition with national banks it furnishes the greatest market for the funds of national banks.

The attention of Stock Exchange houses is called to the fact that the Moneyed Capital Tax Act excepts from income tax income derived from moneyed capital subject to the Moneyed Capital Tax and apparently makes the exception applicable to the year 1922 provided amended returns and claims for refund are filed on or prior to July 1, 1923. The State Tax Commission has undertaken to extend the time for filing amended returns and to claim refund to Sept. 1, 1923. It has been suggested that members of Stock Exchange houses who have been assessed under the Moneyed Capital Tax Act in order to protect themselves in case such assessments are sustained should (so far as they have not already done so) file amended income tax returns and claims for refund prior to Sept. 1, assuming that the extension of time to file such amended returns and claims is valid and effective and that the Act means to exempt from the 1922 income tax, income from all moneyed capital which, if held on May 1, 1923, would have been subject to the moneyed capital tax. If any such amended returns and claims to refund are filed, they should be accompanied by a statement to the effect that they are provisional and filed to safeguard the rights of the taxpayer in view of the fact that he has been assessed under the Moneyed Capital Tax Act, and if such assessment is valid, is entitled to a refund of the 1922 income tax on the income derived from such moneyed capital; that he is contesting the validity of such assessment on the ground that the property on which he has been so assessed is not in fact moneyed capital coming into competition with national banks, but that his right to file an amended return and claim a refund will expire before the result of his claim in regard to said assessment can be known.

In the matter of apportioning moneyed capital where firms are engaged both in the banking business and in other forms of business which do not involve the employment of moneyed capital see *Old Colony Trust Co. vs. Malley*, 288 Fed. Rep. 903.

The same rule of apportionment might be held to apply as between offices within and without the State.

Note that if complaint filed before the Tax Board does not result in the action sought for, certiorari proceedings must be begun before the 15th of September.

Last week, page 617, we referred to the inquiry instituted by the Stock Exchange to ascertain whether its members had been assessed under the law.

The New York "Herald" of August 17 in stating that Henry M. Goldfogle, President of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, had announced on the 16th that hearings on the assessments under the new law would begin on Aug. 21, said:

For the guidance of prospective taxpayers, Mr. Goldfogle has promulgated the following rules and regulations:

"Complaints against assessments made upon moneyed capital coming into competition with the business of national banks must be filed in the office of the Moneyed Capital Tax Bureau, Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, on or before Aug. 21 1923.

"Complaints should be filed not later than 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Aug. 21, at which time the Commissioners will meet to have appearances entered and begin hearings on grievances.

"Complaints must specify the respect in which the assessment complained of is incorrect and should be clear, explicit and in detail. Complaints must be on oath. The oath must state that the statements made by the complainants are true. Unless in this respect the statute is complied with the complaint may be disregarded.

"Where an attorney appears in behalf of a complainant his name and address should be endorsed on the complaint.

"A calendar of cases will be made up and days of hearing assigned.

"In cases where hearings are ordered or in which it is directed that testimony is to be taken the parties must be ready to proceed on the day set for hearings. In consequence of the very brief limit of time within which cases must under statute be determined no adjournment will be granted.

"Whenever a party required to appear to testify willfully neglects to appear or produce any papers called for relating to property concerned in the assessment or fails to answer any material question on the examination the provisions of the statute which in such cases require that no reduction in the assessment be allowed, will be strictly applied."

### Text of Law Taxing Bank Shares and Moneyed Capital in New York.

The approval by Governor Smith on June 1 of the Walker bill, passed by the New York Legislature, levying a tax of 1% on bank stock and moneyed capital of individuals and corporations coming into competition with banks was noted in these columns June 9, page 2588. The hearing which is

scheduled for next week on complaints relative to assessments under the law, prompts the publication by us herewith of the text of the newly enacted law (designated Chapter 897); we show in *italics* the new matter written on the statute books, and in brackets the old matter which is eliminated as a result of the new legislation:

AN ACT To amend the tax law, in reation to the taxation of bank shares and moneyed capital coming into competition with the business of national banks.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section 4-a of Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1909, entitled "An Act in relation to taxation constituting Chapter 60 of the Consolidated Laws," such section having been added by Chapter 647 of the Laws of 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4-a. Exemption of intangible personal property. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter, or of any other general, special or local law, intangible personal property [except shares of stock of banks or banking associations,] whether referred to as personal property, capital, capital stock or otherwise, [after June 30 1920] shall be exempt from taxation locally for State or local purposes [..], except shares of stock of banks or banking associations and except other moneyed capital coming into competition with the business of national banks, which shares and other moneyed capital shall be taxed locally for State or local purposes as prescribed by this chapter, provided that bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness in the hands of individual citizens not employed or engaged in the banking or investment business and representing merely personal investments not made in competition with such business, shall not be deemed moneyed capital within the meaning of this section. This exemption shall be in addition to all other exemptions of personal property from local taxation, whether based upon the character, ownership or amount of property. The term "intangible personal property," as used in this section, means incorporeal property, including money, deposits in banks, shares of stock, bonds, notes, credits, evidences of an interest in property and evidences of debt.

Sec. 2. Section 14 of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 14. [Place of taxation of individual bank capital. Every individual banker shall be taxable upon the amount of capital invested in his banking business in the tax district where the place of such business is located and shall, for that purpose, be deemed a resident of such district.] *Owners or holders of moneyed capital other than shares of banks and trust companies taxable on such moneyed capital. Every individual banker and private banker, every investor and every person and every association or corporation, other than banks or trust companies, owning, or, as agent, trustee, guardian, executor or administrator, holding moneyed capital coming into competition with the business of national banks except shares of national banks or of banks or trust companies organized under the authority of this State, and except bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness in the hands of individual citizens not employed or engaged in the banking or investment business and representing merely personal investments not made in competition with such business, shall be assessed and taxed on the actual value of such moneyed capital in the tax district where such owner or holder resides or if such owner or holder individually or as a copartner is engaged in the business of banking or investment then in the tax district where the place of such business is located, and for that purpose such owner or holder shall be deemed a resident of such tax district and where such moneyed capital is in the possession or under the control of two or more agents, trustees, guardians, executors or administrators, residing in different tax districts, each shall be assessed and taxed for an equal proportion of the actual value of such moneyed capital held by them and where such moneyed capital is owned or held by an association or corporation, such association or corporation shall be assessed and taxed on the actual value of such moneyed capital in the tax district where the principal office or place for transacting the financial concerns of the association or corporation is located; or if such association or corporation shall have no principal office, or place for transacting its financial concerns, then in the tax district where the operations of such association or corporation shall be carried on.*

Sec. 3. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be section 23-a, to read as follows:

Sec. 23-a. *Owners or holders of moneyed capital other than shares of banks and trust companies to make report. Every individual banker and private banker, every investor and every person and every association or corporation, other than banks or trust companies, owning, or, as agent, trustee, guardian, executor or administrator, holding moneyed capital coming into competition with the business of national banks except shares of national banks or of banks or trust companies organized under the authority of this State, and except bonds, notes or other evidence of indebtedness in the hands of individual citizens not employed or engaged in the banking or investment business and representing merely personal investments not made in competition with such business, shall on or before the first day of June in each year furnish the assessors of the tax district in which such owner or holder resides or if such owner or holder individually or as a copartner is engaged in the business of banking, or investment, then of the tax district where the place of such business is located, or the assessors of the tax district in which the principal office or place for transacting the financial concerns of the association or corporation is located, or if such association or corporation shall have no such principal office or place for transacting its financial concerns, then of the tax district where the operations of such association or corporation shall be carried on, a statement under oath of the actual value of such moneyed capital on the first day of May next preceding, giving in detail the items comprising such moneyed capital and the manner or method by which such value was determined. Such statement shall also give the post-office address of such person, association or corporation. Such a detailed statement shall not be deemed a public record and shall be deemed confidential, and it shall be unlawful for any public officer or employee to disclose any part thereof, except in accordance with an order of a court in a judicial action or proceeding, or as otherwise provided by law; and a violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor. In case of neglect or refusal on the part of any person, association or corporation to report as herein prescribed or to make other or further reports as may be required, such person, association or corporation shall forfeit the sum of \$100 for each failure and the additional sum of \$10 for each day such failure continues; and an action therefor shall be prosecuted by the County Treasurer of the county in which such person resides or in which the principal office or place of business of such person, association or corporation is located, or in which the operations of such association or corporation is carried on, or in the city of Buffalo by the City Treasurer of said city and in the city of New York by the Receiver of Taxes thereof.*

Sec. 4. Section 24-b of such chapter, such section having been added by Chapter 323 of the Laws of 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 24-b. Bank shares; rate of tax. The rate of tax upon the shares of stock of banks and banking associations shall be one per centum upon the value thereof, as ascertained and as fixed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 5. Section 25 of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 25. [Individual banker, how assessed. Every individual banker doing business under the laws of this State must report before the fifteenth day of June under oath to the assessors of the tax district in which any of the capital invested in such banking business is taxable, the amount of capital invested in such banking business in such tax district on the first day of June preceding. Such capital shall be assessed as personal property to the banker in whose name such business is carried on.] *Moneyed capital other than shares of banks and trust companies; how assessed. Moneyed capital coming into competition with the business of national banks, except shares of national banks and of banks or trust companies organized under the authority of this State, and except bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness in the hands of individual citizens not employed or engaged in the banking or investment business and representing merely personal investments not made in competition with such business shall be assessed at its actual value against the owners or holders thereof and such owners or holders shall be entitled to no deduction from such actual value because of the personal indebtedness of such owners or holders and in determining such actual value allowance shall be made for existing indebtedness incurred in the acquisition of such moneyed capital, and moneys deposited with a taxpayer, or securities in his possession as pledgee or bailee, shall not be included in determining the actual value of the moneyed capital owned or held by such taxpayer. No such moneyed capital by whomsoever owned or held shall be exempt from the tax hereby imposed.*

Sec. 6. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section to be section 25-a, to read as follows:

Sec. 25-a. Notice of assessment of moneyed capital; complaints. The assessors of every tax district shall, within ten days after they have completed the assessment of moneyed capital, give written notice by mail to the owner or holders thereof who have made report as herein provided at such post office address as is therein stated, and shall also within such time give written notice by mail to owners or holders thereof who failed to make report as herein provided at the last known post office address of such owners or holders of such assessment and no personal or other notice of such assessment is required. Complaints in relation to the assessments of moneyed capital shall be heard and determined as provided in section thirty-seven of this chapter.

Sec. 7. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be section 25-b to read as follows:

Sec. 25-b. Moneyed capital; rate of tax. The rate of tax upon moneyed capital assessed as herein provided shall be one per centum upon the value thereof as ascertained and fixed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 8. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be section 25-c, to read as follows:

Sec. 25-c. Moneyed capital; exemption from other taxes. The said tax on such moneyed capital as hereinbefore provided shall be in lieu of all other taxes whatsoever for State, county or local purposes on such moneyed capital.

Sec. 9. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be section 25-d to read as follows:

Sec. 25-d. Moneyed capital tax; levy by board of supervisors. The moneyed capital tax herein imposed shall be levied in the following manner: The board of supervisors of the several counties shall, on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year, ascertain from an inspection of the assessment rolls in their respective counties, the names and addresses of the owners or holders respectively of such moneyed capital in each town, city, village, school and other special districts, in their several counties, respectively, in which such moneyed capital is taxable and the assessed value of such moneyed capital as ascertained in the manner provided in this article and entered upon the said assessment rolls and shall forthwith mail to such owners or holders a statement setting forth the assessed value of such moneyed capital as ascertained in the manner herein provided and the amount of tax to be paid by such owner or holder under the provisions of this article, provided that in the county of Erie the assessments of such moneyed capital in the city of Buffalo shall not be included nor shall any such notice be given by the board of supervisors of said county to the said owners or holders in said city. A certified copy of such statements shall be sent to the county Treasurer. *Provida that in the City of New York the statement of the assessment and tax herein provided for shall be made by the board of tax commissioners of said city on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year and by them forthwith mailed to the respective owners or holders in said city and a certified copy thereof sent to the receiver of taxes of said city. And further provided that in the city of Buffalo a statement of the assessment of such moneyed capital and tax herein provided for shall be made by the assessors of said city on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year and by them forthwith mailed to the respective owners or holders in said city and a certified copy thereof sent to the city Treasurer of said city.*

Sec. 10. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be section 25-e, to read as follows:

Sec. 25-e. Moneyed capital tax; warrant for collection. The board of supervisors shall issue their warrant or order to the county Treasurer on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year setting forth the assessed value of such moneyed capital taxable in each town, city, village, school and other tax district in said county, in which said moneyed capital shall be taxable, the proportion of the tax imposed by this chapter to which each of said tax districts is entitled under the provisions hereof, and commanding him to collect the same, and to pay to the proper officer in each of such districts the proportion of such tax to which it is entitled under the provisions of this chapter, provided that in the county of Erie the moneyed capital taxable in the city of Buffalo shall be omitted from such warrant or order. The said county Treasurer shall have the same powers to enforce the collection and payment of said tax as are possessed by the officers now charged by law with the collection of taxes and the said county Treasurer shall be entitled to a commission of one per centum for collecting and paying out said moneys, which commission shall be deducted from the gross amount of said tax before the same is distributed. In issuing their warrants to the collectors of taxes, the board of supervisors shall omit therefrom assessments of and taxes upon such moneyed capital.

Sec. 11. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section, to be section 25-f, to read as follows:

Sec. 25-f. Moneyed capital tax; collection and payment. It shall be the duty of every owner or holder of moneyed capital assessed as herein provided to pay the tax due upon such moneyed capital to the Treasurer of the county wherein such owner resides or where its principal office is located or where its operations are carried on, except that in the city of Buffalo such tax shall be paid to the city Treasurer of said city, and in the City of New York to the Receiver of Taxes thereof on or before the thirty-first day of December in said year; and any such owner or holder failing to pay the said tax as herein provided shall be liable by way of penalty for the gross amount of the taxes due, and for an additional amount of one hundred dollars for every day of delay in the payment of said tax. The tax shall be paid by the respective owners or holders in the City of New York to the said Receiver of Taxes on or before the thirty-first day of December in said year, and said tax shall be collected by the said Receiver of Taxes and shall be by him paid into the treasury of said city to the credit of the general fund thereof. The tax shall be paid by the respective owners or holders in the city of Buffalo to the city Treasurer of said city on or before the thirty-first day of December in said year, and said tax shall be collected by the said Treasurer and credited to the general fund of said city.

Sec. 12. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding a new section to be section 25-g, to read as follows:

Sec. 25-g. *Moneyed capital tax; distributed by boards of supervisors.* The moneyed capital tax shall be distributed in the following manner: The board of supervisors of the several counties shall ascertain the aggregate assessed valuation of taxable property in each of the several town, city, village, school and other special districts in their counties, respectively, in which the said moneyed capital shall be taxable for the year for which the tax is imposed, and the proportion of the tax on such moneyed capital to which each of said districts shall be respectively entitled shall be ascertained by taking such proportion of the tax upon the moneyed capital taxable in such districts, respectively, under the provisions of this chapter as the aggregate assessed valuation of such tax district shall bear to the aggregate assessed valuation of all the town, city, village, school or other special district in which said moneyed capital shall be taxable, provided that in the county of Erie the provisions of this section shall have no application to the taxes paid by the owners or holders of moneyed capital located in the city of Buffalo, and the provisions of this section shall be carried out as if the city of Buffalo were not a part of said county. The clerks of the several cities, villages and school districts to which any portion of the tax on such moneyed capital is to be distributed under this section shall, in writing and under oath, annually report to the board of supervisors of their respective counties, on or before October first of each year, the aggregate assessed valuation of such city, village and school district as shown by the last assessment roll of each respective city, village and school district for the year prior to the meeting of each such board.

Sec. 13. Section 50-a of such chapter, such section having been added by Chapter 249 of the Laws of 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 50-a. Exclusion of shares of stock of banks and banking associations and of moneyed capital. In fixing the aggregate valuation of a tax district for the purpose of equalizing the valuations between the several tax districts within a county, the board of supervisors or commissioners of equalization of such county shall not include the shares of stock of banks or banking associations or the moneyed capital assessed in such tax districts pursuant to Article 2 of this chapter.

Sec. 14. Subdivision 4th of section 56 of such chapter, such section having been last amended by Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Fourth. That an assessment of the shares of stock of a bank or banking association, or an assessment of moneyed capital, as provided in Article 2 of [The tax law], this chapter, has been omitted or erroneously made for the current year, such board shall place the same thereon at a valuation to be fixed by the assessors in their petition and shall tax the same at the rate provided in Article 2.

Sec. 15. Section 59 of such chapter, as last amended by Chapters 164 and 311 of the Laws of 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 59. Tax-roll and collector's warrant. On or before December 15 in each year, or such date as may be designated by a resolution of the board of supervisors of any county, not embracing a portion of the forest preserve, not later, however, than the first day of February in each year, the board of supervisors shall annex to the tax-roll a warrant under the seal of the board, signed by the chairman and clerk of the board, commanding the collector of each tax district to whom the same is directed to collect from the several persons named in said tax-roll the several sums mentioned in the last column thereof, opposite their respective names, except taxes upon the shares of stock of banks and banking associations and taxes on moneyed capital as provided by Article 2 of this chapter, on or before the first day of the following February, where the same is annexed on or before the fifteenth of December, in each year, as above provided. But where, however, the time of annexing the same and performing the several duties herein imposed is deferred to a later date by resolution as aforesaid, then on or before the first day of May, following the said later date, and further commanding him to pay over on or before the said first day of February or first day of May, as the case may be, if he be a collector of a city or a division thereof, all moneys so collected appearing on said roll to the treasurer of the county, or if he be a collector of a town:

1. To the supervisor of the town, all the moneys levied therein for the support of highways and bridges, moneys to be expended by overseers of the poor for the support of the poor and moneys to defray any other town expenses or charges.

2. To the treasurer of the county, the residue of the moneys so to be collected.

If the law shall direct the taxes levied for any locality for special purpose in a city or town to be paid to any person or officer other than those named in this section, the warrant shall be varied so as to conform to such direction. The warrant shall authorize the collector to levy such taxes by distress and sale in case of non-payment. The corrected assessment-roll, or a fair copy thereof, shall be delivered by the board of supervisors to the collector of the tax district on or before December 15, in each year, unless another date is designated by the board of supervisors in the manner above specified, then in that event, on or before such date so designated.

Sec. 16. Section 174 of such chapter, such section having been last amended by Chapter 185 of the Laws of 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 174. State Board of Equalization powers and duties. The Commissioners of the Land Office and the members of the Tax Commission shall constitute the State Board of Equalization. The State Board of Equalization shall meet in the city of Albany on the first Tuesday in June in each year, for the purpose of examining and revising the valuations of real and personal property of the several counties as returned to the State Tax Commission, and shall in accordance with the rules of equalization set forth in Section 50 of this chapter so far as applicable fix the aggregate amount of assessment for each county, upon which the Comptroller shall compute the State tax. In so fixing such aggregate amount of assessment for a county the State Board of Equalization shall not include the shares of stock of banks or banking associations or moneyed capital assessed pursuant to Article 2 of this chapter. The Board may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real property in any county by adding or deducting such sum as in its opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between the valuations of real property in the State. But it shall, in no instance, reduce the aggregate valuations of all the counties below the aggregate valuations thereof as so returned. The comptroller shall immediately ascertain from this assessment, a copy of which shall be transmitted to him, the proportion of State tax each county shall pay, and mail a statement of the amount to the County Clerk, and to the Chairman and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of each county.

Sec. 17. Section 188 of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 188. Franchise tax on trust companies. Every trust company incorporated, organized or formed under, by or pursuant to a law of this State, and any company authorized to do a trust company's business solely or in connection with any other business, under a general or a special law of this State, shall pay to the State annually for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchise or carrying on its business in such corporate

or organized capacity, an annual tax which shall be equal to one per centum on the amount of its capital stock, surplus and undivided profits.

Sec. 18. Section 188-a of such chapter, such section having been added by Chapter 707 of the Laws of 1917, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 19. Section 191 of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 191. Tax upon foreign bankers and foreign investors. Every foreign banker and every foreign investor doing business in this State, shall annually pay to the Treasurer a tax [of five per centum on the amount of interest or compensation of any kind earned and collected by him on money loaned, used or employed] which shall be equal to one per centum of the amount of moneyed capital invested in such business in this State by such banker or investor. The term "doing a banking business," as used in this section, means doing such business as a corporation may be created to do under Article 3 of the Banking Law, or doing any business which a corporation is authorized by such article to do or doing such business as a private banker may do under Article 4 of the Banking Law. The term "doing an investment business" as used in this section means doing such business as a corporation may be created to do under Article 7 of the Banking Law or doing any business which a corporation is authorized by such article to do. The terms "foreign banker doing a banking business" and "foreign investor doing an investment business" in this State, [" "] as used in this section, includes:

1. Every foreign corporation doing a banking or investment business in this State, except a national bank.

2. Every unincorporated company, partnership or association of two or more individuals, organized under or pursuant to the laws of another State or country, doing a banking or investment business in this State.

3. Every other unincorporated company, partnership, or association, of two or more individuals, doing a banking or investment business in this State, if the members thereof, owning more than a majority interest therein, or entitled to more than one-half of the profits thereof, or who would, if it were dissolved, be entitled to more than one-half of the net assets thereof, are not residents of this State.

4. Every nonresident of this State, doing a banking or investment business in this State, in his own name and right only.

Sec. 20. Subdivision 6 of Section 192 of such chapter, such section having been last amended by Chapters 80 and 707 of the Laws of 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

6. Foreign bankers and investors. Every foreign banker and every foreign investor liable to pay a tax under Section 191 of this chapter shall, on or before Feb. 1 in each year, make a written report to the Tax Commission of the condition of his business on Dec. 31 preceding, stating the amount of tax for which he is liable under this article, and giving in detail the facts required by the last preceding section for the purpose of ascertaining and computing the same.

Sec. 21. Subdivision 9 of Section 192 of such chapter, such section having been last amended by Chapters 80 and 707 of the Laws of 1917, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 22. Section 205 of such chapter, such section having been amended by Chapters 39 and 707 of the Laws of 1917, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 205. Exemptions from other State taxation. The personal property of every corporation, company, association or partnership, taxable under this article, other than for an organization tax, shall be exempt from assessment and taxation upon its personal property for State purposes, if all taxes due and payable under this article have been paid thereby. The personal property of every corporation taxable under Section 188 of this article, [or under Section 188-a of this article], other than for an organization tax, and as provided in the Banking Law, shall be exempt from assessment and taxation for all other purposes. [The personal property of a private or individual banker, actually employed in his business as such banker shall be exempt from taxation for State purposes, if such private or individual banker shall have paid all taxes due and payable under this article. Such corporation and private or individual banker shall in no other respect be relieved from assessment and taxation by reason of the provisions of this article.] The owner and holder of stock in an incorporated trust company liable to taxation under the provisions of this chapter shall not be taxed as an individual for such stock. Personal property exempted from taxation by this section shall not include shares of stock of banks and banking associations taxable under the provisions of Sections 24 to 24-g, both inclusive, of this chapter.

Sec. 23. Subdivision 3 of Section 208 of such chapter, such section having been added by Chapter 726 of the Laws of 1917 and last amended by Chapter 628 of the Laws of 1919, is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. The term "entire net income" means the total net income, exclusive of income from dividends on shares of trust companies subject to franchise tax as provided by Section 188 of this chapter and income from dividends on shares of banks and banking associations taxable as provided by Article 2 of this chapter, and income received from moneyed capital taxable under such article, including dividends, or a proportion of such dividends, of a corporation whose capital in whole or in part is taxable under such article, before any deductions have been made for taxes paid or to be paid to the Government of the United States on either profits or net income or for any losses sustained by the corporation in other fiscal or calendar years whether deducted by the Government of the United States or not.

Sec. 24. Section 219-j of such chapter, such section having been added by Chapter 726 of the Laws of 1917 and last amended by Chapters 113 and 640 of the Laws of 1920, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 219-j. Exemption from certain other taxation. After this article takes effect, corporations taxable thereunder shall not be assessed on any personal property, or on capital stock as provided for in Section 12 of this chapter but personal property exempted from taxation by this section shall not include shares of stock of banks and banking associations or moneyed capital taxable as provided by Article 2 of this chapter.

Sec. 25. Section 352 of such chapter, such section having been added by Chapter 627 of the Laws of 1919, as amended by Chapter 120 of the Laws of 1920, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. Subdivision 2 of Section 359 of such chapter, such section having been added by Chapter 627 of the laws of 1919, and such subdivision having been amended by Chapter 625 of the laws of 1920, is hereby amended by adding thereto new paragraphs, to be paragraphs j, k and l, to read as follows:

j. Income received as dividends on shares of trust companies subject to franchise tax as provided by section one hundred and eighty-eight of this chapter.

k. Income received as dividends on shares of banks and banking associations taxable as provided by article two of this chapter.

l. Income received from moneyed capital taxable as provided by article two of this chapter, including money received as dividends, or a proportion of such dividends, of a corporation whose capital in whole or in part is taxable under such article.

Sec. 27. The deductions authorized by paragraphs j, k and l of subdivision 2 of Section 359 of the tax law, as amended by this Act, shall be allowable for the taxable year 1922, upon the filing on or before July 1 1923 by the

taxpayer, of an amended return for such year showing such deduction, and such taxpayer shall be entitled to a refund of any overpayment of personal income taxed as shown by such amended return.

Sec. 28. This Act shall take effect immediately.

### New York Law Authorizing Branches of Savings Banks.

Under one of the measures enacted into law at the recent session of the New York Legislature, a savings bank located in a city of the first class may, upon written approval of the State Superintendent of Banks, open within the city one branch office; it is provided, however, that if the city "comprises more than one county or borough, such branch office may be located only in the same county or borough in which its main office is located." The following is the text of the newly-enacted measure, new provisions being shown in italics:

#### CHAPTER 248.

AN ACT to amend the Banking Law, in relation to branches of savings banks.

☞ Became a law April 24 1923 with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

☞ The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 245 of Chapter 369 of the Laws of 1914, entitled "An Act in relation to banking corporations, and individuals, partnerships, unincorporated associations and corporations under the supervision of the Banking Department, constituting Chapter 2 of the Consolidated Laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

☞ Sec. 245. Restrictions as to place of business; branch offices. 1. A savings bank shall not do business or be located in the same room with or in a room connecting with any bank, trust company or national banking association; unless it be a savings bank lawfully so doing business or lawfully so located when this Act takes effect.

2. No savings bank, or any officer or director thereof, shall transact its usual business at any place other than its principal place of business without the written permission of the Superintendent of Banks given as provided in Subdivision 3 of this section, except that it may, provided the merger agreement so provides, continue to occupy and maintain as a branch office, the place of business occupied and maintained at the time of the merger by any savings bank which it has received into itself by merger pursuant to Article 12 of this chapter.

3. Upon written approval of the Superintendent of Banks, given as provided in this subdivision, a savings bank, located in a city of the first class, may open and occupy within said city one branch office, and if such city comprises more than one county or borough, such branch office may be located only in the same county or borough in which its main office is located. A savings bank desiring to open and occupy such a branch office shall, if authorized by the vote of a majority of all the trustees of such bank, cause to be filed with the Superintendent of Banks a notice of intention so to do, specifying the proposed locality of such branch. Within five days thereafter the bank so applying shall cause a copy of such notice to be sent by registered mail to each savings bank doing business in the county in which such branch is proposed to be located, together with notice of a time (not less than five nor more than fifteen days after the mailing thereof) and a place within such city to be fixed by the Superintendent of Banks when and where such savings banks may be heard in relation thereto. The Superintendent shall ascertain by such investigation as he may deem necessary, whether or not public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch office. If, after such hearing and investigation, the Superintendent approve the opening of such branch, he shall make a certificate in triplicate authorizing the opening and occupation of such branch office, specifying the date on which, and the conditions under which it may be opened, and the place where it may be located, and shall file one certificate in his own office, one in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the principal place of business of such savings bank is located, and shall transmit the third to such applicant; or, if satisfied that the opening of such branch office is undesirable, or inexpedient, he shall deny such application and notify such savings bank so applying of his determination.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

### Federal Grand Jury Indicts Four for Destruction and Disappearance of Long-Missing Records of Bankrupt Firm of E. M. Fuller & Co.

As a first result of the full confession of Edward M. Fuller and William F. McGee, former partners in the bankrupt brokerage firm of E. M. Fuller & Co., to United States District Attorney William Hayward, to which we referred in our issue of last Saturday (Aug. 11), page 617, four persons were indicted by the Federal grand jury on Tuesday of this week, Aug. 14. The four defendants were named in one indictment of two counts. They were Edward M. Fuller and William F. McGee, the former brokers, and William J. Fallon and Eugene F. McGee of the law firm of Fallon & McGee, the former attorneys of the brokers. The indictment was handed up to Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, who soon after issued bench warrants for the four defendants. The first count in the indictment charges Edward M. Fuller and William F. McGee with the concealment of certain papers, records, documents and books of the bankrupt firm of E. M. Fuller & Co., the failure to produce which resulted in their being adjudged in contempt of Court by Judge Goddard on May 7 last and committed indefinitely to Ludlow Street Jail. This count also accuses the attorneys, William J. Fallon and Eugene F. McGee, with aiding, abetting and inducing their clients to conceal this property. In the second count all four defendants are accused of conspiring to conceal these records. Six overt acts are alleged under this charge. One of them charges William J. Fallon with

destruction of certain books. Another alleges that Eugene F. McGee placed in a dress suit case certain other papers. Some of the papers referred to were anonymously returned to Judge Goddard about a month ago. Shortly after the bringing in of the indictment, Mr. Fallon and his partner, Mr. McGee, went to the office of Colonel Hayward and were in conference with him for about half an hour. They then, accompanied by the prosecutor and his assistant, William J. Millard, went before Judge Goddard and were arraigned. Both pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Fallon was released, it is said, on the same bail of \$5,000 furnished by him on the indictment returned by the Federal grand jury in July last for the alleged bribing of a juror in the Durrell-Gregory & Co. et al. mail-fraud case (referred to in our issue of July 14, pages 154 and 155). Mr. McGee was paroled until the following morning to furnish bail in the same amount, which he subsequently did.

On Wednesday evening (Aug. 15) Judge Goddard signed an order directing the defendant lawyers, William J. Fallon and Eugene F. McGee, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of Court. The order is returnable Tuesday next, Aug. 31, before Judge William Bondy.

### Federal Reserve Board Rejects Application of Two Banks to Establish Branches—Comptroller Dawes to Undertake Drafting of Board's Policy in Matter.

On August 7 the Federal Reserve Board rejected the application of two banks to establish branches, the "Journal of Commerce" in a Washington dispatch reporting as follows the Board's action:

Branch banking in the Federal Reserve System was struck a blow to-day by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board refused the applications of two banks for permission to establish agencies. The application of the Bank of Italy, of San Francisco, to establish a branch at Yuba City, Cal., was denied, as was the same institution's request for permission to take over two banks in Long Beach.

The Board also refused the application of the Pacific Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, of Los Angeles, for authority to establish a branch within that city and to absorb the Pioneer Bank of Porterville, Cal., with its two branches.

According to the New York "Commercial," the application of the Bank of Italy was made through former Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo as counsel.

It is learned in Washington advices to the "Journal of Commerce" from Washington, August 10, that Comptroller of the Currency Dawes has begun the task of drafting a policy of determining the long disputed question of branch banking in the national bank system. We quote the advices further as follows:

To aid in the solution of this problem, which he inherited from his predecessor, Mr. Dawes, it was understood to-night, is about to initiate a series of conferences with representative bankers from all parts of the country.

When Mr. Dawes took office last May, succeeding Comptroller Crissinger, who became Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, he found himself faced with probably the most controverted subject in the field of banking to-day, namely whether national banks can or should engage in branch banking. While Mr. Dawes has consistently refused to be interviewed on this subject, he has been giving it serious and prolonged consideration.

#### Will Re-examine Question.

The policy of the office of the Comptroller prior to the inauguration of Mr. Dawes has been against branch banking by national banks, but within recent years the growth of State legislation permitting State banks to maintain branches has brought about an acute situation calling for a re-examination of the question of the right of the national banks to meet this competition from the State banks. So far has this State banking practice gone in some States that many national banks have been compelled to give up their national charters and enter the State system.

Mr. Dawes, it is understood, holds to the traditional view of his office that a national bank cannot, under the National Bank Act, establish and operate a branch bank. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Crissinger, maintained the same view, but met the emergency features of the situation by permitting certain national banks to operate "additional offices" only, however, in those States where the State banks were already engaged in branch banking.

Considerable differences of opinion developed both in the legal fraternity and among bankers as to this new policy of the office of the Comptroller. Many of those who already were opposed to branch banking in any form saw in it a sanction for the national banks to embark in branch banking to the detriment and perhaps annihilation of small independent city and country banks.

#### Pressure From Banks.

This controversy was at its height when Dr. Dawes assumed office. At the same time he faced a tremendous pressure from the national banks in cities where State branch banking is carried on for a similar extension of banking service. Mr. Dawes has now been in office three months and, while he has maintained a strict silence as to the final form of his policy, the course which a man of his antecedents would probably take can be indicated.

What the branch banking situation needs above all else, so far as the national banks are concerned, is clarification by definitions. If the Comptroller should define a branch bank as an instrumentality for carrying on a general banking business in the community in which it is located he could no doubt by such a definition make it clear that a national bank could not maintain such a branch under the powers given it by the National Bank Act. He could then approach the legal and practical points involved in the question of national banks extending certain of their routine services entirely apart from the branch bank question.

It is not anticipated that there will be pronouncement on this subject from Mr. Dawes until the new policy is in shape to exclude all uncertainties as to

its aims—in other words, until the Comptroller's office has specifically defined what extension of services a national bank may give and what it may not give.

#### *Dawes to Use Care.*

To draft a ruling which will remove all doubts from the various conceptions prevailing as to the scope of the powers of national banks in respect to extra offices that will not transgress the Comptroller's beliefs of the prohibitions of the law, it would appear that Mr. Dawes must state a position with great care. While denying the right of a national bank to operate a branch with full banking powers, he must, if he can, find a legal justification for the national banks to compete with those State banks which are establishing offices or agencies for the convenience of their patrons. The definition of the functions which a national bank may perform at such an office or agency, without becoming in fact a branch bank, is the nub of the problem.

In approaching a solution of the branch bank problem it would appear that Mr. Dawes faces many difficulties, both legal and practical. In the meantime, he has not approved of the establishment of a single "additional office," branch or agency in the United States by any national bank.

#### *Danger in Situation.*

Mr. Dawes, it is believed, is at work attempting to reconcile the heatedly opposed factions in the banking world with reference to branch banking. In order to do this, he must overcome the objections of the country and the small city bankers who see in the "additional offices," allowed the national banks by his predecessor a link in a chain of national bank branches under another name. On the other hand, he must convince the urban bankers that their needs will be met in competing with the State banks through additional facilities on a lesser scope than branch banking.

The chief danger in the situation seems to be that if the Comptroller cannot work out a solution such as that suggested above, ill-advised legislation might be enacted compelling national banks, who face the need of some form of extension of their services to their customers, to confine their operations, strictly and literally to one building.

### State Institution Admitted to Federal Reserve System.

The following institution was admitted to the Federal Reserve System during the week ending Aug. 10 1923:

District No. 7—	Capital.	Surplus.	Resources.
First State Bank of Mount Carroll, Ill.	\$100,000	-----	\$1,406,824

### Withdrawals from the Federal Reserve System.

The following withdrawals from the Federal Reserve System are announced by the Board:

Citizens Bank of Dyersburg, Tenn.  
Bank of Arcadia, Arcadia, Wis.

### 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 Central National Bank of Columbia, Columbia, Pa.  
The Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, Wis.  
The First National Bank, Buffalo Center, Iowa.

### Lord Curzon Outlines Great Britain's Stand on Reparations Issue—Several Letters of Great Britain to France and Belgium—Opposed to Ruhr Occupation.

The German reparations issue has again become a factor of moment, the differences between Great Britain on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other, respecting the policy to be pursued in exacting settlement by Germany being clearly evidenced in this week's developments. The views of Great Britain are set out at length in a note addressed by Lord Curzon under date of August 11 to the French and Belgium Ambassadors, in which it is stated that Great Britain regards "as doomed to failure the method pursued by French and Belgian Governments to secure reparations." It is further declared that "in spite of wholesale seizures the occupation of the Ruhr by France and Belgium has produced at great cost less receipts for the Allies, notably of coal and coke, than were forthcoming in the previous year." It is likewise set out that "His Majesty's Government regard continuance of the present position as fraught with the gravest risks, both economical and political." Dealing with the occupation of the Ruhr, Lord Curzon states that "His Majesty's Government have never concealed their view that the Franco-Belgian action, quite apart from the question of expediency, was not a sanction authorized by the treaty." In the view of His Majesty's Government, it is added, "it cannot legitimately be claimed that the measures which the Allies are . . . authorized to take in certain emergencies, include military occupation of territory." The note goes on to say that "His Majesty's Government believed that they were showing the fullest consideration for the position of France and Belgium, as well as insuring more effective guarantee of continued and steady payments, when they suggested that occupation would naturally terminate from the moment that guarantees or pledges less economically harmful and more effectively productive than occupation of the Ruhr should have been not merely devised and obtained, but seen to be satisfactorily operating. Even this sugges-

tion," Lord Curzon continues, is met by a definite refusal. Both the French and Belgian Governments emphatically declare that there can be no question of evacuation except in proportion as payments are made by the German Government." The August 11 note of Lord Curzon bears on the developments respecting the German proposals of June 7 (given in our issue of June 9, page 2580) the presentation of which was followed by the drafting of a reply by Great Britain, in behalf of the Allies, inasmuch (as indicated by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin on July 12) as the French and Belgium Governments were not disposed to take the initiative. This statement of the Prime Minister was given in these columns July 14, page 147; the draft of the note drawn up by Great Britain was dealt with in an item in our issue of August 4, page 498, and in the same issue (page 500) we gave a resume of the reply of the French Government to the British draft. Strict secrecy surrounded the exact text of the several notes, and it was not until Lord Curzon's note of the 11th inst. was made public that the identical reply proposed by Great Britain and its note of July 20 suggesting the draft of a joint Allied reply were also made public. Referring to the replies thereto by France and Belgium, Lord Curzon states that "while the Belgian Government attach to their consent to investigation by impartial experts of Germany's capacity to pay, a condition which renders such consent of little value, the French Government reject the plan altogether and appear to justify their refusal by putting a series of questions which might lead to an indefinitely protracted discussion at a time when a prompt decision is of essential importance." Lord Curzon says:

While the Belgian note does not indicate any precise claim, official and semi-official pronouncements by and on behalf of the French and Belgian Ministers have it clear that the French Government wish to insist on a minimum payment to them of 26,000,000,000 gold marks over and above the amount required to meet their debts owing to this country and to the United States, and the Belgian Government on a minimum payment of 5,000,000,000 gold marks, for which, or for part of which, they now ask for further priority.

He points out that "if the estimate made on a 5% basis by M. Bokanowski Rapporteur of the French Budget, which put the present value of annuities under the schedule of payments at 65,000,000,000 gold marks may be accepted as approximately correct, the basis of calculation of the share of France and Belgium as fixed by the percentages established under the Spa agreement, 52 and 8%, respectively, would not exceed 34,000,000,000 for France and 5,200,000,000 for Belgium, even if Germany were in a position to pay the total figures of the schedule." Continuing he says:

But Belgium has already under the agreement which entitles her to priority payments of \$2,500,000,000 gold francs (£100,000,000) received approximately 1,500,000,000 gold marks (£73,000,000), a sum far exceeding the receipts of any other Power, though this priority was given when the total sums expected from Germany were immensely larger than anything that is now likely to be received. It has not been reduced proportionately, and it has therefore operated to give Belgium an increasingly disproportionate share of the actual receipts up to date. In addition, she has been entirely relieved of her war debts to the Allies, amounting to nearly £300,000,000.

France, on the other hand, when counting on receiving 34,000,000,000 gold marks from Germany would have to balance this amount against her debt to this country, representing about 12,000,000,000 gold marks, and her debt to the United States, amounting at least to the equivalent of 15,000,000,000 gold marks, together 27,000,000,000, which being set off against 34,000,000,000 to be obtained from Germany would leave France with a balance of 7,000,000,000. When, therefore, it is now suggested that she ought to receive 26,000,000,000 net, her total debts to Great Britain and the United States being cancelled, it will be seen that the demand is for an amount between three and four times larger than would on balance fall to her share under existing agreements. It is difficult to see on what grounds a failure of Germany to meet her obligations by which Great Britain is proportionately indemnified equally with her Allies can be held to justify the claim by France to be placed at the expense of her Allies in a far more favorable position than she would have occupied under the schedule of payments itself.

"His Majesty's Government," says Lord Curzon, "cannot admit that there is any ground whatever for revising the Spa percentages." He points out that his Government cannot leave out of account the position of their own country, respecting which he says:

Apart from the heavy material damages suffered by Great Britain, His Majesty's Government are now involved in heavy payments to meet unemployment in respect of which they have been compelled to spend over £400,000,000 since the armistice. They alone among the Allies are paying interest on debts incurred abroad during the war, representing a capital sum due to the United States Government of £1,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, and they alone have been deprived in the Allied interest of foreign securities estimated at from £700,000,000 to £800,000,000, which would otherwise substantially assist in payment of the British debt to America. Notwithstanding these gigantic burdens, Great Britain made an offer at the Paris conference of January to forego her rights to reimbursement of her damages, and expressed her readiness by reducing the debts of the Allies to treat her share of German reparations as if it were a repayment by her allies of their debts due to her. It would be inequitable, and it is impossible, to ask the British taxpayer, already much more heavily burdened than his French and Belgian allies, to make further sacrifices by modifying the Spa percentages for the benefit of France and Belgium.

According to Lord Curzon, "the main principle of the British scheme is that Great Britain is ready, subject to the just

claims of other parts of the Empire, to limit her demands for payment by the Allies and by Germany together to a net sum approximating 14.2 milliards gold marks, this sum representing the present value of the recently funded British debt to the United States Government." Further he says:

The concessions which His Majesty's Government may be able to offer in respect of inter-Allied debts must accordingly depend largely on the percentage of this sum of 14.2 milliards which they can recover from Germany. They can only be granted in substantive form when the general reparations settlement for which His Majesty's Government are pressing has been agreed upon and is such that His Majesty's Government can regard their share of German payments as an asset of real financial value.

To this end the first step must be to fix the maximum sum which the Allies can reasonably hope to recover from Germany, to be followed or accompanied by arrangements which will insure the effective re-establishment of Germany's finances and credit on a sound basis and will guarantee punctual payment of the German debt by a system of control free from the economically unsound impediments inherent in the military occupation of the Ruhr.

Lord Curzon's note concludes with the statement that Great Britain is "reluctant to contemplate the possibility that separate action may be required in order to have a settlement which cannot be much longer delayed without the gravest consequences to the recovery of the trade and peace of the world." The following is his note in full as given in a copyrighted cablegram from London to the New York "Times" August 12:

Foreign Office, London, Aug. 11 1923.

To the Marquis Curzon of Kedleston to His Excellency Count de Sain Aulaire, Ambassador of France, and to His Excellency Baron Moncheur, Ambassador of Belgium.

*Your Excellencies:*

1. Most sincere disappointment has been caused His Majesty's Government by the replies which they have received under date of the 30th of July from the French and Belgian Governments to their identic notes of the 20th ult. With those notes was submitted the draft of a joint Allied answer which His Majesty's Government proposed should be sent to the German memorandum of the 7th of June. The proposal represented an earnest effort on the part of His Majesty's Government while showing the utmost regard for the known views of the French and Belgian Governments to indicate a practical way of arriving as promptly as possible at a final settlement of the question of German reparations.

2. His Majesty's Government had understood that there were in the opinion of the French and Belgian Governments two main obstacles standing in the way of any fresh move in seeking such settlement: (1) The necessity of scrupulously respecting the rights of the Reparations Commission under the Treaty of Versailles as regards the fixing of the German debt and determining modes of payment, and (2), the attitude of the German Government in encouraging passive resistance to the Franco-Belgian occupation and exploitation of Ruhr.

3. With both these questions accordingly His Majesty's Government proposed in their suggested reply to the German memorandum to deal in a manner which they confidently expected would commend itself to their allies. How completely they have been disappointed in this expectation is made manifest by the contents of the notes in which the French and Belgian Governments have replied to their proposals.

4. His Majesty's Government acknowledge with much appreciation the courteous tone of those notes. If they now proceed to comment upon them, they trust that their remarks will be received in the friendly spirit in which they are offered.

5. A reply seems to be all the more necessary since in a desire to avoid controversy at a critical phase His Majesty's Government refrained from sending any rejoinder to the observations which the French and Belgian Governments communicated to them over a month ago in reply to the so-called questionnaire which I had addressed to the two Governments. Sooner than embark upon any controversy with their allies, His Majesty's Government preferred at that time to submit a plan of action under which they proposed that the suggested inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay should be conducted within the frame work of the Treaty of Versailles and that the German Government should be called upon to withdraw the orders and measures by which they have enjoined passive resistance. Furthermore, in order to comply with the declared objection of their French and Belgian allies to any specific bargain being made on this point with the German Government, the British proposals were restricted to an intimation that if the German Government were to abandon passive resistance without delay, not only would this be regarded as evidence of good faith, but it would involve reconsideration by the occupying powers of the conditions of their occupation and a gradual return to the normal features of industrial life in the Ruhr.

6. It is difficult to think in what way greater consideration could have been shown to the Franco-Belgian point of view.

*Government Painfully Impressed.*

7. The reception, however, that has been accorded to these proposals by the French and Belgian Governments in their respective notes of the 30th of July leaves His Majesty's Government, notwithstanding the terms of courtesy employed, under the painful impression that neither are their suggestions welcomed by their allies nor is their offered co-operation held to merit consideration except on condition that no departure be made in any way particular from whatever France and Belgium declare to be their overriding views and decision.

8. It is true that the Belgian reply appears at first sight to be less uncompromising than the French note, but on closer examination it is seen that the attitude of the two Governments is for all practical purposes identical, and that though the Belgian Government appear to be anxious for a continuance of friendly conversations it is only upon condition that the substance of the Belgian claims is conceded in advance. Accordingly His Majesty's Government ask leave to deal with the two replies as a single answer.

9. The first point that has struck His Majesty's Government is that in neither is there any allusion whatsoever to the terms of the draft reply to the German memorandum which His Majesty's Government had proposed. The Belgian Government indeed still remain in favor of the principle of a joint reply, but the French Government pass the proposal over in complete silence. And yet this was to be the main object of which in their desire for continued maintenance of Allied unity His Majesty's Government had devoted their efforts. The Commission is hardly compensated by the argument of the active passages, inquiries on points of detail and offers of further discussions and conversations holding out a prospect of an indefinitely spunt-out controversy, while fundamental principles are only mentioned in order to declare that they do not admit of discussion.

10. It may perhaps be said that the Belgian reply does not reject as categorically as does the French the proposal for a fresh investigation of Germany's capacity to pay, but the consent of the Belgian Government to such inquiry is made conditional upon obtaining for Belgium and for France pecuniary advantages of a far-reaching kind at the expense of their allies, and notably of Great Britain. Such a suggestion appears to His Majesty's Government to reveal palpable misconception of the situation.

*Capacity of Germany to Pay.*

11. It will not be contested that there can be no use in demanding from Germany more than she is capable of paying. What is the maximum she can pay is a question of supreme importance to all her creditors. It is a question of establishing a fact on the ascertainment of which any practical arrangements or combinations for obtaining payment to the fullest extent possible must be based. The British Government accordingly proposed to take steps to ascertain this important fact. Belgium replies that she will not consent unless corresponding advantage is obtained by herself and by France. His Majesty's Government could not willingly enter into any such transaction.

12. While the Belgian notes does not indicate any precise claim, official and semi-official pronouncements by and on behalf of the French and Belgian Ministers have it clear that the French Government wish to insist on a minimum payment to them of 26,000,000,000 gold marks over and above the amount required to meet their debts owing to this country and to the United States, and the Belgian Government on a minimum payment of 5,000,000,000 gold marks, for which, or for part of which, they now ask for further priority.

*Belgium Well Taken Care Of.*

13. If the estimate made on a 5% basis by M. Bokanowsky Rapporteur of the French Budget, which put the present value of annuities under the schedule of payments at 65,000,000,000 gold marks may be accepted as approximately correct, the basis of calculation of the share of France and Belgium as fixed by the percentages established under the Spa agreement, 52 and 8%, respectively, would not exceed 34,000,000,000 for France and 5,200,000,000 for Belgium, even if Germany were in a position to pay the total figures of the schedule. But Belgium has already under the agreement which entitles her to priority payments of 2,500,000,000 gold francs (£100,000,000) received approximately 1,500,000,000 gold marks (£73,000,000), a sum far exceeding the receipts of any other Power, though this priority was given when the total sums expected from Germany were immensely larger than anything that is now likely to be received. It has not been reduced proportionately, and it has therefore operated to give Belgium an increasingly disproportionate share of the actual receipts up to date. In addition, she has been entirely relieved of her war debts to the Allies, amounting to nearly £300,000,000.

14. France, on the other hand, when counting on receiving 34,000,000,000 gold marks from Germany would have to balance this amount against her debt to this country, representing about 12,000,000,000 gold marks, and her debt to the United States, amounting at least to the equivalent of 15,000,000,000 gold marks, together 27,000,000,000, which being set off against 34,000,000,000 to be obtained from Germany would leave France with a balance of 7,000,000,000. When, therefore, it is now suggested that she ought to receive 26,000,000,000 net, her total debts to Great Britain and the United States being cancelled, it will be seen that the demand is for an amount between three and four times larger than would on balance fall to her share under existing agreements. It is difficult to see on what grounds a failure of Germany to meet her obligations by which Great Britain is proportionately indemnified equally with her allies can be held to justify the claim by France to be placed at the expense of her allies in a far more favorable position than she would have occupied under the schedule of payments itself.

*Sea Losses Also Material Damage.*

15. The Belgian proposal to grant special priority for restoration of the devastated areas seems to rest on a somewhat artificial distinction as regards the damages inflicted by the enemy in the late war. It is a suggestion not merely that priority should be conceded to material damages over the cost of war pensions, but that one particular type of material damage, namely damage by land, should be selected for priority to the exclusion of other forms of material damage. No justification for such a proposal can be found in the armistice terms or in the Peace Treaty, nor is it easy to conceive what argument can be adduced to support it. Sunk ships and cargoes rotting at the bottom of the sea may not shock the eye like the ruined villages of France and Belgium, but they are equally material damage caused by German aggression and represent equally heavy losses of national wealth. Great Britain's proportion of reparations would not in fact be seriously altered as a result of priority conceded to material damages, nevertheless, His Majesty's Government would not be in favor of priority even on that basis, if only for the reason that certain other Allies would be gravely and adversely affected.

16. In practice the suggested priority would be equivalent to an alteration in favor of France and Belgium of the percentages of division fixed by the Spa agreement; for it is clear that if the Belgian and French claims in respect of their devastated regions are to be met in full before the claims of the other Allies are considered, and if at the same time the total sums recovered from Germany are diminished, the loss represented by such diminution must inevitably fall on those not enjoying the privilege of priority.

*Heavy Payments by Britain.*

17. His Majesty's Government cannot admit that there is any ground whatever for revising the Spa percentages; the principle of a percentage division is not affected by a change in the total to which the percentages apply. His Majesty's Government cannot leave out of account the position of their own country. Apart from the heavy material damages suffered by Great Britain, His Majesty's Government are now involved in heavy payments to meet unemployment in respect of which they have been compelled to spend over £400,000,000 since the armistice. They alone among the Allies are paying interest on debts incurred abroad during the war, representing a capital sum due the United States Government of £1,000,000,000 at the present rate of exchange, and they alone have been deprived in the Allied interest of foreign securities estimated at from £700,000,000 to £800,000,000, which would otherwise substantially assist in payment of the British debt to America. Notwithstanding these gigantic burdens, Great Britain made an offer at the Paris conference of January to forego her rights to reimbursement of her damages, and expressed her readiness by reducing the debts of the Allies to treat her share of German reparations as if it were a repayment by her Allies of their debts due to her. It would be inequitable, and it is impossible, to ask the British taxpayer, already much more heavily burdened than his French and Belgian allies, to make further sacrifices by modifying the Spa percentages for the benefit of France and Belgium.

18. While the Belgian Government attach to their consent to investigation by impartial experts of Germany's capacity to pay, a condition which renders such consent of little value, the French Government reject the plan altogether and appear to justify their refusal by putting a series of questions which might lead to an indefinitely protracted discussion at a time when a prompt decision is of essential importance. As, however, M. Poincare has

asked for answers on several points which he has raised, they may be briefly given.

*Reparations Board's Estimate.*

19. Astonishment is expressed that any one should question the justice of the Reparations Commission's decision in fixing the total amount payable by Germany at 132,000,000,000 of gold marks (£6,600,000,000), and M. Poincaré sees no reason why an estimate made to-day by experts, whoever they may be, should be more exact than that made in 1921. It is not clear to what estimate made in 1921 reference is made. The Reparations Commission's finding of 132,000,000,000 of gold marks was a simple estimate of the amount of damages for which compensation was claimable under the treaty without any regard to the question of Germany's capacity to pay them. It is true that the schedule of payments subsequently adopted, while purporting to provide for payment of the full amount of damages, in fact granted substantial concessions by extending the period of payment beyond that laid down in the treaty and by waiving payment of interest for a long period in respect of a large part of the debt. These concessions represented, even in the opinion of the Rapporteur of the French Budget, a virtual reduction by approximately one-half of the sum of 132,000,000,000, and the fact that they were approved by the Allied Prime Ministers in drafting the schedule of payments (subsequently accepted by the Reparations Commission) effectively answers the contention that the sum as originally fixed was not considered too high by anybody. At the same time it cannot be said that the concessions were the outcome of anything that could be described as expert inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay.

20. The French Government are quite right in declaring that the duty of adjusting the schedule of payments to that capacity in accordance with Article 234 of the treaty is one which still remains to be discharged.

21. They say that during the Peace Conference an American expert estimated Germany's capacity to pay at 120,000,000,000 gold marks. His Majesty's Government have not been able to trace in their records any American expert estimate of 120,000,000,000, though they have found one of 60,000,000,000 and another of 240,000,000,000. There was also a French estimate of 800,000,000,000 and a British estimate of 480,000,000,000. The truth, of course, is that at that time there was no experience of attempts to establish and enforce or understand obligations of such magnitude to which the experts could look for guidance. It is precisely because such experience has become available during the last five years that a fresh inquiry is urgently called for.

*Several Powers Have Rights.*

22. The duty of making an ultimate decision rests on the Reparations Commission and in part on the Allied Governments, seeing that if circumstances necessitate cancellation of any part of the capital debt the specific authority of several Governments represented on the Commission is required. It is a duty which must, in the terms of the treaty, be performed with sole reference to the resources and capacity of Germany. The Governments represented on the Commission, in deciding whether or not to authorize cancellation of part of the German debt, are in the position of trustees, since the interests affected are not only their own but also those of Governments not represented on the Commission, a consideration which His Majesty's Government venture to think the French Government must have overlooked when stating that France "will never consent to such cancellation except in proportion in which her own war debts may be canceled."

23. Inquiry, therefore, by impartial experts into Germany's capacity should be held to assist the Reparations Commission, and should be regarded as necessary by the Allied Governments, to carry out their duties under that article, clearly cannot be held to violate any principle expressed or implied in the treaty.

24. Both the French and Belgian notes dwell on the special qualifications of the Reparations Commission to carry out itself any necessary inquiries. This is a claim which cannot be sustained without serious qualifications in the absence of an American representative as originally contemplated. France and Belgium are in position, with the aid of the casting vote of the French Chairman, to carry any resolution over the heads of the British and Italian representatives, and it is notorious that in these circumstances the Commission has become in practice an instrument of Franco-Belgian policy alone.

25. The French Government ask how it is proposed that an impartial expert commission should be constituted. His Majesty's Government consider that the more comprehensive its constitution the greater will be the value of its findings. They would willingly see upon it nominees not only of the Powers entitled to reparations, but of the United States of America, of Powers which took no part in the late war, and, it would seem desirable, of Germany herself. If, however, the French Government would prefer any other form of constitution, His Majesty's Government would be happy to consider it.

*Expert Body Might Be Advisory.*

26. As regards its relation to the Reparations Commission and to the Allied Governments, while for their own part His Majesty's Government would be entirely willing to enter into an agreement by which the several Governments would bind themselves in advance to recommend to the Reparations Commission acceptance of the findings of a body of experts, they would, if the French and Belgian Governments are not prepared to go so far, be content that the functions of the experts should be advisory only.

27. Both the French and Belgian notes challenge the British contention that it is in the best interest of the Allies that whatever figure be finally decided upon as representing Germany's total liabilities it should be accepted by the German Government as just and reasonable. They point to the fact that the German Government have in the past repeatedly failed to act up to their undertakings.

28. His Majesty's Government remain of the opinion that an undertaking freely entered into because acknowledged to be just and reasonable, stands in practice on a different footing and offers better prospects of faithful execution than an engagement subscribed to under compulsion of an ultimatum and protested against at the very moment of signature as beyond the signatory's capacity to make good. The Reparations Commission itself, as well as the principal Allied Governments has had on occasion to recognize that the German Government was not in position to carry out particular obligations which it had been compelled to undertake.

29. It will be remembered that the suggestion of an inquiry by experts, of which the first idea originated with the American Secretary of State, included a voluntary engagement by the German Government to accept and give effect to whatever conclusions the experts might arrive at. His Majesty's Government are not convinced that such engagement deserves to be treated as of no value.

*Question of Ruhr Occupation.*

30. The subject of occupation of the Ruhr gives rise to a number of propositions in the French note to which it is necessary to reply. While His Majesty's Government have indicated their readiness to join in advising the German Government to withdraw without delay the ordinances and decrees which have organized and promoted passive resistance, they cannot subscribe to the thesis that passive resistance must cease unconditionally because it is contrary to the Treaty of Versailles.

31. France and Belgium hold that the occupation has been effected in virtue of authority conferred by Paragraph 18 of Annex II to Part VIII of the treaty. The German Government have consistently contended that such occupation does not, on proper interpretation of that paragraph, fall within the category of economic and financial prohibitions and reprisals, and in general such other measures as the respective Governments may determine to be necessary in the circumstances.

32. The highest legal authorities in Great Britain have advised His Majesty's Government that the contention of the German Government is well founded, and His Majesty's Government have never concealed their view that the Franco-Belgian action in occupying the Ruhr, quite apart from the question of expediency, was not a sanction authorized by the treaty itself; but they would be quite willing that this or any other difference respecting legal interpretation of vital provisions of the treaty, in so far as they cannot be resolved by unanimous decision of the Reparations Commission under Paragraph 12 of Annex II, whether arising between the Allied Governments and the German Government or between the different Allied Governments, should automatically be referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague or other suitable arbitration.

*Inconsistency Charge Denied.*

33. The French Government have endeavored to convict His Majesty's Government of inconsistency in now refusing to acknowledge the legality of the occupation of the Ruhr, under Paragraph 18, of Annex II, when on two former occasions they joined in presentation of an ultimatum threatening such occupation and when in 1920 they actually participated in the occupation of Duesseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort. There is no inconsistency. The action then taken or threatened was never claimed to be in pursuance of the reparations clauses of the treaty. The Allies jointly decided to threaten Germany with occupation of further territory, just as they might have threatened her with renewal of war, for her failure to perform her treaty obligations, some of which had no connection whatever with reparations.

34. In the view of His Majesty's Government it cannot legitimately be claimed that the measures which the Allies are, under Paragraph 18 of Annex II, authorized to take in certain emergencies include military occupation of territory. Such occupation forms the subject of special provisions of Part XIV of the treaty, dealing with guarantees. It is the right to occupy the left bank of the Rhine and the bridgeheads which has been given to the Allies as guarantee for execution of the treaty. Moreover, Article 430 particularly stipulates that if the Reparations Commission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or part of her obligations under the treaty with regard to reparations, the whole or part of occupied territories which may already have been evacuated will be immediately reoccupied. It would have been idle to stipulate expressly for such reoccupation in case of default on reparations if the Allies had already an unlimited right to occupy any German territory under another clause of the treaty.

35. His Majesty's Government have hitherto abstained from formally contesting the legality of the Franco-Belgian occupation as an act authorized by the treaty, they have done so solely in conformity with the spirit of the declaration made by Mr. Bonar Law at the Paris conference in January last, that His Majesty's Government desired to avoid causing any needless embarrassment to their allies. This should not be made a reproach to them. His Majesty's Government would not even now have taken up this question of legality had they not been challenged to do so.

*Why Britain Stayed Out of Ruhr.*

36. The French and Belgian Governments argue that if only Great Britain had joined in the occupation there would have been no passive resistance and an abundant flow of reparations payments would have been assured. Holding the views which they did, both as to the legality and practical value of the operation, it was not possible for His Majesty's Government to take part in it; but even if they had done so, and even if passive resistance had never been started or were now coming to an end, it is not clear how this would bring the problem of reparations appreciably nearer to solution.

37. The French Government have now declared that the object with which they entered the Ruhr was not prompt or complete payment of reparations, but the breaking of Germany's resistance and the creation of will on her part to pay, but the will to pay is useless without the power, and Germany's power is, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, likely to be rapidly diminished and in the end extinguished altogether by continuation of the occupation with its stranglehold on the most important centre, the most productive and most highly and delicately organized of German industries.

*The parallel of 1871.*

38. The parallel which the French Government seek to draw with German action in 1871 can hardly be sustained. It is true that Germany refused to quit the French Departments which she occupied with her forces until the indemnity of 5,000,000,000 had been paid, but this occupation was expressly provided for by the preliminary peace of 1871. No similar authority can be cited in the case of the Ruhr, and the real analogy in the present case is the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine as provided for by the treaty, and from this no one had proposed to depart.

39. Further, it may be pointed out that recovery after the short campaign of 1870-71 of an indemnity the equivalent of 4,000,000,000 gold marks, a considerable percentage of which could be immediately covered in gold, and against which credit was given for the value of property in the ceded territories, involving no actual expenditure by France beyond internal payments in compensation for interests of French nationals dispossessed is not really comparable to the enforcement of a 33-fold claim against a country financially exhausted by four years of strenuous warfare and blockade. The ease with which the indemnity imposed in 1871 was paid was largely the result of credit facilities which France was able to obtain. Germany has, on the other hand, suffered from complete inability to obtain foreign loans, arising to a large extent from the long period which elapsed before her reparations liabilities were defined and world-wide uncertainty as to her ability to discharge them. Yet, in spite of this, it is fair to state, though His Majesty's Government are by no means satisfied with the performance, that Germany has in fact paid in respect of reparations and cost of armies of occupation more than twice the amount exacted from France in 1871, as well as considerable sums in connection with clearing offices and miscellaneous treaty obligations.

40. The French Government are in error in attributing to His Majesty's Government the suggestion that simultaneously with advice to be given to Germany to abandon passive resistance the Ruhr must be made to return to normal conditions of production. The suggestion made in the British note of the 20th of July was that proposals should be made for restoration of the Ruhr to that condition which will enable it to become an area of fruitful production rather than one of international strife. His Majesty's Government confess to a sense of surprise and disappointment at the difficulties apparently felt by the French and Belgian Governments in agreeing to so reasonable and so advantageous a proceeding.

41. Although in words of some vagueness it is intimated that France and Belgium may, when satisfied that passive resistance has ceased, consult together as to how far they may find it possible to lighten the burden which

military occupation of the Ruhr lays on the region, nothing tangible is suggested which would hold out any hope of the occupation being brought to an end, even when the avowed object of breaking Germany's will to resist has been attained.

#### *Termination of Occupation.*

42. His Majesty's Government believed that they were showing the fullest consideration for the position of France and Belgium, as well as insuring more effective guarantee of continued and steady payments, when they suggested that occupation would naturally terminate from the moment that guarantees or pledges less economically harmful and more effectively productive than occupation of the Ruhr should have been not merely devised and obtained but seen to be satisfactorily operating.

43. Even this suggestion is met by a definite refusal. Both the French and Belgian Governments emphatically declare that there can be no question of evacuation except in proportion as payments are made by the German Government. Complete evacuation is apparently not contemplated until the total German reparations liability is integrally discharged. Reiterated announcements to this effect, coupled with insistence on leaving undiminished the total of 132,000,000,000 of German indebtedness under the head of reparations, can only be interpreted as an intention to remain in occupation of the Ruhr for a number of years, which at best cannot be less than 36 (this being the minimum period), and which, in view of the generally admitted improbability of complete execution of the schedule being found practicable under any circumstances, may be extended indefinitely, if not in perpetuity.

44. Such a situation, of which the political quite apart from the economic consequences could only be described as disastrous, cannot but be viewed by His Majesty's Government with the greatest concern. It would vividly conjure up the danger of international relations being affected in a manner threatening, to use the words of the eleventh article of the Covenant of the League of Nations, to disturb international peace and the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends. His Majesty's Government cannot believe that the French and Belgian Governments will be able to reconcile the opinion of the world to indefinite maintenance of so perilous a situation.

45. As it is, the occupation of the Ruhr is already having directly and indirectly a grave effect on the economic and industrial outlook, not only in Germany, whose capacity to pay reparations is rendered more and more precarious, but in the rest of Europe, if not the world, and not the least in this country.

#### *Britain Ready to Cut Her Claims.*

46. In their note of the 20th of July His Majesty's Government further proposed that in order to arrive at a comprehensive plan for a general and final financial settlement inter-Allied discussions should be opened with as little delay as possible. The Belgian Government reply that they will be glad to discuss such a plan if it be of the character that they have predicated in their note. The French Government, while questioning the propriety and apparently the legality of the suggestion, asks what exactly it means and whether it will include the question of inter-Allied debts. His Majesty's Government gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to explain their attitude on this subject. I have accordingly the honor to enclose a separate memorandum upon it. The main principle of the British scheme is that Great Britain is ready, subject to the just claims of other parts of the Empire, to limit her demands for payment by the Allies and by Germany together to a net sum approximating 14.2 milliards gold marks, this sum representing the present value of the recently funded British debt to the United States Government. The concessions which His Majesty's Government may be able to offer in respect of inter-Allied debts must accordingly depend largely on the percentage of this sum of 14.2 milliards which they can recover from Germany. They can only be granted in substantive form when the general reparation settlement for which His Majesty's Government are pressing has been agreed upon and is such that His Majesty's Government can regard their share of German payments as an asset of real financial value.

47. To this end the first step must be to fix the maximum sum which the Allies can reasonably hope to recover from Germany, to be followed or accompanied by arrangements which will insure the effective re-establishment of Germany's finances and credit on a sound basis and will guarantee punctual payment of the German debt by a system of control free from the economically unsound impediments inherent in the military occupation of the Ruhr.

#### *Future Security Question Dropped.*

48. In the last paragraph of their letter His Majesty's Government offered to discuss sympathetically the question of future security with their Allies. The Belgian Government warmly welcomed this offer. They will not, however, have failed to notice the remark of the French Government that this object has nothing to do with the Ruhr and the consequent further postponement of discussion to an unnamed date in the future. The Belgian Government will recollect from the discussions of 1922 that His Majesty's Government are not prepared to enter into any arrangement respecting the territorial security of Belgium apart from a similar arrangement in regard to France. Having regard to the new declared indifference of the French Government, no useful purpose can be served by pursuing the matter.

49. The argument which has been put forward in this note may be summarized as follows. His Majesty's Government have at no time contemplated, and do not now contemplate, that Germany shall be relieved from all reparations payments.

50. They are determined that Germany shall pay up to the maximum of her capacity the reparations to which Great Britain, equally with other Allied Powers is entitled, and which is needed to make good the losses sustained by this country in common with her allies.

51. What Germany's maximum capacity for payment may be is a matter which should be determined by impartial inquiry into the facts. It cannot be ascertained by casting up amounts which Germany's creditors would like to receive. To ask for more than Germany's maximum capacity cannot assist in the actual recovery of reparations; it can only destroy assets which Germany can offer to the Allies. To force liquidation is not the most profitable way of making recovery from a debtor with resources.

#### *Rehabilitation of Germany Needed.*

52. It is admitted that Germany can only make substantial payments if by restoration of her public finance and stabilization of her currency a surplus is made available for reparations on her budget. Moreover, this surplus must be in a form in which it can be made available for external payments over foreign exchanges. External debts cannot be paid by collection of depreciating paper marks. In the view of His Majesty's Government, forcible interference with the economic life of Germany, even if it be consistent with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, cannot assist in the necessary restoration. Not only will it prevent realization of any surplus for reparations, but by intensifying the disorder of German finance and currency it will have the gravest reactions on trade.

53. His Majesty's Government therefore regard as doomed to failure the method pursued by French and Belgian Governments to secure reparations. In spite of wholesale seizures, the occupation of the Ruhr by France and Belgium has produced at great cost less receipts for the Allies, notably of coal and coke, than were forthcoming in the previous year. Moreover, His

Majesty's Government feel that the resulting situation involves great and growing danger to the peaceful trade of the world, and not least of this country. His Majesty's Government regard continuance of the present position as fraught with the gravest risks, both economical and political. They consider impartial fixation of Germany's liability at a figure not inconsistent with her practical power of making payment a matter of great urgency, and they have suggested what appears to them to be appropriate means to this end.

#### *What Britain is Prepared to Do.*

54. When steps have thus been taken to ascertain the real value of the asset represented by German reparations, and to secure its realization without further depreciation, His Majesty's Government will be ready to deal as generously as circumstances permit, and in the light of their respective capacity to pay, with the debts due to Great Britain by her allies. They cannot, having regard to the heavy material losses of this country both during and since the war, and to future tax burdens on its trade, admit that other countries are justified in claiming that agreed percentages of reparations payments should now be further modified or changed in order of priority. But they remain prepared to ask for no more in respect of their very large sums due by their Allies than will together with reparations payments by Germany meet the British war debt to the United States. Their policy in this matter is stated in the British proposal laid by Mr. Bonar Law before the Paris conference in January, last, and has not changed. It means that Great Britain would be prepared to waive in interest of a complete settlement a very large part of the amount for which the British taxpayer holds due obligations of the Allied Governments.

55. It is the hope of His Majesty's Government that the above explanations will convince the French and Belgian Governments of the reasonableness of the British position and will win their assent to its acceptance. They are reluctant to contemplate the possibility that separate action may be required in order to have a settlement which cannot be much longer delayed without the gravest consequences to the recovery of the trade and peace of the world.

I have, etc.,

CURZON of KEDLESTON.

From the "Times" we also take the following relative to Lord Curzon's memorandum:

#### *Plain Talk in Memorandum.*

In the memorandum on the inter-Allied debts to which Lord Curzon makes reference in his note of Aug. 11 the i's are dotted and t's crossed in regard to France's financial obligations to this country. The British Government, it is stated, "adhere to the policy of limiting Great Britain's total claim against her Allied debtors and Germany together to an amount necessary to cover the British debt to the United States Government, which as recently funded may be taken to be represented on a 5% basis by the sum of 14.2 milliards of gold marks present value.

"This basis is already exceedingly favorable to the Allies as the British debt to the United States Government cannot be redeemed on such favorable terms. This offer in effect means that Great Britain, whose material war damages were not less than one-third of those suffered by France, is content to forego her rights to reparation under all heads and to treat her own share of German payments as if it were a reimbursement by her Allies of their debts to her.

"Nay, the total amount for which she asks from the Allies and Germany together is in fact less than the amount of the Allied debts, being limited to the total of the British debt to the United States Government without regard either to the loans raised by Great Britain in the open American market or to the value of American securities, estimated at £700,000,000 to £800,000,000, used to finance the Allied cause in America before the entry of the United States into the war, the loss of which from an economic point of view is the equivalent of the contracting of an equal amount of foreign debt."

#### *Britain's Rights Not Waived.*

After reiteration of the belief that the "unwise policy pursued by the French and Belgian Governments" in the Ruhr has reduced British ability to make maximum concessions feasible in regard to inter-Allied debts and that "persistence in the policy indicated in the French note will make the prospects of such settlement remote," the memorandum continues:

"His Majesty's Government feel bound to observe that the willingness which they and their predecessor have shown to discuss with the French Government arrangements under which the burden of the French debt to Great Britain might be mitigated must not be interpreted as a waiver on their part of their rights as creditors, which are governed solely by the contracts under which the money was advanced and securities which they hold.

"That a French Government Treasury bill given to the British Government for value received is a less binding obligation than a similar bill given to a private investor is a doctrine inadmissible both in itself and, more especially, in view of the circumstances in which these particular loans were contracted."

These circumstances are detailed at some length and the point made that the French Government would in the normal course have been unable to raise on its own credit the amounts sufficient to meet its sterling requirements and that the British Government stepped in and gave its own securities to the lender for the amounts raised to cover French requirements as well as British.

"By this means," the memorandum continues, "the French Government were able to borrow indirectly from British lenders both on less onerous terms and to a larger amount than would have been possible if the normal procedure had been followed. The payments due on French treasury bills thus represent amounts which the British treasury is in fact paying to holders of securities issued on behalf of the French treasury of which the French treasury received the proceeds."

The comes the final sting.

#### *The Final Sting.*

"There was no suggestion when the loans were made," the memorandum concludes, "that repayment should be dependent on recoveries from Germany. Indeed, during the greater part of the period covered by the advances the prospects of any such recoveries were highly problematical. The bills were made subject to renewal for a limited period only after the end of the war, with the clear intention that as soon as French credit was sufficiently re-established they should be redeemed out of French Government loans to be raised on the London market, the redemption money being applied to cancellation of British securities issued on French account.

"While His Majesty's Government has by continuing to renew the bills beyond the period of contract tacitly recognized that the time has not yet arrived for giving effect to this intention, it must be clearly understood that in the absence of a new agreement the carrying out of it remains an obligation of the French Government which cannot honorably be repudiated, and that in the meantime the present practice of adding interest to capital cannot be indefinitely continued, and that commencement of pay-



ment or at any rate part of the interest should be made as soon as sterling and franc exchange becomes reasonably stable."

The British note addressed to the Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors at London on July 20, and the accompanying draft of a proposed identic reply to the German Government, were made public as follows at Washington on August 12, according to special advices to the New York "Times":

Foreign Office, July 20 1923.

Your Excellency—It is now seven weeks since the German Government, in their note of the 7th of June, submitted to the Powers fresh proposals for settling the problem of reparations. The main points in the note were three: (1) A proposal to submit to an impartial international tribunal the question of Germany's capacity to pay, coupled with an undertaking to accept any decision so reached as regards both the amount and the mode of payment; (2) the assignment of certain specified guarantees as securities for payment, and (3) the summoning of a conference in order to work out a detailed scheme.

His Majesty's Government were from the start of the opinion that, whether these proposals were adequate or not, they marked a sufficient advance to justify careful consideration with a view to the return of a collective reply. This view was concurred in by the Italian Government; but the French and the Belgian Governments expressed the view that only after passive resistance had been definitely abandoned by Germany would it be possible to enter into communication with her.

In their anxiety to ascertain the precise meaning to be attached to this condition a number of questions were addressed to the French and Belgian Governments by His Majesty's Government with regard both to the action which the German Government was invited to take and to the future position in the Ruhr, if and when it should have been taken. The replies that have been returned to these questions have not completely lifted the veil of uncertainty in which the situation is still in parts involved.

*Points to Acute Situation.*

In the meantime the question of reparations remains in suspense, and, while reasons for inaction or for refusal to take any action but that which commends itself to this or that Power abound, the international situation becomes weekly, and indeed daily, more acute; the occupation of the Ruhr, whether justified or not in its conception, fails to produce the desired effect; allied unity is strained; payments by Germany on any adequate scale are not forthcoming. Moreover, the steady deterioration of German currency renders it impracticable for her to meet her liabilities under the schedule of payments fixed in May 1921. It may be that German policy has contributed largely to create this situation. But it is with the results, even more than with the causes, that we are now concerned, and it is to these that His Majesty's Government venture to direct the attention of their Allies.

The view was put forward by His Majesty's Government at the Paris Conference in January last, and is still held by them, that, in order to obtain from Germany the payments which the Allies are entitled to receive, German credit must be re-established. German currency must be stabilized, the German budget must be balanced and German productivity must be encouraged. As long as the most highly developed area of German industrial life remains under military rule and is made the scene of political agitation, it is difficult to see how the economic problem can be solved. It may be possible to break Germany's power of resistance by such means, but it will be at the price of that very recovery upon which the Allied policy depends for its ultimate success.

If it be the case that the so-called passive resistance of Germany is the main obstacle that stands in the way of that consummation, and if its abandonment will be the first step toward a positive advance, His Majesty's Government are quite prepared to join their Allies in pressing such a policy, as, indeed, they have already pressed it, upon the German Government, and in the proposed draft of a joint Allied reply to the German note of the 7th June, which they have the honor herewith to submit, the proposal has been definitely put forward.

But if this plan is to be pursued with real hope of success, it would appear that two other conditions will require to be simultaneously satisfied. The first is that a renewed and serious attempt should be made to deal with the question of reparations by determining, not the liability of Germany—for that has already been laid down—but her capacity to pay. The second is that proposals should be made for the restoration of the Ruhr to that condition which will enable it to become an area of fruitful production, rather than one of international strife.

*Calls for New Reparation Figure.*

As regards the first of these steps, it will be acknowledged that the reparation figure laid down in 1921 no longer corresponds to the realities of the situation. Fresh calculations must sooner or later be made. It is in the best interest of the Allies that, whatever figure be finally decided upon by them, it should be accepted by the German Government as just and realizable. Furthermore, the situation is likely not to grow better, but to become worse, with delay. A recurrence to procedure by ultimatums may indeed produce tardy and reluctant capitulation; but little satisfaction will accrue if it fails to produce substantial deliveries either in cash or in kind.

The German Government have proposed in their recent note to allow Germany's capacity to pay, as well as the mode of payment, to be investigated by an impartial body. Under Article 234 of the Treaty of Versailles, a reduction of the total amount declared by the Reparation Commission to be payable by Germany can be made if explicitly authorized by the several Governments represented on the Commission. There is nothing to prevent those Governments, or the Reparation Commission on which they are represented, from calling into counsel such impartial and expert assistance as they may desire. Fortified by such authority, the Commission and the Governments would be in a strong position to invite from the German Government, who under the terms of the treaty would have a right to be heard, the fulfilment of the undertaking contained in the German note.

As to the composition of such an inquiry, this is a matter which should be determined by the Allied Governments in consultation. There should be no difficulty in agreeing upon a selection of competent persons enjoying their confidence as well as that of the public. Further, the advantage of American co-operation in this inquiry, whether in an official or in an unofficial capacity, scarcely requires emphasis, and is confidently recommended by His Majesty's Government to their allies.

Should His Majesty's Government be so fortunate as to carry with them the assent of their allies thus far, they will be ready without delay to enter into a more detailed discussion of the precise steps to be successively taken in order to carry out this plan of action. They only shrink from submitting more definite proposals now because experience has shown that hard and fast schemes are apt to impede rather than to promote a general agreement.

*Question of Passive Resistance.*

There remains the question, Should the German Government accept the advice with regard to cessation from passive resistance which it is proposed

to tender to them, of the future position in the Ruhr? His Majesty's Government believes that the French and Belgian Governments will be the first to agree that the character of the occupation should, in those circumstances, undergo a swift and material change; that the members of the military forces stationed in the Ruhr and at other places occupied since January last, should be reduced as rapidly as possible; and that assurances of ultimate and complete evacuation, when the guarantees have been put into effective operation, should not be withheld.

Simultaneously, the various measures that have been promulgated in the name of the Rhineland Commission for coercing the civil population and impeding the free movement of persons and goods would doubtless be either canceled or relaxed; as generous an amnesty as possible would be accorded; and the return of the expelled population and functionaries would be facilitated under suitable guarantees.

It has not been thought either necessary or desirable to include in the draft reply to the German Government the more precise indications which are contained in this dispatch. Attaching, as they do, the highest importance to the maintenance of Allied unity, and convinced that only by such unity will an early solution of the problem be found, His Majesty's Government have drawn up the draft reply in a spirit and in terms which they trust may be acceptable to their allies.

They will, of course, be glad to consider any suggestions or emendations which any of the latter may think fit to propose consistently with the main lines of policy which it has been the aim of His Majesty's Government to expound and to defend.

Should the note meet with general favor there would appear to be manifest advantages in its early dispatch, and His Majesty's Government express the earnest hope that there may be no delay in arriving at a decision on the subject.

*British Plans Summarized.*

The present communication, addressed to the Allies alone, has been added in order to acquaint them in greater detail with the plans which His Majesty's Government hope to be permitted to pursue in conjunction with them, and which may be thus resumed:

1. The German Government to undertake to abandon the policy of passive resistance.
2. Steps to be taken upon the cessation of passive resistance for the resumption of the civil administration of the Ruhr and to provide for the progressive evacuation of those areas.
3. A body of impartial experts to be set up, charged with the duty of advising the Allied Governments and the Reparation Commission, respectively, as to Germany's capacity to pay, and as to the mode of payment to be prescribed. The co-operation of an American expert to be sought and arrangements to be made for German experts to be consulted and heard.
4. The same body, or a body similarly constituted, to be asked to advise the Reparation Commission as to the economic sureties and guarantees to be pledged by Germany to the Allies.
5. Interrelated discussions to be opened with as little delay as possible, whether by conference or otherwise, for the purpose of elaborating a comprehensive plan of a general and final financial settlement.
6. So soon as the economic sureties and guarantees which Germany will have pledged to the Allies have been put into effective operation, the occupation of all German territory outside the limits laid down by the Treaty of Versailles to come to an end.

His Majesty's Government ventures to submit the foregoing proposals to their allies with the conviction that in the common interest positive action can no longer safely be delayed, and in the hope that they may help to facilitate a definite advance.

His Majesty's Government have not dealt in this note with the question of security, but they have already indicated their readiness to enter into sympathetic consideration of the subject whenever it may be thought desirable.

I have, &c.,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

*Terms of Reply to Germany.*

The suggested identic reply to the German Government reads as follows:

"On the 2d May the German Government addressed an identic note to the Governments of the United States of America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, containing certain proposals for a settlement of the question of reparations.

"To this note separate replies were returned by the French and Belgian Governments, acting in unison, and by the Italian, British and Japanese Governments, acting separately. These replies concurred, however, in regarding the German proposals as unacceptable, the main criticism directed against them being that neither the total amounts suggested as payable for reparation, nor the mode of payment, nor the guarantees offered, were at all adequate, while settlement of any kind was made contingent on the evacuation of the Ruhr, pending which passive resistance by the Germans was not to be renounced.

"The unfavorable reception accorded to these proposals having led the German Government to reconsider its attitude, that Government on the 7th June addressed a second communication to the same Powers.

"In this memorandum the German Government, affirming once again its determination to discharge its reparation debt, repeated a proposal which it had before made, to refer to an impartial international tribunal the question both of the amount and the methods of payment, undertook to furnish such a body with all possible information and assistance in conducting the investigation, and promised to accept the decision at which it might arrive. Further, the German Government proposed certain guarantees or sureties for the regular payment of the liabilities thus fixed, involving, however, the grant of a moratorium of four years from the present date.

"Finally, the German Government suggested a conference at which Germany might be assisted by oral discussion in arriving at a solution of all these questions.

*Passive Resistance Not Mentioned.*

"The German note did not on this occasion contain any reference to the subject of passive resistance, not, it is presumed, from any failure to appreciate its peculiar importance, but because that topic had not been mentioned in all of the replies of the Allied Governments to which the note was intended as an answer.

"The Allied Governments, anxious to terminate the phase equally of paper controversy and of international complication, will now give their views upon each of these matters.

"In the Treaty of Versailles it was recognized by the Allied and Associated Governments, that, while affirming the full responsibility of Germany for all the loss and damage which they had suffered at her hands during the war, they could not, in view of her diminished resources, expect to receive from her complete reparation for all such loss and damage. In other words, the necessity was admitted, even at that date, of adjusting the liability of Germany to her capacity to pay.

In May 1921 the amount of reparation was fixed by the reparation commission at 132 milliards of gold marks. No power was given by the treaty

to cancel any part of that obligation, except with the specific authority of the several governments represented on the commission. If, therefore, the contention is now put forward that, owing to the altered circumstances of to-day, the figure of 1921 is too high and calls for reduction, it can only be by action within the framework of the treaty that such reduction can properly be made and it is only from this point of view that the allied powers are free to consider the first request of the German Government in the note now under reply, namely, the request for an examination by an impartial international tribunal of Germany's present capacity for payment.

*See Advantages in Examination.*

The Allied Governments, while unable to accede to this request in the form in which it was proposed, are far from thinking that they might not be assisted in the task devolved upon them by the treaty by the labors of competent and impartial experts; and, provided that nothing is done in this respect that is inconsistent with the treaty stipulations, they are disposed to think that positive advantage might result from such an examination. It would bring the allegations of diminished capacity to the test of fact; it would reveal the actual position at the present moment; and it would remove all excuse for evasion.

The Allied Governments take note of the statement by the German Government that it would welcome such an inquiry, and of its pledge to abide by the result.

If a binding arrangement were entered into concerning the discharge of the entire liability as thus determined, and as to the guarantees of sureties to be taken for the regular and complete payment of the total debt, the whole problem would assume a different aspect.

As to the guarantees or sureties themselves, the Allied Governments, while appreciating the effort of the German Government to advance beyond the vague indications of the earlier note of the 2nd May, must guard themselves from accepting these new proposals as adequately, or in the best possible way, meeting the actual requirements of the situation. Their economic value must largely depend upon factors of which no mention is made in the German note, such as the stabilization of the mark and the balancing of the German budget. A careful examination of these or other supplementary guarantees will be an inseparable feature of the inquiry which the Allied Governments are prepared within the limits of the treaty to initiate.

It must be clear, however, that no guarantees for the punctual discharge of accepted liabilities will suffice, unless provision is at the same made for some form of international control of German financial administration. This is one of the subjects to which it will be necessary to invite the serious attention of the German Government, and without a settlement of which no final solution can be obtained.

When the German Government asks for oral discussion of all these matters it may be remembered that, under the treaty, the Reparations Commission, while authorized from time to time to consider the resources and capacity of Germany, is also under an obligation to give to the German Government an opportunity to be heard. This will allow for free consultation with the latter, and will enable it to make a full presentation of the German case.

*Would End "Passive Resistance."*

Such is the reply of the Allied Governments to the main propositions of the German note. There remains, however, one important consideration which is the antecedent condition to a willingness on the part of the Allies to reopen the questions to which reference has been made. The occupation of the Ruhr valley by the armed forces of certain of the Allies has been followed by measures deliberately taken by the German Government to impede this policy and to delay the payment of reparations. These measures may be summed up in the familiar phrase "passive resistance." If the German Government now desires a resumption of inquiry, it will, in the opinion of the Allied Governments, be well advised to withdraw without further delay the ordinances and decrees which have organized and fomented this form of resistance, and openly and unequivocally to disavow the acts of violence and sabotage which have in some cases accompanied it.

Were this action to be taken without delay, not only would it be regarded as an evidence of that good faith which the German Government has once again avowed, but it would involve a reconsideration by the occupying powers of the conditions of their occupation and a gradual return to the normal features of industrial life in the Ruhr. Such a reversion would possess the additional advantage that, by re-establishing the productive activity of that region, it would enable the German Government more speedily and more effectively to discharge its reparation debt.

In making this reply to the German note the Allied Governments have clearly demonstrated their earnest desire for the cessation of conflict and the pacification of Europe. In return, they feel that they have the right to invite the co-operation of the German Government in the execution of this policy; and they have indicated with as much precision as is possible at the present stage the reciprocal steps by which each party can effectively contribute to the desired result.

### Great Britain Seeks Co-operation of United States in Settlement of European Issues—Sees Overthrow of Economic Situation if France Maintains Hold on Germany.

What is termed as "an authoritative and direct footnote on British foreign policy" was made public by the Central News at London on Aug. 13, according to the Associated Press cablegrams, which we quote further as follows:

"There is no tenderness in the British Empire for Germany," declares the statement, "but the Government believes that if France is out to maintain an indefinite stranglehold on Germany the complete overthrow of the economic situation of Europe, if not of the whole world, is certain.

"Although there is more than suspicion that the French policy is directed to the isolation of Great Britain in Europe, the British Government is seeking not isolation but the co-operation of France. If that fails, obviously Great Britain will try a hand at the isolation game.

"England may then try to win over Italy, to detach Belgium from her support of France in the Ruhr, and to bring into line with her Holland, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, who are suffering equally with or more than Great Britain from the effects of the French policy.

"Apart from the immediate aims of the Government in Europe, the dominating note of its policy is ultimate co-operation between Great Britain and America for world settlement. No immediate or sensational response from the United States need be expected, but Premier Baldwin believes Europe cannot be saved unless the American people join the British in saving them."

Great Britain, having drawn aside the heavy curtain of diplomatic secrecy that has shrouded the Allied negotiations regarding the Ruhr and reparations questions, in recent months, is expectantly awaiting the effect upon the world.

It is stated that mobilization of world opinion upon the great European issues involved in these questions was one of the chief purposes behind the publication last night of the British Blue Book.

Downing Street was obliged to endure but scant suspense in awaiting the reaction to the British note in France, for it came through press channels quickly in the form of no uncertain expressions of anger and disappointment.

However, it is the American reaction that is awaited with particular interest here, for it is admitted by Government spokesmen that the success or failure of any plan for an international commission to determine Germany's paying capacity depends largely upon the participation, either officially or unofficially, of the American experts.

It is recalled that Secretary Hughes's suggestion for such a commission was only upon the basis of an invitation from the unified Allies, and, while the British consider such joint action still possible, it is highly improbable and the present trend of official opinion seems to favor an independent move by the British if, after several weeks, a satisfactory reply has not been received from France.

### French View Lord Curzon Note as Espousing Germany's Cause.

While Great Britain, according to Central News (London) advices, which we give elsewhere in this issue, disclaims any special tenderness for Germany, the note of Lord Curzon of Aug. 11 to France and Belgium on the reparations issue, which will also be found in another column in this issue, is regarded in French circles as a positive disavowal of Great Britain's war allies and a frank espousal of the German cause, according to Associated Press advices from Paris Aug. 13, from which we quote further as follows:

"This amazing document proposes to haul France and Belgium before a tribunal to answer for their efforts to make Germany carry out her treaty obligations," said an official of the Foreign Office. "France and Belgium are not ready to answer such a summons, even from Great Britain."

The same official, whose statements, while unofficial, in a strict sense reflect the tense feeling aroused in the higher French circles, said the note obviously was intended to influence American opinion. He was curious to know, however, how the Americans would receive a document which made all settlements of the reparation question depend upon the payment of the debts to the United States, which, he remarked, amounted to throwing the responsibility for the European chaos on the United States.

The French reply—if a reply is sent—will but reaffirm the position of this country as repeatedly set forth heretofore, the official declared. France, he said, would never consent to the British demand that Germany pay less and that France pay more, which is the official interpretation here of the statement in the note that Great Britain must collect 14,500,000,000 gold marks, and that if she does not receive that sum from Germany she must get it from the Allies.

The most surprising feature of the note to the French Government officials, it was said, was the contention that the occupation of the Ruhr was illegal.

"The legality of the occupation of the Ruhr or any other German territory the Allies might choose was recognized in a document signed at Spa in July 1920 by the British as well as the other allies, and by representatives of the German Government," an official said.

He referred to the protocol in which were set forth the decisions of the Spa Conference regarding coal deliveries on reparation account, in which a clause read:

"If by Nov. 15 1920 it appears that the coal deliveries for August, September and October have not reached a total of 6,000,000 tons the Allies will proceed to the occupation of new territory in Germany, in the region of the Ruhr or elsewhere."

The official characterized as an "unheard-of proceeding" the comparison made by Lord Curzon between France's war debt and the reparations due from Germany.

"Our war debts," he said, "enabled us to win the war and helped us to make a greater military effort to save British and American lives, while the German debt represents blood of the Allies that was shed. France does not repudiate her debts. She has wiped off the war debts owed her by some of her allies, but she intends to pay her own."

All idea of coming to an agreement with London on the essential features of the reparations problem was long ago abandoned, but it was still thought, until the receipt of the last note, that the British Government would give France further opportunity to see what could be done toward forcing Germany to pay. Now, however, it appears to French officials concerned with the reparations question that Great Britain stakes the life of the Entente upon conditions intolerable for France.

Great Britain's activities in the reparations discussions, said a high official to-day, have all been in the nature of proposals for sacrifices on the part of France. There is only one more sacrifice, he said, that France is willing to make—she will abandon all claims to reparations payments on account of pensions if Great Britain will do the same, but the British Cabinet, he added, has shown little disposition to take even that small part in concessions to ease the burden on Germany.

The question was raised at the Quai d'Orsay to-day whether Great Britain was charged by Germany with proposing arbitration by the International Court at The Hague. Doubts were expressed, however, whether the Government of the Reich would give its approval to such procedure or to a proposal to hand the reparations problem over to the League of Nations.

The Paris afternoon newspapers in their observations on the British note find it looking much like the parting of the ways. France will not budge an inch from the Ruhr, nor will she vary her policy, they say. Therefore any compromise must, as the note suggested, be on the Franco-Belgian terms.

The newspapers continue to stand squarely behind Premier Poincaré, whose attitude is reflected in the inspired criticism of the note in official circles.

The semi-official "Temps" asks:

"What genius leads England to pay for being hated?"

It dissects Great Britain's statements with bitter irony and with prompt rejection of the principal points, reaching a final conclusion that the British pressure on the European Allies will really react against the United States.

"For, reading the note," it says, "one is irresistibly led to conclude that all might easily be arranged if the United States would renounce the British debt payment."

### Speculation as to Nature of Premier Poincare's Reply to British Note on German Reparations.

In advance of the answer of the French Government to Lord Curzon's note of Aug. 11 to France and Belgium on the subject of German reparations, a cablegram (copyright) to the New York "Times" Aug. 13 summarized thus the unofficial answer of the French Government:

We are very sorry for your troubles and difficulties, but you should not have been in such a hurry to pay America. You should have waited to see how much you were going to get from your debtors. Meanwhile we are going right ahead with our own method of collection from Germany, and while we fully acknowledge our debt to you and have no intention of disavowing it we must regretfully inform you that you must wait to be paid until we have collected in our own fashion what is due us.

The cablegram also said:

This answer in its latter part may be taken at the same time as directed to all creditors of France.

The words "disappointing," "distressing," "egotistic," "mistaken," "injurious," "unjust," "bullying," "painful," "fallacious argument" and "ill-inspired" are all used to-day in the press to describe the note, and though the tone of the press is still subdued its moderation is due largely to strong advice from the Quai d'Orsay to refrain from making a public quarrel out of the differences between the two Governments before Premier Poincare has had a chance to reply for his Government.

Reference to the expected nature of the Premier's reply was also made in Associated Press advices from Paris, Aug. 13, which said:

Premier Poincare, who will return to Paris to-night, has informed his collaborators at the Foreign Office that he intends, "in the most courteous manner possible," to reply point by point to the note of Lord Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the reparation question. Although the reply will be courteous it is asserted in Foreign Office circles that it will be a stout reaffirmation of the French viewpoint and a flat rejection of the British suggestions.

The reply will be sent as soon as possible, probably before the end of the week.

Although it is no longer assumed in official quarters here that the Entente may survive the present differences, the situation is taken with perfect calm in governmental circles, as well as by the press and public. The French have, in fact, long considered the Entente as virtually defunct, so far as concerns co-operation between England and France on the application of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

Lord Curzon's note is taken merely as a public recognition of that fact by the British Government, with the aim of throwing the responsibility for the rupture upon France.

Premier Poincare, it is understood, will carefully omit anything that might be taken as a denunciation of the Entente, leaving the initiative in the final rupture to the British Government.

If Prime Minister Baldwin decides to call an international conference to fix Germany's capacity to pay, that action will be taken by the French, it is forecast, as an unfriendly act which will end the cordial relations that have existed for nearly twenty years. France will then simply recall the fact that, after all, she is the principal creditor of Germany and that care must be taken that her rights as such are not infringed upon.

### Yellow Book Issued by French Government Indicates Reparations Cut is Dependent on United States Action Regarding War Debts.

A so-called "yellow book" of diplomatic documents made public by the French Government on Aug. 13 indicates that Premier Poincare maintains that there can be no reduction in German reparations unless the United States is willing to yield in the matter of the French debt to this country. A letter of the Premier's incorporated in the "yellow book" has the following to say to this effect: "The Franco-Belgian conversations with the British Government must be opened on very broad bases. It is even probable that definite proposals cannot be made Germany until it has been ascertained from the American Government what it intends to do. The visit of the American Secretary of the Treasury might be made use of from this point of view." The Associated Press advices from Paris give the following account of the disclosures in the book.

The book contains 37 telegrams and letters, most of them between Premier Poincare and French Ambassadors. They are dated from May 2 to Aug. 3, and deal with the Ruhr situation, reparations, debts and the British questionnaire.

Premier Poincare puts his position plainly in a June 12 message to the French Ambassador in London. He instructs the Ambassador, among other things, to tell Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, that "it is the problem of interallied debts which prevents us from telling Germany now the exact amount she owes us."

The message adds: "The solution of this problem is in the hands of England, first of all, and the United States afterward. The latter can be approached in a common accord by the Allies when they have agreed upon a formula and it has become evident everything depends only upon the attitude of the Government at Washington."

The "Yellow Book" was issued as a reply to the British action in announcing that the world would be called upon to judge the present situation with regard to Germany. The documents, which hitherto had not been published, consist mostly of instructions to the Ambassadors on how to present the French viewpoint on the situation.

They set out in great detail, and often in the exact language, declarations already made by the Premier publicly and emphasized M. Poincare's absolute conviction that Germany can pay, must pay and will pay, because France will follow a policy of making it easier to pay than to stand the pressure in the Ruhr.

Premier Poincare explains his idea of guarantees, suggesting that Germany deliver the Rhineland railways to the Allies, give them certain Ruhr coal mines, collect customs in gold for the Allies and otherwise actively co-operate in the payment of reparations.

The Premier is firm throughout, however, in his announced policy of compelling Germany to cease resistance, and he refuses to compromise

on the occupation of the Ruhr or the amount of reparations, except as compensated by cancellation of inter-Allied debts. Speaking of a committee to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations, the Premier says the experts would simply see the German Treasury empty and conclude she could not pay, while France knows she can pay.

In instructions sent to Count De St. Aulaire, Ambassador to Great Britain, June 29, M. Poincare again lays stress on the vital importance of inter-Allied debts in any general plan of reparations. He declares France would be unable to pay war debts until the devastated regions were reconstructed and the budget relieved of the burden placed upon it by reconstruction loans. If the British and American Governments hesitate to accept Germany's "C" bonds in exchange for debts, M. Poincare continues, "it is because they know their value is uncertain, and above all because they are unwilling to undertake themselves to recover from a debtor whose defaulting and ill-will they are well acquainted with."

"But we are obliged to tell them," the Premier adds, "we can only pay our debts in proportion as we are paid what is owed us. If they consider our debts too high, and they grant reductions and alleviations, we will immediately give Germany the benefit of this. That is to say, we only ask Germany for what we ourselves are asked."

The letter concludes as follows:

"It is upon these important points that the British and American Governments must decide before anything else. Consequently, the Franco-Belgian conversations with the British Government must be opened on very broad bases. It is even probable that definite proposals cannot be made to Germany until it has been ascertained from the American Government what it intends to do. The visit of the American Secretary of the Treasury might be made use of from this point of view."

We also quote the following copyright cablegram to the New York "Times" regarding the book:

A French "Yellow Book" containing the full documents on the French side in the reparations controversy was issued this evening. There is little news in it, but this paragraph from instructions sent by Premier Poincare to Count de Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, may, however, be cited as setting forth the official French position.

"It should be made clear in London and Washington as in Brussels that these are the great principles of French action: France does not desire any conquest in Europe; but she does wish to be protected against any return offensive by Germany, either military or economic; she wishes that the cost of reconstruction of her devastated areas which she has so far borne almost alone should be paid for by Germany and not by herself; she is willing to pay the debts which she contracted during the war and though she has made clear the essential difference which exists between her debts and those of Germany, she is ready to give Germany the benefit of advantages conceded to her."

"But she has for the moment no confidence whatever in the good-will of Germany and that is why she will apply to Germany the conditions of the Treaty of Frankfurt: the districts of the Ruhr occupied by us will not be evacuated except in proportion and according to payments made by Germany."

"These are considerations which I wish you to lay before the British Government with utmost precision."

This paragraph summarizes the whole of the correspondence from the French side and gives as clearly as can be stated the French Premier's position both before the latest British note and now.

### Premier Poincare in Two Speeches Indicates Determination of France to Continue Unchanged Its Policy Toward Germany.

Premier Poincare, in indicating in a speech on the 12th inst. that there was no intention on the part of France to change its policies respecting Germany, declared that "it is only necessary not to weaken, but to have the last word." It was not only the bravery of the Allied armies that won the war, but the unshakable will of the nation. The whole nation has now the same will to win peace," he averred, "and it will do so." He further declared that the German Government was leading Germany to catastrophe, adding "We are sure not only of our rights but our methods." The Associated Press account of the two speeches made by the Premier on that day (Sunday) follow:

Disregarding the recommendations of David Lloyd George, the former British Prime Minister, that he should not make speeches on Sundays or in places where war memories would be aroused, Premier Poincare to-day made two addresses to emphasize France's unswerving determination not to change her policy toward Germany.

M. Poincare delivered his first address this morning at Marville at the unveiling of a monument to military and civil victims of the war. In it dealt with Marville's sufferings during the German occupation, concluding with a paragraph replying to what he called "Cuno's arrogant menaces" in the Reichstag.

This afternoon M. Poincare came to Stenay to dedicate a war memorial in the town that during most of the war was the domain and pleasure ground of the former German Crown Prince. His addresses here and at Marville had been written before the last British note was received, although he had the document before him as he spoke, the Foreign Office having sent him an original copy in English and without a translation, so that he might study it and make a reply if he so desired. M. Poincare will make his third address to-morrow at Sampigny.

"Chancellor Cuno," said the Premier in his Marville speech, referring to the German Chancellor's recent address in the Reichstag, "undoubtedly would not have used such senseless language if the Allies had been unanimous in showing him their will in ordering him not to revolt longer against the legitimate measures taken by Belgium and France." The Premier declared that the German Government was leading Germany to catastrophe, adding, "we are sure not only of our rights but our methods."

"We can only smile indulgently at Cuno's blustering," M. Poincare continued. "If he thinks Germany was not thoroughly beaten in the war she declared; if he believes Germany can violate with impunity the treaty she signed; if he thinks we are disposed to go on indefinitely without the reparations she owes us; if he believes we will go out of the Ruhr before our claim is paid, then he is greatly mistaken. And if he does not believe all this, but only says it, it is his compatriots he hoodwinks and leads to ruin."

M. Poincare concluded by saying that Germany now, as in 1918, on the eve of her military downfall, was seeking to mislead opinion.

"It is only necessary," he declared, "not to weaken, but to have the last word. It was not only the bravery of the Allied armies that won the war but the unshakable will of the nation. The whole nation has now the same will to win peace, and it will do so. Your dead demand it, and their demand will be granted."

In his afternoon address in Stenay M. Poincare said that part of the world influenced by Germany refuses to believe France has no ulterior motive in her present policy. But, he added, "We can only renew our answer—we do not think of crushing anyone; we do not say 'delenda Germania'; no, we do not wish to take a single bit of ground that does not belong to us."

M. Poincare referred to the speech made Thursday by Dr. Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, in which he asserted that Germany did not hate France during the war and detested her now only because of the Ruhr occupation. "What would the Germans have done if they had hated us?" asked the Premier.

"We are not fanning hatred," the Premier added. "We proclaimed, on the contrary, after victory, that we were ready to forget. Rancor and vengeance are sentiments that have no place on French soil. We wish only that our spirit of chivalry, our generosity, should not be abused."

More extended extracts of the Premier's remarks on the 13th inst. were contained in a copyright Paris cablegram to the New York "Times," which quotes him as saying:

"When one recalls the abominable treatment the Germans inflicted on us, one is amazed at their effrontery which is seeking to efface these crimes. To-day Germany noisily protests against the pacific occupation by which German citizens would suffer nothing were they not driven by their Government to commit acts of violence and folly.

"Only this week Chancellor Cuno thought it was necessary in the Reichstag to threaten arrogantly, thus proving to what a point Germany misunderstands her defeat, and obstinately refuses to face the facts. He announced the continuation of passive resistance, which is nothing but a violation of the signed treaty, and of Germany's solemn undertakings. Doubtless he would never have used this insensate language if the Allies had been able to express their will with unanimity, and to enjoin Germany not to revolt any longer against the measures legitimately taken by Belgium and France.

#### *Points to Ruin in Germany.*

"But whatever Cuno may think, or, rather, whatever he may say, he will not get a better Franco-Belgian policy, and it is Germany who will be the victim of this wilful blindness. Hardly had the Chancellor finished his discourse when Finance Minister Hermes was received with these significant words: 'Dollars at eight million marks.' The collapse of the German currency is indeed an economic and financial masterpiece on which the Government of the Reich had this year worked with disastrous success, and if it persists in its ill-temper and its pigheadedness, it will triumphantly conduct its country to catastrophe."

#### *Points Remarks to England.*

In the afternoon at Stenay the Premier spoke from the same text, with a special reference to England.

"What does France demand?" he asked. "To receive indemnity for her sufferings. Is this an exorbitant demand? No one dares actually to say so, but our intentions are distorted. We are accused of all kinds of schemes, and the more we say that we have none, the more we are answered with skeptical questions: 'What. Don't you really want to crush Germany? Don't you really want to annex her territory?' And our questioners, with a knowing look, show that they do not believe us.

"The majority of those who adopt this attitude are, without knowing it, under the influence of Germany and are the mouthpieces of Berlin propaganda. Others are clever people who, were they in our place, would themselves have the projects which they ascribe to us, and who, at the bottom of their hearts, even think that we are fools not to nourish those designs. To all we can do nothing but repeat that we have no desire to cursh any one; that we do not desire Germany's destruction, and that we would not annex a single foot of territory which is not ours.

"Fifty-three years ago Germany seized two of our provinces despite the wishes of their inhabitants. From her crime she derived no happiness. The people remained true to us, and returned to us in the fullness of their affections. We could never have committed a similar crime, and if ever one day we should feel the temptation, would not this memory alone have sufficient force to dissuade us?

#### *Denies Desire to Fan Hatred.*

"Equally unjust toward France and her Government is the accusation that we are fanning the hatred between the peoples who were at war. Herr Stresemann on Thursday said in the Reichstag that if Germany detests us, this is because we are in the Ruhr, and because we have expelled a certain number of inhabitants; and he had the impudence to add that there was no hatred of France in Germany, even during the war. If that is so, I would like to know what the Germans would have done to us if they had hated us.

"You who lived under their yoke, you who saw them, can tell whether they loved us. You can tell whether it was through esteem for us that they forced innocent civilians like Toussaint (the schoolmaster) to march in front of their columns in the face of French bullets. You can tell whether it was through friendship for us that they have, since peace was declared, evaded their obligations and left our unhappy province in ruins.

"No, we do not breathe hate. On the morning of victory we proclaimed that we were willing to forget. Vindictiveness, spite and revenge are not part of the French soul. We demand only that our patience and our long suffering are not abused."

### **Chancellor Cuno's Speech to the Reichstag Declaring Passive Resistance Would Be Continued.**

Chancellor Cuno of Germany, who with his Cabinet was forced out of office on Aug. 12, after the United Socialist members of the Reichstag had on Aug. 11 adopted a resolution of "no confidence" in the Cuno Government, delivered a speech in the Reichstag on the 8th inst. in which he declared that passive resistance would be continued with all the strength of the German people, "free from mad acts of violence and terror." He further declared in his speech that the people in the unoccupied territory would "support actively" those in the occupied region. The Chancellor, whose remarks were addressed to the members at an extraordinary session of the Reichstag, were interrupted, according to the Associated Press advices from Berlin, by the Communists, who greeted him with epithets such as "traitor" "swindler" and "the president of the Stinnes Company's board is going to speak." It was further said:

One Communist deputy got very excited, shook his fist at the Chancellor and was called to order twice. Herr Cuno was subjected to continual interruption during the speech, which was received somewhat coldly by the House.

The British draft of the reply to the German note was referred to in the Chancellor's speech in his comments on which he said, "the only thing certain was that there was no reason for any great hopes." He further observed that "Germany must be prepared for a long period of suffering." From the Associated Press advices we take the following regarding what he had to say:

"If there is no light on the horizon which promises us speedy help, then it is for us to keep alive by means of our own, our iron determination and to make every sacrifice. In this we must rely solely on ourselves. We stand alone and must and will help ourselves."

The Chancellor asserted that France was receiving only one-fifth the coal and coke which she formerly received and declared that France could not hope for better deliveries, as the workers and employers refused to work at the point of the bayonet for the benefit of the oppressor.

He counselled his hearers to have nothing to do with civil war and announced that the Government would suppress with the strongest hand any civil disorder or rioting. He pleaded for open discussion as a means of saving the nation and said that he himself was ready to resign when it was felt the people had lost confidence in him.

At the opening of the sitting President Loebe paid tribute to the late President Harding, the members and the occupants of the public galleries standing during Herr Loebe's address.

Chancellor Cuno's speech reviewed the internal and external situations, and, alluding to the British draft reply to the German note, said that the principles upon which Great Britain based her proposals, really were not pleasant for Germany.

There were many suggestions in the draft which appeared impossible to the German Government, so far as it was able to judge without knowledge of the supplementary documents, asserted the Chancellor, adding that in an endeavor to maintain good relations with her comrade-in-arms of yesterday England had gone extraordinarily far in her concessions to the French standpoint.

"It is not our business," declared Herr Cuno, "to expatiate on what England considers her interests, and we are not so foolish as to imagine sympathies for Germany where there are none."

Emphasizing the danger and the futility of conjectures pending the publication of the British documents, the German Chancellor said that the only thing certain was that there was no reason for any great hopes. Nevertheless, he added, the German Government cannot abandon the belief that economic common sense and a sense of justice will eventually prevail in foreign countries.

"Germany must be prepared for a long period of suffering," he added, "and to accommodate itself to such circumstances and not expect to work wonders. We must believe in ourselves and manifest that belief not by fatalistic resignation but by determined action.

"The world knows we are ready to take into account French prestige if France ceases to impose humiliation merely for the sake of humiliation, but what we cannot, and will not, do is to abandon our German land and betray our fellow countrymen."

Alluding to France's demand for cessation of passive resistance before she is willing to open negotiations or say what she wants the Chancellor emphatically declared that it was impossible to ask the people of the Ruhr and the Rhineland to abandon their sole weapon unconditionally. And, he contended, even were the German Government to attempt this impossibility, nothing would be achieved, because "behind one impossibility there would soon rise an endless chain of other impossibilities by which French policy blocks the way to understanding."

"What we cannot do and will not do is to abandon a German land and betray fellow-countrymen," he repeated. "We refuse to work under the bayonets of our oppressors.

"With complete and unconditional submission to the French demands we should merely be buying a document which imposes upon us impossible obligations which the whole world recognizes as absurd.

"The Ruhr is only to be freed when the last pfennig is paid. We are to make impossible payments when the most vital instrument for the realization of such payments, namely, the Ruhr, remains severed from us. We are, despite these impossible payments to restore our credit, stabilize our currency and balance our budget while France knowingly and openly by her action in the Ruhr has done everything to offset Germany's entire economic and political organization.

"Germany must collapse, but she must pay, and if she does not pay as a result of her collapse she is to be accused of fresh failures and is to be exposed to new persecutions until the work of destruction has been completed.

"But if this process of destruction, which the world watches as if it were paralyzed, is to be accomplished in the name of justice, we must be under no illusion. Submission to the merciless obstinacy of the French Government would have to be sealed with a document which would be worse than the Treaty of Versailles, which weighs like a curse upon the peoples of Europe.

"The British draft reply suggests that Germany should withdraw its orders and regulations regarding passive resistance, thereby giving the occupation authorities the possibility of altering the occupation regime and re-establishing the normal economic life of the occupied regions.

"This proposal also, which practically sacrifices the German standpoint to the French standpoint, has been rejected by the ruler and destroyer of Europe.

"If it is the case that there are no practical possibilities for reaching an understanding with France, which is desired by us but rejected by Paris, and if there is no light on the horizon which promises speedy help, then it is for us to keep alive by means of our own, our iron determination, and to make every sacrifice. In this we must rely solely on ourselves. We stand alone and must and will help ourselves.

"Therefore," Chancellor Cuno concluded, "it is necessary to continue with all our strength passive resistance free from mad acts of violence and terror against the people in the occupied region and to support actively from the unoccupied territory the population which is persevering in a passive resistance of its own will."

Dealing with domestic affairs Chancellor Cuno said that Germany must above all show the world she is doing everything possible to help herself in regard to finances. The collapse of the currency was the worst thing that had befallen Germany; she was in danger of having her imports stopped by the exchange blockade. The final rehabilitation of finances and currency could only occur when the foreign political position had been cleared up and the reparations question settled in a tolerable manner.

Meanwhile, inflation and the fall of the mark must be stopped. The Chancellor then referred to the internal gold loan, new taxation and measures to promote industry as forming the Government's program.

**Italy Critical of British Note—Holds That It Puts Too Much Burden on Allies.**

Under the above head a wireless message (copyright) to the New York "Times" from Rome, Aug. 14, said:

Although Italian official circles are pleased with Premier Baldwin's suggestion that Great Britain should claim a fixed sum equal to her debt to America from the Allies and Germany, because this is considered an acceptance in principle of Signor Mussolini's view that reparations and inter-Allied debts form an inseparable problem, they are not equally pleased with its details for two reasons:

First, because the Baldwin suggestion throws the whole burden on the shoulders of England's allies of obtaining the sums which England is to receive from Germany in settlement of reparations.

Second, because Mr. Baldwin leaves Allied finances in just as uncertain a state as they were before.

The "Corriere d'Italia," the semi-official organ of the Vatican, sharply criticises the note, saying that debts are the hub of the European situation and that the Allies cannot consent to reduce their credits from Germany until they know just how far their liabilities have been reduced. It is absurd, the newspaper contends, for England to attempt to invert this logical way of looking at the question.

The "Corriere" also disagrees with the remainder of the note, saying that it is still too early to proclaim that France has been a failure in the Ruhr and that it is too late to say that the occupation of the Ruhr is illegal.

It had previously been stated in copyright advices to the "Times" from Rome, Aug. 13, that the British note in its main lines had caused a favorable impression in Italy, although the press was said to have shown itself extremely sparing of its comments. The same advices stated:

The British proposals concerning reparations and inter-Allied debts have elicited favor in Italy because they are considered to be a partial acceptance of Premier Mussolini's plan that these questions should be considered and discussed in order to untangle the problem. Mussolini has already urged that the only way in which Europe could obtain peace was by releasing Germany from some portion of her reparations liabilities. As the poorer Allies, however, have not ever been able to raise money to pay their debts, it would have been quixotic for them, according to the view here, to renounce their German reparations.

He therefore felt that the first step should come from the richer Allies, which by renouncing some portion of their credits from the other Allies, would enable these to renounce some portion of the reparations. This England has now done, opening the way for a general revaluation of the credits and liabilities of each single Ally.

**Belgian Press Bitter in Comment on British Note Respecting German Reparations.**

Stating that all the Belgian newspapers published on Aug. 14 long comments on the British note to France and Belgium on German reparations, the New York "Times" in a wireless message from Brussels said:

The Liberal "Etoile Belge" writes:

"We must first of all regret sincerely the rather bitter tone employed in regard to the occupation of the Ruhr and Belgian priority. These passages of the documents seem to have been written by someone whom the reparation question has put in a bad humor. France and Belgium are faced with the alternative of having to leave the Ruhr without having received from Germany what is due to them on account of reparations. Has the British Government considered the consequences of such a retreat, the humiliation for the Allies, the satisfaction for Germany, who would be justified in making a counter-claim on the Allies for damages for occupation of the Ruhr?"

The Socialist organ "Le Peuple" says:

"In spite of the tone of the note and in spite of contradictions, it can be said that it does not put an end to the possibility of collective action by the Allies in regard to Germany. Henceforth British policy is directed plainly against that of France and Belgium. Britain has replied to the French and Belgian proposals by proclaiming in her turn openly and almost cynically the policy of culpable egotism."

"Le Peuple" concludes: "The policy of MM. Theunis and Jaspar is bankrupt."

"The Soir" publishes an article from which the following is an extract:

"The hostile attitude taken by Great Britain toward the Allies who have fought by her side and, to assure her hegemony of the seas, sacrificed everything, their lives and property included, will not be approved by the civilized world."

**Great Britain Paid £29,000,000 for Occupation of Turkey.**

Associated Press correspondence from London Aug. 1 reported as follows in the New York "Journal of Commerce" of Aug. 17.

It has cost England £29,115,000 sterling for the occupation of Constantinople and the adjacent area since the Armistice in 1918, Premier Baldwin told the House of Commons recently.

These figures, he added, did not represent the extra cost to the taxpayer of the occupation, since the greater part of the occupying forces would otherwise have been employed elsewhere. The extra cost was estimated at £16,000,000 sterling. The Premier further stated that the Allied Governments have decided to forego any claim against Turkey for the cost of occupation of Turkish territory.

**Belgians Expel Germans—French Occupy Five Ruhr Coal Mines—Miners Leave Work.**

Under date of July 31, Associated Press advices from Aix-la-Chapelle said:

The Belgian forces of occupation to-day expelled the Burgomaster and five members of the Municipal Council of this city. No reason for the expulsion of the Germans was announced.

The New York "Evening Post" on the same date reported the following from Duesseldorf:

French troops to-day occupied five coal mines in the town of Dorstfeld. The miners immediately quit work and the French forbade them to re-enter the premises.

**Chancellor Stresemann's New Cabinet—Says Change Does Not Indicate Weakening of Germany.**

A new German Cabinet was named on Aug. 13 by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, who was commissioned on Aug. 12 by President Ebert to form a new Government, following the acceptance on the 12th of the resignations of Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno and the latter's entire cabinet. Further details regarding Chancellor Cuno's resignation will be found in another item in this issue. Completion of the new Cabinet was announced by Dr. Stresemann on the 13th inst., the membership being as follows:

- Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, People's Party.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs, Herr Von Bergen, Clerical.
- Minister of the Interior, Herr Sollmann, Socialist.
- Minister for Occupied Areas, Herr Fuchs, Clerical.
- Minister of Finance, Herr Hilferding, Socialist.
- Minister of Economics, Hans von Raumer, People's Party.
- Minister of Reconstruction and Vice-Chancellor, Herr Schmidt, Socialist.
- Minister of Labor, Herr Braun, Clerical.
- Minister of Justice, Herr Radbruch, Socialist.
- Minister of Railways, Herr Oeser, Democrat.
- Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Giesberts, Clerical.
- Minister of Defense, Dr. Gessler, Democrat.
- Food Comptroller, Dr. Hans Luther, Democrat.

The new Cabinet was given a vote of confidence by the Reichstag on the 16th inst., 240 deputies out of a total of 341 balloting in favor of the Government; 76 votes, according to the Associated Press advices from Berlin, were cast in opposition, while 25 deputies, supposed to be of the Bavarian People's Party, abstained from voting. The other opposition, it is said, came from the Nationalists and Communists. Dr. Stresemann, in his address to the Reichstag on the 14th inst., paid a tribute to Chancellor Cuno, according to a copyright cablegram to the New York "Times," and appealed for the support of all parties. His address contained a warning to foreign nations not to assume that the present change of Cabinet was a sign of weakness. From the Associated Press accounts we quote as follows:

The vote came after Dr. Stresemann had addressed the Reichstag and given that body the new Government's viewpoint on the general situation and particularly with reference to the crisis brought about by the occupation of the Ruhr and the Rhineland. He informed the members of the Chamber that Germany required complete restoration of her rights in the occupied territory as an essential to the abandonment of passive resistance. The setting free of all Germans imprisoned in the districts occupied by the French and Belgians and permission for the return of those who have been sent out of the occupied area also were made conditions for a cessation of passive resistance.

Dr. Stresemann declared the change in Government was not a sign of weakness on the part of Germany. On the contrary, the change had brought into being the strongest Cabinet, as regards opposition to any idea of permitting the violation of Germany, that the country had had since the Republic was formed.

Passing almost immediately to the question of the occupation of the Ruhr in his address, the Chancellor said passive resistance was deeply rooted in the firm conviction of its justice. "This," he declared, "has been unequivocally recognized by the British Government, and we may assume that this statement of the British conception will find echo in France and Belgium."

Asserting that Germany would welcome arbitration of the Ruhr question, Dr. Stresemann added: "We have no doubt that any impartial decision would restore to us our Ruhr territory, and on the day this happens all forces will work to end the intolerable paralysis of the main artery of German economy."

"If the free and unrestricted administration of the Ruhr is assured us; if the situation in the Rhineland again is such as is guaranteed by international treaties; if every imprisoned German in the Ruhr and the Rhineland is restored to liberty, then, after a breathing spell has been granted us, we shall be able, by exerting the whole economic force of the country, to furnish means for settlement of the reparations question, provided the burdens imposed upon us permit of the existence of our economic life and the further development of our nation. The consolidation of our political and economic life is a preliminary condition for a resumption of the reparation deliveries which had to be discontinued owing to economic derangement caused by the invasion of the Ruhr."

Dr. Stresemann made no mention of evacuation of the occupied areas, merely stressing the conditions under which Germany is prepared to enter upon negotiations for the complete restoration of her jurisdiction and the freedom of her citizens there.

The new Chancellor was cordially greeted by the majority of the House, the only jarring note in his reception being in the form of boisterous heckling by the Communists.

Among all the parties represented in the new Ministry there appears to be a conviction that Germany must seek some sort of truce with Poincare, and that the hope of mediation or intervention from other quarters is futile in view of the present Anglo-French impasse.

"Of what avail is a friend across the Channel or the sea when we are up against a cantankerous neighbor?" exclaimed one Socialist leader.

**Resignation of Chancellor Cuno of Germany and Entire Cabinet.**

German political strife culminated in the acceptance on the 12th inst. by President Ebert of the resignation of Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno and his entire Cabinet. The early retirement of the Chancellor was forecast in the decision on the 10th inst. of the United Socialist members of the Reichstag to support the "no confidence" motion which had been introduced by the Communists. The resolution was adopted in a party caucus on the 11th inst. of the Socialist members,

who, according to Associated Press advices from Berlin that day, decided to terminate their attitude of "benevolent neutrality" toward the present Ministry and then drafted a program of economic, financial and political reforms on the basis of which they vouchsafed their support to any future Cabinet. Riots which had been in progress before the Chancellor's resignation, and which reached an acute stage this week (31 being reported dead and 91 wounded throughout the occupied area on a single day, according to a copyright cablegram from Duesseldorf Aug. 14 to the New York "Times," these following other like similar large casualties) were reported to have subsided to some extent on Aug. 15, after the new Chancellor, Dr. Stresemann, had taken office. While a lessening of the disorders in Germany was reported on Aug. 15 following the assumption of office by Dr. Stresemann, there was on Aug. 16 a renewal of the disturbances witnessed before Chancellor Cuno's resignation. An Associated Press cablegram from Berlin Aug. 16 published in the New York "Herald" said:

Communists to-day stormed the City Hall at Datteln, nineteen miles northeast of Essen, disarmed the police and took possession of the town, says the Central News. Militia summoned from a neighboring town also was disarmed. Many casualties occurred on both sides.

Communists are said also to be in control of Helmstedt, having disarmed the police. Many persons are reported to have been injured in a clash between Nationalists and Communists at Arnstadt.

Leipzig is without gas or electricity in consequence of a municipal workers' strike.

Eighty arrests were made at Halle following a fight between Nationalist and Communist factions, and on Tuesday the police at Herne were obliged to withdraw before a riotous mob. The forces of occupation restored order. The situation in Saxony is described as threatening.

Order has been restored at Zeitz, the Prussian industrial centre, where the Communists attempted to seize the factories.

In Berlin labor conditions have become virtually normal, all the outlaw strikes having been called off. While sporadic strikes are still causing outbreaks at provincial points, the labor situation in general is improving.

Marketing conditions in greater Berlin showed improvement to-day, both with regard to available supplies and lower price levels for staples, especially oleomargarine. In the occupied areas, on the other hand, the food situation is reported more acute, owing to interrupted transport and the currency stringency, which is continuing, despite 30,500,000,000,000 marks printed during the first week in August.

Chancellor Cuno's withdrawal was preceded by the issuance of a proclamation by President Ebert, prohibiting meetings or speeches tending toward acts of violence, a copyright cablegram to the New York "Times" from Berlin Aug. 10 announcing the action of President Ebert as follows:

What amounts to a "state of siege" was proclaimed late to-night throughout Germany by President Ebert.

His declaration, issued under authority of Paragraph 48 of the Constitution of the German Republic, which begins with the clause "to restore public law and order and safety," expressly warns agitators for the overthrow of the Constitutional Government and forbids the circulation of handbills or proclamations, the holding of meetings or the making of speeches calculated to incite to acts of violence or acts that will endanger the public order.

The President's proclamation was posted on prominent street corners in Berlin late in the evening and suggested to many the events that preceded the last revolution.

An emergency conference was being held at the President's Palace near midnight with Chancellor Cuno and the entire Cabinet attending.

It is likely that the United Socialists in the Reichstag will vote on Monday in favor of a "no-confidence" motion, offered to-day by the Communists, but the Chancellor, according to last accounts, has told his supporters that he will stick to his post in spite of this.

There were all sorts of wild rumors and alarms to-day with reports of riots and bloodshed coming thick and fast. But there was no serious outbreak, although it would seem the situation had all the possibilities of an attempt at revolution provided a leader was found.

Chancellor Cuno, who had succeeded Chancellor Wirth last November, addressed the Reichstag in an extraordinary session on the 8th inst. when he urged the continuance of passive resistance on the part of Germany; his speech is referred to in another item in this issue. Alluding on the 10th inst. to the decision of the United Socialists to support the "no confidence" motion the Associated Press advices from Berlin said:

Although the United Socialists originally concluded that they would abstain from voting when the issue came up, the internal situation now is fast drifting to a point where the Socialists face the necessity of saving their political prestige with the workers in order to prevent the workers from deserting to the Communists.

The Socialist leaders to-night are conferring with Chancellor Cuno in an effort to induce him to resign. In the event he acquiesces Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, would be asked by President Ebert to reconstruct the Government on the basis of a big coalition, which would include the United Socialists.

The panicky feeling which has marked Germany's internal situation during the past few days and which is being converted into political capital by the Communists late to-night seized the Reichstag, where symptoms of a Cuno crisis developed because of the decision of the Socialists to retire from their position of "benevolent neutrality" toward the present non-partisan or business men's cabinet.

Cablegrams from Berlin Aug. 11 (Associated Press) in giving an account of the adoption that day of the resolution of "no confidence" in the Cuno Government, stated in part:

Upon the basis of their platform they are not averse to entering a coalition government.

The United Socialists to-night officially notified President Ebert and the leaders of the three coalition parties of their future attitude toward Chancellor Cuno, as set forth in the resolution adopted by the party.

After conferring with the coalition leaders Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, announced that the three middle parties would meet Herr Cuno on Sunday, placing issue before him for final decision.

This is interpreted as a courtesy to the Chancellor, the middle parties wanting to afford him a graceful opportunity for retiring.

None of the Reichstag Bourgeois Party leaders believe that Herr Cuno or any other Chancellor would dare assume leadership of a ministry confronted with the solid opposition of the labor vote, and a solution of the crisis, according to best opinion here, is merely being deferred in order to permit President Ebert and the Reichstag leaders of all parties to confer on the formation of a new Cabinet.

The Socialist program calls for sweeping internal, financial and tax reforms, categorical seizure of the tangible assets of industry, commerce and agriculture as a covering for the internal gold loan and the introduction of credits and payment of wages on a gold basis.

The Socialists also demand that Germany enter the League of Nations, and request that the new Government develop greater activity in foreign politics. The Reichswehr is to be cleansed of reactionary elements and put on a strict republican basis. The majority of deputies who participated in to-day's caucus favor the party's entry into a coalition government.

In the event of the resignation of the Chancellor his non-partisan Cabinet, of course, also would retire, leaving President Ebert to find a successor who would be able to construct a government on the basis of a four-party coalition, or one which would adopt the Socialist platform as its program.

To-day's action by the Socialists of the Reichstag enabled the party to escape responsibility for supporting the "no confidence" resolution introduced in the Reichstag by the Communists and which will come up Monday for a vote.

In hurrying their decision to abandon Chancellor Cuno, the Socialists also expect to block the Communists' attempt to launch a nation-wide general strike. To-day's action by the Socialists will be viewed as a concession to the radical demands for overthrow of Herr Cuno and the adoption of a platform of internal reforms which, it is expected, will satisfy the popular clamor.

#### Strike Wave Spreads.

The strike wave, caused by the currency scarcity and the food shortage, and accentuated by Communist agitation, spread rapidly in Germany to-day. It was accompanied by numerous demonstrations and disorders leading to a number of fatalities in clashes with the police.

Industrial Berlin is in a state of feverish turmoil, fostered largely by the failure of the employers to pay because of their inability to obtain currency and the demands of the workers for wage increases.

A general strike has been ordered by the Communistic elements, but the labor federations so far have not approved of the move.

Similar conditions of unrest prevail in other parts of Germany.

With the acceptance on the 12th inst. by President Ebert of the resignations of Chancellor Cuno and his Cabinet, Dr. Gustav Stresemann was directed by President Ebert to form a new Government. The new Cabinet is referred to in another item.

#### President Coolidge Backs Hughes' Policy on Reparations and Other Foreign Issues.

Advices have been conveyed to our Ambassadors abroad by Secretary of State Hughes that there has been no change in the foreign policy of the United States respecting the reparations and other issues with the succession to the Presidency of Calvin Coolidge. One of the accounts from Washington to this effect appeared as follows in the New York "Evening Post" of last night:

The American foreign policy, so far as concerns our attitude on the Rhine, the Ruhr, and reparations, remains unchanged. Developments of the last few days were built upon news that somehow got twisted. Here is the sequence:

On Tuesday President Coolidge had a conference with the correspondents in the course of which he let it be known that the new Administration, like the old, stood squarely on the speech which Secretary Hughes made at New Haven last fall. On that occasion, it will be remembered, the Secretary of State deprecated the impending occupation of the Ruhr by the French and suggested a commission of experts to determine Germany's capacity to pay.

It was learned, too, that the Coolidge Administration had no new proposals to make, but stood ready to help in any way that it could consistent with our American traditions in general and recent statements of policy in particular. Of course, there was the further assumption that any proposal must come from the other side.

But apparently what was said in Washington on Tuesday somehow got exaggerated. Wednesday's press cables from London spoke of the welcome reception that had been given to the press reports from Washington that the Coolidge Administration would "make a ready response to any appeal to America for assistance in settling the prolonged reparations struggle." Somehow, somewhere, the various qualifications in the reiterated offer of American co-operation got dropped off.

#### Our Policy Restated.

Secretary Hughes saw right away that this was going to be embarrassing for him, so he sat down and wrote a communication to our Ambassadors abroad simply restating our policy so that there could be no misapprehension. There was nothing particularly new in this note, and State Department officials to-day deprecated the unwarranted inferences that were being drawn from the whole incident. What Secretary Hughes said was merely that President Coolidge had unqualifiedly endorsed the Department's policy as it had been enunciated under the administration of President Harding, notably in the New Haven speech.

While there have been no changes in the American policy, there have concededly been some significant changes in the situation abroad since Secretary Hughes spoke at New Haven. First, the French went into the Ruhr. We countered by coming out of the Rhine. Then the British and the French drifted further and further apart until they came to the parting of the ways. The problem before was to keep the French from going into the Ruhr. Now the problem is to get the French to come out. The United States and Great Britain are at one in believing that that is a prime condition of any settlement. But how to effect a settlement?

General Allen has a scheme, presumably based on creating a separate Rhineland state within the Reich. Whatever his specific proposal may be, there is no indication that the Department pins any hope on its present practicability. General Allen speaks with incomparable authority on the Ruhr crisis and its possible consequences.

When a plea for the abandonment of our policy of isolation comes from the mouth of a man whose information as to actual conditions along the Rhine is second to that of no other living America, even the Senate of the United States can hardly afford to ignore it.

It was to be expected, too, that those who have all along taken the pro-French point of view should lift their eyebrows a bit over Gen. Allen's account, which, while not "pro-German," as they would like to call it, is yet hardly pro-French.

For no man knows better than does Gen. Allen the lengths to which France has gone in her desire to keep Germany crushed. He may well sympathize with the French point of view, but he can hardly believe that the French policy is conducive to the common welfare of Europe.

#### *Conditions of United States Participation.*

In general, these may be said to be the conditions of American entry into the reparations controversy:

- (1) That the request for our assistance must come from the other side.
  - (2) That it must have the support of all the parties to the controversy, notably France, which has so far not been inclined to receive our advances favorably.
  - (3) That the specific proposal made must be in keeping with our general traditions and with the declared policy of the present Administration.
  - (4) That there must be no confusion between debts and reparations.
- France, Great Britain, and Italy would all, for obvious reasons, like to see the two questions considered as one, but the American State Department had never been willing to confuse the two. On this point Hughes is adamant, and has such expert support from the opposition in this country as was expressed by Norman Davis in the "Evening Post" the other day, when he declared that it was "a mistake to mix debts and reparations."

### **Unprecedented Action of Newspapers in Suspending Publication of Afternoon Issues in Tribute to the Late President Harding—Resolutions and Messages of Newspaper Men, &c.**

One feature of the day of national mourning set up on Friday of last week in memory of the late President Harding was the action of the newspapers in New York suspending their afternoon issues on that day—Aug. 10. Not a single paper was issued in the afternoon in New York.

Expression of the sorrow of newspaper men in the death of President Harding were recorded on Aug. 6 by the Standing Committee of the Washington newspaper correspondents in the adoption of a resolution which said:

No finer contact of genuine understanding and sympathy ever was established between an American President and the newspaper men than that which governed the relations of President Warren G. Harding to the writers of the capital. As a publisher and editor he understood the ambitions and the aspirations of the craft; in every conceivable way he sought to add to the joys of the profession; to expedite and facilitate the work of those responsible to the public for accurate reports of White House and Administration activities. His personal charm and lovable disposition, coupled with great candor and implicit faith in the integrity of those who dealt with him, inspired deep affection and abiding respect in the hearts of the Washington correspondents. We mourn in his passing the loss of a real friend, of a colleague whose connection with the profession shed a greater dignity and lustre on it. A great American, a good man, has been called to his last reward.

To Mrs. Harding, no less gracious in the friendship she entertained and inspired, we offer on behalf of the corps of Washington correspondents our deep sympathy and the consolation that she will find in the affection of the American people, which will preserve throughout all time the memory of the man whom she inspired and comforted throughout the best years of his life.

The sympathies of the International Typographical Union, of which President Harding had been an honorary member, were voiced in a message addressed to Mrs. Harding by Charles P. Howard, President of the Union, the message stating:

Words can but fail to assuage your grief, even though the nation mourns with you in your great bereavement through the loss of your husband and our President. The sorrow of his brother printers is especially poignant. Warren G. Harding's pride in his craftsmanship was typical of his lovable character and modest disposition. To printers, especially, his life will serve as an inspiration for future generations. May God's grace sustain you in this hour of immeasurable grief.

The National Press Club of Washington, in expressing its sense of loss suffered in the death of President Harding, had the following to say in a telegram addressed to the President's Secretary, George B. Christian, Jr., at San Francisco on the 3d inst.:

Please convey to Mrs. Harding and members of the official party the deep sympathy felt by members of the National Press Club in the death of President Harding. He was a valued member of this organization. His kindness to the newspaper workers, collectively and individually, brought him close to their hearts, and all will mourn him as a departed brother.

The Marion "Star," in which until recently President Harding held controlling interest, paid tribute to the late President in the following editorial on the 4th inst.:

President Harding is dead.

This brief message, flashed around the globe, brought sorrow to the nation and touched the tenderest sympathies of the liberty-loving people of every land. But here in Marion, where we knew and loved him as Harding, the man; Harding, the fellow-citizen; Harding, the neighbor, and Harding, the friend—rather than Harding, the President—the blackest grief obtains.

Those who were close to him can hardly escape the feeling that it must have been given to him to have seen into the future, when, robust and the picture of health, he told them shortly before his inauguration that he would never come out of the Presidency alive. Those close to him know that, contrary to the general view, he left the Senate with the deepest regret to enter the Presidency. Those close to him know that he realized that the burden he was about to assume was such as never attempted by mortal man, yet they hoped for the best. Now in sorrow they realize that he was a true prophet—that he knowingly gave himself a sacrifice to his country.

And it may be said here that this great heart—which was alike his

strength and his weakness—proved his undoing. Of all our Presidents, he was the most democratic at heart—the most approachable. He added to his already mighty burden by taking on those of others. No appeal, no matter how lowly, was passed by him. He gave freely—too freely of his time and effort. He never counted the cost nor spared himself. In this regard, the course which was his as a citizen was his as the President. The load he was bearing became staggering, and this, and the fact that he was weakened by the attack of influenza some months since, and from which he never recovered, made him especially susceptible to the subtle attack of ptomaine poisoning which led to his death.

Full appreciation of Warren G. Harding, the President, will not be written to-day—probably not in this generation—but posterity will weigh his achievements as President, and they have been many and great, at their full worth.

But the measure of Warren G. Harding, the man, is to-day beyond all question. That he was a man among men all will concede. None will question his bigness of heart, his greatness of soul. He thought and lived above the little things of life, and yet was so thoroughly human that to know him was to love him; and thus it is that to-day, while the nation mourns, our people are stunned by the passing of our citizen and friend—greatest and best beloved.

### **Sympathies of Soviet Government on Death of President Harding Extended to Senators King and Ladd.**

Foreign Minister Tchitcherin presented the condolences of the Soviet Government on the death of President Harding to Senators King and Ladd and Congressman Frear as representatives of the American people at a dinner given to them in the new business club. According to a special cablegram to the New York "Times" from Moscow, August 3, the message said:

On behalf of the Soviet Government I wish to express to the American citizens now present here the respectful sympathy of the Russian people to the people of Russia gratefully remember that it was under President Harding's Administration and with his active support that the American people with great generosity came to the aid of Russia in her hour of need.

They regret that the prevailing political condition of the world prevented the Russian Soviet Government, in close economic collaboration with the United States during President Harding's Administration, from dispelling prejudices and misunderstandings which for over five years deprived Russia and America of the opportunity of applying the historical friendship of two people to practical work of reconstruction and creation in the interests of both. I beg of you to convey our expressions of sympathy to Mr. Harding's family and the people of the United States.

The same cablegram said:

Senator King made a short speech thanking the Russians for their sympathy. He said that it was the purpose of himself and his companions to get as accurate a first hand cross-section of Russia as possible. They intend to go into Siberia as far as Perm or further, then journey down the Volga and take a trip through the Caucasus and Crimea. In reply, Northeva, head of the Anglo-American Department of the Foreign Office, said that, contrary to belief abroad, Russia welcomed full investigation of every phase of national life.

### **J. H. Puelicher, President of American Bankers' Association, Pays Tribute to Harding.**

In announcing the closing of the offices of the American Bankers Association on August 10, the day of the funeral of the late President Harding, John H. Puelicher, President of the Association, said:

The bankers of the nation join in the universal mourning for the loss of our late beloved President. His untimely end brought to us all a realization of the deep hold he had upon our affections and how intimately his character and activities entered into the life of each individual. We were all proud of our President, whose prominent characteristic was that of a lover of mankind and whose hand was equally extended to the wage-earner and capitalist in a sympathetic effort to solve their respective problems. We mourn his loss but feel that the spirit of harmony for which he constantly strove, still lives among us and that through him and his memory the people of the entire country in whatever walk of life and in whatever industry, will be brought closer together in better understanding and better relationships.

Let us all abstain from worldly occupations and devote this day to reverence of the memory of our late President, worship of God and prayer for the future welfare of our beloved country.

### **President Harding Planned Visit to Europe on Good Will Mission—Said to Have Declared His Knowledge of His Own Limitations.**

Plans of the late President Harding to visit Great Britain, France and other Continental countries, "solely in a spirit of neighborliness," were revealed by John A. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Sulgrave Institution, in a gathering at the Lawyers' Club, this city, on August 7. This gathering comprised a committee which was to have welcomed the late President upon the occasion of his proposed visit to New York City on August 28. With its meeting on the 7th it was reorganized as a memorial committee, which later in the fall will come together to pay tribute to the late President. It is planned to have President Coolidge address the forthcoming meeting. Mr. Stewart in telling of President Harding's plans quoted him as saying that "the situation in Europe never can be bettered so long as traditional hatreds are permitted to dominate the minds of those who govern. Good-will is the only solvent of ill-will. I believe this is the time for good-will to be used as the great and most effective political policy in that furtherance of

that good understanding without which no permanent betterment in human affairs can be effected." President Harding, according to Mr. Stewart, also said: "I know my limitations; I know how far removed from greatness I am. But be that as it may, I intend to approach every problem with good-will in my heart instead of hatred." Mr. Stewart spoke as follows:

You who are here to-day would about this time have been invited to let your names be added to the City Reception Committee which, on August 28, would have welcomed President and Mrs. Harding on their return from their visit to Alaska. The President would have been greeted by His Honor the Mayor and his committee at the City Hall and acclaimed by the millions who, after he was stricken in Seattle, prayed Almighty Providence to spare their President's life. This prayer was not to be granted; for God called him and he has left the activities of this world behind him forever. He laid down his life in martyrdom to appease his sense of friendly duty to the American people, whom he loved so fondly.

A few days before his departure from Washington I spent three hours alone with him. He told me of his plans for Vancouver, where he was to enroll himself as the first American President to visit politically foreign soil on a mission of sheer friendship. He talked of good-will as an affirmative policy in all political relationships, domestic and international. I had urged him to continue determinedly on this course which he had mapped out for himself and had said that it was a dire misfortune that so many of the unthinking public should regard good-will as only amiable weakness; and he replied:

"It is a pity that this is true, but, nevertheless, I shall continue on this course and to be myself just as I am. I know my limitations; I know how far removed from greatness I am. But be that as it may, I intend to approach every problem with good-will in my heart, instead of hatred. Most questions which are settled by armed force are never permanently settled. Problems can be solved fundamentally only as they are worked out in a spirit of neighborly good-will.

"Hence I would not yield to the insistence from many quarters that the troops be called out to compose the coal situation. The situation in Europe never can be bettered so long as traditional hatreds are permitted to dominate the minds of those who govern. Good-will is the only solvent of ill-will. I believe this is the time for good-will to be used as the great and most effective political policy in the furtherance of that good understanding without which no permanent betterment in human affairs can be effected.

"I intend to approach every question so far as I can with neither bias nor ill-will. I shall continue, no matter what may be said of me, nor how harsh the criticism may be, nor how unjust, patiently to apply good-will and a friendly feeling in the settlement of every question. People may think of me as they please, but I shall continue to be as I am, just Warren G. Harding as he is and as God fashioned him, a man who is trying, the best that he knows how, to throw into the discard the age-old, discordant ways of doing things, ways which never have succeeded in bringing happiness into the world, and if I am misunderstood, and another course is demanded of me, then I shall accept, as I must, what fate may have politically in store for me; but I will not change my policy of good-will even though it lead to my defeat for another term of the Presidency and my relegation into private life."

Warren G. Harding was the first great ruler deliberately and consciously to make good-will for the sake of good understanding the dominant policy in the Government. In arriving at this policy his reason went hand in hand with his nature. Despite the knowledge that the world regards imperturbable good-will as indicative of amiable weakness, he persisted and intended to persist in this course. He believed and knew that any settlement by superior physical force of a vital question between contending parties within the United States would lead only to hatred and retaliation; and that permanent settlements in any controversy must need be on the basis of good-will and good understanding. Here was a man in whose nature the well-springs of good-will and neighborliness were perennial, running strong and deep and pure. He challenged, armed with the sword of good understanding and the shield of good-will, the hate-fed governing forces of the world to mortal combat for the control of human destiny. The world needed, and still needs, the guidance and inspiration of an American President whose natural neighborly qualities no stress nor storm could disturb.

I have said that he went to Vancouver solely in a spirit of neighborliness, uncontaminated by any selfish thought or political aim. I can now say without ill consequences that if God had spared him and he had been re-elected President of the United States, during his second term, in the same amiable, kindly, loving, neighborly way, he would have visited Great Britain, France and other Continental countries, not on any political mission, but only in an endeavor to become for all the world the exemplar of the new politics.

America and the world had much to hope for from this friendly man. They would not have been disappointed.

According to a special dispatch to the New York "Times" from Washington, August 7, George B. Christian, Jr., Secretary to the late President Harding, said in regard to the statement of John A. Stewart, in New York, that President Harding had intended to visit Europe during his second term if he were re-elected. Mr. Christian is reported as saying:

I never heard President Harding make any such statement. I feel quite sure that he had no such intention. He did intend, however, as he said on several occasions, to make a visit to Europe after he retired from public life.

### Results of Lausanne Conference Show That Any Small Band of Determined Men Can Threaten the Peace of the World, Says Henry Morgenthau.

The Lausanne Peace Treaty, signed July 24 by Turkey and the principal Allied Powers, was the subject of an address made before the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., on July 27 by Henry Morgenthau, a former United States Ambassador to Turkey. The Turk, according to Mr. Morgenthau, was "the only man at the gathering (Lausanne) who was ready to use his guns," the result being that the treaty represented a distinct victory for Turkey. "From the very beginning," the speaker declared, "the Turk assumed the defiant attitude of a victor, conscious that he was the only one present who was still ready, and in fact anxious, to fight on. . . . The Lausanne Conference

undoubtedly teaches the world this great lesson: That until all the big Powers of the world disregard their selfish aims and the rapacity of some of their business men, and will unite in establishing a proper system of international customs and laws, any small band of determined men, as the Kemalists in Turkey or the Bolsheviks in Russia, can at any time threaten the peace of the world." Mr. Morgenthau's remarks were quoted at length in a dispatch from Williamstown under date of July 27 in the New York "Evening Post," as follows:

Under existing international conditions "any small band of determined men, as the Kemalists in Turkey or the Bolsheviks in Russia, can at any time threaten the peace of the world." Henry Morgenthau, ex-Ambassador to Turkey, told the Institute of Politics at its opening session this morning. The fact that such a threat can be successfully wielded by an armed and determined minority was, he said, undoubtedly the great lesson taught by the conference of Lausanne.

Taking for his subject, "Why Turkey triumphed at Lausanne and escaped all punishment for her defeat in the World War," Mr. Morgenthau pointed out that "the Turk was the only man in the Lausanne conference who was ready to use his guns," and to back his claims by continued fighting. Such a threat, he held, will constantly continue successful, "until all the great Powers disregard their selfish aims and the rapacity of some of their business men and unite in establishing a proper system of international customs and laws."

Mr. Morgenthau told in detail the history of Turkey from the days of the great war; spoke of the forces which led to military activity in unison with the Central Powers and finally of the circumstances which resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Sevres.

He outlined the progress of Mustapha Kemal's efforts to secure domination of the country's affairs and the consequent scrapping of the Sevres Treaty and the War with Greece with its "wilful, total destruction of the Greek and Armenian districts of Smyrna." "It was, then," he declared, "that Great Britain, single-handed, with grim determination and willingness to use force, prevented the Turk from pursuing the Greeks across the Dardanelles and into Thrace.

#### Turks at Lausanne.

"This brought about a conference at Mudania, and an armistice which was followed by the conference at Lausanne. From the very beginning the Turk assumed the defiant attitude of a victor, conscious that he was the only one present who was still ready, and in fact anxious, to fight on. He had been carefully watching the bickerings among the others. He well knew that there was no co-operation among them and that each one was representing his own interest.

"To the Turk Europe was but a generic name, not a united force aiming for the same end. This time it was almost unnecessary for the Turk to work the different Powers against each other. They were doing it of their own accord and many of them were giving valuable aid and advice to the Turks. Each one of them had an axe to grind, and again it was only Great Britain, under the leadership of Lord Curzon, who attempted to curb the Turk, but the change of Government in Great Britain was a distinct expression on the part of the House of Commons that they were opposed to Britain's fighting with the Turks.

"Of course, the Turks knew this, and therefore they could decline the British demands and Lord Curzon had to assent to Ismet's statement that the Armenian question was ended by the destruction of the Armenians, and then the greatest crime of history was condoned. It was not so much the strength of the Turks as the weakness of the Allies that influenced the course of events. The United States did send two observers, but observers do not influence the Turks; it takes force or a show of force to do so.

"As the Turk became more and more convinced that there was no Power, and certainly no combination of Powers, that would be willing to continue the war against him, he became more and more aggressive and exacting. He was the only man in that gathering who was ready to use his guns. Of course, he knew that if he attempted to dislodge Great Britain from Palestine and Mesopotamia or France from Syria they would fight, so what finally happened was that the Treaty of Sevres has been totally disregarded and the Turk has been reinstated in eastern Thrace, given control of Constantinople, and even the judicial capitulations were abrogated.

"To save the semblance of protection, the European Powers are permitted to have foreign legal advisers who are empowered to receive complaints relating to imprisonment and arrest of foreigners. There is no mention made of what action is to be taken except that they are to be filed with the Minister of Justice.

#### America's Attitude.

"As long as the United States persists in its course of isolation and refuses to assume the leadership that all are ready to accord to her, it ill becomes us to criticise the other Powers. The American observers practically confined themselves to securing an open door for our industries.

"This powerful country spent its blood to abolish slavery. Within the past few years it has established a Federal Reserve System, which is a permanent insurance against panics, and also succeeded in adopting prohibition, unfortunately interpreted by the mistaken Volstead Act, and it should now assume its full duties as a world Power, and find in its midst a band of men just as determined to lead toward the light and to find a method of minimizing and finally abolishing war, just as prohibitionists and currency reformers patiently toiled for years to accomplish what they did.

"It is almost pitiful how we Americans have had to sit with our hands tied, though our eyes were allowed 'to observe' how this wily Turk triumphed at this conference over all the other countries, just as the Germans would have triumphed over all of them if we had not entered the war. Why had our help to be withheld at Lausanne?"

"Will we be responsible in the future if the Turk's successful defiance, owing partly to our inactivity, will encourage other countries to treat treaties of peace as mere scraps of paper? Why cannot a group like this become the dynamic force that will start a wave in favor of America's first studying and then participating in international affairs?"

### Has Ludendorff Been Converted to German Republic? New Motto Proposed by Him Interpreted as Change of Heart.

Wireless advices (copyright) to the New York "Tribune" from Berlin Aug. 3 stated:

The Bavarian or Nationalist Party demonstrated in the streets of Munich yesterday "in commemoration of the old army." Prime Minister von Knilling and General Ludendorff viewed the marching veterans and Generals



Kraft von Delmenfingen made the principal speech. General Ludendorff, who followed, said:

"To me the old army is the highest thing Germany has. If we talk of the old army we must not forget the Princes who made it—the Hohenzollerns and Wittelsbachs. Because the old army was so superb it was taken away from us. Men of proud blood led it and made the German soldier the foremost fighter in the world. To be a German means to be a fighter. Once our motto was 'For King and Fatherland.' Let it now be 'With God for the People and Liberty.'"

This change of motto is much commented upon, the interpretation placed upon it by some papers being that Ludendorff has finally become reconciled to the republican form of State.

**Conclusion of Labors of United States Commission in Mexico—President Obregon's Statement.**

Associated Press dispatches from Washington, Aug. 15, brought news to the effect that "the records of the conference between the representatives of the United States and Mexico, embodying an agreement designed to make possible the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two nations, were signed here at 2:15 o'clock this afternoon." It was added:

The signature brought to a successful conclusion the negotiations, extending more than thirteen weeks, between Charles B. Warren and John Barton Payne, as personal representatives of the American President, and Fernando Gonzalez Roa and Ramon Ross, for President Obregon. The actual signature, however, was by Juan F. Urquidí and J. Ralph Ringe, Secretaries of the Mexican and American delegations, respectively.

Yesterday (Aug. 17) the Mexican Embassy at Washington made public a statement by President Obregon of Mexico relative to the work accomplished, in which he indicated that two conventions (one, respecting the creation of a mixed claims commission to examine claims against the Mexican Government for damages arising out of revolution, and the second creating a mixed claims commission to decide unsettled claims of citizens of either country against the government of the other country arising since the convention concluded July 4 1868), would be concluded if the two Governments decide to resume diplomatic relations. The statement follows:

The work of the Mexican-American Commission, constituted by Honorable Mr. Charles B. Warren and Mr. John B. Payne as representatives of the President of the United States, and Mr. Ramon Ross and Mr. Fernando Gonzalez Roa as my own representatives in my capacity of President of Mexico, having been concluded, it is now my duty to inform the country regarding the manner in which that work was carried out, and its significance.

To that end I wish to make the following statement: First, the work of the Mexican-American Commission, which was begun on the 14th of May last and ended the 15th ultimo, was confined of views and information regarding the difficulties which up to the present time have been an obstacle to the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two Governments.

(2) The Mexican Commissioners, after hearing the American point of view in every case, but without entering into any discussion intended to modify our present laws, offered explanations of those parts of our laws relating to American interests in Mexico in connection with the oil and the agrarian questions only; and they also explained the manner in which the present Government, in pursuance of its original policy has been endeavoring to conciliate with the principles of international law the revolutionary ideals now embodied in our laws.

(3) In addition, the Mexican Commissioners confirmed the intention of this Government to conclude two conventions for the creation of mixed claims commissions. This intention was communicated to the Embassy of the United States by our chancellor in an informal note dated Nov. 19 1921; and to Congress in my message of Sept. 1 1922.

Regarding the first of these conventions, our chancellor, on July 12 1921 addressed an invitation to all the Governments who nationals had suffered damage in their persons or in their properties through the last revolution in Mexico, and that invitation was based on Article 5 of the decree of May 10 1912, issued by the First Chief of the Constitutional Army, Mr. Venustiano Carranza, and on Article 13 amended, of the Law of Dec. 24 1917.

The object of that first convention would be to create a mixed commission to examine, from the point of view of equity, all the claims which citizens of the United States might have against the Mexican Government for damages arising out of revolution. The second convention, having a more general jurisdiction and being of a reciprocal character, was intended to create a mixed claims commission to decide in accordance with the rules of international law.

There will be in accordance with rules of international law on unsettled claims of citizens of either country against the Government of the other country, for acts having taken place since the signing of the convention concluded July 4 1868, but excluding, of course, those acts falling within the jurisdiction of the first convention mentioned.

(4) The conventions referred to will be concluded if the two Governments decide to resume diplomatic relations.

(5) If the normalization of these relations follows the termination of the Mexican-American conferences such result will not be due to any obligations contracted, nor to any agreements which may have been entered into for the purpose of resuming diplomatic relations, nor to anything that might contravene our laws or the rules of international law, or injure the dignity or the sovereignty of our nation.

Such a happy event should be attributed, as far as these conferences are concerned, to the ability and patriotism of our own commissioners to explain, and to the generous broad-mindedness, free from any unwise prejudices, of the eminent American commissioners to understand the fundamental problem that Mexico is now facing, namely, the economic and moral betterment of the people in harmony with the development of foreign interests invested in the country, a problem which can only be solved in the present national possibilities, through a complete realization of the political and social program of the present Government.

I am pleased, finally, to be able to state that the good-will shown by the four commissioners, which but reflects the good-will so frequently shown by the two neighboring countries in so many various ways, made it possible for the commission to carry out its work in a spirit of uninterrupted and friendly cordiality.

**Damage to This Season's Cotton Crop Through Boll Weevil Ravages Estimated at \$750,000,000 by President of New York Cotton Exchange.**

President E. E. Bartlett Jr. of the New York Cotton Exchange, in a statement issued on Aug. 16, declared that the ravages of the deadly boll weevil, unless effectively checked within the next few years, would threaten America's supremacy as a cotton-growing nation. The damage to the crop by boll weevil and drought this season, he said, represented a loss, based on the present prices of cotton, of approximately \$750,000,000 to Southern planters. Mr. Bartlett's statement follows:

Never since the weevil first made its appearance in the cotton belt, about 1892, has such great alarm been felt as exists to-day among the cotton planters. After years of procrastination the National Government, the State Governments and the leading cotton associations are at last beginning to realize the dire need for drastic action in every section of the cotton belt to reduce the weevil menace to a minimum.

One of the motives which has prompted the cotton trade in the United States to awake to the seriousness of the situation is the fact that Great Britain and other foreign countries are making strenuous efforts to produce cotton in sufficient quantities to become independent of the American product. The success of such efforts would threaten our supremacy as the leading cotton-growing country of the world.

The boll weevil is the most dangerous of pests because it is so thoroughly fortified against extermination. It never has been successfully combatted by sprays, as many other insect pests have, because it does not eat the verdure of the plant. It digs into the cotton boll, extracting its nutriment from it, and deposits its egg in the cavity it makes. This is sealed with a gummy substance by the weevil to prevent the red ant, which is its deadly enemy, from destroying the egg or worm which hatches from the egg.

The one channel through which the weevil can be reached is its thirst, which it satisfies by sipping the dew from the leaves of the plant. Poisoning the dew with calcium arsenate has been the most effective means of combatting the pest so far. Unfortunately, there is a big shortage of arsenate, which is manufactured from white arsenic, which is a by-product of copper smelting. Georgia, the second largest cotton-growing State, has recently contracted for 50,000 tons of arsenate to be delivered over the next five years to fight the weevil. If other cotton States should endeavor to follow the example of Georgia, there would not be sufficient calcium arsenate produced in the world to fight the weevil. It would require more than 100,000 tons annually to fight the pest in the infected parts of the belt.

Experiments to combat the weevil by using aeroplanes to spread poison gas over infected areas have yet to demonstrate the effectiveness of this method. If it eventually should prove successful, it would require a fleet of hundreds of aeroplanes and huge gas production to put it into operation over the entire cotton belt.

I am glad to see that the United States Steel Corporation appreciates the menace of the weevil and that Judge E. H. Gary has notified the American Cotton Association that the corporation will contribute \$25,000 a year for the next three years to the boll weevil campaign. The far-reaching blight of the weevil touches even the Steel Corporation. There are eight steel ties on every bale of cotton. The crop loss this year, due chiefly to weevil, is estimated at 6,000,000 bales. This means that cotton growers will require 48,000,000 fewer steel ties to bale the crop.

At current prices for cotton, the loss this season, due chiefly to the weevil, approximates \$750,000,000, and it may run considerably over that figure. In the face of this huge loss the amount devoted to fighting the weevil seems infinitesimally small. Members of the New York Cotton Exchange this year contributed \$100,000 to fight the pest, but in view of the great ravages of the weevil it would be real economy of benefit to the nation and the world, to devote millions of dollars to exterminating this enemy of the cotton plant.

**Fulmer Cotton Standard Act Applies to All Shipments After August 1—Contracts Entered Into After March 4 1923 Subject to Provisions—Possible Test of Act.**

Acting United States Attorney-General Seymour, in advices to Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, has ruled that the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act apply to shipments made after August 1, regardless of the date of the contract. It is stated in special advices from Washington to the "Journal of Commerce" on August 8, that since the ruling strikes at the validity of cotton contracts it is expected that litigation will follow to test the Government's position. The paper referred to says:

Under the terms of the so-called Fulmer Act the official cotton standards fixed by the Agricultural Department became effective on August 1. The Act declares that the indication of a grade of cotton by any designation other than provided by the standards shall be unlawful if in connection with commerce.

Mr. Wallace inquired of the Attorney-General if the Act applied to a shipment of cotton made after August 1, in fulfillment of a contract made after March 4 1923, the date of the approval of the Act; and further asked if the Act applied to a shipment made after August 1, in fulfillment of a contract made prior to March 4.

*Power of Congress.*

"My conclusion is," Mr. Seymour said, "that the United States Cotton Standards Act invokes a legitimate power of Congress over inter-State Commerce, and its provisions apply to shipments made on or after August 1 1923 regardless of when the contract was made."

Contracts, the Acting Attorney-General held, are made subject to the possibility that even if valid when made Congress may by the exercise of its power render them invalid. The Act, he stated, is intended to prohibit the use in connection with any transaction in inter-State or foreign commerce after August 1 1923 of any other than the cotton standards provided for by the Act. The authority for and the validity of the Act, he explained, rest upon the power of Congress to regulate inter-State and foreign commerce.

The individual's ownership of property, he declared, is subject to the lawful demands of the sovereign power and, therefore, contracts with reference to these demands must be understood as subservient to the rightful authority

of the Government. He cited cases showing the decisions of courts holding that railroad companies may rightfully refuse, after the passage of Act forbidding the transportation of certain commodities, to issue inter-State transportation in pursuance to a prior existing contract to do so.

**Contracts Subject to Law.**

"All contracts made after March 4 1923," Mr. Seymour held, "relative to the subject matter embraced in the provisions of the United States Cotton Standards Act are entered into with the knowledge of and subject to the provisions of that Act."

"And all contracts entered into before March 4 1923 relative to the subject matter to which the Cotton Standards Act applies are subject to the provisions of that Act."

As disclosing the power of Congress over contracts made in relation to inter-State commerce, the acting Attorney-General quoted court authority as follows: "Such commerce is solely regulated by Congress, and when parties make contracts to engage in inter-State commerce, they are held to do so upon the basis and with the understanding that changes in the law applicable to their contracts may be made. There can, in the nature of things, be no vested right in an existing law which precludes its change or repeal, nor vested right in the omission to legislate upon a particular subject which exempts a contract from the effect of subject legislation upon its subject matter by competent legislative authority."

**Texas Agricultural Commissioner Says Cotton Crop Should Bring Not Less Than 25 Cents.**

Not a bale of the Texas cotton crop should be sold for less than 25 cents, says George B. Terrell, Texas Commissioner of Agriculture, who in a statement regarding the crop on August 5 declared that it should bring 30 cents before the cotton year closes. His statement as contained in a special dispatch from Austin to the Dallas "News" follows:

This report covers the condition of corn and cotton up to August 1. These reports represent about 200 counties and are sent in by practical farmers, bankers, business men, County Commissioners and farm demonstration agents, and the summary given below represents the combined judgment of these reporters. Damage from drouth and insect pests is very serious.

Corn: Acreage 98% of last year. Condition 88% of normal, which indicates a yield a little less than last year. The United States Government's figures for last year are 5,729,000 acres, with a yield of 114,580,000 bushels. The figures this year, based upon 18 bushels per acre yield as shown by our reports, indicate a crop of 103,122,000 bushels. This is only given as an approximation of the correct yield.

**Cotton Acreage Increase.**

Cotton: Acreage 15% increase over last year, or about 14,000,000 acres. Condition 67% of normal, which represents a yield of one-fourth of a bale per acre, or 3,500,000 bales. The cotton crop is about three weeks late and is not fully matured. They are picking cotton in some fields and plowing cotton in other fields in the same locality. The yield may be greater or less than this estimate, according to weather conditions and insect ravages during the next few weeks. It is not humanly possible to correctly forecast the yield at this time.

The United States Government report for the entire cotton belt seems to be a fair and conservative estimate, but a little too high for Texas. Our report shows a condition of 67% while the Government report shows 71% and the Government report indicates a crop of 4,075,000 bales, while our report, based on one-fourth of a bale per acre, indicates a crop of 3,500,000 bales. This difference is partly accounted for by the fact that our report is made up to August 1, or one week later than the Government report, and cotton has failed rapidly during the last week from drouth, which is very serious in many parts of the State.

**Cotton is Stronger.**

Domestic consumption and exports of cotton amount to 1,000,000 bales a month, or 12,000,000 bales a year. The entire crop of the South is estimated to be 11,000,000 bales in round numbers or 1,000,000 bales below consumption. Nothing but a world war or a financial panic can keep cotton from advancing the latter part of the season when the shortness of the crop is fully realized. Not a bale of this crop should be sold for less than 25 cents per pound, as it has cost over 20 cents per pound to produce it and it should bring 30 cents before the cotton year closes. The statistical position of cotton is stronger than it was last year when the price went to 31 cents because the carry-over is less.

I warned the farmers and business interests last year against the suicidal policy of dumping the cotton upon the market so rapidly, but the policy of dumping was continued and they lost millions of dollars by the blind policy pursued.

The business interests can save this terrible loss this season if they will finance the crop before it leaves the farmers' hands instead of financing it for the speculators after it leaves the farmers' hands.

If we would sell only 1,000,000 bales a month for the next three months, cotton would bring 30 cents before the end of the three months, but if the crop is sold as fast as gathered, it may bring less than 20 cents instead of 30 cents, which all the conditions justify.

**Farmers' Intentions to Sow Winter Wheat and Rye as of Aug. 1 1923.**

The United States Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Agricultural Economics) at Washington, D. C., on Aug. 15 1923, issued a report giving the results of its investigations into the question of farmers' present intentions regarding the planting of autumn-sown grains. If the farmers adhere to these intentions, the planting of winter wheat the present year will be 15 1/2% less than the area sown to winter wheat in 1922 and the land devoted to rye will be 9% less. The following is the Department's summary:

**Wheat.**

A reduction of 15.5%, or 7,177,000 acres, in the acreage to be sown to winter wheat this fall is indicated by 25,000 reports from farmers reporting for their own farms to the United States Department of Agriculture, if their intentions of Aug. 1 are carried out.

If a reduction of 15.5% is made this year in the sown acreage from last year, it would make a total sown acreage this year of about 39,200,000 acres, compared with 46,379,000 acres actually sown last fall, of which 39,750,000 acres were harvested, there having been an abandonment of 14.3%.

Compared with the pre-war (1909-1913) average annual sowing of 33,741,000 acres, the intended sowing this fall is an increase of 16.2%. and compared with the pre-war average annual harvested acreage of 30,236,000 acres, an increase of 29.6%.

The average annual abandonment of winter wheat acreage for the past ten years has been 9.8%—the reduction in acreage due to abandonment ranging from 1 to 31%. If the average annual abandonment occurs this winter, it would leave about 35,360,000 acres to be harvested next summer.

Details for the more important winter wheat States are shown below: (000 omitted).

State—	Arge. Acreage		Intended Sowing, Fall of 1923, Compared with			
	1909 to 1913.	1922.	Pre-War Years 1909 to 1913.	1922.	1923.	
Pennsylvania	1,329	1,336	98.0%	98.0%	100.0%	
Ohio	2,128	2,618	118.0%	96.0%	110.0%	
Michigan	954	1,014	102.0%	96.0%	101.0%	
Indiana	2,385	2,221	77.0%	83.0%	88.0%	
Illinois	2,555	3,412	107.0%	80.0%	85.0%	
Missouri	2,412	3,132	97.0%	75.0%	76.0%	
Nebraska	3,171	3,527	83.0%	75.0%	100.0%	
Kansas	7,330	12,284	134.0%	80.0%	111.0%	
Texas	852	1,695	163.0%	82.0%	89.0%	
Oklahoma	1,911	3,733	152.0%	78.0%	86.0%	
Colorado	211	1,578	673.0%	90.0%	134.0%	
Washington	1,052	1,456	138.0%	105.0%	111.0%	
All other States	7,451	8,373	104.0%	92.0%	98.0%	
United States	33,741	46,379	39,750	116.2%	84.5%	98.6%

**Rye.**

Reports on rye acreage indicate a reduction of 9%. The acreage sown last fall is estimated at 5,234,000; reduction of 9% would therefore indicate a total acreage to be sown this autumn of 4,759,000. The pre-war (1909-1913) average annual acreage sown was 2,562,000.

Note.—This report is not a forecast but simply a statement based on the expressed intentions of many thousands of farmers on Aug. 1. These expressed intentions are subject to change.

**CROP REPORTING BOARD.**

- W. A. Schoenfeld, Chairman,
- W. F. Callander,
- L. M. Harrison,
- G. K. Holmes,
- W. W. Putnam,
- H. O. Herbrandson,
- Chas. E. Gage.

Approved: C. W. Pugsley, Acting Secretary.

**Charles W. Morse and Sons Acquitted in Government War Fraud Case.**

The Government lost on Aug. 4 the first of the big war fraud criminal cases, a jury in the District of Columbia Supreme Court at Washington returning a verdict of acquittal in the case of Charles W. Morse, New York shipbuilder; his three sons and four others, who were charged with a conspiracy to defraud the United States on war-time ship building and operating contracts. The jurors, who had spent 15 weeks in hearing the evidence and arguments, deliberated approximately 14 hours. Besides the elder Morse, those acquitted were Erwin A. Morse, Benjamin W. Morse, Harry F. Morse, N. H. Campbell, of New York; R. M. Much of Augusta, Me., and R. O. White of New York; all officials of some of the several Morse companies, and Philip Reinhardt, who was an auditor for the Emergency Fleet Corporation at the shipbuilding plant at Alexandria, Va.

**Anthracite Miners and Operators Confer With United States Coal Commission in New York.**

No efforts have been made either by the anthracite operators or miners to break the original deadlock over wage negotiations which might result in a strike Sept. 1, when the present agreement expires, the Government took a hand in the situation this week, bringing the two factions together for the purposes of thrashing out their difference. Representatives of the anthracite operators and miners conferred for the first time on Aug. 15 at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York with members of the United States Coal Commission, at the request of the latter, which, it will be recalled, was appointed by the late President Harding after the coal strike of 1922, to devise ways and means of averting a strike this year at the time of expiration of the present strike.

Despite the firmness with which the anthracite coal miners had insisted on the check-off system during their recent negotiations in Atlantic City—negotiations that had come to naught—spokesmen for the miners this week agreed to abandon the check-off system when they met with representatives of the operators in a conference at the Hotel Pennsylvania called by the U. S. Coal Commission. The action of the miners, which constituted the first definite step in the direction of settlement of their differences, was made known on Aug. 15.

During the second day's session, i. e., Aug. 16, new difficulties set in, and the threat of a strike in the anthracite fields on Sept. 1 became more ominous when the United States Coal Commission failed to get the operators and

miners to resume negotiations. At the end of a day of conferences at the Hotel Pennsylvania, first with one side and then with the other, the Commission, through Chairman John Hays Hammond, gave out the following statement:

Up to this time no progress has been made, and frankly the outlook is discouraging. We, however, will continue our investigations to-morrow. We have no further comment to make.

On the following day, however, the situation again cleared up to some extent. After John Hays Hammond, Chairman of the Federal Coal Commission, had addressed a letter to both miners and operators to find some way to resume negotiations to avert an anthracite strike, both sides went into executive session at the Hotel Pennsylvania, and later let it be known that they had reached an agreement to renew the conference for a new wage contract. Inasmuch as the present contract under which coal is mined expires on Aug. 31, the operators and the union men decided to get together once more at Atlantic City as early as Monday next, Aug. 20, in an effort to prevent a stoppage in the industry.

**New Haven Opposes Rail Plan of Joint New England Railroad Committee—Opposes Any Plan Linking New England Roads and Outside Trunk Lines but Favors Local Combines—Proposal of Guarantees Offers Nothing to Protect Present Stockholders.**

The board of directors of the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. has submitted the statement outlined below to the stockholders. The statement is prepared from the report of a special committee appointed to make a careful study of the report and an analysis of the suggestions and criticisms contained in the report of the Joint New England Railroad Committee to the Governors of the New England States. An outline of the Joint New England Railroad Committee's report was given in our issues of July 7, page 87, and July 14, pages 170-175. The statement issued to the stockholders follows:

*New England Consolidation.*

It is the firm conviction of your directors that it is vital to the interests of New England industries, as well as to New England railroads, that in due time a consolidation of the rail lines within New England, including not only the New Haven, Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Rutland and Bangor & Aroostook, but also the Boston & Albany and Central Vermont, should be accomplished, and that a consolidation of either the northern or southern lines with the trunk lines will be in the highest degree detrimental to New England's future prosperity.

There is a strong appeal in the Joint Committee's report to the pride and enterprise of New England business men to retain the management and ownership of the railroads which have been built by New England men and money, and there is a significant warning to New England business men that if they allow those more interested in other parts of the country than in New England to guide and direct the destiny of their rail lines there may follow a decline of the position and importance of New England and New England industry. Vigorous and prompt words and action are needed to awaken New England to the fact that she cannot permit the industries which have made her rich and influential to slip away from her through inertia. This is not the expression merely of a sentiment; it is a statement of a sound business axiom. These New England railroads should be owned and managed by the people whom they serve. They are now principally owned and managed by New England people. Of the eighteen directors of your company, fourteen are residents of and do business in New England and all are vitally interested in its prosperity.

The Joint Committee points out with great force the economic reasons why a New England consolidation should take place and why such consolidation should be of the New England roads rather than of the several New England roads with several trunk lines. Their reasons may be briefly summarized as follows: Railroad management in New England must be sympathetic to the development of New England industries and seaports. Its railroad policy should be to preserve all existing differential routes by rail and water to the West and South. A New England railroad management must constantly be alert to preserve rates on such a parity with rates from other sections of the country into the great central territory between the Hudson and the Mississippi rivers, where New England industries now find their great market, that they may compete on fair terms with industries in other sections of the country. This movement of business must be preserved and increased in order to induce eastbound business to seek New England ports, for without eastbound business through the ports shipping lines will not and cannot adequately serve New England interests. The New England railroads constitute practically a great railroad terminal for the distribution and collection of business moving from and to the West and South, and industries in New England must preserve the advantage of ability to choose among a variety of routes.

In every one of the foregoing particulars which the Committee points out as vital to the future of New England, the interests of the trunk lines are on the other side. Their financial interests are not in New England; they are west of the Hudson. The volume of business they transact in other parts of the country is larger and more important in many respects than the business of New England. It would be to their business interest to dry up the differential routes both by rail and water and oblige the traffic to move in both directions over the east and west main lines. The views expressed by trunk line presidents that a New England consolidation would operate to place the trunk lines at a disadvantage in dealing with New England business indicate the advantage for New England interests of a New England consolidation.

*Efficiency of Operation.*

The board has given careful consideration to the Committee's views on operation. The same management which is praised for efficiency in handling its passenger traffic is criticized for supposed inefficiency in handling its freight traffic. Yet one-half of the operating problem of the New Haven

Railroad is comprised in the handling of its passenger traffic. Moreover, the Central New England Ry. is under the same management and handled by the same operating heads. The performance of the Central New England in car movement, train loading and gross ton miles per train hour is higher than any other railroad in New England, not excepting the Boston & Albany, as the following figures show:

(Year 1921.)	Aver. miles per freight car day (Bad Orders Excluded).		Train Load		Cost of Freight
	G. T. M. per Train Mile.	G. T. M. per Train Hour.	G. T. M. per Train Hour.	G. T. M. Exps. per 1,000	Exps. per 1,000
Boston & Albany-----	31.0	961	13,474		\$2.056
Boston & Maine-----	20.5	1,095	12,311		1.994
Bangor & Aroostook-----	16.1	838	10,191		2.247
Maine Central-----	20.2	869	9,744		2.252
Rutland-----	22.6	945	10,127		1.979
Central Vermont-----	28.2	835	8,173		2.273
New Haven-----	16.1*	1,205	13,354		1.794
Central New England-----	41.3	1,452	18,718		1.752

\* Includes New York Connecting Ry.

(Figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics).

From the above it will be seen that the Central New England operated at the lowest cost per 1,000 gross ton of \$1.752. The New Haven's cost was \$1.794, or lower than any other road except the Central New England.

The deductions of the Joint Committee are mainly drawn from a single premise, namely, an indicated relatively slow movement of freight cars. Perhaps the most satisfactory answer to the Committee's opinion is that recently given by Professor William J. Cunningham, the J. J. Hill Professor of Transportation of Harvard University, who has been a profound student of New England transportation problems and has been a most important witness for the New England lines in their contest with the trunk lines for larger divisions. In a recent communication to the New York "Evening Post" respecting the Joint Committee's report, Professor Cunningham, among other things, says as follows:

"The New Haven and the B. & M. are criticized because they move their cars a shorter distance per day than does the Boston & Albany. The 1922 figures are: New Haven, 13.6 miles; Boston & Maine, 17.1 miles; Boston & Albany, 27.8 miles. The implication is that the New Haven is less than one-half as efficient and the B. & M. less than two-thirds as efficient as the Albany. The Committee asserts that 'the average distance moved per car day constitutes a significant test of the efficiency with which the road is operated.' Any one who knows anything about railroad operation knows that this is not true. If it were true, the Union Pacific in 1922 was six times as efficient as the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and the Lehigh & Hudson River several times as efficient as the Lackawanna.

"The miles which a car can make in a day are influenced in part by operating efficiency, but they are influenced very much more by length of haul, diffusion of traffic, and terminal characteristics. It will take much more managerial skill to get nineteen miles per car day on the New Haven than to get thirty-eight miles on the Boston & Albany. The New Haven's network of branch lines, its shorter haul, its diffusion of traffic, and its frequent junction points and terminals are factors which absolutely prohibit a car performance approaching that of the Boston & Albany, with its longer haul and more favorable traffic and operating conditions. Yet the Committee practically ignores these traffic and operating differences in comparing the New Haven and the B. & M. with the Albany.

"These two principal roads are pilloried because their cars are not as 'nimble' as on the more favorably situated road, and the Committee concludes from the statistics of car miles per car day and by an empirical and unreliable index of cars dispatched to cars on hand, that their operating efficiency is low. Every railroad in New England is given a clear bill of health except the New Haven and the Boston & Maine. These two roads are condemned largely because of unintelligent deductions from car service statistics."

The car movement for the year ending June 30 1922 and for the months of June and July 1923 shows what the present management has been able to accomplish with a more normal situation in regard to power and weather conditions. The figures are as follows:

**NEW HAVEN SYSTEM**  
(Including C. N. E. and N. Y. Con. Ry.)  
**AVERAGE MILES PER FREIGHT CAR DAY.**

	Includes Customary Bad Orders (4%), Excludes Bad Orders Set Aside for Rebuilding. Excludes Surplus Cars Stored in Periods of Light Traffic.	Excludes All Bar Orders.
Aver. for 5 yrs., 1915-1919-----	15.1	15.5
Year ending June 30 1922-----	18.7	18.7
Month of June, 1923-----	17.4	18.2
Week of July 5 1923-----	17.6	18.4
Week of July 12 1923-----	18.2	19.1
Week of July 19 1923-----	18.9	19.8
Week of July 26 1923-----	19.6	20.6

When in addition to the tremendous complexities of operating a railroad whose main line comprises but about one-sixth of its entire mileage and whose through car movement rarely rises above 6% to 10% of its total car movement, and which has innumerable junctions, branch lines and switching yards and a traffic which is diffused all over southern New England, there is considered the heavy burden of an excessive number of bad order cars following Federal control, and deficient motive power, due to the handicap of coal and shop strikes and extraordinary winter conditions, and the necessity of conserving every dollar, the board feels that the management is to be commended rather than condemned.

*Economies in Operation Not Referred to by Joint Committee.*

In this connection the board calls attention to the very large economies effected by the management in the period between 1917 and 1922. These economies, due in part to improvements and betterments and in part to more effective operation, have resulted in annual savings in payrolls, fuel costs and per diem approximating \$19,500,000, as follows:

<b>Payrolls</b> —If it had been necessary to employ in the year ending June 30 1922 the same number of employee hours per revenue ton mile and per passenger one mile as during the years 1915, 1916 or 1917, the 1922 payroll would have been about-----	\$15,000,000
more than it actually was.	
<b>Fuel</b> —If the fuel consumed per revenue ton mile and per passenger one mile in the year ending June 30 1922 had been the same as during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, the fuel cost would have been about-----	\$2,000,000
more than it actually was.	
<b>Per Diem</b> —If the miles per freight car per day (excluding bad orders in excess of normal, and stored cars) and the car loading for the year ending June 30 1922 had been the same as during the years 1915, 1916 and 1917, the per diem would have been-----	\$2,500,000
more than it actually was.	
Total-----	\$19,500,000

This does not include savings in material other than fuel and in other items not included above.

*Committee's Criticism of Cost of Locomotive Repairs.*

The Joint Committee used as an index for cost of locomotive repairs, locomotive mileage, which is a misleading index, unless other factors are considered. On the basis of the cost of repairs per 1,000 net ton miles, and per 1,000 passengers one mile, a closer index of the service performed by locomotives, the results are quite different.

The cost of locomotive repairs per 1,000 net ton miles in freight service of the New England roads for the year 1921 is as follows:

	Cost per 1,000 Net Ton Miles—Freight.
New Haven—C. N. E.-----	\$ .8072
Boston & Maine-----	1.1502
Maine Central-----	.9768
Boston & Albany-----	1.0106
Bangor & Aroostook-----	1.2428
Central Vermont-----	1.1522
Rutland-----	.9254

(Figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics.)

which shows that the New Haven produced net ton miles at a less cost for locomotive repairs than any other road in New England.

The cost of locomotive repairs per 1,000 passengers one mile in passenger service is as follows:

	Cost per 1,000 Passengers One Mile.
New Haven—C. N. E.-----	\$2.62
Boston & Maine-----	2.93
Maine Central-----	3.14
Boston & Albany-----	2.62
Bangor & Aroostook-----	5.69
Central Vermont-----	7.24
Rutland-----	4.34

(Figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics.)

which shows that the New Haven produced passenger miles at a less cost for locomotive repairs than any other road in New England except the Boston & Albany, which is the same.

There are certain other points in the Joint Committee's report relating to operation which the board defers comment upon for the present and have obtained the assistance of independent experts who will assist the board in making a thorough and detailed examination and further statement.

*Committee's Plan for Financial Aid to the Company.*

The board feels that the company should welcome and gladly co-operate in any effort satisfactory to its security holders which will increase its revenues without prejudice to its customers and diminish its fixed charges. A scaling down of the interest rate it pays the United States will be helpful as well as just. A public recognition that the railroads are carrying an undue and unfair burden of taxes, and a public recognition of the inconsistency of subsidizing motor truck competition with the rail lines at the expense of the taxpayer, are suggestions by the Joint Committee which are heartily endorsed by your board. Further, it certainly is not fair that industries which are paying their full share of rates should bear an undue proportion of the burden because the railroads are now required to carry a certain class of passengers at less than cost, and indeed at a heavy loss.

The principal financing which is facing the company is undoubtedly the renewal of the foreign loan, 10% of which was paid and 90% of which was renewed and which is due April 1925, and when the present financial condition of the New Haven road is compared with that at the time the foreign loan was renewed, in April 1922, one would imagine that there would be no serious difficulty in taking care of the foreign loan at its maturity. For instance, when the foreign loan was renewed, the company owed banks for borrowed money \$2,000,000; at the present time it owes them nothing and has not increased its outstanding debt during that period. In addition, the company between April 1 1922 and July 31 1923 has spent on additions and betterments chargeable to capital account more than \$3,200,000 which was directly financed by the company, and its present cash situation is substantially better.

In respect to valuation, the Committee either failed to understand or comprehend the position of the company with respect to the tentative valuation of its property found by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Every witness who testified on this subject distinctly stated that the New Haven was not asking the traveling and shipping public for any return upon its investments in the trolleys, the Boston & Maine, the Ontario & Western, the Rutland, or any other property outside of its own system. What was proposed was that the amount of the valuation of its own system as finally determined should be entered on its books as the accepted measure of capital assets and its balance sheet be readjusted accordingly. Such a readjustment by the New Haven and by the rail lines which it operates, controls, or in which it has substantial interests, will undoubtedly show a corporate surplus instead of the present corporate deficit, and so empower the New Haven legally to declare and pay dividends when earnings are available for that purpose.

The stockholders of this company have made great sacrifices and the directors are loath to call upon them to make more unless the Joint Committee's plan or some modification of it should promise substantial benefit, but we have great hope that the Joint Committee's appeal for co-operation in all quarters may lead to the development of such wise financial plan as will benefit the company, its security holders and the public.

The company is justly entitled to increased revenue from several sources, and a co-operative effort which would result in a scaling down of its fixed charges and permit the issuance of a limited amount of securities upon the proper basis. If such can be worked out by the Joint Committee, should certainly not be declined.

*State Aid and State Control.*

The board has carefully considered the recommendation of the Committee with reference to State guarantees and the surrender of the management of the property to trustees appointed by the Governors of the States. While the acceptance of this proposition is, of course, for the stockholders to determine, it is the strong conviction of the board that the plan outlined by the Joint Committee offers nothing substantial by way of State guarantees in return for the suggested surrender of control. The plan outlined differs essentially from that which is proving so successful with the Boston Elevated Railway. The proposed trustees would have no power to fix rates adequate for a fair return upon the value of the property, nor is any guaranty suggested in the event that revenue is deficient, beyond a remission of taxes sufficient to take care of fixed charges. In this the plan differs widely from the plan under which the Boston Elevated Railway has been rehabilitated, in that it offers nothing to protect present shareholders or attract new capital.

The good physical condition of the property and the unremitting labor and devotion which the executive officers and management have shown in the handling of the company's affairs and the success with which they have met and overcome the successive difficulties which have been presented, have been recognized by the Joint Committee, and to this recognition the

board wishes to add its commendation of the loyal and faithful services of the employees.

This railroad has been under the harrow for a long period of years. Any errors of former administrations should not be visited on the present one. What the road needs is a respite from investigations, an opportunity for its officers to devote all their time to the railroad business, the friendly co-operation of New England business men, and with a strong pull all together, the New Haven road can be put back where it used to be, a capable public servant and a sound financial institution.

Signed: Edward Milligan, Harris Whittemore, Francis T. Maxwell, Walter B. Lashar, John T. Pratt, Edward G. Buckland, Howard Elliott, Benjamin Campbell, Arthur T. Hadley, Edward J. Pearson, James L. Richards, Robert G. Hutchins, J. Horace Harding, Charles F. Choate Jr., Frank W. Matteson, Frederic C. Dumaine, Joseph B. Russell, George Dwight Pratt, Board of Directors.

**General Chairman of Railroad Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen Will Meet to Start Wage Movement September 6.**

It was announced on Aug. 13 that approximately 350 General Chairmen of the Eastern, Western, Southeastern and Canadian associations of general committees, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen have been called to convene in special session at Chicago Sept. 6 "for the purpose of giving consideration to the question of inaugurating a wage movement," according to the official circular mailed to all members of associations of general committees, D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood, announced. The amount of pay increase to be asked of the railroads would be determined by the General Chairman, Mr. Robertson said. The wages of firemen were out approximately 12½% by the Railroad Labor Board on July 1 1921, he said. Whether this would be the amount of the increase to be requested he would not say. Mr. Robertson said he understood T. C. Cashen, President of the Switchmen's Union of North America, would convene all his General Chairmen in Chicago at the same time to inaugurate a movement for increased wages.

Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Enginemen, when asked if his General Chairmen would join the firemen in a joint request for increased wages, said the laws of his organization did not call for the convening of General Chairmen to inaugurate a wage movement, as did the rules of the other brotherhoods, and that no similar action was contemplated at present.

After the General Chairmen decide on the amount of the increase to be asked the proposition will be submitted to a referendum vote of the 118,000 members of the Firemen's Brotherhood. This will take about thirty days, it is stated. If they approve the proposal it will be submitted to the General Chairmen and brotherhood officials of railroads where agreements expire about Oct. 31.

With the meeting of the firemen and switchmen in Chicago, all of the five transportation brotherhoods, with the exception of the engineers, have inaugurated movements for increased wages. The trainmen and conductors met last week in the last of three joint conferences, which requested a restoration of the 8 cents an hour, or 64 cents a day, wage reduction ordered by the Railroad Labor Board in 1921, and in effect since then. The trainmen and conductors, in addition, requested an unnamed additional increase.

**Railroad Executives to Discuss Plans for Opposition to Wage Increases.**

Plans for opposing the wage demands of the Big Four Brotherhood are to be made at a series of meetings of the Executive Committee of the Bureau of Information of the Eastern Railroads, it was learned on Aug. 16, according to the New York "Times." These meetings are to be held for the most part during September. The Eastern railroads, it was said by one official, are certain to oppose the wage demands. The new rates will come up for consideration before Sept. 30, when some of the present wage agreements expire. The New York "Times" also says:

Three hundred general chairmen of the firemen's union will meet in Chicago Sept. 6 to discuss means of obtaining higher wages. The conductors and the trainmen have met. While the exact amount of wage increases that will be asked have not been made public, it has been intimated that they will be in excess of the rates of pay received prior to the decrease of July 1 1921.

Eastern railroad presidents are preparing to oppose any such demand. They will cite the fact that the cost of living is 6% less than on July 1 1921. When questioned about the recent increases in outside employees' wages, they said that this had no bearing on the situation, because the increases granted lately to this class of employee was more than offset by decreases made during the latter part of 1921 and in 1922. Railroad officials are of the opinion that the unions will do all in their power to settle the impending dispute without calling upon the Labor Board.

An increase in wages, it was pointed out, would have a serious effect on the railroad earnings for the second half of the year. Many of the roads have been spending large sums of money in maintenance of way and repair of equipment, with the view of cutting down on these expenditures during the second half of the year.

**Railroad Labor Board Again "Rebukes" Erie Railroad.**

The United States Railroad Labor Board on Aug. 8 reiterated its recent decision that the Erie Railroad had violated the Transportation Act by placing out on contract work formerly done by employees who are members of the American Federation of Railroad Workers. The carrier contends that by its plan its men are automatically removed from the jurisdiction of the Transportation Act. The Labor Board issued five decisions on Aug. 8 and again administered a "formal rebuke" to the Erie system. The decisions are based on protests by three employee organizations, and each states that the Erie "has violated the decision of the Board, and is wilfully and knowingly persisting in such violation in contempt of the opinion expressed by the Board in that decision." The American Federation of Railroad Workers filed protests with the Board, stating that carrier violated three decisions of that body. One protest states that the Board arbitrarily reduced wages of trackmen and entered into contract in violation of the Transportation Act; another, by the American Train Dispatchers' Association, stated that carrier failed to compensate dispatchers for amounts deducted from their earnings during the first three months of 1921, as ordered by the Board; and the third, made by the Brotherhood of Dining Car Conductors, claimed the Erie did not live up to Board's decision covering rules and working conditions.

**Wage Reductions Ordered on Two Railroads by Labor Board.**

Wage reductions asked by Kansas City Mexico & Orient Railroad Co. and Kansas City Mexico & Orient Ry. of Texas were granted by Railroad Labor Board on July 30. Nine employee organizations opposed the cuts and a dissenting opinion was given by A. O. Wharton and E. P. Cable, labor members of the Board. Rates of pay in effect March 1 1920, before application of Decision 2, are restored by this decision, which does not apply, it is stated, to telegraphers, train dispatchers or other employees whose pay had already been reduced. Disputes between train dispatchers and telegraphers' organizations and carriers were dismissed. The carriers stated they have been losing money for years and a deficit of \$675,000 is expected for 1923 if present ratio is continued. Discontinuance of operations is threatened because of "distressing financial condition." Employees contended roads should seek relief from Inter-State Commerce Commission and not by reducing pay rates. Inability of the carrier to pay is not a controlling factor, the two dissenting members declared. Six members, representing public and railroad, voted for the decision. The dissenting opinion declared that the federated shopcrafts strike of 1922 was due probably to the "incapability of Chairman Ben W. Hooper and R. M. Barton to understand the value placed upon trade union ethics by bona fide trade unions." Chairman Hooper and Judge Barton are members of the public group of the Board. The dissenting opinion also said:

The chairman of the board and Judge Barton, in referring to the attitude of the employees (in this case) in a manner peculiarly their own and without foundation in fact, said in effect "that the employees had admitted that a reduction should be made." These members of the Board in placing such an interpretation on the statement of the employees, in the opinion of the undersigned, indicate incapability of understanding the value placed upon trade union ethics by bona fide trade unions, and probably due to this same disability may be found the answer to the suspension of work July 1 1922 by the shopmen and others, which resulted in a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the carriers, employees and the public.

The virulent nature of the dissenting opinion would seem to indicate that its writer has momentarily lost sight of the fact that he is no longer the head of the striking shopmen but is now a sworn member of a public tribunal designed to protect the people from the sinister effect of railroad strikes," declared Chairman Hooper in his supporting opinion of the decision, which he declared to be just and reasonable. He added:

The dissenting opinion declares that the "trade union ethics" involved in the course thus pursued by the representatives of the employees are beyond the understanding of certain of those voting for this decision. In this the dissenter is mistaken. Trade union ethics cannot be different from the ethics of other people and other organizations. They embody the same principles of right and wrong and cannot embrace the idea that the end justifies the means.

This decision undertakes to fix wages that are just and reasonable. It does not proceed upon the theory that the employees must exclusively bear the burden of keeping this railroad in operation. It recognizes the fact that the capable and well informed representatives of the employees themselves have in effect conceded that a reduction is necessary, even if they did block it by interposing an extraneous condition. It does not reduce the wages of the employees below the standard of decent living. It does reduce them somewhat below the rates paid on the great railroads of the country. In doing this, however, the Board knows that there is a gener-

ous margin between the wages paid railway employees and the line of bare necessity. This is as it should be.

The decision of the Board in ordering a reduction was based on the operating costs of the road, which showed a deficit during 1919 of \$1,246,578; 1920, \$1,472,107; 1921, \$806,740; and it is claimed that the present ratio of deficit for 1923 will be approximately \$675,000; and the fact that the train and engine employees involved in the decision have suffered least by wage reductions since the war.

The dissenting opinion, after a lengthy discussion of the shopcrafts strike, said that the carrier was one of the railroads that refused to accept President Harding's proposal for a settlement of the strike, "but found the money to continue its policy of fighting a costly strike, although claiming it did not have sufficient funds to continue the operation of the railroad under the most favorable conditions." The dissenter is not sympathetic with the necessity of continued operation of the Orient Railroad," the opinion said, "but it is of the opinion that the factor so necessary to successful operation is and must be entitled to first consideration up to the point of paying wages that will insure health and reasonable comfort."

**Canadian Pacific Wharf Workers Get Wage Increase.**

Three hundred men who are employed on the Montreal wharves of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been granted an increase in wages, according to an agreement reached recently between the company and the men. The wage dispute was opened last May and a board of conciliation was asked for by the men, but since the agreement was reached, cancellation of the application for the Board has been requested.

**Elevated Employees Get Wage Increase in Chicago.**

Elevated railroad employees in Chicago were granted raise in pay of 3 cents an hour for the year ended June 30 1924 and an additional 2 cents an hour for the following year under the decision of the arbitration board reached last month. The rate of pay increase is in the same ratio as that previously given the surface lines employees. This award is retroactive from June 1 1923.

**Boston Street Car Men Get Wage Increase.**

An increase of 3½ cents an hour, or approximately 6%, over the basic wages now in effect was awarded to the employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Ry. Co. in Boston on Aug. 1. The award was made by Henry C. Attwill, Chairman of the State Department of Public Utilities, as the neutral member and Chairman of an arbitration board. Fred A. Cummings, representing the Public Trustees of the road, concurred in the report and James H. Vahey, representing the employees, dissented. About 3,000 men employed over a wide territory in the eastern part of the State are affected. The award is retroactive to May 2 and will be in effect until May 1 1924.

**J. F. Holden on Farmers' and Railroad Side Relative to Freight Rates on Farm Products.**

In a bulletin in which both the farmers' side and the railroad's side of the situation, respecting freight rates on farm products, is reviewed, J. F. Holden, Vice-President in Charge of Traffic of the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., presents a chart giving prices and freight rates for May 1 each year, 1903, 1913 and 1923, which, he points out, "shows at a glance the proportional decrease in freight rates as compared with the increase in the market price of farm products." We give herewith Mr. Holden's review, issued at Kansas City under date of June 25:

A good deal has been said in regard to the situation of the farmer in these days and there is much agitation to the effect that freight rates on farm products have been unduly advanced and should be reduced. It might be well to give consideration to certain facts which bear on the subject, as submitted below:

First, the farmers' side of the question:

The United States Census Reports for 1900 and 1920, the latter being the last available, show increases in agriculture statistics during the twenty-year period as follows:

	Increase.	PerCent.
Rural population.....	5,782,002	12.6%
Farm value, including buildings, improvements and live stock.....	\$57,484,199,000	281.2%
Value of farm crops and anima. products sold from the farm.....	\$13,253,905,000	264.5%

Second, the railroads' side of the question:

For the same period reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission show increases in the following factors pertaining to rail transportation:

	Increase.	PerCent.
Track mileage.....	118,594	45.8%
Tons of freight loaded.....	738,988,774	143.1%
Tons of farm products loaded.....	69,121,077	101.2%
Railroad valuation.....	\$8,607,011,414	74.9%
Tons per train mile.....	375.97	138.7%
Total number of locomotives.....	26,719	77.1%
Tractive power of locomotives.....	1,572,258,417	204.6%
Total number of freight cars.....	1,131,748	78.6%
Capacity of freight cars (tons).....	16.5	58.9%
Earnings per ton per mile (cents).....	0.328	44.3%

It will be noted that the value of property of the farmers has increased during this period 281.2% and the valuation of the property of the railroads 74.9%, and that while the railroads handled 101.2% greater tonnage of farm products in 1920 than in 1900, the value to the farmers for such products increased 264.5%.

The other figures as to the increase in railroad statistics such as tons loaded, tractive power of locomotives, capacity of freight cars, &c., are given to show that the railroads are adding at all times to their facilities in order to take care of the increased growth of the transportation business of the United States, and while the farmers received an increase of 264.5% in the value of their crops, the railroads received only 44.3% in increased earnings per ton per mile hauled.

The accompanying graphic chart giving prices and freight rates for May 1st each year, 1903, 1913 and 1923, shows at a glance the proportional decrease in freight rates as compared with the increase in the market prices of farm products.

From the above study it would indicate that the railroads have not been responsible for any alleged financial difficulties of the farmers.

**Comparison of Wholesale Prices and Freight Rates.**

Below is a table showing market prices at Kansas City, Mo., on May 1 1903, 1913 and 1923, on several products of the farm and freight rates applying thereon, in dollars and cents, as averaged from representative points in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

The prices shown on cotton are the average price per hundred pounds for middling cotton for the years 1903 and 1913 as shown by United States Government statistics. The price for 1923 is the market price on May 1 at New Orleans, La. The freight rate shown thereon is the average rate from stations on the Kansas City Southern Ry. in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana to Gulf ports.

The comparison of prices and freight rates at the bottom indicate the increase in price of the different commodities shown in the years given and the increase in freight rates on such commodities for the same periods.

	1903.	1913.	1923.
<b>Wheat (per bushel)—</b>			
Price	.695=100%	.90 =100%	1.25 =100%
Rate	.084=12.1%	.074= 8.2%	.105= 8.4%
Comparison of prices	.695=100%	.900=128.8%	1.25 =180%
Comparison freight rates	.084=100%	.074= 88.1%	.105=125%
<b>Corn (per bushel)—</b>			
Price	.38 =100%	.575=100%	.845=100%
Rate	.067=17.7%	.056= 9.7%	.088=10.5%
Comparison of prices	.38 =100%	.575=151.3%	.845=222.4%
Comparison freight rates	.067=100%	.056= 83.3%	.088=131.7%
<b>Oats (per bushel)—</b>			
Price	.335=100%	.36 =100%	.50 =100%
Rate	.026= 7.6%	.024= 6.7%	.039= 7.8%
Comparison of prices	.335=100%	.36 =107.4%	.50 =149.3%
Comparison freight rates	.026=100%	.024= 93.7%	.039=152.3%
<b>Hay (per ton)—</b>			
Price	9.50 =100%	10.25 =100%	18.50 =100%
Rate	1.70 =17.9%	2.08 =20.3%	2.36 =12.8%
Comparison of prices	9.50 =100%	10.25=107.9%	18.50=194.7%
Comparison freight rates	1.70 =100%	2.08=122.4%	2.36=132.9%
<b>Alfalfa (per ton)—</b>			
Price	11.00 =100%	16.00 =100%	25.00 =100%
Rate	1.70 =15.5%	2.08 =13.0%	2.36= 9.4%
Comparison of prices	11.00=100%	16.00=145.5%	25.00=227.3%
Comparison freight rates	1.70=100%	2.08=122.4%	2.36=132.9%
<b>Cattle (per cwt.)—</b>			
Price	5.00=100%	8.30=100%	9.85=100%
Rate	.155= 3.1%	.167= 2.0%	.254= 2.6%
Comparison of prices	5.00=100%	8.30=166%	9.85=197%
Comparison freight rates	.155=100%	.167=107.7%	.254=163.9%
<b>Hogs (per cwt.)—</b>			
Price	7.00=100%	8.50=100%	7.95=100%
Rate	.186=2.7%	.205= 2.4%	.303= 3.8%
Comparison of prices	7.00=100%	8.50=121.4%	7.95=113.6%
Comparison freight rates	.186=100%	.205=110.2%	.303=162.9%
<b>Lambs (per cwt.)—</b>			
Price	7.00=100%	8.60=100%	15.50=100%
Rate	.342= 4.9%	.369= 4.3%	.485= 3.1%
Comparison of prices	7.00=100%	8.50=122.9%	15.50=221.4%
Comparison freight rates	.342=100%	.369=107.9%	.485=141.8%
<b>Cotton (per cwt.)—</b>			
Price	11.18=100%	12.80=100%	25.30=100%
Rate	.585= 5.2%	.564= 4.4%	.882= 3.5%
Comparison of prices	11.18=100%	12.80=114.5%	25.30=226.3%
Comparison freight rates	.585=100%	.564= 96.4%	.882=150.8%
<b>Average—</b>			
Rate	9.6%	7.9%	6.9%
Comparison of prices	100%	129.5%	192.4%
Comparison freight rates	100%	103.6%	143.8%

**Pennsylvania National Banks Cannot be Prevented from Using Word "Trust" in their Titles by Amendment to State Law.**

National banks in Pennsylvania, authorized to use the word "trust" or "trust company" in their titles or names by the laws of the United States, cannot be prevented from using these titles under an amendment to the banking laws passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature the present year. An opinion to this effect was given on July 12 by J. W. Brown, Deputy Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, to J. W. Morrison, First Deputy Secretary of Banking, according to the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" of July 13.

**The Brotherhood's Co-Operative National Bank of Spokane, Wash.**

The Brotherhood's Co-Operative National Bank has been organized in Spokane, Wash. It began business on Aug. 1. George O. Barnhart is President and Henry E. Cass is Vice-President and Cashier. Mr. Barnhart is an O.-W. R.R. & N. engineer. For ten years he has devoted his time to the chairmanship of the engineers of O.-W. R.R. & N. W. R. Croyle and Alex Walker are also Vice-Presidents. The directors are:

N. J. Bostwick, Fred Cottingham, W. T. Fields, Herbert H. Haas, C. J. Schultz, E. V. White, Wm. E. Jones and Andrew Ross. The bank has a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$40,000.

**A. P. Giannini Sees No Reasons Why Labor Banks Cannot Be Successfully Maintained.**

Pointing out that one of the most generally discussed developments of organized labor is its new departure in the business of banking, A. P. Giannini, President of the Bank of Italy, at San Francisco, sees "no reason why labor banks cannot be maintained successfully." Mr. Giannini continues:

Banking isn't so different from other kinds of business, nor from the administration of the large and highly specialized labor organizations themselves. The men who are capable of intelligently directing the activities of our many big labor unions certainly can be depended upon to administer the affairs of a bank capably.

The mere fact that a great many of these leaders are not practical bankers doesn't in any way militate against their chance for success. At the outset experienced bankers may be secured to help in getting things started, but surely the men who in a great majority of cases have the ability to work their way up from the bottom will be able to learn, in due time, the necessary practices of sound banking. For after all, there is nothing mysterious or unusually difficult about running a bank. Good management is the essential thing, just as it is in any other enterprise.

Bankers, contrary to the opinion of some people, do not have to be born to their work. Many of our prominent financiers have entered the field from other lines of activity. In our own organization I have found frequently that men brought in from the outside outstripped the bankers of long training. Salesmen, lawyers, doctors and merchants will all be found occupying high posts in our institution. They are men who have demonstrated their ability in other lines of endeavor, and are now proving that the same good judgment and managerial ability which made them successful in other vocations are qualities equally fundamental in banking. Men like Warren S. Stone, President of Cleveland's successful labor bank, and, closer at home, Daniel C. Murphy, a bank director and officer, illustrate the fact that men of this type make good bankers.

In one particular, as I see it, labor banks will have a distinct advantage at the start. Through their members, and organized affiliations, they are insured of a strong new business organization. Where the average bank has to build its new business department or get along without one, the labor banks find themselves provided with a ready-made business getting staff of tremendous proportions. This is no small consideration in these days of active competition, since bankers have learned that they have to go after their customers just as in any other kind of business.

Some financial writers have pointed to the fact that being labor banks, the depositors of these various institutions will be members of labor unions, This is, of course, true to a certain extent, but I do not believe that the management of these banks will be satisfied to stop when the union members have brought in their personal accounts. I think we shall see active solicitation of new business on a big scale; otherwise one of the most potent advantages of the organization will be lost.

In this country many of our leaders in banking and business have been recruited from the ranks of workers, and we know that no finer type of executive is to be found than the man who has been "through the mill." The labor organizations afford some of the finest illustrations of this democratic system. These men, who have won their way to dominating positions at the head of the big unions, are quite capable of successfully directing other business institutions or of selecting men to represent them in the management.

Labor banks, I am confident, can be made to succeed on the same basis as other financial institutions. The principles governing them are identical with those that apply to any other bank. My own rule is: Attend to business, stay out of politics and work hard. The bank that keeps its affairs open and above board, avoids practices that are in any respect questionable or may lead to embarrassment, isn't going to get into trouble and will deserve the respect and patronage of the public.

**Senator Brookhart Sets Forth Transportation, Credit Control, &c., Demands on Congress.**

Under date of Aug. 5 the New York "Times" reported the following from Washington:

A communication was received by the Washington bureau of the New York "Times" to-day from Senator Brookhart of Iowa, in which he sets forth his views in regard to questions which are likely to come before Congress at its next session. It was prepared by Senator Brookhart at his home in Washington, Iowa, a few hours before President Harding's death. The communication reads:

"Washington, Iowa, August 2.  
The important questions before the next session of Congress are transportation, credit control, a co-operative code and taxation of excess profits. The Progressives are certain to offer important measures upon all these subjects and they probably have enough votes to pass them, though not over a veto. If they are vetoed the people will surely change the Administration at the next election and elect a Congress stronger than vetoes.

"Upon transportation, the vital parts of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Law should be repealed and the valuation reduced until it shall not exceed the market value of the stocks and bonds. This can easily be accomplished by condemning the stocks and bonds for consolidation. The adequate return should be defined so it will not exceed the interest rate on the bonded portion of the capital and the future capitalization of unearned increment should be prohibited.

"The farmers and the laboring people furnish more than two-thirds of all the primary deposits in all the banks of the country. The whole banking system, including the Federal Reserve and the regional bank boards, should be reorganized so the farmers and laboring people will be represented in proportion to these deposits.

"A complete co-operative code, including co-operative banking and credit, should be enacted.

"If an extra session is not called the depression in agriculture is likely to continue so great as to demand an emergency Government marketing agency to be changed into a national co-operative for permanent relief. Some tariff changes may be needed to control the domestic price.

"The promise of the soldiers' bonus should be kept and the excess profits tax should be increased to pay it. Excess profits are the greatest burden upon the people of our country and taxation should take them first.

"SMITH W. BROOKHART."

President Coolidge is believed by his friends to be opposed definitely to the scrapping of the Transportation Act, the re-enactment of the excess profits taxes, the drastic overhauling of the Federal Reserve System and soldier bonus legislation. It is also firmly believed here that he will not call an extra session to adopt legislation in connection with the agricultural situation.

#### G. E. Allen Retires as Deputy Manager American Bankers' Association—Succeeded by Frank W. Simmonds.

Announcement was made on Tuesday by F. N. Shepherd, Executive Manager of the American Bankers' Association, of the appointment of Frank W. Simmonds of New York City, as Deputy Manager to succeed George E. Allen, who retires Aug. 21 after 20 years of service. As Deputy Manager, Mr. Simmonds will become the Secretary of the State Bank Division, which gives particular attention to the interests of the State incorporated institutions. Mr. Simmonds comes to the Association from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in whose service he has for several years been employed, first, as Field Secretary and then as Manager of the Eastern District, embracing 18 States, with headquarters in New York. Largely a product of the West, and particularly the State of Kansas, where he was successively a student, teacher in rural and city schools, superintendent of city schools, and member of the State Board of Education, Mr. Simmonds has an intimate knowledge of the problems confronting agriculture, to which the State Bank Division is giving particular attention. He expects to begin his work with the American Bankers' Association Sept. 15.

#### ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.

A New York Stock Exchange membership was reported posted for transfer this week, the consideration being stated as \$82,000. Last previous sale was at \$85,000.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Battery Park Bank was held on Aug. 13, when the plans for consolidating that institution with the Bank of America were approved. The consolidated bank will continue under the name of the Bank of America and will have an authorized capital stock of \$6,500,000 par value, consisting of 65,000 shares. The stockholders of the Battery Park Bank will receive \$19.20 for each share and two shares of the Bank of America for each three shares of Battery Park Bank surrendered. The merger becomes effective at the close of business to-day, Aug. 18. References to the proposed plans were made in our issues of June 9, p. 2599 and June 30, p. 2956.

At meetings this week of the stockholders of the Manufacturers Trust Co. and the Columbia Bank, the merger of the Columbia Bank into the Manufacturers Trust Co. was consummated, effective August 14. The board of directors of the Manufacturers Trust Co. has been increased to 19 by the addition of the following gentlemen, designated by Columbia bank interests: Eli H. Bernheim, Mortimer J. Fox, Samuel K. Jacobs, Simeon Ford, Frederick Brown. The following Columbia Bank officials have become officers of the Manufacturers Trust Co.: Vice-Presidents: Mortimer J. Fox, James MacDonough, Louis S. Quimby, George F. Frost, Guernsey R. Jewett, formerly Cashier of the Columbia Bank, becomes First Assistant Trust Officer of the Manufacturers Trust Co. Assistant Secretaries: H. W. Becker, George W. Bigg, Otto Markuske, Charles L. Doty, Nathaniel Ettinger. In addition, the following changes take place in the organization: A. C. Falconer, in addition to being a Vice-President, will be Manager of the foreign department; Charles Somlo will be First Assistant Manager of the foreign department, and Andrew Gomory, Second Assistant Manager. Henry C. Von Elm, Vice-President, at present in charge of the Eighth Avenue office, will be associated with the officers of the Columbia Bank at Fifth Avenue, in charge of that office. Staughton B. Lynd, Vice-President, at present in charge of the Fourth Avenue office, will assume charge of the Eighth Avenue office. Junius B. Close, formerly Assistant Secretary, has been made a Vice-President and placed in charge of the Fourth Avenue office. The following additional Assistant Secretaries have been appointed: Edward Specht, Martin Gehringer, Fred V. Goess, George H. Rugen, George T. Newell, M. Ray Coffman, Benjamin Blackford. Mr. Coffman was formerly with the Bank of Commerce and Bank of America, and Mr. Blackford is resigning as an Examiner in the New York State Banking Department to come with the Manufacturers Trust Co. The proposed merger was referred to in these columns July 28, page 405.

David Bingham, formerly senior director of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city and for the last seven months an honorary member of the board, died at his home in East Orange on Aug. 16. Mr. Bingham was 83 years of age. Mr. Bingham came to this country at 20 years of age. He was a director of the Queens Insurance Co. of New York and a member of the New York Produce Exchange. He was formerly President and at the time of his death was Chairman of the Board of the East Orange Bank. He was President of the Watsessing Bank of Bloomfield and was formerly President and a director of the Savings Investment & Trust Co. of East Orange.

According to newspaper reports from Warren, Mass., with regard to the affairs of the defunct First National Bank of that place, James E. Farrell, the receiver of the institution, with the permission of the Comptroller of the Currency, has begun the payment of an initial dividend of 40% to the creditors—chiefly to depositors. The total disbursement at this time will amount to \$110,000, it is said, and includes the 100% assessment levied under the law on the \$50,000 of capital stock of the bank. We last referred to the affairs of the institution in these columns in our issue of July 16 1923.

The Malden Trust Co. of Malden, Mass., will increase its authorized capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000 through the issuance of 1,000 shares, par \$100, which will be offered to present holders at par in the ratio of one new share for each two shares of stock now held. Any of the new issue not subscribed for by the present stockholders will be offered at not less than \$200 a share. The additional stock was authorized by the stockholders on Aug. 6; the increased capital will become effective Oct. 1 1923.

Allison Dodd, President of the Bloomfield Trust Co. of Bloomfield, N. J., announced on August 2 that approximately 50% of the stock of the Watsessing Bank of Bloomfield had been purchased by the trust company from the Savings Investment & Trust Co. of East Orange. According to Mr. Dodd, the transaction was negotiated the last part of July, between 500 and 600 shares having been acquired. The Watsessing Bank has a capital of \$100,000, surplus \$100,000 and undivided profits, \$42,000. Harry H. Thomas, President of the Savings Investment & Trust Co., has recently directed the affairs of the Watsessing Bank following the illness of the President. The Watsessing Bank began business January 2 1913 with a subscribed capital of \$50,000. It has deposits of \$1,884,575.51. The Bloomfield Trust Co. was organized in 1902, with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. The deposits now exceed \$4,586,000 and the capital has grown to \$250,000, with a surplus of \$150,000 and undivided profits of over \$100,000. All these additions to the original \$100,000 have been earned in 20 years.

The Comptroller of the Currency recently approved a conversion of the New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Co., New Bedford, Mass., with one branch in that place, to the national system, under the title of the "Safe Deposit National Bank of New Bedford." The capital of the new bank is \$350,000.

John W. Thompson has resigned as Vice-President and Trust Officer of the Fidelity Title & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh to enter into general partnership with Kay, Richards & Co., members of the New York and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges, with offices in the Union Trust building. Alex. P. Reed, First Assistant Trust Officer, has been elected Vice-President and Trust Officer, in place of Mr. Thompson.

Announcement was made on Aug. 14 that the City Trust & Savings Bank of Youngstown, O., will take over the People's Trust & Savings Bank of East Youngstown, subject to ratification by the stockholders of the latter institution, according to a press dispatch from Youngstown on that date appearing in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" of the following day. The stock of the acquired institution, it is said, is to be exchanged for stock of the City Trust & Savings Bank on the basis of 2¼ shares of the former for one share of the latter. The East Youngstown bank will be operated as a branch of the enlarged City Trust & Savings Bank, it is said, which will have deposits of more than \$9,000,000 and total resources of nearly \$10,000,000. John M. Read, the present head of the People's Trust & Savings Bank, will become a Vice-President of the enlarged bank, it is said. The capital of the City Bank & Trust Co. is \$500,000, with surplus and undivided profits of \$640,000. H. W. Grant is President.

According to a special press dispatch from Rushville, Ind., on Aug. 1 to the Indianapolis "News," a new bank, the result of a union of the People's National Bank and the People's Loan & Trust Co. of that place (heretofore affiliated institutions) began business on that day. The consolidated institution, it is said, is known as the American National Bank and has a capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$60,000. Its officers are given as Robert A. Innis, President, and Glen Foster, Cashier. Miles S. Cox (formerly Secretary of the People's Loan & Trust Co.) will be manager of the bond department, it is said. The dispatch further states that Ralph Payne, heretofore President of both institutions, has retired.

The new West-City Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, located at Fullerton and Cicero avenues, began business on August 4. The newly-organized institution has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. The stock, in shares of \$100 each, was sold at \$125 per share. Raymond G. Kimbell, President of the Kimbell Trust & Savings Bank, is President of the new institution. Charles F. Hellberg of the Irving Park Dairy Co., is Vice-President, and Axel G. Johnson, formerly Assistant Cashier of the Kimbell Bank, is Cashier of the West-City Trust & Savings Bank. The directors are: William O. Olsen, Charles F. Hellberg, Albert J. Ross, Edward H. Olsen, Frank C. Voisinet, Raymond G. Kimbell, Leo J. Winiecki, Arthur L. Thorsen, Burt T. Wheeler, F. E. Lammert and Charles Jarchow.

The Century Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, located at State and Adams streets, is to be consolidated with the Chicago Trust Co. The merger will not become effective formally until early in September when the Chicago Trust Co. will move to banking quarters now being prepared for it in the new Chicago Trust Building at Monroe and Clark streets. The Century Bank has had a splendid and consistent growth. It opened for business in October 1913 at State and Lake streets, moving to its present location in July 1917. At the time of its move deposits had grown to \$1,194,000. By June of 1918 this sum had increased to \$1,500,000. One year later deposits had jumped to \$2,067,000. A month ago, when the State Auditor called for a statement of condition from all State banks, the Century Bank showed deposits of \$3,096,322. The growth of the Chicago Trust Co. has been exceptional. During the last 18 months its resources have increased from \$14,898,967 to \$21,132,413, a difference of approximately 41%. The deposits of the combined banks will be approximately \$19,500,000 and total resources about \$24,500,000. "The fundamental reason for the consolidation," said President Lucius Teter of the Chicago Trust Co., "was based on the desire on the part of directors and officers of the Century Bank to secure added facilities and more comprehensive service for their customers than they were themselves able to give." "The Century Bank is in splendid shape," Mr. Teter added, "and we are delighted with the opportunity to welcome its customers as a part of the Chicago Trust Co." John W. Fowler, who organized the Century Trust & Savings Bank and who has been its President continuously, will become a Vice-President of the Chicago Trust Co. He will be joined in his new connection by the entire staff of officers and employees of the Century Bank.

A condensed statement of the Liberty National Bank of South Carolina, Columbia, as of June 30 last showed total assets of \$3,047,971, of which loans and discounts amounted to \$1,900,427 and cash and in banks to \$317,201. On the debit side of the statement deposits were given as \$1,705,231, capital at \$500,000 and surplus and undivided profits as \$65,670. The officers of the bank are as follows: A. F. Lever, President; W. A. Coleman, W. J. Conway, C. L. Kibler, A. H. Kohn, Julien C. Rogers (Vice-President and Cashier) and Allen L. Rogers, Vice-Presidents, and E. C. Barnard, D. P. Campbell and R. E. Halford, Jr., Assistant Cashiers.

R. S. Hecht, President of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans, announced August 8 that the bank would open its seventh branch bank early in the fall. The new bank will be known as the St. Charles Avenue Branch of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. and will be the only banking house on the avenue. The bank has acquired a long term lease on the fine building. There will be no exterior alterations of the building and the chief interior changes will be the installation of bank fixtures and of safe deposit vaults.

## THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Notwithstanding the sharp cut in gasoline prices this week, as a result of which the oil shares dropped to new low records for the year, the stock market as a whole has shown sharp recovery. This is the more notable, as it is the first time in several weeks that an upward movement has been maintained for any length of time. On Saturday the market was steady throughout the short morning session and numerous advances were recorded in both railroad and industrial groups. Famous Players made an especially good showing, going over three points above its previous close. In the early hours on Monday there was practically no change from Saturday's finals. In the afternoon the market developed some irregularity in oil stocks due in a measure to the price war in the West. This did not, however, seriously affect the general market. On Tuesday prices improved all along the line, and an upward movement in the late afternoon carried several of the leading issues from two to three points above the morning quotations. The rise was maintained on Wednesday. A slight downward reaction in the oil group, due to the continued drop in gasoline prices was again noticeable, but the market recovered toward the end of the day. The upward movement made further progress on Thursday, while during the greater part of the session on Friday the trend was again toward higher levels. Prices were somewhat shaded in the last hour, but for the most part the day's gains were maintained.

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

For the whole country bank clearings the present week show a small increase compared with the corresponding week last year. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ending to-day (Saturday, Aug. 18) 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 2.6% as compared with the corresponding week last year. The total stands at \$6,806,443,588, against \$6,632,489,604 for the same week in 1922. At this centre there is a falling off of 4.4%. Our comparative summary for the week is as follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending August 18.	1923.	1922.	Per Cent.
New York	\$2,894,000,000	\$3,027,100,000	-4.4
Chicago	515,064,127	433,664,224	+18.8
Philadelphia	390,000,000	332,000,000	+10.8
Boston	280,000,000	234,000,000	+19.7
Kansas City	113,807,064	118,116,508	-3.6
St. Louis	a	a	
San Francisco	142,000,000	125,800,000	+12.9
Los Angeles	125,441,000	81,164,000	+54.6
Pittsburgh	132,020,633	140,000,000	-5.7
Detroit	119,397,764	101,124,956	+18.1
Cleveland	101,292,511	80,664,759	+25.6
Baltimore	86,000,423	71,588,919	+20.1
New Orleans	37,503,677	38,874,224	-3.5
Twelve cities, 5 days	\$4,936,527,199	\$4,804,097,590	+2.8
Other cities, 5 days	735,509,125	722,977,080	+1.7
Total all cities, 5 days	\$5,672,036,324	\$5,527,074,670	+2.6
All cities, 1 day	1,134,407,264	1,105,414,934	+2.6
Total all cities for week	\$6,806,443,588	\$6,632,489,604	+2.6

a Will not report clearings. \* Estimated.

Complete 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 to-day (Saturday), and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon to-day. 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 Aug. 11. For that week there is a decrease of 17.6%, the 1923 aggregate of the clearings being \$5,434,474,153 and the 1922 aggregate \$6,591,430,576. This falling off follows in great part from the fact that business everywhere was greatly restricted by the death of President Harding and the tributes paid to his memory. Friday, Aug. 10, the final day of the obsequies at Marion, was observed as a day of mourning throughout the length and breadth of the land, with business completely suspended, and there was also considerable interruption to business activities on Wednesday, Aug. 8, the day of the official funeral at Washington.

Outside of this city the decrease is only 7.2%, the bank exchanges at this centre recording a loss of 25.8%. We group the cities now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it will be seen that in the Boston Reserve District there is a decline of 10.7% in the New York Reserve District (including this city) of



25.3%, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of 9.3%. In the Cleveland Reserve District there is a loss of 14.9%; in the Richmond Reserve District of 10.8%, and in the Atlanta Reserve District of 0.9%. In the Chicago Reserve District the totals are smaller by 8.5%, and in the Kansas City Reserve District by 9.3%. The Minneapolis Reserve District has a trifling increase, namely, 0.4%; the St. Louis Reserve District a gain of 5.5%; the Dallas Reserve District of 6.4%, and the San Francisco Reserve District of 1.4%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 11 1923, 1922, Inc. or Dec., 1921, 1920. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco), Grand total, and Outside New York City.

We now add our detailed statement, showing last week's figures for each city separately, for the four years:

Large table titled 'Clearings at—' with columns: 1923, 1922, Inc. or Dec., 1921, 1920. Rows are organized by Federal Reserve District (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth) and city.

Large table titled 'Clearings at—' with columns: 1923, 1922, Inc. or Dec., 1921, 1920. Rows include various Reserve Districts (Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth) and cities, plus a Total Canada row at the bottom.

a No longer report clearings. b Do not respond to requests for figures. c Week ending July 25. d Week ending July 26. e Week ending July 27. \* Estimated.

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 for National Bank Notes, Fed. Res. Bank Notes, Bonds, Legal Tenders, and Total, showing monthly changes from July 1923 to Dec 1922.

\$20,380,000 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding July 31 (of which \$1,898,300 secured by United States bonds and \$18,481,700 by lawful money), against \$75,866,400 July 31 1922.

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 July 31:

Table titled 'U. S. Bonds Held July 31 to Secure—' with columns for Bonds on Deposit, On Deposit to Secure Federal Reserve Bank Notes, On Deposit to Secure National Bank Notes, and Total Held.

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal tender deposits July 1 and Aug. 1, and their increase or decrease during the month of July:

Table showing National Bank Notes—Total Afloat, Legal Tender Notes, and Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes for July 1923 and August 1923.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Aug. 1 1923:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 25th ult. was £125,808,795, as compared with £125,808,440 on the previous Wednesday.

The Indian Bazaar inquiry has again been small, and the bulk of the supplies of gold coming on the market this week will be sent to the United States of America.

Gold valued at \$1,715,000 has arrived in New York from London. The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June 1923 amounted to 58,323 fine ounces, as compared with 54,737 fine ounces for May 1923 and 55,614 fine ounces for June 1922.

The Soviet Minister of Finance has stated that the new gold coin now being minted would be withheld from circulation for a few years in order to prevent it from finding its way into the stockings of the peasants, who already hold in this way something between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 old gold rubles.

SILVER.

The market has been exceptionally inert during the week. There was some buying from China, but yesterday China both bought and sold. The improvement was assisted by some Indian bear covering, of which quite a large position still remains open.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

Table showing Indian Currency Returns for July 7, July 15, and July 22, with columns for Notes in circulation, Silver coin and bullion in India, Gold coin and bullion out of India, Securities (Indian Government), and Securities (British Government).

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 22d ult. The stock in Shanghai on the 28th ult. consisted of about 27,200,000 ounces in sycee, 32,000,000 dollars, and 950 silver bars, as compared with about 27,500,000 ounces in sycee, 32,000,000 dollars and 1,140 silver bars on the 21st ult.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 1/4d. the tael. Statistics for the month of July are appended:

Table showing Bar Silver per Oz. Std. and Bar Gold per Oz. Fine, with columns for Cash, 2 Mos., 3 Mos., 6 Mos., 9 Mos., 12 Mos., 18 Mos., and 24 Mos.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are the same as and 1-16d. below those fixed a week ago respectively.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

Table showing daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London for the week ending Aug. 17, with columns for Week ending Aug. 17, Aug. 11, Aug. 13, Aug. 14, Aug. 15, Aug. 16, and Aug. 17.

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been:

Table showing the price of silver in New York for Foreign and Silver in N. Y., per oz. (cts.), with columns for Price and Date.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

Aug. 7—The Citizens National Bank of Trenton, Tenn.-----\$75,000 Correspondent: W. L. Wade, Trenton, Tenn.

Aug. 11—The First National Bank of Whitman, No. Dak.-----25,000 Conversion of the Lamb's Bank of Whitman, No. Dak.

Aug. 9—The Security National Bank of Florence, Colo.-----25,000 Conversion of the Arkansas Valley Bank of Florence.

Aug. 9—The South Texas National Bank of Galveston, Texas.-----200,000 Conversion of the South Texas State Bank of Galveston.

Aug. 9—National Bank of Commerce of El Dorado, Ark.-----100,000 Conversion of Bank of Commerce of El Dorado.

Aug. 6—10,975—The First National Bank of Newdale, Idaho.-----25,000 Effective Aug. 1 1923. Liquidating agent: G. C. Alder, Newdale, Idaho.

Aug. 6—11,703—The First National Bank of Lake Hamilton, Fla. 25,000 Effective Aug. 4 1923. Liquidating agents: Chas. B. Anderson and Fred A. Holmes, Lake Hamilton, Fla. To be succeeded by a State bank.

Aug. 7—10,545—The First National Bank of Daytona, Fla.-----50,000 Effective Aug. 2 1923. Liquidating agent: W. M. Hankins, Daytona, Fla. Absorbed by the Daytona Bank & Trust Co., Daytona, Fla.

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:

Table showing Auction Sales with columns for Shares, Stocks, Price, and Shares, Stocks, Price.

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table showing shares and stocks for R. L. Day & Co., Boston, with columns for Shares, Stocks, Price, and Shares, Stocks, Price.

By Messrs. Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston:

Table showing shares and stocks for Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston, with columns for Shares, Stocks, Price, and Shares, Stocks, Price.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table showing shares, stocks, and bonds for Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia, with columns for Shares, Stocks, Price, and Bonds, Price.

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 showing dividends for various companies, with columns for Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed, Days Inclusive.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Public Utilities, Miscellaneous, and various company entries.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Public Utilities, Trust Companies, and various company entries.

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Focuses on Railroad (Steam) companies.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Focuses on various utility and industrial companies.







Table titled 'RESOURCES (Concluded) - Two ciphers (00) omitted.' showing financial data for various cities including Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., and Total. Includes categories like Bank premises, F. R. bank notes, Total resources, LIABILITIES, Capital paid in, Deposits, Total deposits, F. R. notes in actual circulation, and Ratio of total reserves to deposit.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 15 1923.

Table titled 'STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 15 1923.' showing Federal Reserve Agent accounts for Boston, New York, Phila., Cleve., Richm'd, Atlanta, Chicago, St. L., Mtnn., K. City, Dallas, San Fr., and Total. Categories include Resources (Federal Reserve notes on hand, Federal Reserve notes outstanding, Collateral security, Gold and gold certificates, Gold redemption fund, Gold Fund-Federal Reserve Board, Eligible paper) and Liabilities (Net amount of Federal Reserves notes received from Comptroller of the Currency, Collateral received from Gold, Federal Reserve Bank Eligible paper).

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 771 member banks, from which weekly returns are obtained. These figures are always a week behind those for the Reserve Banks themselves. Definitions of the different items in the statement were given in the statement of Oct. 18 1917, published in the "Chronicle" Dec. 29 1917, page 2523. The comment of the Reserve Board upon the figures for the latest week appears in our Department of "Current Events and Discussions," on page 727.

1. Data for all reporting member banks in each Federal Reserve District at close of business Aug. 8 1923. Three ciphers (000) omitted.

Table titled '1. Data for all reporting member banks in each Federal Reserve District at close of business Aug. 8 1923. Three ciphers (000) omitted.' showing district-level data for Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., and Total. Categories include Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts (Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, Secured by stocks and bonds, All other loans and discounts), Total loans and discounts, U. S. pre-war bonds, U. S. Liberty bonds, U. S. Treasury bonds, U. S. Treasury notes, U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Other bonds, stocks and securities, Total loans & disc'ts & investm'ts, Reserve balance with F. R. Bank, Cash in vault, Net demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits, Bills payable and rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank, Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, All other.

2. Data of reporting member banks in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities and all other reporting banks.

Table titled '2. Data of reporting member banks in Federal Reserve Bank and branch cities and all other reporting banks.' showing data for New York City, City of Chicago, All F. R. Bank Cities, F. R. Branch Cities, Other Selected Cities, and Total. Categories include Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts (Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, Secured by stocks and bonds, All other loans and discounts), Total loans and discounts, U. S. pre-war bonds, U. S. Liberty bonds, U. S. Treasury bonds, U. S. Treasury notes, U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Other bonds, stocks and securities, Total loans & disc'ts & investm'ts, Reserve balance with F. R. Bank, Cash in vault, Net demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits, Bills payable and rediscounts with F. R. Bank, Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, All other, Ratio of bills payable & rediscounts with F. R. Bank to total loans and investments, per cent.

a Includes Victory notes.

Bankers' Gazette

Wall Street, Friday Night, Aug. 17 1923.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 755.

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Aug. 17 1923, categorized by Stocks, Railroad, State, Mun. and Foreign Bonds, and U. S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Aug. 17, 1923, and for the period Jan. 1 to Aug. 17, 1923.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore exchanges for the week ending Aug. 17 1923.

Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices table for Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, 1923, listing various bond types and their prices.

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

Small table showing registered bond transactions for 21st, 10th, and 20th 3 1/2% bonds.

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Cfts. of Indebtedness, &c.

Table of quotations for U.S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness, including maturity, interest rate, bid, and asked prices.

The Curb Market.—The review of the Curb Market is given this week on page 774.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 774.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange was quiet and only slightly changed, though tending toward lower levels.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 53/4 @ 4 54 1/2 for sixty days, 4 55 1/4 @ 4 56 1/4 for checks and 4 55 1/4 @ 4 56 1/4 for cables.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5.43 1/4 @ 5.48 1/2 for long and 5.46 1/4 @ 5.51 1/2 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 82.72; week's range, 82.45 high and 83.55 low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Table showing foreign exchange rates for Sterling, Paris Bankers' Francs, and Germany Bankers' Marks.

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15 @ 25c. per \$1,000 discount; Boston, par; San Francisco, par; Montreal, \$22.8125 per \$1,000 discount; Cincinnati, par.

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Large table listing various stocks (Railroads, Indus. and Miscell.) with columns for sales for the week, range for the week, and range since Jan. 1.

\* No par value.







For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see third page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICE—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday); Sales for the Week; STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1 1923; PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1922. Rows list various stocks like Exchange Buffet, Famous Players-Lasky, Federal Mining & Smelt'g, etc.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales this day. x Ex-dividend.

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see fourth page preceding.

Main table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICE—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT., Saturday, Aug. 11., Monday, Aug. 13., Tuesday, Aug. 14., Wednesday, Aug. 15., Thursday, Aug. 16., Friday, Aug. 17., Stocks, PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1 1923, PER SHARE Range for Preceding Year 1922.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex dividend



Main table containing bond listings for 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for Bond Description, Price (Bid/Ask), Interest, Week's Range, and Range Since Jan 1.

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan b Due Feb. Due June. h Due July. i Due Sept. o Due Oct. s Option sale.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Description, Interest Period, Price (Friday, Aug. 17), Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and various market data points.

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due June. d Due July. e Due Aug. f Due Oct. g Due Nov. h Due Dec. i Option sale.

BONDS										BONDS											
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE											
Week ending Aug. 17.										Week ending Aug. 17.											
Interest Period	Price	Fr	Day	Aug.	17	Week's Range		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	Interest Period	Price	Fr	Day	Aug.	17	Week's Range		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1		
						Low	High									Low	High				
Virginian 1st 5s Series A	1962	M	N	94 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	95	29	90 1/2	98	Det United 1st cons g 4 1/2s	1932	J	J	85 5/8	86 1/2	85	86	65	82	86
Wabash 1st gold 5s	1939	M	F	94 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	95 7/8	17	94	99	Diamond Match s f deb 7 1/2s	1936	M	N	105 3/4	106 1/2	105 5/8	105 3/4	15	105 3/8	108 1/2
2d gold 5s	1939	M	F	85	Sale	85	86	27	83	92 1/4	Trust Certificates of deposit	1943	A	O	51 5/8	56	51	Aug 23	28	47 1/4	64
1st lien 50-yr g term 4s	1954	J	J	65	Sale	65	June 23	---	67	71	Dom Union Iron & Steel 5s	1942	J	J	51 5/8	54	50	52	28	47 1/4	64
Det & Ch 5-yr g 5s	1941	J	J	93 1/2	100 1/8	94	Mar 23	---	94	96 1/2	Donner Steel 7s	1942	J	J	74 3/4	79	76 1/2	76 1/2	1	76 1/2	85 1/2
Des Moines Div 1st g 4s	1939	J	J	68 1/4	79	73 3/4	Jan 23	---	73 1/4	73 3/8	du Pont (E I) Powder 4 1/2s	1936	J	D	88 1/2	87	88	May 23	5	87 1/2	90
Om Div 1st g 3 1/2s	1941	A	O	62 3/8	66 1/2	63 1/2	July 23	---	63	66 1/4	Du Pont de Nemours & Co 7 1/2s '31	1942	J	J	107 1/2	Sale	107 1/2	108 1/2	72	105 3/8	109 1/4
Tol & Ch Div g 4s	1941	M	F	71 5/8	75	72 3/4	Apr 23	---	72 3/4	72 7/8	Duquesne Lt 1st & coll 6s	1949	J	J	103 3/8	Sale	103 1/4	104 1/4	40	101	104 1/2
Warren 1st ref g 3 1/2s	2000	M	F	71	---	74 1/8	Nov 22	---	72 3/4	80	Debuture 7 1/2s	1936	J	J	99	Sale	98	99 1/4	110	94	113 1/4
Wash Cent 1st gold 4s	1948	F	M	74 1/2	---	79	June 23	---	74 5/8	80	Ed Elec Ill Bk 1st cons g 4s	1939	J	J	88	89	87 1/4	July 23	---	86	91
W O & W 1st cy gold 4s	1924	F	A	98 1/2	---	98 3/8	June 23	---	97 3/8	98 1/2	Ed Elec Ill 1st cons g 5s	1935	J	J	97	102	100	100	4	99 1/2	103
Wash Term 1st g 3 1/2s	1945	F	A	77 1/8	---	78 1/4	July 23	---	76 1/2	79 1/2	Elk Horn Coal cons 6s	1925	J	J	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	2	96 1/2	99 1/2
1st 40-year guar 4s	1945	F	A	81 5/8	---	85 1/2	June 23	---	85 1/2	85 1/2	Empire Gas & Fuel 7 1/2s	1937	M	N	90	Sale	98	99 1/4	1133	82	98 1/2
W Min W & N W 1st g 5s	1930	J	A	76 1/2	---	80	Aug 23	---	80	89	Equit Gas Light 6s	1932	M	S	92	95 1/2	93 3/4	93 3/4	3	93	95 1/2
West Maryland 1st g 4s	1939	J	O	60	90	60	60 1/2	6	59 3/4	65 3/4	Federal Light & Trac 6s	1942	M	S	96 1/2	Sale	96 1/4	96 1/4	1	94	96 1/4
West N Y & Pa 1st 5s	1937	J	O	97 7/8	98	98	98 1/2	6	90 1/2	100	Fisk Rubber 1st s f 8s	1941	M	S	97	Sale	97	97	4	97	98
Gen gold 4s	1943	A	O	79	77	76 1/4	76 1/4	4	73 1/4	78	Ft Smith Lt & Tr 1st g 5s	1936	M	S	77	81 1/4	70 1/8	Mar 23	---	83 1/4	93 3/4
Western Pac 1st Ser A 5s	1946	M	S	79	79	78 3/4	79 1/2	3	78	85	Fraser Ind & Dev 20-yr 7 1/2s '42	1942	J	J	100	101	100	101	7	99 1/4	103 1/4
B 6s	1946	M	S	91	92	92	Aug 23	---	91	95	Gas & El of Berg Co cons g 5 1/2s	1949	J	D	92 3/8	---	91 1/4	July 23	---	91 1/4	93 1/2
West Shore 1st 4s guar	2361	J	J	80	80	79 3/8	80	8	77	83 7/8	General Banking 1st 25-yr 6s	1936	J	D	100	101 1/2	100	July 23	---	99 1/2	101
Registered	2361	J	J	77	77 1/2	77 1/8	77 1/2	5	75	82	Gen Electric deb g 3 1/2s	1942	F	A	78 3/8	80	78 3/8	79	12	76 3/8	80 1/2
Wheeling & L E 1st g 5s	1926	A	J	97	98	98 3/4	June 23	---	97	99	Debuture 5s	1952	M	S	100	100	100	100 1/2	35	99 1/2	103
Wheeling Div 1st gold 6s	1928	J	J	93 1/2	99	99	Feb 23	---	98 3/8	99	Gen Refr 1st s f g 6s Ser A	1952	F	A	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98	6	97	101
Exten & Impt gold 5s	1930	F	J	89 1/2	95	95	June 23	---	95	95 3/8	Goodrich Co 6 1/2s	1947	J	J	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100	72	97 1/2	101 1/4
Refunding 4 1/2s Series A	1966	M	S	46 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	49 3/4	1	45 1/2	62	Goodyear Tire & Rub 1st s f 8s '41	1941	M	N	115 3/4	Sale	115 1/4	116 1/4	176	113 3/8	117 7/8
RR 1st consol 4s	1949	M	S	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60 1/2	2	57	65 1/8	Stamp Certificates of deposit	1928	M	N	88 1/2	94	88 1/2	July 23	---	88 1/2	92 1/2
Willk & East 1st g 5s	1942	J	D	45	50	49	49	4	49	60	Conv deben 8s	1925	M	N	90 1/4	94	92	92 1/2	5	92	100
Will & S F 1st gold 5s	1930	J	D	99	99 1/2	99	Aug 23	---	98	101	Gray & Davis 7s	1932	F	A	90	92	91	July 23	---	90	91
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s	1960	J	J	78 1/8	80	79	Aug 23	---	76	81 1/2	Great Falls Power 1st s f 5s	1940	M	N	93 3/4	100	93 3/4	July 23	---	97	100
Wis Cent 50-yr 1st gen 4s	1949	J	J	70 3/8	80	76 1/2	Aug 23	---	74	82	Hackensack Water 4s	1952	J	J	80 1/4	81	82	May 23	---	80 1/2	82
Sup & Dul div & term 1st 4s '36	1943	M	N	73 1/2	76 1/2	75	May 22	---	75	80 5/8	Havana E Ry L & P gen 5s A 1954	1954	M	S	84 1/8	Sale	82 1/2	84 1/4	8	81 3/4	85 1/4
W & Con East 1st 4 1/2s	1943	J	J	54 3/4	---	65	May 22	---	59	80 1/2	Havana Elec consol g 6s	1952	F	A	92 1/2	Sale	92	92 1/2	2	87	94

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. d Due April. c Due March. e Due May. f Due June. h Due July. k Due Aug. o Due Oct. p Due Dec. s Option sale.



New York Bond Record—Concluded—Page 5

Quotations of Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f"

Table of New York Stock Exchange bond prices. Columns include Bond description, Interest, Price Friday, Week's Range, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bid/Ask prices.

Table of Sundry Securities prices. Columns include Security name, Bid, Ask, and Basis. Categories include Standard Oil Stocks, Railroad Equipments, Tobacco Stocks, and Rubber Stocks.

\* No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. d Due Apr. e Due Mar. f Due May. g Due June. h Due July. k Due Aug. l Due Oct. p Due Dec. q Option sale. r Per share. † No par value. ‡ Basis. § Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. ¶ New stock. †† Flat price. ‡‡ Last sale. ††† Nominal. ‡‡‡ Ex-dividend. †††† Ex-rights. ††††† Ex stock dividend. †††††† Sale price. ††††††† Canadian quotation.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICE—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and stock prices. Includes a 'Sales for the Week' column.

Main table listing stocks and bonds with columns for 'STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range since Jan. 1 1923', and 'PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1922'. Lists various companies like Boston Elevated, Do prof., and others.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. s Ex-rights. b Ex-dividend and rights. z Ex-dividend. g Ex-stock dividend. a Assessment paid. Beginning with Thursday, May 24, trading has been in new shares, of which two new shares of no par value were given in exchange for one share of old stock of \$10 par value. In order to make possible comparisons with previous quotations, we have divided all these previous quotations by two.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Atl G & W I S S L 5s, E Mass St RR ser B 5s, Hood Rubber 7s, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Amer Wholesale pref, Arundel Sand & Gravel 100, Baltimore Tube, pref, 100, Benesch (I) com, etc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Alliance Insurance, American Elec Pow Co, American Gas of N J, etc.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like American Shipbuilding, Armour & Co (Del) pf, Armour & Co, pref, Armour Leather, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Armour & Co of Del 20-year g 5 1/2s, Chicago City Ry 5s, etc.

\* No par value.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like An W nd Glass Mach, Arkansas Nat Gas, Indep Brewing, etc.

\* No par value.

THE CURB MARKET.

Trading in the Curb Market this week centred in the oil issues, particularly the Standard Oil stocks, the drastic reductions in gasoline prices causing a drop in values in the early part of the week. Later, however, the situation improved and prices made substantial recoveries. Standard Oil (Indiana) fell from 52 1/4 to 49 5/8 but recovered to 53 1/8. Standard Oil (Kentucky) dropped from 90 1/2 to 86, sold up to 89 1/4 and closed to-day at 89 1/8. Standard Oil of New York was off from 39 3/8 to 37 1/2, advanced to 39 7/8 and ends the week at 39 1/2. Ohio Oil, after early advance from 55 to 56 1/4, broke to 52 1/2 and sold back again to 56. Prairie Oil & Gas lost about 15 points to 168, recovered to 180 and finished to-day at 179. South Penn Oil receded from 115 to 110 and to-day sold back to 115. Vacuum Oil declined from 45 3/8 to 43 and recovered finally to 44 3/4. Magnolia Petroleum lost 8 points to 130 and sold finally at 136. Gulf Oil of Pennsylvania sold down from 51 3/4 to 49 3/4 and at 51 finally. Southern States Oil dropped from 16 1/2 to 14 and closed to-day at 14 3/8. Trading in the industrial list was small. The increase in the dividend of the Brooklyn City RR. advanced the price from 9 1/2 to 10 5/8, the close to-day being at 10 1/2. Cleveland Automobile com. improved a point to 28 1/2. Durant Motors sold up from 38 to 40 3/4 and at 39 1/2 finally. Gillette Safety Razor moved up from 244 to 255 and rested finally at 254. Glen Alden Coal was conspicuous for a rise from 67 1/2 to 72, the close to-day being at 70. National Supply rose from 53 3/8 to 58 1/2 and ends the week at 58. Mining stocks were quiet. Bonds very little changed.

Below is a record of the transactions from Aug. 11 to Aug. 17, both inclusive, as compiled from the official lists. As noted in our issue of July 2 1921, the New York Curb Market Association on June 27 1921 transferred its activities from the Broad Street curb to its new building on Trinity Place, and the Association is now issuing an official sheet which forms the basis of the compilations below.

Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 17, Stocks, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes sections for Indus. & Miscellaneous, Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries, and Mining Stocks.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week Shares, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes sections for Rights, Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries, and Other Oil Stocks.

Table of Mining Stocks (Concluded) with columns for Friday Last Sale, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range since Jan. 1.

Table of Bonds (Concluded) with columns for Friday Last Sale, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range since Jan. 1.

Foreign Government and Municipalities. Argentina Natlon 7s... Mexico 4s... 6s 10-year Series A... Netherlands (Kfngd) 6sB/72... Peru (Republic) 8s... Russian Govt 6 1/2s... Switzerland Govt 5 1/2s... Ex 5% g notes... 1926

New York City Banks and Trust Companies. All prices dollars per share.

Table listing New York City Banks and Trust Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and various company names like America, Amer Exch, Battery Park, Bowery, Broadway, Bronx, Bryn M, Butch & Drov, Cent Mercan, Chase, Chat & Phen, Chelsea Exch, Chemical, Coal & Iron, Colonial, Columbia, Commerce, Com'nwealth, Continental, Corn Exch, Cosmop'tan, East River, Fifth Avenue, Garfield, Gotham, Greenwich, Hanover, etc.

\* Banks marked with (\*) are State banks.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies. All prices dollars per share.

Table listing New York City Realty and Surety Companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names like Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, Bond & M G, City Investing, Preferred, Lawyers Mtge, Mtge Bond, Nat Surety, N Y Title & Mortgage, U S Casualty, U S Title Guar, Realty Assoc, Title & Tr, etc.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—Arthur A. G. Luders has resigned as trust officer of the Coal & Iron National Bank to become Vice-President and Treasurer of the Bentz Engineering Corp. of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of refrigerating and ventilating apparatus. Mr. Luders has been 23 years in the banking business, having been formerly connected with the old Knickerbocker Trust Co. and Secretary-Treasurer of the Rockland County Trust Co. He was Treasurer of the New York State Bankers Association during 1921-1922.

—Roy H. Morris, Harry J. Kasting and Hugh A. Green have incorporated under the name of Morris, Kasting & Green, investment bonds, opening offices in the Chicago Trust Bldg. at 79 West Monroe St., Chicago. They will conduct a general investment business dealing in Government, municipal, railroad, public utility and corporation bonds.

—Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed Transfer Agent for the stock of the Consolidated Credit Organizations, Inc., consisting of 50,000 shares of common stock, par value \$10 per share, and 4,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$100 per share.

—Edward S. Hammell, formerly connected with John Nickerson & Co., in their wholesale department, and Frank L. Peel are now associated with the Stock Exchange house of Rollins, Kalbfleisch & Co., in their bond department.

—Announcement is made that James I. Clarke has resigned as Second Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce in New York to become associated with the investment house of Hitt, Farwell & Co., 160 Broadway.

—Bull & Rockwell announce that Areson B. Burr, formerly of the Guaranty Co. of New York and S. W. Straus & Co., is now connected with their sales department.

—Arthur N. Cantril Co. announce the opening of offices in the Old National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash., for the transaction of a general bond business.

—The Bankers Trust Co. of this city has been appointed registrar for the preferred and common stock of the U. S. Paper Mfg. Corporation.

—Stephens & Co. announce the removal of their San Diego offices to their own building at Plaza and Third Streets.

—Arthur Atkins announces that he has opened offices at 100 Broadway, this city, for the transaction of a general investment security business.

—R. V. DeVoe & Co. announce that Eugene G. Grant, formerly with McKinley & Morris, is now associated with them.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

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 electric railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table of railroad gross earnings with columns for Road Name, Date, Current Year, Previous Year, Jan. 1 to Latest Date, Current Year, and Previous Year. Includes a list of roads such as Akron Canton & Y, Alabama & Vicksburg, etc.

AGGREGATE OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table showing aggregate gross earnings. Columns include Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %) and Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %).

Note.—Grand Rapids & Indiana and Pitts. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis included in Pennsylvania RR. Lake Erie & Western included in New York Central. † Includes Wichita Falls & Northwestern.







CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS ACCOUNT JUNE 30 1923.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Surplus Dec. 31 1922, Charges, Reduction in patents, Adjusted surplus as of Dec. 31 1922, Balance, surplus, for 6 months ended June 30 1923, and Surplus June 30 1923.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, and two columns for dates (June 30 '23, Dec. 31 '22). Includes Land, bldgs., machinery, equipment, fixtures, etc., Capital stock, F. dded debt, Notes payable, etc.

Note.—Attention is directed to the fact that the provision made in this balance sheet for Federal taxes is subject to any necessary adjustment for this or prior years upon determination of the final liability of the companies therefor.—V. 117, p. 335, 97.

Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

(Annual Report for Fiscal Year ended June 30 1923.)

President Wm. Cooper Procter Aug. 15 wrote in brief:

The company's fiscal year, which ended June 30 1923, was marked by progress and satisfactory development. The volume of sales amounted to \$109,776,389. The net earnings for the year, after providing for all reserves and charges for depreciation, losses, taxes, &c., amounted to \$8,532,826.

Further information will be furnished to any accredited stockholder who is interested, and who will apply in person at the company's office in Cincinnati.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS & NET EARNINGS YEARS END. JUNE 30.

Table with 5 columns: Description, 1922-23, 1921-22, 1920-21, 1919-20. Includes Volume of business, incl. subsidiary cos., Operating profit, Net earns. after prov. for deprec., losses, taxes, &c., and reduction in value of inventories.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, and two columns for dates (1923, 1922). Includes Real estate, bldgs., machine plant & equipment, Good-will, patents, licenses, &c., Mds. & material, Debts & notes rec., Other investments, Loans against sec., Cash, Deferred charges.

Union Natural Gas Corporation, Pittsburgh.

(Semi-annual Report—Six Months ending June 30 1923.)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT (INCL. AFFILIATED COS.).

Table with 5 columns: Description, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920. Includes Gross earnings, gas, &c., Oil, Miscellaneous, Total earnings, Taxes, drilling, rentals, royalties, &c., Gas purch., op. exp., &c., Depreciation.

Table with 5 columns: Description, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920. Includes Net earnings, Int., divs., &c., received, Gross income, Interest on bonds, &c., Dividends, Miscellaneous, Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, and two columns for dates (1923, 1922). Includes Property invest't, Liberty L'n bonds and other securities, Mat'l & supplies, Notes & accounts receivable, Cash, Prepaid rents, royalties, &c., Special dep., sinking fund, &c., Deferred charges.

American Pneumatic Service Co.

(Annual Report—Year Ending Dec. 31 1922.)

President Gilmer Clapp writes in substance:

The past year has been marked by the removal of the Lamson organization to Syracuse, where a new plant has been constructed [the Lowell, Mass., plant of the Lamson Co. was sold at auction last week for \$70,000—Ed.]; the retirement of the Lamson Co.'s bonds; the changing over of the Lamson Co. from a New Jersey to a Massachusetts corporation, and the re-

establishment of postal pneumatic tube service in New York City, where more than one-half of the Mail Tube Co.'s mileage is located.

The American Pneumatic Service Co. now owns all but 8 shares, amounting to \$200 of the entire outstanding capital stock of the Lamson Co., as incorporated in Massachusetts, and totaling \$2,985,675.

Regular dividends have been paid on the 1st Pref. stock of the company during the past year, and a dividend of 50 cents a share on the 2d Pref. stock was paid June 30 1923. During the year all of the \$296,500 bonds of the Lamson Co. were retired. The new plant at Syracuse, N. Y., was completed at a cost of about \$455,000 and the mail tube system in N. Y. City was rehabilitated at a cost of some \$175,000, and as no new capital securities were issued for this purpose the net current assets were reduced some \$900,000.

The U. S. Post Office Department entered into a 10-year contract with the N. Y. Pneumatic Service Co. on Sept. 5 1922 for the re-establishment of the underground postal pneumatic tube service in N. Y. City. This contract expires on June 30 1932.

The Post Office Department is paying an annual rental of \$502,586, which is at the rate of \$18,500 per mile of double tubes for 27,1668 miles of such service. This rate is the maximum now allowed by the statutes. Provision is made, however, in the law of June 19 1922 which permits the company to appeal to the I.-S. C. Commission for a review of this rate and for this Commission to decide upon a new rate which shall not, however, be in excess of \$19,500 per mile.

The company has made application to the I.-S. C. Commission for a revision of the present rental and has asked for the maximum of \$19,500 p.m. In the present contract the Post Office Department has the option to purchase this tube system on June 30 of any year at a valuation to be fixed by the I.-S. C. Commission or such other tribunal as may be agreed upon by the Postmaster-General and the company. The Postmaster-General has the further privilege, on similar dates, to take over and operate this pneumatic tube system with Post Office employees at a rate of compensation to be agreed upon between the Postmaster-General and the company, and under such conditions that the total yearly cost shall not exceed the rate per mile authorized by the Act of June 19 1922 mentioned above.

The Joint Congressional Commission on Mail Tube Service has recommended the re-establishment of the pneumatic tube service in Boston and Chicago, and Congress at its coming session will be asked to appropriate the money necessary for this service.

COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDED DEC. 31.

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1922, 1921. Includes Income from sales & systems leased—Lamson Co., Cost of sales & oper. leased systems—Lamson Co., Operating income, Interest and discount earned, Total income, Deduct—Interest, Maint. of Postal Tubes Co.'s & exp. parent co., Divs. minority stock of Lamson Co., Divs. 1st Preferred stock.

The surplus account Dec. 31 1922 shows: Surplus Dec. 31 1921, \$14,384; add surplus for year 1922 as above, \$134,875; total surplus, \$149,259; less charges against surplus, including depreciation on mail tubes, revaluation of machinery now in use, moving of Lamson Co., &c., \$131,902; balance Dec. 31 1922, \$17,357.

INCOME ACCOUNT OF LAMSON CO. FOR YEARS ENDED DEC. 31.

Table with 3 columns: Description, 1922, 1921, 1920. Includes Income from sales and systems leased, Cost of sales and oper. leased systems, Operating income, Interest and discount earned, Gross income, Interest, Loss on Liberty bonds, Dividends.

Surplus for year.....\$221,473 \$349,075 \$443,396

The surplus account Dec. 31 1922 shows: Accumulated surplus to Dec. 31 1921, \$2,094,701; less adjustment (which includes costs and revaluations incident to relocating the company's plant at Syracuse, N. Y., also adjustments due to the smaller number of outstanding shares of stock in the Massachusetts Corp.), \$64,016; total surplus, \$2,030,686; surplus for year 1922, \$221,473; surplus Dec. 31 1922, \$2,252,159.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 (AMERICAN PNEUMATIC SERVICE CO.)

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, and two columns for dates (1922, 1921). Includes Pat's & good-will, Securities (at cost), Mail Tube Co., Lamson Co., Bldgs. & real estate, Sks. fund not inv., Liberty bonds, Cash, Accounts receiv., Materials & supp., Prepaid accounts.

Total.....13,850,834 13,940,074 Total.....13,850,834 13,940,074

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

[Includes N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transportation Co., N. Y. Pneumatic Service Co., Boston Pneumatic Transit Co., Chicago Postal Pneumatic Tube Co., St. Louis Pneumatic Tube Co.]

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, and two columns for dates (1922, 1921). Includes Patents, good-will & franchises, Plant account, Rehabilitation cost of N. Y. system, Repair shop & fixt., Cash, Accts. receivable, Materials & supp., Total.

Total.....3,697,126 3,527,044 Total.....3,697,126 3,527,044

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, and two columns for dates (1922, 1921). Includes Patents, good-will and franchises, Patterns, signs & fixt., Mail tube systems, Rehabilitation cost N. Y. system, Leas. plants in stores, Mfg. plant, Land & buildings, S.F. cash not inv., Liberty bonds, U. S. Treasury cts. and notes, Dom. of Can. bds., Cash, Notes & accts. rec., Mds. inventories, Contracts in process of completion, Prepaid accounts.

Total.....17,321,095 17,218,327 Total.....17,321,095 17,218,327



next few weeks as the grain movement becomes heavier. The fact that there is no appreciable car shortage to-day should not serve as a basis for lessening efforts to move as much freight as possible before the fall period. The volume of traffic now being handled is far in excess of that tonnage which the Car Service Division originally anticipated would be offered the railroads. To avoid car shortage this fall shippers and consumers must continue and augment, during the next thirty days, their efforts to level off the peak of shipments during the coming fall.

**New Equipment.**—During the last half of July 9,493 new freight cars were delivered to the railroads and placed in service, which brought the total number of new freight cars placed in service from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 up to 96,950.

The railroads also during the last half of July installed 121 new locomotives, making a total of 2,221 placed in service during the first seven months of this year.

Of the new freight cars placed in service during the last half of July, box cars numbered 3,595, coal cars 3,133, refrigerator cars, including those delivered to railroad-owned private refrigerator companies, 1,846, and stock cars 226.

The railroads had on Aug. 1 this year 86,716 new freight cars on order, with deliveries being made constantly. Of the total number on order, box cars numbered 38,689; coal cars, 34,457, refrigerator cars 9,299 and stock cars 2,214.

They also had on order on Aug. 1 a total of 1,772 new locomotives. **Matters Covered in "Chronicle" Aug. 11.**—(a) Railroad Gross and Net Earnings for June, p. 598-601. (b) Effect of Increased Taxes and Rate Reductions on Income of Great Northern Ry. Co., p. 636. (c) Eastern Chairman of Railway Trainmen and Conductors Want Wage Increase of 8 Cents an Hour, p. 636

**Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.**—Control of Road.—See Osage County & Santa Fe Ry. below.—V. 117, p. 438.

**Atlantic & North Carolina RR.**—New Officer, &c.—Ernest M. Green of New Bern, No. Caro., has been elected President, succeeding J. F. Patterson. The present board of directors consists of: L. H. Cutler Sr., Charles L. Ives Sr., Ernest M. Green, W. B. Blanes, New Bern, No. Caro.; H. D. Bateman, Wilson, No. Caro.; Courtney Mitchell, Kingston, No. Caro.; W. C. Petty, Charlotte, No. Caro.; D. F. McKinne, Louisburg, No. Caro.; Mrs. Palmer Jerman and W. H. McElwee, Raleigh, No. Caro.—V. 115, p. 2683.

**Boston & Worcester Street Ry.**—Deposits.—It is understood that to date \$1,684,000 1st Mtge. 4 1/2% bonds out of \$2,297,000 outstanding in the hands of the public have been deposited under the refinancing plan outlined in V. 117, p. 438; V. 116, p. 2992.

**Brooklyn City RR.**—Dividend Increased.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the outstanding Capital stock, par \$10, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. This compares with 20 cents per share paid quarterly from Dec. 1922 to June 1923, inclusive.—V. 117, p. 207.

**Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.**—Bonds Called.—One hundred and twenty-two (\$122,000) 4 1/2% Equip. Trust bonds, Series F, due April 1 1927, have been called for redemption Oct. 1 at par and int. at the Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, 140 Broadway, N. Y. City.—V. 116, p. 2515.

**Caddo & Choctaw RR.**—Abandonment.—The I.-S. C. Commission on July 30 issued a certificate authorizing the abandonment, as to inter-State and foreign commerce, of a portion of the company's line of railroad a short distance southwest of Rosboro to Cooper, all in Pike County, Ark., a distance of 12.75 miles. The Arkansas RR. Commission has entered an order authorizing the company to abandon and dismantle the line in question.

**Canadian Pacific Ry.**—Listing.—The London Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation to £2,000,000 4% non-cumul. Preference stock and £1,000,000 4% Perpetual Consolidated Debenture stock, making total Preference stock listed £18,578,477, and Debenture stock listed £44,022,921.—V. 116, p. 2255.

**Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio RR.**—Georgia P. S. Commission Disapproves Lease of Road.—The petition of the Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville RR. to lease the Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio has been disapproved by the Georgia P. S. Commission. The petition was referred to the States affected for hearing by the I.-S. C. Commission. The action of the Georgia Commission is not binding on the I.-S. C. Commission.—V. 116, p. 2881.

**Central Pacific Ry.**—Govt. Not to Appeal Case.—See Southern Pacific Co. below.—V. 116, p. 1410.

**Charlottesville (Va.) & Albemarle Ry.**—Bonds Called.—All of the outstanding First Mtge. 6% gold bonds, dated April 1 1915, have been called for redemption Oct. 1 at 105 and interest, at the Equitable Trust Co., trustee, Baltimore, Md.—V. 117, p. 438.

**Chicago Elevated Rys. Collateral Trust.**—Opposes Plan.—William Hughes Clarke of Chicago has sent a letter to noteholders calling on them to join with him in opposing the plan of reorganization dated July 14 (V. 117, p. 323), which he says required several and unnecessary sacrifices from the noteholders. He says in part: "My examination of the reorganization as planned discloses the noteholders would be obliged (a) to sacrifice their sole and only claims against the very valuable equity in the prosperous South Side Division; (b) to sacrifice their majority claims against an equity in the Metropolitan Division; (c) to sacrifice their large claims against the Northwestern Division, and (d) to sacrifice their pro rata two-thirds interest in \$208,000 Northwestern 1st Mtge. bonds and other assets of the railways trust available to the committee, &c., all mostly for the benefit of particular holders of Oak Park receiver's obligations and Lake Street bonds and selected numbers of other securities."

**Employees Receive Wage Increase.**—Under the decision of the board of arbitration reached July 26, the employees were recently awarded an increase in wages of 3 cents an hour for the year from June 1 1923 to June 1 1924, and an additional 2 cents an hour for the following year. The company's mechanical forces are now seeking increases ranging from 10 to 45 cents an hour.—V. 117, p. 438, 323.

**Chicago North Shore & Milwaukee RR.**—Offers Pref. 7% Prior Lien stock, the proceeds to be used to retire indebtedness incurred and for additional working capital.

*Income Account for the Twelve Months Ended—*

	June 30 '23.	Dec. 31 '22.
Operating revenue	\$5,494,626	\$5,007,951
Operating expenses and taxes	4,423,506	4,017,798
Operating income	\$1,071,120	\$990,153
Non-operating income	15,649	14,560
Gross income	\$1,086,769	\$1,004,713
Fixed charges	487,588	486,784
Net income	\$599,181	\$517,920

The stockholders in February last approved a plan to reorganize the company. See V. 116, p. 615, 1274.—V. 116, p. 2881.

**Chicago & North Western Ry.**—Valuation.—The I.-S. C. Commission has served on the company a tentative final valuation of its property as of June 30 1917, which puts cost of reproduction new at \$591,753,670 and cost of reproduction less depreciation at \$485,334,029. Between Dec. 31 1917 and Dec. 31 1922 the company expended \$57,820,981 on road and equipment, which expenditure, added to the depreciated cost figure above, indicates that the present value of the road and equipment is not less than \$543,155,010. The company's bonded debt as of Dec. 31 1922 was \$287,906,700 and Preferred stock issue \$22,395,120. Deducting these leaves a balance of \$232,853,190 to represent the equity of the Common stock, or about \$160 a share on the \$145,159,644 issued. This does not include various items of non-carrier property, such as North Western's holdings of stock in the Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha and other treasury securities.—V. 117, p. 439.

**Cincinnati Traction Co.**—Wage Increase.—After 30 days of arbitration an award was reached Aug. 11 increasing the wages of motormen and conductors 5 cents an hour, or from 48 to 53 cents an hour. The increase is retroactive to July 1, when the old contract expired. The general increase of all workers ranges from 2 cents an hour for one-man car operators to 15 cents an hour for crane-men. The award calls for an increased expenditure of approximately \$250,000 annually.—V. 117, p. 85.

**Commonwealth Light & Power Co.**—Earnings.—Earnings for the year ended May 31 1923 of the Commonwealth Light & Power Co. and subsidiaries, show: Gross earnings, \$1,972,750; operating expenses, incl. maintenance and taxes, \$1,275,263; adjustments, Dr. \$5,935; interest on sub. co.'s obligations, \$291,781; interest on C. L. & P. 1st Lien & Ref. 6s, \$122,446; interest on C. L. & P. Ref. & Unif. bonds, &c., \$111,252; balance, \$166,072.—V. 117, p. 444.

**Denver & Rio Grande Western RR.**—Time Extended.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Equitable Trust Co., reorganization managers, have issued a notice to holders of the 1st & Ref. Mtge. 5% Gold bonds and 7% Cumul. Adjust. Mtge. Gold bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande RR. to the effect that a large majority of both issues having already assented to plan of reorganization, in order to enable the holders of the remaining bonds of these issues to become entitled to the benefits of the plan, the reorganization managers have extended the time for deposit to the close of business Sept. 7.

The plan of reorganization is now before the I.-S. C. Commission and the mortgages are in process of foreclosure. Bondholders should deposit their bonds immediately so that the reorganization managers may represent substantially all of the bonds dealt with by the plan. The Bankers Trust Co., Farmers Loan & Trust Co. and American Exchange National Bank are depositories under the plan.—V. 117, p. 669.

**Detroit United Ry.**—Wage Increase—Injunction Against Operating Certain Line.—

An increase of 6 cents an hour was granted Aug. 4 to all platform employees, bringing wages on all interurban and on the city lines in Flint and Pontiac to 61, 64 and 66 cents an hour, according to length of service. In Ann Arbor and Mount Clemens a similar increase was granted but wages on these lines are still 2 cents an hour below those in other cities. Operators of one-man cars receive 5 cents per hour more than other employees.

An injunction restraining the company from operating between Detroit, Esore and intermediate points, including River Rouge, Ford Village and Wyandotte, has been issued by Judge Richter in Circuit Court at Detroit. The injunction results from the disapproval by River Rouge official of the schedule which the Detroit United tried to put into effect following the expiration of its franchise with that suburb. As a result of the injunction the company ceased operations Aug. 11 on its lines, which pass through the above municipalities.

The Council of the Village of River Rouge, with a population of 1,800, has ordered the company to remove its tracks from the village and cease operations because of the disagreement over the fare rate.—V. 117, p. 85.

**Georgia Light, Power & Ry.**—Increased Rates.—The Georgia P. S. Commission has granted the company an increase of 20% in its power rates.—V. 117, p. 86.

**Georgia Ry. & Power Co.**—Equip. Trust Notes.—The Georgia P. S. Commission has approved the issuance of \$274,000 Equipment Trust notes for the purchase of 20 new street cars.—V. 116, p. 2766.

**Hartford & Connecticut Western RR.**—Bonds Extended.—The stockholders on Aug. 14 voted to extend the \$700,000 1st Mtge. 4 1/2% bonds for 10 years from July 1 1923 at 6%. See V. 117, p. 86; V. 116, p. 2636.

**Hocking Valley Ry.**—Equip. Trusts.—The company has applied to the I.-S. C. Commission for authority to issue \$4,020,000 Equip. Trust certificates, to be sold at not less than 94.443. See offering in V. 117, p. 325.

**Illinois Central RR.**—Assumption of Obligation.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Aug. 4 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of the principal, interest, and sinking fund installments of not exceeding \$4,571,000 of 1st Mtge. bonds of the Paducah & Illinois RR. Co.—V. 117, p. 439.

**Indiana Harbor Belt RR.**—Annual Report.—

Years Ended Dec. 31—	1922.	1921.
Miles operated	120.09	119.64
Railway operating revenues	\$10,299,401	\$9,034,538
Railway operating expenses	6,945,470	5,981,052
Net revenue from railway operations	\$3,353,931	\$3,053,485
Railway tax accruals	\$439,509	\$270,871
Uncollectible railway revenues	439	430
Railway operating income	\$2,913,982	\$2,782,184
Equipment rents (net debit)	\$976,190	\$1,046,867
Joint facility rents (net debit)	218,801	156,467
Net railway operating income	\$1,718,992	\$1,578,851
Non-operating income	Cr. 38,509	Dr. 388,681
Gross income	\$1,757,500	\$1,190,169
Deductions—		
Rent for leased roads	\$66,947	\$259,153
Miscellaneous rents	34,300	22,773
Interest on funded debt	458,369	459,371
Interest on unfunded debt	41,642	50,397
Amortization of discount on funded debt	1,640	1,694
Miscellaneous income charges	2,451	25,122
Surplus for the year	\$1,152,151	\$371,661

—V. 116, p. 2884.

**Kalamazoo Lake Shore & Chicago Ry.**—Receiver.—H. D. Swaze of Paw Paw, Mich., has been appointed receiver, according to a dispatch from Paw Paw, Mich., which states that the receivership was a foregone conclusion since the Pere Marquette, July 1 last, seized that part of the line running west from Lawton to South Haven. The Pere Marquette was a heavy holder in the line and the Lawton-South Haven section was taken over to satisfy outstanding obligations. The seizure of that section of the road was followed by the seizure of all the rolling stock and other operative equipment, leaving the company only the 18-mile stretch of line between Kalamazoo and Lawton, which is paralleled almost all the way by the main line of the Michigan Central.—V. 108, p. 2022.

**Lehigh Traction Co.**—Offering of Bonds.—The company is offering to employees, patrons and the public, at \$9.10 and int., \$350,000 1st Mtge. 10-Year 5% Extended bonds dated June 1 1893. Due June 1 1933. Interest payable J. & D. at office of Markle Banking & Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa., trustee. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100\*. Free of Pennsylvania State taxes.

Schedule of Preferred Securities—	Authorized.	Outstanding.
5% 1st Mtge. bonds	\$500,000	\$500,000
5% Hazle Park bonds	60,000	60,000
5% Equipment Trust certificates, Series A	18,000	18,000
Total funded debt		\$578,000

x The present offering is part of an authorized issue of \$500,000 dated June 1 1893, due June 1 1923, extended to June 1 1933.

**Company.**—Incorporated Nov. 7 1892. Owns and operates a system of trolley lines within the city of Hazleton, Pa., to the surrounding towns—Milnesville and Lattimer, Harleigh, Ebervale, Jeddo, Drifton, and intermediate towns to Freeland, Jeanesville, Tresckow, Yorktown, Audenried and intermediate towns to McAdoo, with a total mileage of 20.63 miles, serving a population of 75,000. It also acts as a very valuable feeder to the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Ry. third-rail electric line, operating between Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre, a distance of 30 miles and closely allied with it.

**Security.**—Secured by a first mortgage on all the franchises, real estate, property, road and equipment on the entire system, having an actual cost value of \$742,164 and a reproduction value (less depreciation) of \$1,239,885, as valued by the P. S. Commission of Pennsylvania.

**Earnings.**—Based upon earnings for five years ending Dec. 31 1922, net earnings available for interest, after depreciation and taxes, have averaged 1½ times the annual interest requirements on the funded debt. Net income, after all charges, averaged \$17,875 for the five-year period.—V. 117, p. 670.

**Manila Electric Corp.—Tenders.**

The Equitable Trust Co., trustee, 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, will until Aug. 24 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st Ref. Mtge. Gold bonds, 5% Series, due 1946, to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$2,890, at a price not exceeding 105 and interest.—V. 116, p. 822; V. 115, p. 2794.

**Mexico Tramways Co.—Interest.**

On and after Sept. 1 coupon No. 21, dated March 1 1917, detached from the Gen. Consol. 1st Mtge. 50-Year 5% Gold bonds, will be paid at the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Montreal or London, England, or at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York, N. Y., at the holder's option.—V. 117, p. 208.

**Missouri-Kansas-Texas RR.—Bond Interest—Earnings.**

The directors will meet on Aug. 20 to act upon the recommendation of the executive committee to pay the full semi-annual interest of 2½% on the 5% Adjustment bonds on Oct. 1.

Chairman Ruhlender says that during the first 6 months of this year the company earned \$1,000,000 over the full semi-annual interest on its Adjustment bonds.—V. 117, p. 440, 86.

**Montreal Tramways Co.—Annual Report.**

Years end. June 30—	1922-23.	1921-22.	1920-21.	1919-20.
Gross earnings	\$12,056,355	\$11,712,525	\$11,773,005	\$10,782,470
Oper. expenses & taxes	6,099,993	5,769,403	6,327,841	5,849,912
Operating profit	48,304	47,960	47,442	46,607
Maintenance & renewals	2,492,792	2,579,200	2,529,055	2,190,557
Balance	\$3,415,264	\$3,315,962	\$2,868,667	\$2,695,394
Allowances due Co.				
6% on capital value	\$2,177,177	\$2,177,178	\$2,177,178	\$2,177,178
6% on working capital	2,530	6,596	12,491	23,833
7% on add'ns to capital	164,973	145,684	118,859	69,827
Expense of financing	181,437	181,431	181,431	181,431
Total	\$2,526,113	\$2,510,889	\$2,489,959	\$2,452,269
Balance	\$889,151	\$805,073	\$378,708	\$243,124
Payable as earned—				
City of Montreal rental	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Contingent reserve	x41,597	117,125	117,730	107,825
Total	\$541,597	\$617,125	\$617,730	\$607,825
Balance, surplus	\$347,553	\$187,948	def\$239,022	def\$364,705

x The contingent reserve fund is limited by the contract to \$500,000.—V. 116, p. 935.

**New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Board Opposes Rail Plan—Sees Menace in Consolidation of Northern or Southern Lines with Trunk Systems—State Control Discussed—Proposal of Guarantees Declared to Offer Nothing to Protect Present Stockholders.**

See under "Current Events" above.—V. 117, p. 440.

**N. Y. North Shore Traction Co.—Payment on Bonds.**

The Union Trust Co., Cleveland, is sending out notices to holders of the \$800,000 1st Mtge. 5% bonds issued April 1 1914, and to holders of certificates of deposit under bondholders' agreement, that funds are on hand to pay a liquid dividend at the rate of \$50 on each \$1,000 face amount of all bonds outstanding under the above mentioned First Mtge. Bonds must have attached coupons matured April 1 1919 and thereafter, and must be forwarded to the Union Trust Co., Cleveland. See V. 116, p. 176.

**Norfolk & Western Ry.—Settlement With Govt.**

It was announced Aug. 16 that at a recent conference between officials of the company and the Director-General of Railroads, a final settlement was made for the use of the road during the period of Federal control. Advances by the Government of \$30,000,000 had already been received, and after adjusting all accounts settlement was arrived at by the payment to the railway of \$7,285,000.—V. 117, p. 208.

**Oregon Short Line RR.—Construction.**

The I-S C. Commission on Aug. 2 issued a certificate authorizing the company to construct a line of railroad extending from a point on one of its branch lines at or near the city of Nampa in a general easterly and then northerly direction to a connection with its Boise branch, a distance of 2.66 miles, all in Owyhee County, Idaho.—V. 117, p. 440.

**Osage County & Santa Fe Ry.—Control by Santa Fe.**

The I-S. C. Commission on Aug. 2 authorized the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. to acquire control of the railroad of the Osage County & Santa Fe Ry. by lease. The report of the Commission says in part: "The Osage Company was incorporated in Oklahoma, Feb. 24 1917 with authority to construct a railroad extending from a connection with the Atchison's southern Kansas division at or near Owen, Washington County, in a general southwesterly direction to a connection with the Atchison's main line at a point south of Fairfax, Osage County, a distance of 62 miles, all in Oklahoma. Outstanding capital of \$1,000,000 is all owned by the Atchison except directors' shares. It has no bonds outstanding, but is indebted to the Atchison for advances to the amount of \$3,000,000. Construction work was begun on Aug. 3 1917. During the Federal control period authority to complete the line was given by the Director-General, but the work was deferred because of high construction costs. The work of construction was resumed on Feb. 20 1922 and the line has been substantially completed from Owen to Pawhuska, 35 miles. It is represented that this portion of the line will be ready for operation within 60 days and that shippers are insistent on service. The right-of-way has been secured and some grading done on the proposed route from Pawhuska to Fairfax, but no definite plans have been made for the completion of this portion of the line in the near future.

By the terms of the proposed lease the Osage Company demises to the Atchison its railroad and appurtenances, constructed and to be constructed, for the term of 10 years from March 1 1920 and thereafter from year to year, subject to the right of either party to terminate the lease upon 90 days' written notice. The lessee agrees to maintain and operate the demised railroad and to pay all interest which shall accrue during the term upon any indebtedness incurred by the lessor with the written consent of the lessee, owned by parties other than the lessee; all taxes, assessments and Governmental charges which shall accrue during the term upon the demised premises or any part thereof; all rentals and other sums which the lessor shall become liable to pay during the term under any lease or agreement existing on the date the demised railroad shall be turned over to the lessee for operation, relating to the use of any facility or appurtenance of the demised railroad, or under any lease or agreement which, during the term, may be made by the lessor with the written consent of the lessee; and all expenses necessarily incurred by the lessor in maintaining its corporate organization.

**Pere Marquette Ry.—To Purchase Interest in Belt Ry.**

The directors of the Belt Railway of Chicago have approved the sale of 2,400 shares of stock at \$100 a share to the Pere Marquette Railway. This transaction will make the Pere Marquette an equal owner of the Belt Railway with the other 12 roads already part owners of the Belt Line. Approval of the action by the I-S. C. Commission is now being asked.—V. 117, p. 208, 88.

**Pennsylvania Co.—Annual Report.**

Calendar Years—	1922.	1921.	1920.
Gross income	\$8,329,213	\$7,926,806	\$12,700,393
Taxes, interest, &c.	2,187,154	4,353,314	5,000,772
Net income	\$6,142,059	\$3,573,492	\$7,699,621
Sinking, &c., reserve funds	49,933	571,334	1,524,033
Investment in physical property	118,948	118,948	208,234
Balance	\$5,973,178	\$2,883,210	\$5,367,354
Dividends	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Surplus	\$1,173,178	def\$1,916,790	\$1,367,354
Profit and loss surplus	\$7,445,479	\$17,397,988	\$17,941,743

—V. 116, p. 2994.

**Portland (Ore.) Ry., Light & Power Co.—Franchise.**

A new franchise, effective for 50 years, has been granted the company in an ordinance passed by the City Council of Vancouver, Wash. Under the new franchise the city will receive \$75 a month from the company during the term of the franchise, whereas before the city received nothing.—V. 116, p. 2994.

**Public Service Railway.—Strike Situation.**

Justice William S. Gummere of the New Jersey Supreme Court has issued an alternative writ against the company requiring it to resume operations of its trolleys or show cause within 10 days why a writ of mandamus would not lie against it compelling it to renew service. Application for the writ was made by counsel for the State Board of Utility Commissioners. Justice Gummere said he would convene the entire court to hear the arguments at the end of the 10 days. Service was suspended on the company's entire system on Aug. 1, when the employees went out on strike as their demands for higher wages were refused. The company has made no effort to resume service or to arbitrate the wage dispute.—V. 117, p. 670, 326.

**Puget Sound Power & Light Co.—Acquisition.**

The company has acquired control of the Olympia Light & Power Co., which supplies electric light and power and street railway service to Olympia, Wash. Olympia's gross earnings for 1922 were \$199,581. The Puget Sound Co. is under the management of Stone & Webster.—V. 116, p. 2389.

**Quebec Central Ry.—Listing.**

The London Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation to £150,000 First Mtge. 4% Debenture stock (interest guaranteed by C. P. R.), making total First Mtge. Debenture stock listed £904,837.—V. 115, p. 183.

**Reading Co.—Special Stockholders Meeting to Take Action on Various Matters Connected with Dissolution Decree.**

The stockholders will vote Oct. 15 on the following: To authorize the officers and directors to do whatever may be necessary or expedient to carry into effect the Third Modified Plan and the decree of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, entered June 28 1923, pursuant to the mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court in the suit of the United States of America against Reading Co. et al., and in particular to authorize:

- (a) The increase of the indebtedness of the Reading Co. in the amount of \$64,000,000;
- (b) The creation of a mortgage and deed of trust on all or any of its railroad and other property to secure an issue of bonds of the company, the total authorized issue at any one time outstanding, excluding bonds issued or reserved for refunding, to be limited to an aggregate principal amount equal to the aggregate par value of the then outstanding Capital stock of the company;
- (c) The merger by the Reading Co. of the Philadelphia & Reading Ry. and the Chester & Delaware River RR., the Middletown & Hummelstown RR., the Rupert & Bloomsburg RR., the Tamaqua Hazleton & Northern RR., the Norristown Junction RR., the Philadelphia & Frankford RR., the Philadelphia Harrisburg & Pittsburgh RR., the Schuylkill & Lehigh RR., the Shamokin, Sunbury & Lewisburg RR., the New York Short Line RR., the Norristown & Main Line Connecting RR. and the Reading Belt RR.;
- (d) The disposition of the stock of the Reading Iron Co. and of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. as contemplated by the plan and final decree;
- (e) The adoption of a by-law restricting the transfer of shares of stock of the company as provided in the plan and final decree;
- (f) The surrender by the Reading Co. of those of its powers which are inappropriate for a railroad corporation of Pennsylvania; and
- (g) The acceptance by the Reading Co. of the Constitution of 1874.—V. 117, p. 555, 326, 208.

**Saginaw-Bay City Ry.—Plan.**

The Michigan P. U. Commission will hold a formal hearing Aug. 30 on the application of the Saginaw Transit Co. for the approval of its financial arrangements for taking over the former properties of Saginaw-Bay City Ry. in Saginaw, voted under the franchise election of June 25. Articles of incorporation for the new company have already been filed with the State authorities. See V. 117, p. 326, 555.

**San Diego Electric Ry.—Equip. Trusts.**

The company has applied to the Calif. RR. Commission for permission to issue \$712,000 equipment trusts, proceeds to be used to purchase 50 double-end electric cars costing \$865,000, and 10 motor coaches costing \$85,000.—V. 116, p. 2516.

**Southern Pacific Co.—Government Not to Appeal Central Pacific Case—To Abide by I-S. C. Commission and Court Decisions on New Lease—Transportation Act Found to Offset Anti-Trust Law in Such a Consolidation.**—It was announced on Aug. 13 that the Government will not appeal from the recent decision of the U. S. District Court at St. Paul that the I-S. C. Commission had authority to consent to control by the Southern Pacific of the Central Pacific (see V. 116, p. 2768, 2516, 685).

Attorney-General Daugherty announced that after several conferences with President Coolidge it had been decided to allow the decision of the St. Paul court to stand, in spite of the fact that the U. S. Supreme Court had previously declared that the consolidation violated the Sherman Anti-Trust laws.

The statement given out by Attorney-General Daugherty says:

In the proceedings last June in the District Court to enforce the mandate of the Supreme Court, before Judges Sanborn, Lewis and Kenyon, the Southern Pacific contended that the Transportation Act, and the action of the I-S. C. Commission as authorized thereby, made inoperative the Sherman law in that regard.

After full hearing the Judges above named decided that the I-S. C. Commission had authority to consent to the lease and the stock ownership contended for by the Southern Pacific under the provisions of the Transportation Act passed subsequent to the bringing of this suit by the Government.

It must be remembered that the I-S. C. Commission, one of the most important and powerful administrative agencies of the Government, attached conditions to its approval and consent, which conditions, in my judgment, safeguard the public interest, and, if not complied with, subject the lease and stock ownership to termination.

If the question as to whether the Transportation Act made inoperative the Sherman law, as applicable in this case, under the conditions set forth in the Transportation Act, were originally submitted to me, as Attorney-General, without having had the benefit, as I now have, of the opinion of the I-S. C. Commission and the opinion of such eminent jurists as Judges Sanborn, Lewis and Kenyon, all of whom, both judges and members of the I-S. C. Commission, have given the fullest and most intelligent consideration to the testimony, where applicable, and to the law governing this case, I should probably have adopted the course of an appeal to the Supreme Court, so that the Supreme Court might take into consideration the par-

ticular question which it did not take into consideration in the rendition of its opinion, viz.: whether the Transportation Act, as applicable to railroads, authorizes the I.-S. C. Commission to give its approval and consent in cases which, but for the provisions of the Transportation Act, might be held to be in violation of the Sherman law.

But, with the opinion of the three distinguished Circuit Judges, and with the opinion of the I.-S. C. Commission, I have reached the conclusion that it is my duty to end this litigation and not pray for an appeal to the Supreme Court. It was a beneficial victory when the Government won the case in the Supreme Court, for had the Government not been successful, an acquirement of the character then being urged by the Southern Pacific, without any conditions, probably would have worked a hardship to the community served by these facilities.

I am of the opinion that Congress, in effect, by the passage of the Transportation Act and by the enactment of Paragraph 2, Section 5, and the enactment of Section 8 amendatory to the Inter-State Commerce Act, changed the policy of the Government in regard to transactions of this character, and authorized such transactions under Governmental authority, observation and control; whereas, prior to the Transportation Act, there was no authority therefor, and transactions of this character were in violation of the Sherman law, as held by the Supreme Court, as the case was presented on the law as it stood before the passage of the Transportation Act.

An additional statement given out at the Department of Justice further described the Attorney-General's attitude as follows:

Following several conferences with President Coolidge at which were discussed exhaustively the various administrative questions involved, Attorney-General Daugherty on Aug. 13 announced that the Government would not take an appeal.

The President and the Attorney-General gave considerable study to the various phases of the litigation, the broad policies involved and the necessity for definite action. Mr. Daugherty was of the opinion that the contentions of the Southern Pacific, the ruling of the I.-S. C. Commission and the decision of Judges Sanborn, Lewis and Kenyon at St. Paul, were well founded and that the Transportation Act authorizes a transaction of this character between railroads when consented to and approved by the I.-S. C. Commission after exhaustive hearings at which all interests are heard.

The Attorney-General was of the opinion that the course taken by the Government was the only one that could be observed in the public interest, in view of the findings by the Court and the I.-S. C. Commission and the opinions arrived at by himself and his associates in the Department, especially after he had completed a careful and painstaking survey of conditions in the States of California, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, traversed by the two great rail systems, and the sentiment in those States for a termination of the long-drawn-out litigation.

Mr. Daugherty pointed out that the Southern Pacific, in view of the action determined upon by the Government, will, according to its declaration to the I.-S. C. Commission, begin at once the construction of the so-called Natron Cut, Off line in the State of Oregon at an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000, and that this construction work will be of tremendous value to that State.

The Attorney-General stated also that the I.-S. C. Commission had found that to separate the Southern Pacific from the Central Pacific would—

- (a) Disturb traffic conditions on the whole Pacific coast and among the Inter-Mountain States;
- (b) Increase traffic rates by causing two line hauls instead of one line haul in practically the same territory;
- (c) Leave the Central Pacific without sufficient equipment and without sufficient credit to obtain such equipment (thus creating a car shortage throughout the territory served by the Central Pacific);
- (d) Disturb some \$240,000,000 in bonds and securities issued or guaranteed by the Southern Pacific and the pledge as collateral security.

**Statement by Chairman Julius Kruttschmitt.**

Julius Kruttschmitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee, commenting upon the decision of U. S. Government says:

"Naturally we are pleased that the litigation over the ownership of the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific, which has been in progress for about 15 years, seemingly has come to an end.

"The case involved the title of the Southern Pacific to valuable property, and also the whole financial structure of the Southern Pacific. Of course, these are vital matters and it is very pleasing that the Government has recognized the accuracy and justice of the contentions made by the Southern Pacific throughout this litigation.

"It is gratifying also to note that the Attorney-General in his statement recognized and called attention to the power of the I.-S. C. Commission to authorize consolidations like that of the Central Pacific with the Southern Pacific. We have felt that this power was clearly defined in the Act.

"The proposed Natron cut off, the building of which naturally the Southern Pacific did not wish to undertake before having its title to the Central Pacific clearly established by the courts and recognized by the U. S. Government, is 290 miles in length. Already a total of about 120 miles has been constructed. This leaves a connecting link of 170 miles to be built.

"The cost will be between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. Some time will be required to complete this work, as the line goes through the mountains and naturally is very heavy.

"The present line is on a 3% grade. The maximum of the cut off will be less than 2%. In addition to this great saving in the grade there will be a saving of 10 miles in the actual distance.

"The completion of the Natron cut off furthermore will afford an outlet for valuable timber lands in Central Oregon."—V. 116, p. 2768. 2516.

**United Electric Rys. Co. (of Providence, R.I.)—Earnings.**

	1923.	1922.
Total operating revenue	\$4,063,548	\$3,824,819
Total operating expenses	3,605,787	3,034,589
Net operating revenue	\$457,760	\$790,229
Non-operating income	\$2,801	43,818
Total income	\$540,562	\$834,047
Deduct—Taxes	\$166,591	\$175,879
Interest	331,296	301,707
Miscellaneous deductions	287	4,307
Dividends	206,267	82,393
Deficit	\$163,880	sur.\$269,760

—V. 117, p. 209.

**Virginian Railway.—Petition For Rehearing.**

The company has petitioned the I.-S. C. Commission for a rehearing of its application for authority to construct a 1.19-mile extension to its present line in West Virginia in order to furnish transportation facilities to new coal mines. In a recent ruling the Commission denied the company's application on the ground that there were already enough coal mines and that the carrier was unable last year to furnish sufficient cars for mines already in existence. See V. 117, p. 89.

**Wabash Ry.—Equip. Trust, Series C, Authorized.**

The I.-S. C. Commission on Aug. 6 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of \$2,010,000 Equipment Trust certificates, Series C, to be issued by the Bank of North America & Trust Co., under an agreement to be dated July 1 1923, and sold at not less than 97.02 in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.—See offering in V. 117, p. 440.

**Wisconsin-Minnesota Light & Power Co.**

The Norwalk (Wis.) Village Council has decided to sell its municipal electric light and power plant and obtain energy from the above company. If the approval of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission is obtained, a special election will be held to approve the action of the Council.—V. 117, p. 327, 90.

**INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

The following brief items touch the most important developments in the industrial world during the past week, together with a summary of similar news published in full detail in last week's "Chronicle."

**Steel and Iron Production, Prices, &c.**

The review of market conditions by the "Iron Age," formerly given under this heading, appears to-day on a preceding page under "Indications of Business Activity."

**Coal Production, Prices, &c.**

The United States Geological Survey's report on coal production, together with the detailed statement by the "Coal Trade Journal" regarding market conditions, heretofore appearing in this column, will be found to-day on a preceding page under the heading "Indications of Business Activity."

**Oil Production, Prices, &c.**

The statistics regarding gross crude oil production in the United States, compiled by the American Petroleum Institute and formerly appearing under the above heading, will be found to-day on a preceding page under "Indications of Business Activity."

**Prices, Wages and Other Trade Matters.**

**Refined Sugar Prices.**—On Aug. 14 the following companies reduced prices 10 points to 7.90c. a lb.: Arbuckle Bros., Federal Sugar Refining Co., National and American Sugar Refining Co's, Pennsylvania Sugar Co. and Revere Sugar Refinery. On Aug. 15 Warner Sugar Refining Co. also cut price to 7.90c. a lb. On Aug. 16 Federal Sugar Refining Co. cut the price to 7.60c. a lb., followed by the Warner Co., which reduced quotation to 7.75c. a lb. On Aug. 17 the American Sugar Refining Co. and Revere Sugar Refinery cut the price to 7.75c. a lb.

**Prices Cut on Electric Storage Batteries.**—Electric Storage Battery Co. cuts prices of Exide batteries about 25% as follows: Batteries formerly priced at \$21 cut to \$16 65; \$27 85 batteries to \$20 85; \$33 40 batteries to \$25, and \$38 95 batteries to \$29 15. These four represent the sizes most extensively used. Smaller reductions were made in batteries of larger size. Philadelphia "News Bureau" Aug. 15, p. 2.

**Zinc Plant Closed by Strike.**—Ten companies of Illinois National Guard ordered to Hillsboro plant of American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. to prevent further disorder. Strike called Aug. 7 when manager of plant refused to recognize the employees' union recently organized. "Evening Post" Aug. 11, p. 2.

**Matters Covered in "Chronicle" Aug. 11.**—(a) The rise and the "substance" in wages, p. 594. (b) Another coal report, p. 596 and 629. (c) Plasterers get \$119 a week, p. 603. (d) Manufacturers of American Building material supplies threatened by foreign competition are hoping that inventive ingenuity will come to their rescue, p. 603. (e) The slump in the brick market: monthly report shows a downward trend in prices, p. 603. (f) Canadian newspaper output in half-year, p. 605. (g) Petroleum refinery statistics for June 1923: decrease in stocks, p. 605. (h) Shoe workers lose strike in Brockton, p. 606. (i) Pressed and blown glass manufacturers restore post-war peak wages, p. 606. (j) "Everybody on the job, but everybody loaf," I. W. W. order to workers in lumber industry, p. 606. (k) Elimination of 12-hour day in steel industry starts next week, p. 609. (l) Unions begin efforts to organize steel industry, p. 610. (m) Repayments received by War Finance Corporation, p. 611. (n) Advances by War Finance Corporation account of agricultural and live stock purposes, p. 612. (o) Wheat rate reduction gives new impetus to milling at Minneapolis, p. 613.

**Aetna Mills, Watertown, Mass.—Bal. Sheet June 30.**

Assets—	1923.	1922.	Liabilities—	1923.	1922.
Real est. & mach.	\$667,595	\$771,886	Capital stock	\$490,000	\$490,000
Merchandise	1,290,259	1,215,579	Mtgs. & bonds	500,000	500,000
Acc'ts receivable	890,041	359,119	Acc'ts payable	130,885	56,528
Cash	177,534	222,105	Notes payable	1,037,500	792,500
Securities	44,117	46,002	Surplus	927,571	786,343
Deferred charges	16,409	10,680			
Total	\$3,085,957	\$2,625,371	Total	\$3,085,957	\$2,625,371

—V. 116, p. 2996.

**Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.—Orders.**

The company recently secured the following orders from the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey: 18 15,000-k.v.a., 132,000-volt power transformers, to be used in connection with the new generating station to be built at Kearny, N. J. This is one of the largest transformer orders ever placed in one contract, the amount aggregating slightly under \$750,000. Shipment of this apparatus will start in 10 months and be completed in 15 months.

In addition to this contract, several weeks ago the corporation received a contract from this same company for two 50,000 sq. ft. surface condensers, to be used in connection with two 30,000 k.w. turbine units purchased for the Kearny station. This contract amounted to considerably over \$250,000. While these are not the largest surface condensers the company has ever built, they will nevertheless embody all of the latest improvements.—V. 117, p. 671, 556.

**American Bronze Co., Berwyn, Pa.—Receivership.**

See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issues of July 23 and Aug. 11.

**American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd.—Capital Increase.**

The company recently filed notice at Wilmington, Del., of an increase in its capital stock. The stock increased is as follows: \$15,000,000 7% Cum. Part. Pref. stock (par \$100), \$10,000,000 7% 2d Pref. stock (par \$100) and 220,000 shares of Common stock of no par value. None of the 1st Pref. is issued and less than \$3,000,000 of the 2d Pref. is issued. The 2d Pref. was originally 1st Pref. stock. About 200,000 shares of the Common stock is outstanding.—V. 107, p. 689.

**American Chicle Co.—New Treasurer.**

Alonso A. Masterson, formerly Assistant Treasurer, has been elected Treasurer, succeeding Ernest Willboser.—V. 116, p. 671, 668.

**American Lime & Stone Co.—Tenders.**

The Bankers Trust Co., trustee, 10 Wall St., N. Y. City, will until Aug. 29 receive bids for the sale to it of 1st Mtg. Sinking Fund Gold bonds, dated April 1 1922, to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$16,280, at a price not exceeding 107 1/2 and int.—V. 116, p. 933.

**American Motor Truck Co., Newark, O.—Receivership.**

See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of July 23.

**American Power & Light Co.—Common Dividend.**

The company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/4% on the outstanding Common stock (par \$100), payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 15. On June 1 last the company distributed a stock dividend of 2% in addition to the usual quarterly cash dividend (V. 116, p. 2133).—V. 117, p. 671.

**American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Listing, &c.**

The London Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation to \$4,057,500 additional capital stock, making the total of stock listed \$713,886,700. It is stated that registered stockholders total 270,000, compared with 265,000 a month ago and 248,925 on Dec. 31 1922.—V. 117, p. 328.

**American Writing Paper Co.—Report for Four Months Ended April 30 1923.**

President S. L. Wilson in a report to shareholders says: "Upon election as President in April 1923 an audit was ordered to verify the condition of the company as shown by the annual statement as of Dec. 31 1922. The audit discloses incorrect inventory values were used; that obsolete materials had not been written off, and that some accounts of questionable value had not been properly considered. The management feels satisfied that the financial statement as of April 30 1923 reflects the true condition of the co. "In April a complete change in the company's management took place. The present organization is one composed of men of executive ability, long experience and practical knowledge of paper manufacturing and merchandising, and never in the history of the company have the company's affairs been in more competent hands. The savings alone to be effected under



**Central Petroleum Co.—Earnings.**—See Shell Union Oil Corp. below.—V. 115, p. 2050.

**Champion Engineering Co., Kenton, O.—Receivership.** See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of July 28.

**Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gas Co.—Appeals Gas Decision.**—The company has applied to the Federal Court at Nashville, Tenn., for an injunction against the order of the Tennessee R.R. and P. U. Commission which reduces gas rates in Chattanooga 25%. The company holds that the rates, as proposed by the Commission, are confiscatory.—V. 117, p. 329,673.

**Chino Copper Co.—47th Quarterly Report.**—

The report, covering the second quarter of 1923, shows: **Mill Operation.**—Four regular sections of the mill at Hurley, out of seven to be reconstructed, together with a proportionate number of ball mills in the fine grinding section, were in operation during the quarter. Conditions of operation and progress in making betterments did not improve during the quarter as rapidly as expected due to the skilled labor situation remaining unsatisfactory. But, regardless of this, substantial advances in these directions were made and are continuing in a way which promises much improvement in results in the nearby future.

**Ore Treated.**—The total amount of ore treated for the quarter was 712,260 dry tons, an average of 7,827 tons per day, the average grade being 1.41% copper. The comparative figures for the preceding quarter were 7,825 tons per day, and an average of 1.51% copper. The average gross recovery of copper contained in the concentrates was 17.82 lbs. per ton of ore treated, as compared to 19.72 lbs. per ton for the previous quarter. In addition to the copper produced from mill operations, there were shipments of crude ore and precipitates from the mine.

**Production.**—The net production of refined copper from all sources, after allowing for smelter deductions was 12,416,022 lbs., compared to 13,356,764 lbs. for the preceding quarter, as follows:

	January.	February.	March.	Total.	Mthly. Av.
First quarter 1923	4,440,237	3,768,330	5,148,197	13,356,764	4,452,255
	April.	May.	June.	Total.	Mthly. Av.
Second quarter 1923	3,880,694	4,539,540	3,995,788	12,416,022	4,138,674

The cost per pound of net copper produced from all sources was 13.95 cents, as compared with 12.50 cents for the quarter ended March 31 1923. These costs include all operating charges and general charges of every kind except depreciation and reserves for Federal taxes, and also include credit for gold and silver values and miscellaneous revenues. The increase in cost was due in large measure to the lower grade of ore treated, but more particularly to operating interferences occasioned through the installation of improved apparatus and changes in milling methods.

**Financial Results of Operations Exclusive of Depreciation or Fed. Tax Charges.**

	2d Quarter 1923.	1st Quarter 1923.	Total, 6 Mos. 1923.
Operating gain	\$201,698	\$388,752	\$590,450
Misc. income, incl. precious metals	53,379	16,859	70,238
Operating gain	\$255,077	\$405,612	\$660,688

The above figures are based on an average of 16,006 cents per pound for copper, as compared with 15.44 cents for the quarter ended March 31 1923.

At the mines there was removed by the 12 steam shovel crews a total of 981,930 cu. yds. of ore and capping, as compared to a total of 824,453 cu. yds. for the first quarter of 1923. Of the total material removed, 474,527 cu. yds. was capping, the remainder being equal to 368,448 tons of ore, of an average grade of 1.33% copper. The difference between the tons of ore mined and tons of ore milled is accounted for by low-grade oxidized ore sent to the ore piles.

(Signed D. C. Jackling, Pres., and John M. Sully, Gen. Mgr.)—V. 116, p. 2519.

**Cities Service Co.—Dividends—Attractive Booklet.**—

The directors have declared the regular monthly cash dividends of 1/4 of 1% on the Preferred and Preference "B" stocks, and 1/4 of 1% in cash scrip and 1 1/4% in stock scrip on the Common stock, all payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like amounts are also payable Sept. 1.

"Serving a Nation" is the title of an attractive booklet just issued by Henry L. Doherty & Co., 60 Wall St., New York, describing the diversified interests and activities of Cities Service Co. and its subsidiaries and showing the advantage of a unified management of operations which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts and from Southern Canada into Mexico.

The booklet traces the amazing advance of Cities Service Co. to the front rank of American industry, over a period of less than 13 years, during which time gross earnings have increased from a very modest beginning to \$100,000,000 a year.

It shows that the subsidiary properties of Cities Service Co. sell yearly 38,500,000,000 cu. ft. of natural gas and 6,000,000,000 cu. ft. of manufactured gas, serving a population of 2,750,000; more than 850,000,000 k. w. hours of electrical energy, the latter being distributed to a population in excess of 1,450,000 in 225 cities and towns in the United States; more than 90,000,000 passengers are carried annually by the company's street railways; 30,000 barrels of crude petroleum are produced each day; 900 miles of oil pipe lines and 5,500 miles of gas pipe line, and eight petroleum refineries are operated and over 800 service tank and barrel stations are maintained, through which more than 1,700 cities, towns and villages in this country are supplied with petroleum and its products. These products are also distributed through branches in Canada, Mexico and Europe and through marketing agencies in Australia, South America and the Far East.

More than 100,000 individuals, corporations and organizations own the securities of Cities Service Co.

A pictorial map of the extensive and diversified interests of Cities Service Co. is reproduced in the booklet, the different subsidiary companies being drawn in perspective in their geographical locations on a tilted map of the United States.—V. 117, p. 673, 329.

**Citizens Necessities Co., Toledo, Ohio.—Bonds Offered.**

—The Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Cleveland, are offering at par and int., \$350,000 1st Mtge. 6 1/2% Gold bonds.

Dated Aug. 1 1923; due annually, Aug. 1 1923 to 1935. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100\*. Interest payable R. & A. at Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., Toledo, trustee. Redeemable all or part at 102% interest payable without deduction for Federal income tax up to 2%. Authorized, \$750,000.

**Data from Letter of David A. Brown, Chairman of the Board.**

**Company.**—Recently organized to acquire the physical properties of the three principal ice companies in Toledo, namely, Citizens Ice & Cold Storage Co., Schuller Ice & Coal Co. and Northern Refrigerating Co. Before consolidation, these companies were occupying the same field in a competitive way, and the merger was effected May 31 1923 for the purpose of putting into effect economies in operation and of rendering more complete service to the public.

**Capital.**—Capital stock consists of \$577,000 Preferred and \$577,000 Common stock, being the issued portions of \$1,500,000 of each class.

**Earnings.**—Net earnings, after taxes and depreciation and applicable to interest, amounted to \$190,616 for the four years from 1919 to 1922 incl. During this period the sum of \$433,724, representing obsolescence, repairs, &c., was charged to operating cost. As a result of economies effected by the consolidation and new operating methods, the management estimates annual net earnings of the new company at \$125,000 per annum. The annual interest charge on the funded debt is \$22,750.

**Citizens Telephone Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich.—Sale.**

See Michigan State Telephone Co. below.—V. 115, p. 2909.

**Clay Products Co., Brazil, Ind.—Receivership.**

See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.

**Clinchfield Coal Corporation.—Tenders.**

The Equitable Trust Co., trustee, 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, will until Aug. 22 receive bids for the sale to it of 10-year 8% sinking fund gold debentures, dated April 1 1921, to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$39,375, at a price not exceeding 105 and interest.—V. 116, p. 1898.

**Columbia Gas & Electric Co.—Stock for Employees.**

President Philip G. Gossler announces that the company is offering to sell to all its employees a limited amount of its no par value stock at \$32 50 a share on a partial payment basis involving as little as \$1 a month. More

than 4,000 men and women employed in the public utility companies operated or owned by the Columbia Gas & Electric Co. in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky are eligible as purchasers. Employees will be advised not to invest more than 15% of their monthly salary in monthly installments for the stock of the company bought on this plan. The plan involves the creation of no new stock, as the shares which will be distributed among the employees have been or will be acquired by the company from the amount already outstanding. A group of trustees consisting of officers and employees has been chosen to hold this stock for sale to employees on the installment plan. Neither the company nor the trustees will receive any profit from the operation of the stock. The trustees will continue to hold the shares until employees have paid in full.

The company recently changed its capitalization by issuing three shares of no par value stock in exchange for each share of the original \$100 par value capital stock, and at the same time placed the stock upon the dividend rate of \$2 60 a share. At the offered price of \$32 50 per share this is at the rate of 8%.—V. 117, p. 443.

**Commercial Solvents Corporation.—Earnings Six Mos. Ending June 30 1923.**

Gross profit after production costs, laboratory expenses, factory operating, redistribution charges, returns, &c. \$85,945  
Depreciation, \$24,005; admin., general, selling & shipping expenses, \$63,511----- 87,516

Operating loss----- \$1,571  
Miscellaneous earnings----- 24,141

Net profit----- \$22,570  
Interest, discount, care of idle property, &c.----- 59,606

Balance, deficit----- \$37,036

The loss of \$37,036 was applied against the earned surplus of \$148,560 shown on the company's statement of Dec. 31 1922. For the six months ended Dec. 31 1922 the operating loss amounted to \$18,117 and the sum of \$34,882 was applied against earned surplus. The company's principal loss due to process troubles was sustained during the closing months of 1922, operations up to that point having been on a highly profitable scale. Since Jan. 1923 steady progress has been made towards the recovery of the company's former manufacturing position.

The Majestic plant of the U. S. Food Products Corp. at Peoria, Ill., was recently purchased and extensive alterations are now in progress. It is expected to begin manufacturing there before the close of the current year. Unfilled orders indicate that both the Peoria and Terre Haute plants will run to capacity until the end of 1924.—V. 117, p. 211.

**Couch Cotton Mill Co., Inc.—Sale.**

The Beaver Duck plant of the company at Greenville, N. Caro., was sold at public auction Aug. 10 to C. J. Haynesworth for \$160,000. The sale was held by order of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia and was conducted by attorneys for the receiver. The property is said to be valued at \$400,000.

**Crane Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia.**

See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.—V. 109, p. 1528.

**Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Co.—Receiver.**

Judge Lowell of the U. S. Court at Boston has appointed Richard H. Bennett, Boston, receiver for the following three boats of the company's fleet: the Lewis K. Thurlow, Edward Pierce and Walter D. Noyes. A libel suit was filed in the Federal Court at Boston this week by the Exchange Trust Co., as trustee of the \$1,500,000 8% bonds. Although the bond issue is secured by a mortgage on the entire fleet of nine ships aggregating about 70,000 tons deadweight capacity, the libel is directed against only six, totaling 45,700 tons, as follows: Lewis K. Thurlow, 5,100 tons; Edward Pierce, 7,200; Walter D. Noyes, 7,200; Stephen R. Jones, 7,200; Wm. A. McKenney, 9,500; A. L. Kent, 9,500.

The trustee alleges default on two counts. Under the terms of the mortgage the bonds were to be paid off in serial installments, viz.: \$150,000 each year for 10 years beginning March 1 1923. Of the \$150,000 due last March only \$75,000 was paid. It is for failure to pay this installment in full, as well as for alleged failure to comply with mortgage requirements involving insurance of the vessels, that the action is brought. The company paid the semi-annual interest due on the bonds March 1, and the next coupon is due Sept. 1.—V. 116, p. 2888.

**Cudahy Packing Co.—Earnings.**

For the first 6 months ended May 31 1923 operations were conducted at a loss but for the past 3 months the company has operated at a profit and from present indications will make as good a showing for the year to end Oct. 31 next as was made in the previous year, when net earnings were \$1,231,499 after interest and taxes. Inventories are understood to be heavier than was the case at this time a year ago, but it is expected that any excess stock of goods now on hand will shortly be absorbed.—(Chicago "Economist").—V. 116, p. 726.

**Danbury & Bethel (Conn.) Gas & Electric Light Co.—Bonds Offered.**

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., are offering at 100 and int., \$600,000 25-Year 6% Mtge. Gold bonds, Series "A."

Date Aug. 1 1923. Due Aug. 1 1948. Interest payable F. & A. in New York without deduction for normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500\*. Redeemable, all or part, on 30 days' notice, until Aug. 1 1930 at 110, thereafter until Aug. 1 1933 at 107; thereafter decreasing 1/2 of 1% each year or part thereof, plus interest in each case. Massachusetts income tax on the interest, not exceeding 6% per annum and Pennsylvania four-mill tax refunded. Metropolitan Trust Co., New York, trustee.

**Data from Letter of Henry L. Doherty, President of the Company.**

**Company.**—Does practically the entire gas and electric light and power business in the city of Danbury, Conn., and supplies the towns of Bethel and Brookfield with gas and electricity. Business has been established for nearly 70 years under a State charter granted in 1854. Gas plant has a combined daily capacity of 441,000 cu. ft. which is distributed through 65.82 miles of mains to 5,389 consumers. Company generates electric energy from its own power plant located in Danbury. Additional power is obtained from the hydro-electric station of the Connecticut Light & Power Co. under a long-term favorable contract. Company supplies 5,114 customers with electric current for light and power purposes over its own transmission and distribution lines, comprising a system of more than 122 miles.

**Valuation.**—Reproduction value of physical properties in July 1923 is \$2,150,000.

**Earnings for 12 Months ended June 30 1923.**

Gross earnings----- \$566,314  
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes----- 421,419

Net earnings available for interest, depreciation & Fed. taxes----- \$144,895  
Annual interest on funded debt, including this issue----- 43,500

**Sinking Fund.**—Company will covenant to set aside as an annual sinking fund, beginning Aug. 1 1924, an amount equal to 1% of the principal amount of these bonds then outstanding, to be used to retire these bonds at not exceeding the then redemption price; or company may expend in any one year an amount equal to 2% of the bonds then outstanding under the trust deed, for permanent improvements, additions or betterments against which no bonds may be issued.

**Purpose.**—Proceeds of this issue, together with the proceeds of the sale of additional preferred stock, will be used for the enlargement of plants and to reimburse the company for additions and betterments, &c.

**Capitalization.**—Authorized, Outstanding, 25-Year 6% Mtge. Gold bonds, Series A (this issue)----- x \$600,000  
1st Ref. Mtge. 5s, (closed)----- \$150,000 150,000  
7% Cum. Preferred stock (par \$25)----- 400,000 400,000  
Common stock (par \$25)----- 600,000 600,000  
x Additional series to be issued under carefully drawn restrictions.—V. 105, p. 1001.

**Diamond Match Co.—Bonds Called.**

All of the outstanding 15-year 7 1/4% Sinking Fund Gold Debentures, dated Nov. 1 1920, have been called for redemption Nov. 1 at 105 and int. at the Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill., or at Blair & Co., 24 Broad St., New York.—V. 116, p. 444.

Eaton Axle & Spring Co.—Dividend No. 2.— A quarterly dividend of 65 cents per share has been declared on the outstanding capital stock, no par value, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. An initial dividend of like amount was paid July 1 last.—V. 117, p. 557, 330.

(Thomas A.) Edison, Inc., & Sub. Cos.—Bal. Sh. Feb. 28.

Table showing assets and liabilities for Edison, Inc. and Sub. Cos. for 1923 and 1922. Assets include plant, equipment, patents, cash, etc. Liabilities include capital stock, notes payable, etc.

Eynon-Evans Co., Philadelphia.—Receivership.— See R. L. Dollings Co. in "Current Events" in issue of Aug. 11.

Fisk Rubber Co.—Earnings 6 Mos. ended June 30 1923.— Gross sales, less returns and allowances \$29,167,849. Net operating profit after depreciation 3,010,377.

Comparative Balance Sheet for Fisk Rubber Co. for June 30 '23 and Dec 31 '22. Assets include land, buildings, machinery, etc. Liabilities include 7% cum. 1st pf. stk., management stock, etc.

x 7% Cum. First Pref. stock authorized, \$25,000,000 (par \$100); issued, \$19,280,000; less \$450,000 held for retirement, plus \$120,900 reserved for issue for a corresponding amount 1st Pref. stock of the Federal Rubber Co. y 7% Cum. 2nd Pref. stock a th., \$10,000,000 (par \$100); issued, \$1,088,200; plus \$28,200 reserved for issue for a corresponding amount of 2nd Pref. stock of the Federal Rubber Co. z Common stock a th., 1,250,000 shares, no par value; issued, 794,831 shares, of which 50,000 are held in escrow under option for \$250,000.—V. 116, p. 1538.

Fitchburg (Mass.) Gas & Electric Light Co.—Rates.— The company, it is stated, will reduce charges for electric light by about 10% beginning Oct. 1.—V. 115, p. 2910.

Florida Farms & Industries Co.—Receivership.— See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.

Ford Motor Co., Detroit.—Record Sales.— Sales of cars and trucks in the United States from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1 reached a total of 1,050,936. This was 391,796 more than the sales for the corresponding period in 1922 when the total was 659,190.

Franklin Brick & Tile Co., Columbus, O.—Receivership See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of July 28.

General Electric Co.—Supplementary Pay to Employees. Payment has been announced by the company of 5% supplementary compensation for continuous service to all employees of the company receiving \$4,000 or less per year who had completed five years or more of continuous service on June 30 last.

Hartford (Conn.) Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.—Capital Increased—25% Stock Dividend.— The stockholders on Aug. 15 increased the authorized capital stock from \$2,000,000 (all outstanding) to \$2,500,000, par \$100.

Hayes Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.—Earnings.— The company for the first six months of the current year earned approximately \$90,000.—V. 116, p. 1058.

Hayes Wheel Co.—July Earnings.— Gross sales in July, it is stated, exceeded \$1,750,000, compared with \$1,740,000 in June. Net earnings are estimated as being in excess of \$160,000 for the month.—V. 117, p. 331.

Hercules Corp. (Evansville, Ind.)—Earnings 6 Mos. Ended June 30 1923.— Gross profit after general expenses & depreciation reserve \$479,005. Administrative expenses 220,011.

Huga Mfg. Co., Warsaw, Ind.—Receivership.— See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.—Rates Cut.— The Illinois Commerce Commission has ordered the company to reduce telephone rates in Chicago, effective Oct. 1. The new rates will allow the company a 7 1/2% return on the property and investment values conceded by the Commission.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Listing.— The London Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation to 4,980 Ordinary shares of \$5 each, fully paid, making the total listed 5,897,400 shares of Ordinary stock.—V. 116, p. 2839.

International Cement Corporation.—Earnings.— Table showing earnings for 2d Quarter, 1st Quarter, 6 Mos. End, and June 30-1923. Includes gross sales, net sales, manufacturing costs, etc.

x These earnings after allowing for accrued Pref. dividends are equivalent to \$2 88 per share for the 6 months on the 364,167 shares of Common stock now outstanding.—V. 116, p. 2839.

International General Electric Co.—Contract.— The company has been awarded a contract for new equipment totaling approximately \$1,000,000 for electrifying 35 additional miles of the Paulista Ry. of Brazil.—V. 116, p. 1768.

International Mtge. & Note Co., Indiana.—Receiver.— See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of July 21 and Aug. 11.

Italian Submarine Cable Co. (Compagnia Italiana dei Cavi Telegrafici Stottomarini).—Stock Offered.— Acting upon the request of Banco d'Italia, the official fiscal agent of the Italian Government, transmitted by the Royal Italian Ambassador under instructions from his Government, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are prepared to receive at their offices, 52 William St., New York, for transmission, subscriptions to 796,000 shares of Lire 250 par value.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the subscription agents named above are acting solely as agents for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for transmission, and do not assume responsibility for the statements and representations contained in the offering or in the prospectus of the Italian Submarine Cable Co., on which, however, they have relied in consenting to act as such agents. Terms of Subscription.—The subscription price is par (250 lire per share), payable in full in lire at the time of subscription or before Sept. 14 1923.

Company.—Italian Submarine Cable Co. is an Italian corporation (Societa Anonima per azioni) with its chief office in Rome and the seat of its general management in Milan.

Concessions and Guarantees.—Company has received a concession from the Italian Government authorizing it to lay and operate the following submarine telegraph cables:

South American Cable.—A cable connecting Italy with Spain, the Canary Islands, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and, subject to the consent of the Portuguese Government, the Cape Verde Islands. North American Cable.—A cable from Italy via Spain to connect with a cable to New York to be laid and operated by Western Union Telegraph Co., with which company an agreement looking to that end was signed July 24 1923.

Greek Cable.—A cable between Brindisi and Greece (to be operated by the Italian Government).

The concession under which the company's cables are to be laid and operated is based on an agreement dated Feb. 5 1923 between the Italian Government and the company. The agreement is expressed to continue for 50 years from the date of the publication of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (April 12 1923) containing the Royal Decree approving the agreement.

The company's system of cables will not only fill an urgent need for improved cable service for Italy and Spain, but will offer considerable advantages to other States of southwestern Europe. To facilitate and attract European business, the company intends to arrange for the use of independent telegraph lines in order to place practically all the important productive centres of Italy, such as Milan, Genoa, Turin, Trieste, Naples and Palermo, in direct connection with the company's cables, and also intends to seek authorization to connect Milan and Trieste with existing direct telegraph systems in Switzerland and southern Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey and Russia.

The Spanish Government, recognizing the advantages to Spain from the enterprise, has by Royal Decree published in "Gaceta de Madrid" of July 20 1922, strongly recommended it to financial institutions in Spain and to the prosperous Spanish communities in South and Central America, and has agreed to transmit via the company's cables four-fifths of all traffic originating in Spain for South American destinations and not specifically directed by the sender for transmission by another route. In case of an interruption in service on the company's cable the Spanish Government



has agreed to place its own telegraph system at the company's disposal, reducing the rates on its land by 50% and making other favorable concessions.

*Estimated Revenues and Expenses of the Company, Computed in Gold Lire.*

	Gold Lire.
<b>South American Traffic—</b>	
2,200,000 words at 2.50 gold lire net per word (the actual traffic for 1922 was about 2,400,000 words and the rate about 3.76 gold lire per word before taxes, and substantial increases in traffic from year to year are expected).....	5,500,000
Italian Government guaranty (as explained above).....	7,000,000
	12,500,000
<b>North American Traffic—</b>	
7,000,000 words at 0.50 gold lire per word (the actual traffic for 1922 was about 8,000,000 words).....	3,500,000
Miscellaneous revenues (see below).....	1,400,000
<b>Total revenues.....</b>	<b>17,400,000</b>
Less operating expenses, taxes, repairs, bond interest, reserves and amortization (including sinking fund on bonds), &c.....	10,910,000
<b>Estimated annual net earnings available for dividends and other corporate purposes.....</b>	<b>6,490,000</b>

Miscellaneous Revenues above mentioned include estimated receipts from the following sources:

- (a) Spanish South American traffic, which to the extent of 25% of such traffic is not to be computed in the above mentioned minimum of 5,000,000 words guaranteed by the Italian Government.
- (b) Traffic with the islands in the Atlantic and between South American countries.
- (c) Traffic from Spain and from South America to North America, as well as what is termed "transit traffic."
- (d) The annual royalty payable by the Government to the company for the cable to Greece, which is to be operated by the Italian Government.

Attention is called to the fact that while the proposed bond issue and share capital are calculated in paper lire, the revenues and expenses are estimated in gold lire, as the revenue is to be collected on that basis. At the present rate of approximately 4 1/2 paper lire per gold lire, the estimated net earnings of 6,490,000 gold lire would equal 29,205,000 paper lire, or about 13.6% on the proposed issue of 200,000,000 paper lire of stock, in addition to directors' compensation and interest and sinking fund charges on the proposed issue of 100,000,000 lire of bonds.

**Distribution of Profits.**—Net profits, after setting up a reserve of at least 5% of such profits (compulsory under Italian law until such reserve shall amount to 20% of the share capital), are applicable to payment of dividends at the rate of 5% per annum on the share capital. One-tenth of the balance is allocated for compensation of directors. The remaining nine-tenths of such balance is available for additional dividends or, by vote of the shareholders, for other corporate purposes.

**Agreement by Company to Pay 5% for Three Years.**—Company has entered into an agreement that for the three years beginning when the entire capital increase becomes effective, the company will pay to the stockholders annual payments of 5% per annum on the amount paid in upon its share capital. Such payments are to be made from proceeds of share capital so far as may be necessary, as authorized by Article 181 of the Italian Code of Commerce. Before the end of such three-year period the company expects to have substantial earnings available for distribution.

**Financial Requirements.**—It is estimated that on the basis of present prices and rate of exchange, 300,000,000 paper lire should complete the company's cables above described, and provide the proper working capital. Western Union Telegraph Co. has checked this estimate, as well as the estimates of annual revenues and expenses above set forth, and advises that they are substantially correct. It is proposed to provide this amount by the sale of the shares of stock now offered and by the further sale of 100,000,000 paper lire bonds, but the public issue of such bonds in the immediate future is not contemplated.

The enterprise already has received hearty encouragement from the Italian residents and sympathizers in South America, who have organized local committees which, in co-operation with the Royal diplomatic and consular authorities and Italian banks, have already secured subscriptions for large amounts of the company's stock. The advance subscriptions for stock already made amount to over 608,000 shares, that is to say, upwards of 152 million lire, of which 100 million lire were made in South America, 36 million lire in Italy and 16 million lire in Spain.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the shareholders Feb. 3 1923, the directors of the company now offer for public subscription the balance of said 796,000 shares of the par value of lire 250 each, which with the 4,000 shares already issued and outstanding, constitute the authorized share capital of 200,000,000 lire.

**Management.**—It is provided that the directors shall consist of 23 members, of whom 21 shall be elected by the shareholders, one shall be named by the Italian Government, and one by the Spanish Government. The Chairman and Managing Director must be Italian citizens approved by the Italian Government, and two-thirds of the directors must be appointed from the Italian shareholders residing in Italy or abroad. An independent committee of control and audit is to consist of 5 members, all Italian citizens, none of whom shall be directors, 4 of whom are to be elected by the stockholders and one to be nominated by the Italian Government.

**Jenckes Spinning Co.—Merger, &c.**

The stockholders of the Jenckes Spinning Co. and the Manville Co. will vote Aug. 23 on merging into a new company known as the *Manville-Jenckes Co.* In a notice to the stockholders, Treasurer F. L. Jenckes says: "Your directors have held this purchase under consideration from all angles for several months and favor it because it will give your company a diversified product. The Manville Co. manufactures a line of goods that is not competitive in any way with those now manufactured by your company. The present Common stockholders of your company will own half of the Common stock in the new company."

The Preferred stock of your company issued to the Manville stockholders will exceed the amount of Preferred stock of your company now outstanding by a margin calculated to take care of the excess of the net quick assets of the Manville Co. over those of your company after deducting the outstanding debenture bonds of your company. The new company will be in a strong financial position and your board feels that the acquisition is for the best interests of both companies."

The present authorized capitalization of the Jenckes Spinning Co. is \$20,000,000, of which \$8,994,100 has been issued. Of this amount \$5,400,000 is in Common and \$3,594,100 in Preferred stock. It is the intention of the company, before the transfer of the Manville company, to increase its outstanding Common stock to \$12,000,000 by the issue of \$6,600,000 Common stock, and the increase is to be "distributed full paid ratably to the holders of the present Common stock."

The present authorized capitalization of the Manville Co. is \$11,300,000 practically all issued and divided into \$2,300,000 Preferred and about \$9,000,000 Common stock. The Jenckes company will assume the liabilities of the Manville Co. and issue for that corporation's assets \$7,594,100 7% Cum. Preferred stock (Class "B") and \$12,000,000 of its Common stock.

After the transfer the total Common stock of the Manville-Jenckes Co. will amount to \$24,000,000. The Preferred stock after the transfer will amount to \$11,882,000, of which \$3,594,100 is the presently outstanding Preferred stock (hereafter probably to be called the Preferred stock, Class "A") and the balance, the Preferred stock to be issued for the assets of the Manville Co., will be a separate class of Preferred stock, to be known as Preferred stock, Class "B."—V. 112, p. 1366.

**Jones Bros. Tea Co., Inc.—July Sales.**

1923	July	1922	Increase.	1923	July	1922	Increase.
\$1,750,184	\$1,415,873	\$334,311	\$11,173,501	\$10,021,729	\$1,151,772		

**Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.—Stock for Employees.**—A plan to sell \$500,000 (par \$100) 7% Cum. Pref. stock to employees at \$107.50 a share under the partial payment plan has been adopted by the officials of the company.—V. 117, p. 94.

**Kaministiquia Power Co., Ltd.—Listing.**

The London Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation to \$297,000 additional Capital stock, par \$100, making total stock listed \$2,497,000.—V. 115, p. 2800.

**Kansas City Power & Light Co.—Acquisition.**

Authority to purchase the Sweet Springs (Mo.) electric light plant has been granted this company, which, it is stated, will construct a 33,000-volt transmission line from Blackburn to Sweet Springs.—V. 116, p. 1185.

**Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.—New Factory Planned.**

The company is planning the erection of a Canadian factory. Sales last week, it is stated, showed the largest total for any week this year. The company has accumulated a heavy inventory, and steps have been taken to curtail production. The working force at the Cumberland plant, which was producing approximately 3,500 tires daily up to the end of July, has been reduced from 2,600 to 1,100.—V. 116, p. 1769.

**Kentucky Utilities Co.—Extension Program.**

It is reported that the company has under way a large development program, which it expects to complete by the end of 1924. It is expending \$5,400,000 on extensions in Kentucky and making plans to hitch up in a super-power project with its affiliated corporation, the Interstate Public Service Co. In Kentucky, the Kentucky Utilities Co. has under construction a 30,000 k.w. hr. steam station located on the Cumberland River 4 miles from Pineville, Ky. From Pineville the company is stringing a 66,000 volt transmission line to a point on the Dix River 2 miles from High Bridge where a subsidiary corporation, the Kentucky Hydro-Electric Co. is preparing for a big development. This line will be increased to 132,000 volt capacity later.

At the Dix River site a dam 260 feet high will be erected and the power plant projected will have 45,000 k.w. units with a total capacity of 20,000 k.w. The company will build a 66,000 volt, double-circuit steel tower-line from the Dix River station to Lexington and another such line from Lexington to a point near Louisville, where it expects to connect up with the new project just across the Ohio River at Jeffersville, there it will obtain connection with the Interstate Public Service Co.'s Indiana projects.—("Manufacturers Record").—V. 116, p. 1058.

**King Philip (Cotton) Mills.—Extra Cash Dividend.**

The directors have declared an extra cash dividend of 25% on the outstanding \$2,250,000 Capital stock, par \$100, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Sept. 1. In December last an extra cash dividend of 25% was also paid.

William H. Jennings has been elected a director to succeed the late Leontine Lincoln.—V. 115, p. 2589.

**Kresge Department Stores, Inc.—Stock Offered.**

Merrill, Lynch & Co., New York, are offering the stock of this company in units of 10 shares of 7% Cumulative Pref. stock and 8 shares of Common stock of no par value at \$1,200 per unit.

Dividends on Preferred stock payable Q.-J. (except that first dividend, payable Jan. 1 1924, will be a sum equivalent to a dividend at the rate of 7% from Sept. 1 1923 to Jan. 1 1924). Preferred stock will be redeemable on any dividend date on not less than 30 days' notice at \$110 and divs. In the event of liquidation or dissolution, holders will be entitled to receive 110 and dividends. On or before Dec. 31 1925 and on or before Dec. 31 of each year thereafter, while any of the Pref. stock is outstanding, an amount equivalent to 3% per annum of the largest amount of Pref. stock issued and outstanding shall be paid into a sinking fund for the redemption or purchase of the outstanding Pref. stock. No mortgage can be placed on the property or any funded debt created, nor any other Pref. stock created, having a preference over or on a parity with the existing Pref. stock, without the prior consent of two-thirds in amount of the outstanding Pref. stock.

**Data from Letter of Pres. S. S. Kresge, Detroit, July 31.**

**Company.**—For some years I have been of the opinion that many of the principles of merchandising, to which are attributable to a large degree the success of the "Five-and-Ten-Cent Stores," could and should be applied to the department store business. With the consummation of this idea in view, I have caused to be incorporated in Delaware the Kresge Department Stores, Inc. It is planned to have the corporation acquire in various cities, by direct ownership or through subsidiary companies, from time to time, well established and advantageously located department stores. These stores will be operated under the direct management and control of the corporation of which S. S. Kresge is President and active head. By use of the large purchasing power which the corporation will have and develop and the purchasing facilities which are at its disposal, I am convinced that the public will be afforded an opportunity of buying standard merchandise at lower prices than heretofore possible, with very substantial profits resulting therefrom to the corporation.

**Stores.**—Corporation will begin active operation in Newark, N. J., owning and operating the department store for many years conducted by L. S. Plaut & Co. This store, acquired as a going concern, has been under practically the same management and at the same location since its organization in 1870. Recognizing the enviable reputation for many years enjoyed by this store, it is planned to continue the business under the name of "L. S. Plaut & Co.," nevertheless improving in many ways the store itself for the comfort and convenience of its customers, and adding a much wider assortment to the lines of merchandise heretofore carried.

	Authorized.	To be Presently Outstanding.
7% Cum. non-voting Pf. stk., par \$100.....	\$25,000,000	\$1,250,000
Common stock (no par value).....	200,000 shs.	100,000 shs.

**Listing.**—Application will be made to list the Preferred and Common stock on the New York Stock Exchange.

**Purpose.**—Funds derived from the sale of its Preferred and Common stocks to be presently issued will be used in connection with the acquisition of the Plaut stores and to provide additional working capital.

**Earnings.**—The Plaut business, established in Newark 53 years ago, has never had an unprofitable year. Net profits, before taxes, under the old management, for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 1923, after certain adjustments incidental to the new financing, were approximately three times dividend requirements on the present issue of Preferred stock. Under the new management it is estimated that there will be a very substantial increase in both net profits and gross sales which are now at the rate of \$6,000,000 per annum.

**Tentative Balance Sheet as of July 31 1923 (After New Financing).**

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cash.....	\$500,000	Current accts. payable.....	\$133,000
Accounts receivable.....	450,000	Reserve for contingencies.....	67,000
Merchandise.....	750,000	Preferred stock.....	1,250,000
Impts. on leased prop.		Common stock & surplus	
Furn., equip., lease-		represented by 100,000	
holds, &c.....	500,000	shares of no par value.....	750,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,200,000</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$2,200,000</b>

**Management.**—As S. S. Kresge will own and control a large amount of the Common stock, the management will be under his personal supervision and control. S. S. Kresge will also serve as President. For other members of directorate see V. 117, p. 675, 559.

**Leader Building Co. (Leader-News Building), Cleveland.—Bonds Sold.**

Richards, Parish & Lamson, Central National Bank Savings & Trust Co. and the Herrick Co. of Cleveland have sold at 100 and int. \$600,000 1st Mtge. Leasehold 6% bonds.

Dated Aug. 1 1923; due \$50,000 annually Aug. 1 1924 to 1935, incl. Int. payable F. & A. at Guardian Savings Trust Co., Cleveland, trustee, without deduction for Federal income tax up to 2%. Red. all or part at 10% and int. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

This issue of bonds is secured by a first mortgage on a 99-year leasehold and 14-story office-building known as the Leader-News Building, located on the southwest corner of Superior Ave. and East Sixth St., Cleveland. The leaseholds have been valued at \$467,500 and the building at \$3,256,725.

Net earnings for the calendar year 1922 for this property, after ground rent and taxes, amounted to \$225,000, or more than seven times the interest requirements of this issue. Average net earnings since the completion of the building until Dec. 31 1922 were, after ground rent and taxes, \$195,345, or about 5 1/2 times the interest requirements of this issue.

**Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—Sale of Coal Lands.**

The company will offer at public sale at Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 25, all of its right, title and interest in 582 acres of coal, with 104 acres of overlying surface located partly in and eastwardly from the city of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa., comprising the tracts locally known as the Farnum Lands, Junction Tract and parts of the irregularly and the Francis Yarnall tracts.

Prospecting by diamond drill is now being done on a part of these lands by a prospective bidder for the property. The property will be sold to the highest bidder whose bid exceeds \$1,200 per acre for the entire acreage of 582 acres. The property will be offered for sale in three ways, viz.: fee lands and coal reserve in each municipal district separately; the combined acreage of fee lands and coal reserve in each district; and the entire 582 acres.—V. 116, p. 1528.

**Louisville (Ky.) Gas & Electric Co.—New Officer.**—L. S. Streng, Chief Engineer and Gen. Supt., has been elected a Vice-President.—V. 117, p. 559.

**Lucey Manufacturing Corp.—Receivership.**—Judge Winslow in the U. S. District Court at New York has appointed Charles E. Miller and Thomas H. Baskerville as receivers on the application of the Manhattan Rubber Co. of New Jersey. The corporation owns the entire Capital stock of Lucey Mfg. Corp. of Tennessee (recently placed in the hands of receivers, see V. 116, p. 560), Lucey Mfg. Corp. of Texas, Lucey Mfg. Corp. of Mexico and 80% of the Capital stock of the Grant Tool Corp. of Los Angeles.—V. 116, p. 560.

**McCambridge Co., Philadelphia.—Receivership.**—See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.

**Manhasset Mfg. Co.—Resignation, &c.**—W. M. Vermilye has resigned as Treasurer. It is stated that negotiations for the sale of the company's holdings in Putnam, Conn., and Taunton, Mass., are being conducted by officials, and that Boston interests are seeking to purchase the mill property.—V. 111, p. 394.

**Manville Co., Providence, R. I.—Merger.**—See Jenckes Spinning Co. above.—V. 116, p. 83.

**Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.—Bonds Sold.**—Osler & Hammond, Toronto; Osler, Hammond & Naton, Winnipeg; National City Co., Ltd., and Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., Montreal, have sold \$2,000,000 6½% First Mgtg. 20-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, Series A. The bankers state: Dated Aug. 1 1923. Due Aug. 1 1943. Interest payable F. & A. in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, and in London, Eng., at par of exchange. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c\*. Trustee, Royal Trust Co. Capitalization—

	Authorized.	Issued.
Common stock	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Preferred stock	3,500,000	2,930,000
Bonds	x4,000,000	2,000,000

x Remaining \$2,000,000 can only be issued against 75% of the cost of additions to or betterments of property and plant, provided that the average annual net earnings for the preceding three years are at least twice the interest on bonds outstanding and those proposed to be issued.

**Sinking Fund.**—An annual sinking fund has been provided sufficient to redeem the entire amount of bonds issued by maturity, the first payment under which must be made not later than one year from date of issue. Bonds will be purchased for the sinking fund at or under call prices, failing which they will be called as follows: at 104 and interest to Aug. 1 1928; 103 and interest to Aug. 1 1933, and 102 and interest thereafter prior to maturity. Bonds are callable either for sinking fund purposes or as a whole at the above-mentioned prices.

**Security.**—A first mortgage on the company's mills at Port Colborne, Kenora, Thorold and Brandon, also important warehouse properties in Hamilton, North Toronto and Winnipeg, the appraised value of which—together with valuable rights under power contracts—is over \$5,590,000; and a floating charge on all other assets of the company. After giving effect to the present financing, the company's net liquid assets will be in excess of \$3,000,000. Total net tangible assets will exceed \$10,000,000.

**Earnings.**—After giving effect to the present financing the net earnings, after full depreciation, available for bond interest and Federal taxes, have been as follows: Average annual earnings for 10 years ending March 31 1923—\$731,357 Average annual earnings for 5 years ending March 31 1923—737,590 Earnings for the year ending March 31 1923—386,892 Annual int. charge on the \$2,000,000 bonds now being offered is 130,000.—V. 117, p. 333.

**Marland Oil Co.—Earnings.**—

Period—	Month of June 1923.	6 Mos. End. June 30 1923.
Net earnings after int., but before deprec. & depletion.	\$1,009,333	\$6,088,002

—V. 117, p. 446, 213.

**Massachusetts Gas Co.—Interests Identified with Co.—Plan Large Iron Works for Everett.**—

Interests identified with the companies are planning another industrial development at Everett, Mass., which will rank in importance with the large coke works and oil refinery now located in that city. A company known as the *Mystic Iron Works* has been organized and has petitioned city and State authorities for the necessary permits for the construction and operation of blast furnaces. It is planned to produce pig iron for the New England market at the new works. There are at present no blast furnaces in New England, although this section with its extensive manufacturing industries is a large consumer of pig iron.

With cheap water transportation for foreign ores, a large coke works directly adjacent to the proposed blast furnaces, and available limestone deposits in Maine, it is believed that the new enterprise will make an important addition to the list of successful New England industries. The proposition will involve an investment of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. ("Boston News Bureau").—V. 116, p. 2773.

**Massachusetts Lighting Co.'s.—Dividend Increased.**—The directors have declared a dividend of 40 cents per share on the Common stock, payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 25. In March last a dividend of 25 cents per share was paid and in June 35 cents per share.—V. 116, p. 2396.

**Mecklenburg Mills Co.—Receivership.**—E. F. McGowan, of Charlotte, N. C., and Thomas J. Finch, of Thomasville, N. C., have been appointed receivers. The receivers, it is stated, have arranged for the sale of \$150,000 certificates to assure the resumption of operations at the mills.

**Merrill & Ring Lumber Co.—Bonds Called.**—One hundred (\$100,000) 1st Guaranteed 5½% Gold bonds dated Mar. 1 1919 have been called for redemption Sept. 1 at 100½ and int. at the Detroit Trust Co., trustee, Detroit, Mich.—V. 110, p. 769.

**Metropolitan Edison Co., Reading, Pa.—Stock Increase.** The stockholders on Aug. 14 increased the authorized Common stock from 90,000 shares to 300,000 shares, no par value. The purpose of this increase is to have Common stock available as occasion requires for financing additions to plants and system.—V. 117, p. 675, 560.

**Mexican Seaboard Oil Co.—Dividend Passed.**—The directors on Aug. 14 voted to pass the quarterly dividend due at this time. In recent quarters disbursements of 50c. a share have been made, the last payment being on June 1. The following statement was issued after the directors' meeting:

"Although the company's current position and prospects would justify continuance of dividends at the rate heretofore paid, the board of directors have determined to pass the dividend which would ordinarily be declared at this time. The board believes that such action is in the interest of the company and its stockholders in view of the increased drilling program and to enable the company to provide additional facilities for transportation of oil.

"In concluding it should be emphasized that 31 of the 36 wells covered in the intensive drilling planned are in fields in which producing wells have been brought in during the year."

The statement to the stockholders says: "During June and July the company received the benefit of approximately \$440,000 additional through adjustments on a favorable basis of accounts payable which had been charged against previous operations, and through collection of a judgment rendered in the company's favor for oil

taken from one of the Mexican properties in which your company had an interest. At the close of business Aug. 8 1923 the quick assets of the Mexican Seaboard Oil Co. and International Petroleum Co. exceeded accounts payable and accrued debenture interest by over \$4,200,000. Production of light oil, including royalty oil, for the first seven months of the year were 2,208,337 bbls. and of heavy oils 1,053,630 bbls., a total of 3,262,007 bbls.

The company has recently brought in producing well in hitherto undeveloped areas in San Miguel—Santa Rosalia, Tanchicun and Western Toteco. With the exception of Western Toteco the production from these newly developed areas is not included in our production figures given above, as these wells have not yet been connected up with our pipe line systems. "For the purpose of increasing production in these areas and in Caacalio, the company has determined upon an extensive drilling campaign, 36 new wells are planned, or in progress."

**Consolidated Income Statement.** [Mexican Seaboard Oil Co., International Petroleum Co. and Cia Internacional de Petroleo y Oleoecutos, S. A.]

Period, 1923—	Quarter Ended—		Total Six Months.
	June 30.	March 31.	
Gross operating revenue	\$1,295,760	\$936,002	\$2,231,762
Operating expenses	1,181,451	771,781	1,953,232
Balance	\$114,309	\$164,221	\$278,530
Other income	55,029	22,696	77,725
Total income	\$169,338	\$186,917	\$356,255
Debiture interest	61,250	61,250	122,500
Drill expenditures reserve	129,442	267,263	396,705
Deficit	\$21,358	\$141,597	\$162,955

—V. 116, p. 1904.

**Michigan Copper Mining Co.—Consolidation Approved.** See Mohawk Mining Co. below.—V. 117, p. 214.

**Michigan State Telephone Co.—Purchase Approved.**—The I-S. C. Commission on July 27 authorized the acquisition by the Michigan State Telephone Co. of the properties of the Citizens Telephone Co. The Citizens company owns and operates telephone exchanges, with connecting toll lines in 25 counties in Michigan. The Michigan company is one of the associated companies of the Bell System and operates throughout the State of Michigan, including the counties served by the Citizens company.

The companies have made a tentative contract by which the Michigan company agrees to purchase all of the physical properties and other assets of the Citizens company, including the controlling stock ownership in its subsidiary companies, for \$3,851,735 in cash, which amount equals the par value of the outstanding capital stock of the Citizens company. The Michigan company will assume the outstanding bonds of the Citizens company, amounting to \$1,453,000, and current liabilities of about \$300,000, and will acquire current assets valued at approximately \$225,000. The properties to be acquired include about 1,890 miles of pole toll lines. The Michigan Public Utilities Commission has found that the properties of the Citizens company are of at least the value at which they are to be acquired. The Michigan company expects to finance the proposed purchase from funds borrowed from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on demand notes, and no other securities will be issued. Upon consummation of the proposed transaction, the Citizens company will be wound up.—V. 117, p. 214.

**Middle States Oil Corp.—Denial.**—Gov. Haskell, in a statement Aug. 11, states: There is not a word of truth in the assertion made in letters mailed by brokers to numerous Middle States Oil stockholders that we have disposed of our interest in the corporation. We now and always have held the very largest interest in Middle States. We have not severed either our official or our active constant participation in the corporation's management, and have no idea of doing so. We began serving Middle States at its organization nearly seven years ago, are still on the job and expect to remain as long as the stockholders desire.—V. 117, p. 333.

**Milholland Machine Co., Indianapolis.—Receivership.** See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.

**Milwaukee Gas Light Co.—Gas Rates.**—The Wisconsin R.R. Commission recently authorized the company to reduce its gas rate 5 cents per 1,000 cu. ft. The new rates will go into effect after the next meter reading, replacing those which have been effective since June 1922. Under the new schedule the rate will range from 75 cents to 55 cents per 1,000 cu. ft., according to quantity used, and for all except the largest consumers practically restores the schedule in effect prior to the war.—V. 114, p. 1415.

**Mitchell Motors Co.—Sale.**—The property will be sold at public auction Sept. 12 unless a private bid is accepted before then. The property includes nine main factory buildings with 604,000 sq. ft. of floor space. The appraised value of all assets has been finally fixed at \$1,819,000. Liabilities are estimated at \$4,000,000.—V. 116, p. 3004.

**Mohawk Mining Co.—Consolidation Approved.**—The stockholders of Mohawk Mining Co., Wolverine Copper Mining Co. and Michigan Copper Mining Co. have approved the merger of the three companies. See V. 117, p. 214, 334.

**National Conduit & Cable Co., Inc.—Foreclosure Sale.** Pursuant to an amended foreclosure decree, made Aug. 15, Robert H. Gay, Special Master, will sell the entire property at public auction to the highest bidder at the company's office at Hastings-on-the-Hudson on Sept. 14.—V. 116, p. 289.

**National Grocer Co., Chicago.—Earnings, &c.**—Net profits for the 6 months ended June 30 1923 were \$325,755 before deducting \$45,000 for Preferred dividends. Sales for the half year totaled \$7,276,960, as against \$5,952,812 for the corresponding period of 1922.

Balance Sheet June 30 1923 and Dec. 31 1922.		Liabilities—	
Assets—	June 30 '23. Dec. 31 '22.	June 30 '23. Dec. 31 '22.	
Real estate, machinery, &c.	\$1,041,806 \$945,488	Preferred stock	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000
Trade marks, goodwill, &c.	2,000,000 2,000,000	Common stock	2,030,900 2,030,900
Cash	656,348 508,802	Bills payable	1,740,500 1,781,750
Accts. & notes rec.	1,229,007 1,051,713	Pref. divs. pay.	45,000 45,000
Inventories	1,343,306 1,609,932	Accounts payable	89,278 73,091
		Reserves	42,350 33,584
		Undivided profits	807,439 646,910
Total	\$6,270,468 \$6,115,936	Total	\$6,270,468 \$6,115,936

—V. 116, p. 3004.

**New Jersey Power & Light Co.—Acquisition, &c.**—The New Jersey P. U. Commission recently approved the acquisition by the company of the properties of the Hackettstown Electric Light Co. and the issuance of \$100,000 Common stock to be used in exchange for stock of the Hackettstown company. Each holder of stock in the Hackettstown company shall receive payment in cash from the treasury of the New Jersey company of \$3.60 a share, provided that no dividend has been paid subsequent to July 15 1922.

The sale of the Eureka Power Co., except properties in Mercer County, N. Y., for \$60,000 to the General Finance Corp. has been approved by the New Jersey P. U. Commission. The General Finance Corp. will, it is stated, turn over the Eureka properties to the New Jersey Power & Light Co. for \$40,000 and the entire capital stock of the New Hope Electric Co.—V. 117, p. 676.

**Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.—56th Quar. Report.**—The report, covering the second quarter of 1923, shows: Production.—Net production of copper for the quarter was 14,803,329 lbs., as compared with 11,780,815 lbs. for the preceding quarterly period.

	January	February	March	Total	Mthly. Av.
First quarter 1923	3,795,340	3,730,692	4,254,783	11,780,815	3,936,938
	April	May	June	Total	Mthly. Av.
Second quarter 1923	4,492,031	5,052,379	5,258,919	14,803,329	4,934,443

A total of 608,183 tons, dry weight, of Nevada Consolidated ore, averaging 1.36% copper, was milled, and 18,105 dry tons of Ruth Mine direct smelting

ore, averaging 6.48% copper, was shipped to the smelter. Besides the company ores received, 49,103 tons of customs ores were milled and the concentrates produced therefrom smelted. An additional tonnage of customs ore—6,600 tons of direct smelting ore—was also received at the smelter.

The cost of production, including all fixed and general charges, except depreciation, and after crediting gold and silver values and all miscellaneous earnings incident to the quarter, was 10.78 cents per pound of copper produced, as compared with 11.03 cents for the preceding quarter. The amount of the railway dividend received is not included in the miscellaneous earnings applied in reduction of costs.

Financial Results by Quarters [Based upon an Average Carrying Price of 15.261 Cents per Pound of Copper].

Table with 4 columns: Quarter (1923, 1923, 1923, Total 6 Mos.), and rows for Oper. gain from production of copper, Value gold & silver & misc. earnings, Nevada Northern Ry. dividend, Total income for quarter.

Reconstruction Progressing.—Reconstruction of the concentrator has progressed satisfactorily. Two units of the mill, out of three contemplated, have been practically completed, thus restoring a normal capacity of approximately 9,500 tons per day. Construction of the third unit, which will complete the restoration of the concentrator to a capacity in excess of that destroyed by fire, is proceeding somewhat slowly.

[Signed D. C. Jackling, Pres., and C. B. Lakemen, Gen. Mgr.]—V. 117, p. 676.

New York Telephone Co.—New Building.

Construction work on a new \$1,000,000 telephone central office building has been started by the company at 204 to 214 Second Ave., N. Y. City. This structure will be 3 stories high, initially of brick and steel construction foundations are being laid for a 12-story building.

Niagara Lockport & Ontario Power Co.—Earnings (Including Subsidiary Companies).

Table with 4 columns: Six Months ended June 30—1923, 1922, 1922 x, and rows for Sales of electric energy, Cost of energy sold, Operating expenses, Net earnings, Other income, Gross income, Taxes, rentals, &c., Interest on funded debt, Appropriations to reserves.

Surplus from operations. \$490,827 \$292,246 x Comparative figures for 1922 include for earnings of the Niagara & Erie Power Co., also of the Western N. Y. El. Co. from date of acquisition (April 1 1922), but do not include any earnings of the Livingston-Niagara Power Co. or Bradford Electric Co. for the reason that those companies had not at the time been acquired.—V. 116, p. 2645.

Nipissing Mines Co., Ltd.—Output in July.

Ore mined in July was of an estimated value of \$168,201 and silver shipped amounted to 252,561 oz., valued at \$159,527 with silver at 63c. per oz. The production of cobalt amounted to 25,054 lbs. The low grade mill treated 7,142 tons and the high grade 177 tons.—V. 117, p. 214

Nobel Industries, Ltd.—Listing.

The London Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation to £1,750,000 5½% First Mtg. Debenture stock.—V. 116, p. 729.

North American Edison Co.—Bonds Sold.—Dillon, Read & Co. have sold at 98½ and int., to yield about 6½%, \$8,000,000 6½% Secured Sinking Fund Gold bonds, Series "B" (see advertising pages).

Dated Mar. 15 1922. Due Sept. 1 1948. A sinking fund is provided, available semi-annually (beginning Mar. 1 1924) to redeem each year 2% (\$160,000) Series "B" bonds by purchase if obtainable at or below 100 and int. Int. payable M. & S. in New York without deduction for any normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500\*. Red. as a whole or in part by lot on any int. date to and incl. Sept. 1 1924 at 106 and int., with successive reductions in redemption price of ¼ of 1% during each year thereafter. Penna. 4-mill tax refunded. Central Union Trust Co. of New York, trustee.

Listing.—Application will be made in due course to list these bonds on N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Data From Letter of President Edwin Gruhl, August 16.

Security.—Company will have pledged with the trustee under the trust indenture dated Mar. 15 1922, securing the bonds of which the present issue forms a part (\$13,720,000 of Series "A" bonds being now outstanding), the following collateral:

Table with 2 columns: Par Value and description of collateral including Common stock of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Common stock of Union Electric Light & Power Co. of St. Louis, Common stock of Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., Capital stock of Wisconsin Electric Power Co., Common stock of Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co., Capital stock of Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power Co.

The value of these stocks, based on valuations of the properties made for rate-making purposes by the public utility commissions having jurisdiction, and subsequent additions at cost, aggregates \$38,960,522, or approximately 180% of the par value of all of the Series "A" bonds outstanding (\$13,720,000) and Series "B" bonds (\$8,000,000) presently to be issued. Including cash, investments and other net assets not considered for rate-making purposes, such value is over 250% of the bonds.

Brief Description of Operating Companies.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.—Operates in Cleveland and adjacent territory, serving with electric light and power an estimated population of 1,200,000. Business includes the supply of light and power to over 200,000 consumers, serving many varied industrial and manufacturing interests and supplying over 80% of the power requirements of the street railway system. Company has reported uninterrupted annual increases in both gross and net earnings since 1894.

Union Electric Light & Power Co. operates in St. Louis, Mo., and surrounding industrial and suburban territory in the counties of St. Louis, Franklin, Jefferson and St. Charles, serving with electric light and power a population of over 1,000,000. Company serves over 165,000 consumers, and furnishes 90% of the power requirements of the street railway system in the City of St. Louis and adjacent territory (see also that company below).

The Wisconsin public utilities controlled by the North American Co. interests serve highly developed industrial districts in the southeastern portion of the State and in the Fox River Valley. The principal cities served are Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Cudahy. These public utilities furnish practically all the central station electric light and power service, and operate practically all of the street and interurban railway lines in 12 counties, having an area of approximately 6,000 sq. miles and a population in excess of 1,000,000, or more than 39% of the total population of the State of Wisconsin. The diversified industries of this territory represent approximately two-thirds of the industrial activity of the State. Electric service is furnished to more than 149,000 consumers and gas service to more than

34,000. The electric power generating stations of these properties have a present installed capacity of 204,125 kilowatts, which will be increased to 234,125 kilowatts by Dec. 1923. The Wisconsin Electric Power Co.'s generating station is the largest in the State.

Dividends.—Dividends at annual rates averaging over 8% have been paid on Common stock of Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. continuously for 22 years. On the Common stock of Union Electric Light & Power Co. and predecessor companies, dividends have been paid continuously for 16 years, the average annual dividend being over \$1.40 per share based on the equivalent amount of no par value stock now outstanding. Dividends at rates averaging over 8% annually have been paid on the Common stock of Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co. continuously for 20 years, on the Common stock of Wisconsin Gas & Electric Co. continuously since 1912, and on the capital stock of Wisconsin Electric Power Co. continuously since its organization in 1920. Wisconsin Traction, Light, Heat & Power Co. since its organization in 1902 has followed the policy of leaving in the business its earnings available for dividends, which earnings have averaged in excess of 9% per annum on the amount of capital stock now outstanding.

At the rates now actually paid, dividends on the pledged collateral amount to \$3,260,041 per annum, or over 2.42 times annual interest requirements of \$1,343,200 on the bonds of Series "A" now outstanding, and the \$8,000,000 of Series "B" bonds presently to be issued. Earnings.—Combined earnings available for dividends on the pledged collateral after all fixed charges, taxes and liberal depreciation, amounted to \$8,112,215 for the year ended June 30 1923, and averaged \$4,992,524 per annum for the two and one-half years preceding that date. Such average earnings before setting aside reserves for depreciation amounted to \$8,867,424.

Equity and Control.—Bonds will be followed by 270,000 shares no par value capital stock, all owned by the North American Co. and representing an investment by that company of over \$19,000,000.—V. 116, p. 3005.

North Carolina Farms Co.—Receivership.

See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.

North Jersey Steel Co.—Receivers.

Vice-Chancellor Bentley at Jersey City on Aug. 13 appointed Harry M. Roche of Dover, President of the company, and David Paine of Montclair, receivers.—V. 113, p. 2318.

Northern States Power Co.—Acquisition.

The company has acquired the River Falls Power Co., operating in Hastings, Minn., and Prescott, Wis.—V. 117, p. 335.

O'Gara Coal Co.—Bonds Called.

Sixty-two (\$62,000) First Mtg. 5% 50-year sinking fund gold bonds, dated Sept. 1 1905, have been called for redemption Sept. 1 at 105 and interest at the Equitable Trust Co., trustee, New York.—V. 116, p. 1905.

Ohio Gas & Electric Co., Middletown, Ohio.—Sale.—See Union Gas & Electric Co. below.—V. 112, p. 476.

Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.—Notes Sold.—H. M. Byllesby & Co., Bonbright & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Spencer Trask & Co. and Federal Securities Corp. have sold at 98½ and int., to yield about 7½%, \$2,100,000 7% Mortgage notes, dated Aug. 1 1923. Due Aug. 1 1926.

Redeemable all or part at any time upon 30 days' notice at 103 less ½% for each six months of expired term until Feb. 1 1926; and thereafter at 100, plus interest in each case. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000\*. Interest payable F. & A. in New York and Chicago, without deduction for any normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Company will agree to refund Pennsylvania and Connecticut four-mill taxes, Maryland securities tax not in excess of 4½ mills and Massachusetts income tax not in excess of 6%. Guaranty Trust Co., New York, trustee. Business and Territory.—Company and subsidiaries comprise the largest electric and gas utility system in the State of Oklahoma. Properties have a total installed electric generating capacity of 38,900 h. p., which is exclusive of 50,000 h. p. now under construction. Territory served has a population estimated at 315,000, including Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Sapulpa, El Reno, Enid, Drumright, Shawnee and Ada. Over 83% of the net earnings is derived from electric light and power sales and less than 5% of the gross earnings is derived from the sale of electricity for use in the production of oil.

Purpose.—Proceeds will provide funds for the payment of floating debt incurred for extensions and additions to the property and in the acquisition of control of Southern Oklahoma Power Co. (V. 116, p. 2140). Capitalization Outstanding in Hands of Public After Present Financing. 7% Mortgage notes (this issue) \$2,100,000 1st & Ref. Mtg. Gold bonds, 6%, Series "B," due Feb. 1 1941 2,500,000 do do 7½%, Series "A," due Feb. 1 1941 6,750,000 1st Mtg. 5% bonds, due Oct. 1 1929 2,788,000 Bond-secured 8% notes, due Feb. 1 1931 2,162,500 Southern Oklahoma Power Co. and subsidiaries' bonds 1,899,200 Preferred stock, 7% Cumulative 6,961,600 Common stock (including \$125,000 divisional stock) 4,625,000

Company guarantees \$3,750,000 1st Mtg. 6% Gold bonds of Oklahoma General Power Co., for which \$1,125,000 Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. 6% notes, due April 1 1927, are pledged as additional security. Earnings—12 Months ended June 30 1923 (of Properties to be Subject to Mtg.) Gross earnings \$6,606,711 Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes (excluding deprec.) 4,572,212

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount, showing Net earnings \$2,034,499, Ann. int. on Mtg. bonds and bond-secured notes requires \$1,093,697, Annual interest on present issue of \$2,100,000 notes requires 147,000, Balance \$793,802

An increase in excess of \$1,000,000 in the net earnings of the company and subsidiaries is estimated for the first year's operation of the new 50,000 h. p. plants to be completed about April 1 1924.

Security.—Secured by a direct lien on the entire property of the company and also secured by subsidiaries, subject in each case to existing mortgages. Notes will be further secured by the deposit of \$486,000 Bond-Secured 8% notes, due Feb. 1 1931 of Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. and any additional issues of the latter notes, enabling these 7% Mtg. notes to participate in a prior lien. The value of the properties is estimated to be largely in excess of their total funded debt, including these notes. Junior to these notes will be \$1,125,000 6% notes, \$6,961,600 7% Cum. Preferred stock and \$4,625,000 Common stock. Dividends have been paid on the Preferred stock outstanding at any time since 1904, at its full cumulative rate.

Management.—Properties are under the management of Byllesby Engineering & Management Corp., the entire capitalization of which is owned by Standard Gas & Electric Co.—V. 116, p. 2645.

Onyx-Hosiery, Inc.—Earnings, &c.—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. end. (June 30 '23), 1922, 1921, 1920, and rows for Gross business, Net profit after taxes, interest and depreciation.

Comparative Balance Sheet.

Table with 4 columns: Assets (June 30 '23, Dec. 31 '22), Liabilities (June 30 '23, Dec. 31 '22), and rows for Land, bldgs., machinery, &c., Mtgs. on houses and advances, Invest. in sub. co., Notes & acc'ts rec., Inventories, Insurance policies, Liberty bonds and misc. investm'ts, Prepaid int., taxes and insurance, Cash, Preferred stock, Notes and accounts payable, Deposit account, Dividends payable, Reserve for Federal taxes, Net worth applicable to 160,000 shares Common (no par value).

—V. 116, p. 2138.

Pacific Oil Co.—Earnings Statement.—

Table with 3 columns: 1923, 1922, 1921. Rows include Six Months Ended June 30, Gross earnings from operations, Less—Operating expenses, Taxes, Net profit from operations, Other income, Gross income, Reserved for depreciation & depletion, Reserved for Federal taxes, Surplus income for period.

x Includes dividends of 1 1/2% each, paid Jan. 25 1923 and April 25 1923 on the stock of the Associated Oil Co., and dividend of \$70 per share paid June 30 1923 on stock of Associated Supply Co.—V. 116, p. 2776.

Panhandle Prod. & Ref. Co.—Earnings (Incl. Subsid's).—

Table with 4 columns: Quarter Ended, Six Mos. Ended. Rows include Period—June 30'23, June 30'22, June 30'23, June 30'22. Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Admin., selling & taxes, Net earnings, Other income, Gross income, Deductions, Preferred dividends.

Note.—During the first quarter of 1923 there was a gain of \$93,184, and in the second quarter a loss of \$101,231 in crude oil inventories, due to changes in posted price. This results in a net loss of \$8,047 for the six months which is not included in the figures shown above.—V. 116, p. 2265.

Paraffine Co., Inc.—Initial Common Dividend—Earnings—New Director, &c.—

The directors have declared an initial dividend of \$1 per share on the outstanding 92,619 1/2 shares of Common stock of no par value in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the Preferred stock, both payable Sept. 27 to holders of record Sept. 17.

In a letter to the shareholders Vice-President R. S. Shainwald says: "The question of beginning the payment of dividends on common stock of the company has received very careful consideration of the executive committee and the board of directors, and it has been determined to recommend to the incoming board the payment of dividends on the common shares of the company at the rate of \$4 per share per annum, dividend No. 1 to be paid in September next."

Report for Year Ended June 30 1923.

Table with 2 columns: 1923, 1922. Rows include Earnings, after all deductions, including interest on bonded debt and reserve for Federal taxes, Balance Sheet as of June 30 1923.

Table with 2 columns: 1923, 1922. Rows include Assets—Capital assets, Patents, Investments, Current assets, Deferred charges, Total. Liabilities—7% cumulative preferred stock, 7 1/2% first mortgage, Current liabilities, Surplus, Total.

Note.—Common stock, no par value, issued and outstanding, 92,619 1/2 shares. W. H. Lowe has been elected a director succeeding S. W. Forsman, retired.—V. 113, p. 2192.

Park & Tilford, Inc.—Stock for Employees.—

The stock is being offered to the employees of D. A. Schulte, Inc., and Park & Tilford at \$25 a share. Of this amount 20% must be paid when the subscription is entered and the balance when the certificate is issued. Under the provisions of the plan, a 10% dividend is guaranteed for a five-year period beginning with Jan. 1, 1924. Employees must agree not to sell their stock for three years, during which the company agrees to take back any holdings at \$25 per share.

It is stated that loans due banks by Park & Tilford, totaling \$1,500,000, have been paid off since the acquisition by David A. Schulte interests. Edward Wise (a member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., and formerly President of the United Cigar Stores Co.) has been elected a director of this company. See V. 117, p. 676, 561.

Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co.—Readjustment Plan.—

The committee for the holders of the \$972,000 1st Mtge. 6% bonds has adopted a plan of readjustment, dated July 20 1923. Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds and who desire to become parties to the plan must deposit their bonds with the depository on or before Aug. 20. The plan is based upon the offer of the Joint and Refunding Committee's plan of William Whitman & Sons, Inc., and Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. (which see below).

The committee consists of Chauncey H. Murphy, Chairman; Edwin S. Schenck, B. M. Newberry, with Robert F. Brown, Sec., 55 Cedar St., New York; Chester B. Masslich and Patterson, Eagle, Greenough & Day, counsel. Depository, U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., 55 Cedar St., New York. A statement issued by the committee says in substance:

Parsons Co. and Whitmer Co.—Both were incorp. in June 1909 as separate corporations by the same syndicate. The Whitmer Co. conducted a wholesale lumber business and owned stock in various companies, including the entire Capital stock of the Parsons Co. The Parsons Co. manufactured hardwood and sulphite pulp and owned extensive timber tracts, a pulp mill, sawmills, logging, railroads, &c., situated in West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina.

1st Mtge. Bonds of Parsons Co.—Were secured by first lien upon the properties of that company and were guaranteed principal and interest by the Whitmer Co. Originally issued \$3,800,000, all of which have been paid with the exception of \$972,000 now outstanding and upon which interest is due from May 1 1922.

Joint & Ref. Bonds.—Outstanding Joint & Refunding 7% aggregate \$1,838,070, with interest thereon from March 1 1922. Bonds are a joint obligation of both companies and in so far as the properties of the Parsons Co. are concerned are subsequent in lien to the Parsons 1st Mtge. bonds.

Receivership & Defaults.—In May 1922 Arthur J. Stevens, Pres. of both companies, was appointed receiver in equity for both companies. Receivership followed close upon a default by each company on May 1 1922 in the payment of the serial maturity of \$172,500 on the 1st Mtge. bonds of the Parsons Co. The Whitmer Co. was in default through its guarantee of these bonds. Default was also made Nov. 1 1922 on the serial maturity of \$172,500 and on the semi-annual interest. Unpaid stumpage due sinking fund of 1st Mtge. amounted to \$105,000 as of Dec. 31 1922.

A further default was made in the payment of semi-annual int., due Sept. 1 1922, on the Joint & Ref. 7s, which were obligations of both cos.

Foreclosure.—The Joint & Ref. Mtge. has been obligations of both cos. of the properties of the Parsons Co. and the Whitmer Co. which were subject to the lien of the Joint & Ref. Mtge. have been purchased at foreclosure sale by the Joint & Ref. committee, subject to the Parsons Co.'s 1st Mtge.

Interests of Bondholders Best Conserved by Accepting Whitmer An Co. Plan.—Consulting engineers believe that the 1st Mtge. bonds are amply secured on a basis of going concern value of the Parsons Co., but the committee is of the opinion that the scrap or forced sale value is problematical, and that it would be hazardous to force a sale with the expectation of having the bonds paid in full out of proceeds therefrom, unless adequate provisions were made for the protection of the property at such sale and that to acquire such protection, even if possible, would necessitate a considerable financial sacrifice in the way of commissions.

From the information which the committee has acquired it has concluded that the interests of the Parsons 1st Mtge. bondholders will be best con-

served by their co-operation with the Joint & Ref. committee in its efforts to reorganize the Parsons Co. and the Whitmer Co. With this in view the committee for the 1st Mtge. bonds has approved and adopted the following plan, which it recommends for acceptance.

Digest of Plan of Readjustment Dated July 20 1923.

Approval of Joint & Refunding Committee's Plan.—The 1st Mtge. committee approves the Joint & Ref. committee's plan in so far as the same is applicable to the Parsons Co. and the holders of Parsons 1st Mtge. bonds, who have deposited or who may deposit same under the bondholders' agreement.

Agreement Between Committees.—Upon the assumption that the Joint & Ref. plan and this plan will both become operative, the 1st Mtge. committee and the Joint & Ref. committee have entered into an agreement by which it is provided in substance, among other things, that the 1st Mtge. committee will (1) Extend the date of maturity of all assenting bonds to May 1 1928, except such as may from time to time be redeemed or paid out of the sinking fund;

(2) Waive and release all sinking fund payments in default under terms of 1st Mtge. in respect of timber and cord wood cut up to the date of the waiver but not later than Oct. 1 1923, and waive all other defaults under the 1st Mtge. to such extent as such waivers and release can be given; And that the Joint & Ref. committee will

(a) Purchase from the 1st Mtge. committee (but not otherwise), all matured coupons pertaining to assenting bonds and upon the 1st Mtge. committee's demand also purchase on Oct. 25 1923 all Nov. 1 1923 coupons pertaining to such bonds, at the rate of \$35 for each \$30 coupon; and, thereupon, cause all coupons so purchased either (1) to be duly cancelled or (2) pledged as the security for the fulfillment by the new company of its obligations to holders of assenting bonds.

(b) Pay all taxes now in arrears and all labor claims which are or may constitute liens prior to the lien of the 1st Mtge., the total of which taxes and claims amount to approximately \$113,000;

(c) Upon the Joint & Ref. committee's plan being declared operative, cause to be released and cancelled \$16,000 1st Mtge. bonds.

(d) Have the new company assume the payment of all assenting bonds (but no others, except upon consent of the 1st Mtge. committee), and obligate itself (1) To pay on all assenting bonds (but not on non-assenting bonds) interest at the rate of 7% per annum (instead of 6% per annum from the last date of maturity of coupons purchased by the Joint & Ref. committee under the provisions of the preceding subdivision (a), until such bonds are paid; and to give the holders of assenting bonds security for the payment of the additional interest;

(2) That the sinking fund under the 1st Mtge. in respect of timber and cord wood shall after Oct. 1 1923 be paid to the trustee under the 1st Mtge. monthly instead of semi-annually; Compare also William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., below.—V. 114, p. 2367.

Penn Central Light & Power Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 10 cents per share has been declared on the Pref. stock, in addition to the quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the Pref. stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 10. Like amounts were paid July 2 last.—V. 117, p. 561.

(J. C.) Penney Co.—July Sales.—

Table with 4 columns: 1923, July, 1922, Increase. Rows include 1923, July, 1922, Increase. \$3,887,673, \$3,202,137, \$685,536, \$28,626,453, \$22,912,973, \$5,713,481.—V. 117, p. 561, 216.

Pennock Oil Co.—Extra Dividend of 1%.—

An extra dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock, par \$10, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1%, both payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 15. Like amounts were paid March 26 and June 25 last. During 1922 the company paid four quarterly dividends of 1% each.—V. 117, p. 677.

Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Inc.—Tenders.—

The First Wisconsin Trust Co., trustee, Milwaukee, Wis., will until Sept. 25 receive bids for the sale to it of 7% Conv. Sinking Fund Debentures, to an amount sufficient to exhaust \$106,900 at a price not exceeding 101 and interest.—V. 111, p. 1849.

Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co.—Balance Sheet.—

Table with 4 columns: Assets—Plant, property & good-will, Cash, Notes & accts. rec., Inventories, Organizin' expenses, Securities, Prepd. ins. & taxes. Liabilities—Capital acct. (25,000 shares), Res. inc. tax 1922, Res. inc. tax 1923, Res. for accidents, Res. for bad debt, Unclaimed wages, Bonus pay to empl, Dividends payable, Surplus.

Total \$1,591,449 \$1,536,995 Total \$1,591,449 \$1,536,995.—V. 116, p. 2891.

Phillips Petroleum Co.—Quarterly Dividend.—

A quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value capital stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15. In June last the company distributed a 50% stock dividend (see V. 116, p. 1905). The dividend just declared is at the same rate as the dividend formerly paid on the old stock.—V. 116, p. 677.

Phoenix Portland Cement Co. of Ohio.—Receivership.—

Judge Eistman at Columbus, Ohio, has appointed Freeman T. Eagelson receiver for this company. This, it is stated, is the eleventh company promoted by the R. L. Dollings Co. of Ohio to be placed in receivership and the nineteenth subsidiary of the Dollings company to collapse since the parent company was placed in receivership July 20. See also R. L. Dollings Co. in our issues of July 21, p. 274; July 28, p. 387; Aug. 11, p. 634.

Piggy Wiggy Stores, Inc.—New President.—

J. E. Bradford, of Nashville, Tenn., has been elected President, to succeed Clarence Saunders of Memphis, who resigned. A new executive committee, composed of Mr. Bradford, W. C. Garnette, of St. Louis; A. W. Beardon, New Orleans, and J. A. Murry, Memphis, has also been elected. A statement relative to new policies of Piggy Wiggy Stores, Inc., will be issued later in the day, it was announced.—V. 116, p. 2776.

Phillip-Jones Corp.—Complaint.—

The corporation, manufacturers of the "Van Husen" collar is named as respondent in a complaint recently issued by the Federal Trade Commission. In the citation the Commission charges the concern with fixing a specified, uniform resale price at which it requires retail dealers to resell the "Van Husen" collar, and that such system is enforced by the co-operation by retail dealers and other persons. It is all gged that the respondent's acts have the capacity and tendency to constrain all dealers handling "Van Husen's" collars to sell at the uniform price fixed by respondent, and further tends to restrain the natural flow of commerce and the freedom of competition in the sale of such product. Respondents have 30 days in which to answer.—V. 117, p. 668.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.—To Increase Stock—25% Stock Dividend Proposed.—

A Pittsburgh dispatch states that the stockholders will vote Oct. 30 on increasing the authorized Common stock from \$14,000,000 (all outstanding) to \$19,000,000, par \$100. If the increase is authorized it is proposed to declare a 25% stock dividend which will increase the outstanding Common stock to \$17,500,000. The company also has an authorized issue of \$10,500,000 7% Cumul. Pref. stock, all outstanding.—V. 117, p. 677.

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois.—Rights &c.—

The stockholders, both common and preferred, of record Aug. 20 are entitled to subscribe at \$94 a share for 5,980 shares of additional common stock, without par value equal to 20% of their holdings. Subscriptions are required to be paid at the company's office, 72 West Adams St., Chicago, either in one payment on or before Sept. 15, or in four installments of \$23.50 each, on or before Sept. 15, Nov. 1, Feb. 1 1924 and May 1 1924, respectively, or in nine installments, the first installment of \$10.44 on or before Sept. 15 1923, and one of the remaining installments of \$10.44 each on or before the first day of each of the consecutive calendar months commencing with October and ending with May 1924.

The City Council of Blue Island, Ill., by a unanimous vote has sold its municipally owned electric light and power distribution system to the

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois. The municipality granted the company a 30-year franchise to operate in the city and entered into an agreement whereby it may sell its street lighting system to the company within one year.—V. 117, p. 448.

**Radio Corporation of America.—Suit.**—Federal Judge Winslow at New York has dismissed counterclaims interposed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and two other corporations, defendants in two patent injunction suits brought by the Radio Corporation of America, General Electric Co., De Forest Radio Telegraph & Telephone Co., and Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. The defendants denied infringement of the plaintiff's patents and set up an affirmative defense.—V. 117, p. 336.

**Rand (Gold) Mines, Ltd.—Gold Production (in Ounces).**—  
 July 1923. June 1923. May 1923. April 1923. Mar. 1923. Feb. 1923.  
 754,306 755,309 786,564 743,651 761,586 704,970  
 —V. 117, p. 216.

**Recording Devices Co., Dayton, Ohio.—Receivership.**—See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of July 28.

**Rude Mfg. Co., Liberty, Ind.—Receivership.**—See under R. L. Dollings Co. in our issue of Aug. 11.

**Schulte Retail Stores Corp.—Earnings.**—  
 6 Months Ended June 30— 1923. 1922.  
 Profit, after all charges, but before Federal taxes— \$2,069,288 \$1,292,422  
 Surplus, after Preferred dividends and taxes— 1,719,000 Not available  
 —V. 117, p. 562, 216.

**Seneca (S. C.) Co.—Incorporated.**—Following the purchase of the Seneca plant of the Victor Monaghan Co. for \$773,840 (see below) the above company was chartered Aug. 13 in Rhode Island with an authorized capital of 10,000 shares Common stock of no par value. The incorporators are Robert H. Ives Goddard, John Ormsloe Ames and William Gammell.

**Seneca Copper Corp.—Bonds Offered.**—Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., W. H. Calvin & Co. and Charles Wesley & Co. are offering at 98 and int. to yield over 7 1/4%, \$1,000,000 1st Mtge. Conv. 7% Sinking Fund Gold bonds.

Dated July 1 1923. Due July 1 1933. Callable on any int. date on 60 days' notice, as a whole or in part for the sinking fund at 110 and int. Int. payable J. & J. at Central Union Trust Co., New York, trustee, without deduction of the normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100c\*.

**Data from Letter of Pres. Thomas F. Cole July 5.**  
**Company.**—Incorporated in New York in 1916. Owns in fee simple 1,864 acres of mineral land in Keweenaw County, Mich., on the well-known copper-producing area of the Kearsage Amygdaloid Lode. Also owns a one-tenth stock interest in the Lake Milling, Smelting & Refining Co., under an arrangement providing the necessary milling equipment for handling the output of the property. In 1919-20 the corporation acquired the entire capital stock of the Gratiot Mining Co. owning an adjoining property comprising 600 acres and two shafts, one 1,521 ft. and one 1,971 ft. in depth, with some later id workings. Since incorporation property has been systematically developed without interruption and now constitutes a self-contained unit for the production of copper at reasonable cost. Mining operations are conducted by means of two shafts and nearly 15,000 ft. of later id workings. Company should begin production within 60 days on a commercial scale and should ultimately become one of the important mining operations in the Lake District.

**Capitalization.**—  
 Authorized. Outstanding.  
 1st M. 7% S. F. Gold bonds (this issue) \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000  
 Conv. Deb. 8% bonds due April 15 1925— 500,000 500,000  
 Common stock (no par value) 450,000 shs. 325,000 shs.

**Sinking Fund.**—A sinking fund is provided amounting to one cent per pound of copper produced after Jan. 1 1926 up to 21,000,000 lbs. annually, which should be sufficient to retire the issue by maturity.

**Conversion Privilege.**—Bonds will be convertible at any time before maturity into stock of the company at \$15 per share, sufficient stock having been authorized for that purpose.

**Purpose.**—Proceeds will be used for the purpose of (a) paying balance of notes given for the purchase of 10% of the stock of the Lake Milling Smelting & Refining Co.; (b) for payment of balance due on the purchase of the Gratiot Mining Co. stock; (c) for additional working capital.

After payments are completed the Gratiot Mining Co. will be merged with the Seneca Copper Corp. and its properties placed directly under the line of this mortgage. Compare also V. 116, p. 2892; V. 117, p. 678, 216.

**Shell Union Oil Corp.—Earnings (Incl. Subsid. Cos.).**—

Period—	Quarters ended—		6 Mos. end.
	June 30 '23.	Mar. 31 '22.	
Net operating revenue	\$10,467,179	\$5,966,982	\$16,434,161
Investment income, including dividends from Union Oil Co. of Cal.	673,466	647,533	1,320,999
Other income	155,236	172,076	327,312
Total income	\$11,295,881	\$6,786,591	\$18,082,472
Depletion, deprec., drill. exp., &c.	3,911,175	3,368,448	7,279,623
Balance before 1923 income tax	\$7,384,706	\$3,418,143	\$10,802,849
Previous surplus	5,964,494	4,846,351	10,810,845
Total surplus	\$13,349,201	\$8,264,494	\$21,613,695
Preferred dividends	300,000	300,000	600,000
Common dividends	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
P. & L. surplus before 1923 taxes	\$11,049,200	\$5,964,494	\$17,013,694

Earnings Central Petroleum Co. and Subs., Second Quarter 1923.

Earnings— \$205,808  
 Less—Preferred dividends, six months— 150,000  
 x Shell Union has two-thirds interest— \$37,205  
 —V. 116, p. 2523.

**Simms Oil Co.—Equip. Trusts Sold.**—Hemphill, Noyes & Co. have sold at prices ranging from 5 3/4% to 7 1/4% according to maturity, \$600,000 7% Equip. Trust Gold certificates (issued under Philadelphia plan).

Dated Aug. 1 1923. Maturing \$35,000 each Feb. 1 and \$40,000 each Aug. 1 from Feb. 1 1924 to Aug. 1 1931 incl. Dividends payable F. & A. Unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement as to principal and interest by the Simms Petroleum Co. Denom. \$1,000c. Callable as a whole only at any time at 102 and dividends on 30 days' notice. Dividends payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2% per annum. Equitable Trust Co., New York, trustee.

**Security.**—600 steel tank cars of approximately 10,000 gallons capacity each, representing an original cash investment of approximately \$1,677,158. The semi-annual report of the Simms Petroleum Co. for the six months ended June 30 was given in V. 117, p. 562.—V. 114, p. 1543.

**Simmons Co.—Consolidated Bal. Sheet May 31 1923.**—

Assets—	Liabilities—
Property and plants— \$19,171,944	Preferred stock— \$6,635,900
Patents, trade-marks and goodwill— 2,432,979	Common stock— 17,530,800
Invest. in affiliated cos.— 1,150,932	Bonds and mortgages— 448,000
Sundry investments— 232,441	Accounts payable— 1,043,534
Inventories— 10,883,467	Notes payable— 8,940,000
Notes & acc'ts receivable— 6,487,814	Reserves— 5,348,783
Cash— 1,198,583	Surplus— 2,108,254
Deferred charges— 468,111	Total (each side)— \$42,055,271

The income account for the six months ended May 31 1923 was given in V. 117, p. 678.

**South Bend (Ind.) Woolen Co.—Receiver.**—This company, it is reported, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Assets are listed at \$1,000,000 and liabilities at \$325,000.

**Standard Oil Co. (Kentucky).—Files Denial.**—The company has filed a denial to the recent charge of the Federal Trade Commission that it had used unfair methods of competition in the sale of gasoline in and around Tampa.—V. 116, p. 2523.

**Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.—Dividends.**—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1% on the outstanding Common and 1 3/4% on the Preferred stock, both payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 25. Like amounts were paid in March and June last. (see also V. 116, p. 731).

An official statement says: "The proper officers are authorized to withhold payment of the aforesaid dividends, in so far as dividends are declared in respect of any outstanding \$100 par Common certificates and any outstanding full-paid Preferred stock receipts, until such \$100 par Common certificates shall have been surrendered in exchange for \$25 par Common certificates, and such full-paid receipts shall have been surrendered in exchange for definitive Preferred stock certificates.—V. 117, p. 217.

**Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp.—Earnings.**—  
 Six Months ended June 30— 1923. 1922.  
 Profit & income (see note) \$4,468,331 \$2,122,050  
 Federal taxes— 528,985 265,526  
 Dividends paid— 1,904,801 579,373  
 Premium on Preferred stock retired— 25,374  
 Surplus net income— \$2,009,172 \$1,277,151  
 Add—Previous surplus— 11,222,588 7,652,200

Total unappropriated surplus— \$13,231,760 \$8,929,351  
 Note.—"Profits and income" are shown "after deducting all manufacturing, selling and administrative expenses, including adequate provisions for discounts and losses on doubtful accounts, depreciation on plant equipment, &c."

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets—	1923.		1922.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Property account— 5,493,713	5,664,719	Common stock— x12,467,483	12,644,422	
Patents, trade-mks., good-will, &c.— 10,930,428	10,731,725	Preferred stock—	271,500	
Cash— 1,370,261	927,341	Conv. gold notes—	1,667,000	
U. S. Govt., &c., investments— 3,550,336	2,833,843	Accts. & vouchers payable—	484,667	
Accts. & notes rec.— 2,739,185	2,439,029	Wages, com., taxes accrued—	477,030	
Inventories— 3,210,828	2,177,881	Provision for Fed. income tax—	919,323	
Deferred charges— 285,512	177,843	Deferred liabilities—	424,753	
Tot. (each side)— 27,580,263	24,952,381	Surplus—	13,231,760	

x Represented by 474,976 shares of no par value.—V. 117, p. 336.

**Steel & Tube Co. of America.—New Suit Filed to Set Aside Sale to Youngstown Co.**—

Seeking to set aside the terms of sale of the company to the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and to restrain the majority stockholders from distributing the proceeds of the sale to the stockholders, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. filed suit in the Circuit Court at Chicago Aug. 11. Hearing on the suit will be held Aug. 20.

The petition also requests that a receiver be appointed to function the pendency of the litigation. Among the defendants named are Clarence Dillon and William A. Read, members of the firm of Dillon, Read & Co., New York, and Armin A. Schlesinger, Milwaukee.

The petition alleges that the Allied company owns through its subsidiary, the Semet Solvay Co., 161,354 shares of the Common stock of the Steel & Tube Co., and if the sale made by the defendants is allowed to stand a loss of about \$4,000,000 will ensue.

The Common stock purchased by the Semet Solvay Co., it is alleged, cost \$40 a share, and under the contract for the sale of the Youngstown concern the Preferred stockholders are to receive \$110 a share, while the Common stockholders will receive only \$15 a share.

The plaintiff contends that the Common stock has an intrinsic value of at least \$40, and that the sale of it at \$15 a share represents an actual loss to those who purchased at the former figure. On the other hand, the value of the Preferred, which is sold in the contract at \$110 a share, is actually about \$85, according to the bill.

[The above suit, it is said, will not interfere with the retirement of the outstanding Pref. stock at \$110 per share, which is now being paid off at Wilmington, Del. (V. 117, p. 678). The company, it is also stated, has already retired its 967,330 shares of Common of \$2 par at \$15 a share. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. is in possession of the Steel & Tube Co. properties since July 2, the purchase money amounting to \$33,000,000 has been paid over and deeds to the property have been recorded.]—V. 117, p. 678.

**Tampa (Fla.) Water Works Co.—Bonds Called.**—

All of the outstanding Consol. Mtge. 6% gold bonds, dated Sept. 1 1908, have been called for redemption Sept. 1 at 105 and int. at the Provident Trust Co., trustee, 401 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. Holders may present bonds for payment any time prior to Sept. 1 at the office of the trustee and will receive 105 and int. to date of presentation.—V. 116, p. 948.

**Tecumseh Cotton Mills Corp.—New Director.**—

James E. Osborn has been elected a director to succeed the late Leontine Lincoln.—V. 112, p. 2757.

**Tennessee Enterprises, Inc.—Bonds Offered.**—Caldwell & Co., Nashville, Tenn., First Trust & Savings Bank and Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn., are offering at par and int. \$400,000 1st Mtge. 7% Serial Coupon bonds.

Dated July 1 1923. Maturities 1 to 10 years. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Bonds constitute a direct, closed first mortgage on the fee simple title to the land and buildings of the Tivoli Theatre in Chattanooga and the Bijou Theatre in Knoxville, and on the leases of the Bijou, Bonita, Rialto and York theatres in Chattanooga; the Majestic, Queen, Riviera and Strand theatres in Knoxville and the Palace and Princess theatres in Maryville. They also are a first mortgage on the equipment and a first claim on the net earnings of all 12 theatres mentioned.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corp., through its subsidiary, Georgia Enterprises, Inc., has an active part in the management of these theatres. The value of the property covered by this mortgage has been conservatively estimated at \$1,196,338 and the book value shown on the balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1922 is given as \$998,738. Net earnings for the year 1922, applicable to interest and principal payments were \$70,288, or more than 2 1/2 times the highest annual interest charges. Earnings for the first six months in 1923 show a net income on the basis of \$140,000 for the present year, which is over 5 times the greatest amount of interest due in any one year.

**Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.—July Earnings.**—

Earnings in July, it is stated, were \$412,000, after depreciation charges. In the first seven months of 1923 the company paid out \$1,700,000 in dividends, and added approximately \$1,000,000 to surplus.—V. 117, p. 448

**Tidal Osage Oil Co.—Earnings.**—

Six Months Ended June 30—	1923.		1922.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total gross operating earnings	\$1,284,042	\$1,575,251		
Operating expenses	266,996	275,619		
General and administrative	73,786	92,553		
Net earnings	\$943,260	\$1,207,079		
Other income	21,661	20,346		
Total income	\$964,921	\$1,227,425		
Interest charges, &c.	186,375	217,864		
Depletion, depreciation, &c.	886,500	542,166		
Preferred dividends	18,231	18,232		
Balance	def\$126,185	sur\$449,163		
Profit and loss surplus	\$2,985,515	\$3,074,845		

—V. 116, p. 1907.



The company reports that since Dec. 1 1919, and prior to July 1 1923, it has paid, or will pay, into its various sinking funds, \$943,075, which amount it has used, or will use, to retire \$1,101,000 of bonds, consisting of \$68,000 of American River Electric Co. bonds and \$1,033,000 of First & Ref. Mtge. 5% bonds.

The supplemental order of the Commission authorizes the company to withdraw the proceeds from the sale of \$103,500 of the Preferred stock authorized (see above) for the purpose of reimbursing its treasury on account of sinking fund payments since Dec. 1 1919, or to pay current indebtedness incurred in making such sinking fund payments.—V. 116, p. 2662.

**Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp.—Balance Sheet June 30.—**  
 [Including American Wire Fabrics Corp.]

1923.		1922.		1923.		1922.	
Assets—		Liabilities—		Assets—		Liabilities—	
Rl. est., mach., &c.	23,581,483	20,882,110	Preferred stock	7,681,700	7,681,800	Common stock	x6,694,231
Patents, &c.	1,999,398	1,794,517	Bonds	14,454,996	13,228,000	Corp. bonds	1,500,000
Cash	1,080,153	1,345,948	Amer. Wire Fabric	1,500,000	9,391	Res.—conting., &c.	120,358
Notes and trade	54,449	90,805	Mortgages	34,500	34,500	Oth. curr. liabls.	402,879
acceptances rec.	2,941,128	1,898,170	All contracts pay.	364,257	-----	Deferred liability	1,700,000
Inventories	6,687,004	5,461,225	Accounts payable	1,564,877	792,294	Notes payable	3,750,000
Advances, &c.	495,128	665,920	Surplus	See x	3,834,104		
Stock in mln'g cos.	559,166	559,166					
Misc. investments	33,618	59,211					
Mtge. notes & misc	247,963	444,993					
Deferred charges	699,446	249,982					
Tot. (each side)	33,379,023	33,451,747					

Surplus assets represented by 434,800 shares of Common stock of no par value. The stockholders on Sept. 8 1922 changed the Common shares, par \$5, to shares of no par value (see V. 115, p. 1109).

The income account for the six months ended June 30 1923 was published in V. 117, p. 563.

**(William) Whitmer & Sons, Inc.—Reorganization Plan.**

A plan of reorganization of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., and its subsidiary, the Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co., has been approved and adopted by the reorganization committee, consisting of James L. O'Neill, C. W. Weston, M. A. Devitt, C. R. Miller and H. F. Hansell, Jr., who also represent the holders of the Joint & Refunding 7% bonds of the Whitmer and Parsons companies. The Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, is depository. An outline of the readjustment plan for holders of Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. 1st Mtge. 6s is given above.

The committee in a statement says upon the strength of a statement issued in Feb. 1923, requesting subscriptions from holders of the Joint & Refunding 7% Gold bonds to 1st Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds of the proposed new company, subscriptions have been received in such gratifying amount that the committee has been able to make arrangements for the sale of the unsubscribed balance of the new 8% bonds, with the result that the \$1,000,000 new issue will yield the new company approximately \$950,000 cash. The committee, therefore, adopts the following plan of reorganization for the companies:

**Digest of Reorganization Plan Dated July 1 1923.**

**Method of Reorganization and New Company.**—The reorganization is to embrace, except so far as the committee shall otherwise determine, all the properties, including timber lands, standing timber, mills, equipment, bonds, stocks and other assets belonging to William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., and Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. These properties shall be sold and title thereto shall be acquired by a new corporation. The properties of Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. will be acquired subject to the existing underlying \$972,000 1st Mtge. 6% bonds.

The committee may cause any or all of these properties to be transferred to a subsidiary company or companies.

**Securities and Claims to Be Readjusted.**—Bonds and claims which are to be readjusted by issuance of new securities are as follows:

- (1) Joint & Ref. 7% Gold bonds outstanding.....\$1,838,000
- (2) Claims of unsecured creditors of Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co., exclusive of labor claims and inter-co. claims, approximately.....282,000
- (3) Claims of unsecured creditors of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., exclusive of inter-company claims, approximately.....40,000

Secured creditors will either be paid or their obligations assumed by the new company and continued until liquidated.

**Securities to Be Issued by New Company.**—The securities to be issued by new company are:

- (a) 1st Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds (auth. \$1,500,000).....\$1,000,000
- (b) 7% Income bonds.....1,740,000
- (c) Certificate of indebtedness: (1) Class "A," not to exceed \$250,000; (2) Class "B," not to exceed \$110,000.....360,000
- (d) Common stock (without par value).....20,000 shs.

**Estimated Application of Cash.**—The proceeds for the cash received from the sale of the new bonds will be applied as follows:

Railroad construction necessary in connection with lumbering operations	\$175,000
Capital investment in connection with pulp mill	50,000
Labor claims	58,000
Taxes, 1921, 1922 and 1923	55,000
Interest on First Mtge. bonds to Nov. 1 1923	100,000
Interest on new \$1,000,000 bond issue to Jan. 1 1924	40,000
Payment of secured debt which will release to new company assets worth substantially more than the amount paid	125,000
Receivership and reorganization expenses, &c., acquisition of property, costs and taxes of incorporation and issue of new securities and balance to new company for working capital	347,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$950,000</b>

**Underlying 1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds of Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co.**—The committee has entered into an agreement with the committee representing the holders of these underlying bonds which provides in substance for the purchase by the committee of all the matured coupons pertaining to bonds held by or to be deposited with the First Mtge. committee and which assent to that committee's plan of readjustment at 116 2-3% of their face value, for the payment of taxes, &c., charges which may constitute liens prior to the liens securing the First Mtge. bonds, for the assumption by the new company of the payment of the First Mtge. bonds which may be deposited with that committee and assent to the plan of readjustment to be adopted by that committee, for the extension of the date of payment of the First Mtge. committee's deposited bonds of whatever maturity to May 1 1928, for the payment of interest on all such deposited bonds which assent to the plan at the rate of 7% instead of 6% per annum until payment of the principal, for waiver and release of certain sinking fund requirements but not later than up to Oct. 1 1923, and for waiver of defaults. [For further details see Parsons Pulp & Paper Co. above.]

The trustee for the 1st Mtge. 6% bonds now holds \$135,814 in the sinking fund applicable to the payment of bonds. Payments from Holston River Lumber Co. on a certain timber sales contract due Nov. 1 1923, May 1 1924 and Nov. 1 1924 of \$45,271, totaling \$135,814, and moneys to be received under a contract with the U. S. Government from the sale of certain lands at Horton, W. Va., estimated at approximately \$120,500, are also applicable to the payment of the First Mtge. 6% bonds.

**New First Consolidated Mortgage 8% Bonds.**—New company will authorize an issue of 1st Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds to be dated Sept. 1 1923, due 15 years after date, secured by a first mortgage on all tangible properties and assets, subject only to the 1st Mtge. 6s of Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. The mortgage shall further provide that, when all the First Mtge. 6s of Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. have been fully paid, there shall be paid monthly into a sinking fund for the redemption of the 1st Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds \$8 per 1,000 ft. of timber cut and 10c. per cord of cordwood cut, and in addition an annual sum equal to 25% of the net earnings of the new company. Authorized, \$1,500,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall be presently issued, the remaining \$500,000 to be issued in whole or in part only with the approval of a majority of the voting trustees of the new company's stock and of the board of directors of the new company.

**Offering of \$1,000,000 New Bonds.**—\$1,000,000 of the 1st Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds has been offered for subscription to the holders of Joint & Refunding 7s of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., and Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. who have deposited their bonds with the committee. Each such holder of Joint & Ref. 7s was requested to subscribe for 1st Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds equal to 60% of the principal amount of Joint & Refunding 7s held.

**What Subscribers to New Bonds Receive.**—Such subscribers for each \$600 so paid will receive therefor:

- (a) \$600 First Consolidated Mortgage 8% bonds;
- (b) A voting trust certificate for six shares of stock of the new company, without par value;
- (c) \$1,000 7% Income bonds of the new company in exchange for present \$1,000 Joint & Ref. 7% Gold bonds;
- (d) A Class "A" certificate of indebtedness for the amount of int. on his Joint & Ref. 7% Gold bonds accruing from Mar. 1 1922 to Sept. 1 1923.

The time within which such holders of Joint & Refunding 7s might subscribe heretofore expired and various extensions of time were granted. The period within which so to subscribe finally expired Aug. 15 1923. All subscriptions are payable in cash at par, and the full amount of the subscription must now be paid in cash with the subscription.

The committee has made arrangements for the sale of the balance of the \$1,000,000 1st Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds not so subscribed for.

**What Depositors Who Do Not Subscribe Receive.**—Every holder of Joint & Ref. 7% bonds of William Whitmer & Sons, Inc., and Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co. whose bonds have been deposited with the committee, who assents to this plan but has not subscribed or does not subscribe for First Consol. Mtge. 8% bonds on the basis hereinabove stated, shall receive upon the consummation of the plan 7% Income bonds equal in principal amount to 30% of the principal amount of the Joint & Ref. 7% Gold bonds held, together with Class "A" certificates of indebtedness equal in principal amount to 10% of the principal amount of the Joint & Ref. 7% Gold bonds so held.

**What Unsecured Creditors Receive.**—Class "B" certificates shall be issued to the unsecured creditors of Wm. Whitmer & Sons, Inc., and Parsons Pulp & Lumber Co., assenting to the plan to the extent of one-third of the amount of their claims finally allowed in the receivership proceedings now pending for each of said companies. Said creditors shall also receive voting trust certificates representing one share of stock for each \$100 of their claims as so allowed.

**Non-assenting Security Holders and Creditors.**—The plan makes no provision for payment of cash or delivery of securities to any holders of bonds or creditors who do not participate in and assent to the plan. Any securities which would be deliverable under the plan to such holders had they participated may remain unissued or be disposed of by the committee for the purposes of reorganization.

**7% Income Bonds.**—Authorized, \$1,740,000 7% Income bonds dated Sept. 1 1923, due 20 years after date. Int. payable as, if and when earned and declared by the directors. Secured by mortgage on all the tangible properties and assets of the new company subject to and subordinate to the mortgages securing the underlying 1st Mtge. 6s and the 1st Consol. Mtge. 8s. When present underlying 1st Mtge. 6s and new 1st Consol. Mtge. 8s have been fully paid with interest, the mortgage provides that the same payments shall be made into a sinking fund for the redemption of the Income bonds as will be provided for the redemption of the 1st Consol. Mtge. 8s, including the 25% of the new company's net earnings. Mortgage shall further provide that no dividends shall be paid on the capital stock unless and until there shall have been earned, declared by the directors and paid interest at the rate of 7% per annum on the 7% Income bonds from the date of their issuance to the date of any such declaration of dividends. Bonds shall contain such provisions, terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as may be determined by the committee, with the advice of counsel.

**Certificates of Indebtedness.**—New company shall authorize an issue of Class "A" and Class "B" certificates of indebtedness. Class "A" certificates shall not bear interest and shall be payable only out of earnings as, if and when payment thereof is declared by the directors and shall be issued to an amount not exceeding approximately \$250,000.

Class "B" certificates shall not bear int. and shall be payable in five equal annual installments, the first payment being due Dec. 31 1924 and shall be issued to an amount not exceeding approximately \$110,000.

Class "A" certificates shall be issued to holders of Joint & Ref. 7s who have deposited or hereafter deposit their bonds with the committee and assent to this plan. Class "B" certificates shall be issued to unsecured creditors as stated above.

**Stock.**—New company shall have an authorized issue of 20,000 shares of capital stock without par value.

**Voting Trust.**—Stock shall be deposited in a voting trust the terms and duration of which agreement shall be determined by the committee. Voting trustees shall be composed, so far as possible, of designees of the present First Mtge. 6s, the 1st Consol. Mtge. 8s and the 7% Income bonds.

**Creditors' Committee.**—The creditors' protective committee consists of C. B. Alexander, Harvey Cooley, C. F. Hand, John H. Moran and W. N. Wilkinson.—V. 114, p. 2494.

**Willys-Overland Co.—Directors Resign.**—The following officers and directors of the Willys-Overland Co. have resigned: H. L. Thompson, Chairman of the board, Chairman of the executive committee and director; F. A. Judson, Financial V.-Pres. and director; W. W. Knight, member of the executive committee and director; Charles E. Bunting, director, and George L. Heater, director.

The effect of the resignations is to give full control of the company to John N. Willys and associates, who bought up 739,866 shares of the Common stock from the receiver of the Willys Corp. at the sale July 24. (See V. 117, p. 449.)—V. 117, p. 667, 563.

**Wolff Manufacturing Co., Chicago.—Acquisition.**—The company recently purchased the property of the James A. Brady Foundry Co. (V. 116, p. 2518) for \$300,000.—V. 116, p. 423.

**Wolverine Copper Mining Co.—Consolidation Approved.** See Mohawk Mining Co. above.—V. 117, p. 679, 219.

**Worcester Spinning Corp. (Mass.)—Pref. Stock Offered.**—Barstow, Hill & Co., Boston, are offering at 100 (with a bonus of 100% Common stock) \$1,000,000 8% Cumul. Pref. (a. & d.) stock. A circular shows:

Transfer agent, First National Bank, Boston, Mass. Redeemable at 110 and divs. Dividends payable Q.-M., beginning with June 1 1924.

**Capitalization.**—8% Cum. Pref. stock (par \$100), \$2,500,000; Common stock (no par value), 50,000 shares.

**Company.**—Incorporated in Massachusetts to spin the degummed reha fibre into various sizes and qualities of yarns, as required by the textile trade. A new textile industry was started by the rediscovery of the Egyptian art of degumming the vegetable fibre known as reha. This plant was originally a native of Egypt and the garments worn by the ancient Egyptian nobility were woven from this fabric. The reha tree now grows very extensively in Egypt, India, China, Straits Settlements and Japan. This fibre, when properly degummed, has greater strength and luster than hemp, flax, silk, or any other known textile material. In addition to its wonderful qualities when spun and woven alone, it also lends itself effectively to combination with silk, wool, camels hair and other textile fabrics. Corporation is the first and only organization in America devoted exclusively to the spinning of this fibre.

The corporation has entered into a contract with the Rheabat Corp. (which controls the most successful method of degumming reha fibre) for the exclusive right to spin yarns for sale to established textile mills, which in turn will use this yarn to add strength and lustre to fabrics now being produced, as well as for the creation of new ones. Worcester Spinning Corp. is guaranteed an unlimited supply of the degummed fibre through its contract with the Rheabat Corp., which has perfected direct importing arrangements to protect them in its raw material.

**Plant.**—Company has an option and contract to purchase on which two substantial payments have already been made on buildings of modern factory construction in perfect physical condition, comprising 91,223 sq. ft. of floor space. Plant is that formerly occupied by the Torrington Co., Worcester, Mass.

**Purpose.**—To pay for and properly equip the plant in Worcester and to provide operating capital. None of the proceeds of this issue is to be spent for experimentation.

**Earnings.**—Estimates indicate that earnings should be sufficient to provide for the 8% dividend on the Preferred stock beginning with June 1 1924, as well as dividends on the Common stock.

**Officers.**—Roscoe S. Milliken, Pres., Nashua, N. H.; H. Morton Hill, V.-Pres., Boston; Herbert M. Abbott, Treas., and Edward Elsner, Gen. Mgr., Worcester, Mass.

**Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.—New Suit to Set Aside Purchase Price of Steel & Tube Co. of America.**—See Steel & Tube Co. of America above. William B. Gilles has been named Manager of the Chicago district. He will be in direct charge of the former Steel and Tube properties at Indiana Harbor, Ind., South Chicago and Evanston, Ill., and Kalamazoo, Mich.—V. 117, p. 679, 563.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS  
PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

### COMMERCIAL EPITOME

[The introductory remarks formerly appearing here will now be found in an earlier part of the paper immediately following the editorial matter, in a department headed "INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY."]

*Wall Street, Friday Night, Aug. 17 1923.*

**COFFEE** on the spot in fair demand; No. 7 Rio, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 4 Santos, 14@15c.; fair to good Cucuta, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Futures advances on a strong technical position and higher Brazilian cables. The exchange here has received a dispatch to the effect that bankers at Rio, Santos and Sao Paulo have agreed for the future to issue fixed exchange rates on London, Liverpool and Paris. It did not give any particulars, however, as to the period for which rates are to be fixed. But it is understood that a committee will meet daily and fix the rate for that one day. Meantime the political unsettlement in Europe has not been without its effect on Rio exchange. But on the 13th inst. the Rio term market was firmer, and though prices weakened here early on that date they rallied later. It has been largely a trading affair aside from near months. September is supposed to be oversold and is keenly watched. This week most of the business in futures has been in covering September hedges, with a scarcity of coffee that could be tendered on contracts. Also there has been a good deal of liquidation of straddles and switches. There have been exchanges of September for December at 93 to 95 points, September for May at 154 points and of December for May at 60 to 61 points. To-day prices advanced 6 to 8 points net. Trade shorts were covering. Cables were up 125 to 300 reis at Santos and 375 to 650 reis at Rio, the higher price for August. August, in other words, showed the most strength at both Brazilian markets. Covering in September was a feature here. The Rio Janeiro stock is 847,000 bags, against 1,812,000 last year and 1,414,000 two years ago. Santos has 2,600,000, or about 400,000 less than a year ago. Prices here show a rise for the week of 28 to 30 points.

Spot (unoff.) 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ @11.00 | December 8.02@ 8.05 | May-----7.40@ 7.41  
September 8.95@ 8.96 | March---- 7.56@ 7.58

**SUGAR.**—Raws have been weaker with only a moderate demand or none at all, although it is said that refiners' stocks in not a few instances must be getting rather low. Yet their product has not been meeting with a very active sale. Cuba, Porto Rico and Philippine sugar was offered on the 14th inst., it is said, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. c. & f., with bids  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. less. Prices in the United Kingdom were reported steady with a fair demand for English refined sugar. Later on raws were more freely offered here and Cuba for August-September shipment sold at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for 2,000 tons; also 2,850 tons of Philippines nearby afloat sold at 6.03c., or equal to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for Cubas c. & f. Refined was 7.90c. Futures have declined with considerable liquidation of September. There was an evident disposition to sell the market whatever might be said of the smallness of refiners' stocks of raw sugar. These, indeed, are said to be the lowest ever known at this time of the year. But a kind of midsummer dulness hangs over the trade despite the steadiness of the British markets. One cable dispatch said that hot and dry weather might do damage to the beet crop of France. But neither this nor the strength of prices in the United Kingdom was able to infuse new life and snap into a plainly sluggish market. An official report said that the cane sugar crop of Louisiana had declined 3%. The condition is put at 77%, against 80% on June 1 1923, 80% on July 1 this year, 81 on Aug. 1 last year, 91% on the same date in 1922 and a ten-year average for Aug. 1 of 81.1%. This report may mean a production of about 3,620,602 short tons of sugar cane on the acreage planted this year and a yield for Louisiana of 256,158 short tons of sugar against 295,095 tons in 1922, 324,431 in 1921 and 169,127 in 1919, with 121,000 in 1919 and 289,900 in 1918. The average annual crop for the last nine years is 235,361 short tons, or 21,000 tons less than the indicated crop this year.

In futures there has been heavy long selling of September, fearing heavy notices next week. It hit that month rather hard, though Cubans bought freely. Wall Street sold. Refiners, too, with a noticeable tendency to cut granulated prices, have not been ready buyers of lower sugar. Cuban raws dropped on the 16th inst. here to 4c. c.&f., with sales of 13,000 bags at that price. English refined fell 1s. Refined was quiet at 7.90c. with offerings from second hands at 7.70c. The receipts at Cuban ports as stated by Willett & Gray were 17,003 tons last week, against 18,086 tons in the previous week, 49,630 in 1921 and 26,655 in 1922; exports, 37,509, against 42,435 in the previous week, 99,565 in 1921 and 58,996 in 1922; stock, 478,832 tons, against 449,338 a week previous, 540,145 in 1921 and 1,340,264 tons in 1922. Centrals grinding, 1, against 1 a week previous, 7 in 1921 and 4 in 1922. The destination of the

exports was to United States Atlantic ports, 32,653 tons; to New Orleans, 1,428, and to Galveston, 3,428. Havana cabled "Rain is wanted in some parts." Receipts at Atlantic ports for the week were 43,338 tons, against 37,043 tons in the previous week, 90,958 in the same week last year and 61,180 two years ago; meltings were 38,000 tons, against 46,000 in the previous week, 84,000 in the same week last year, and 69,000 two years ago; stock, 120,715 tons, against 115,378 tons in the previous week, 204,243 in the same week last year, and 114,359 two years ago. To-day futures advanced 4 to 7 points net on covering of shorts, but several lots of Cuban for early delivery were sold at 4c. Refined was reduced to 7.60 to 7.75c. But the main trend of prices of late has been downward on futures as well as the actual sugar. Futures end 12 to 46 points lower, the latter on September.

Spot (unoff.) 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  | December 3.99@ 3.94 | May-----3.52  
September 3.99@ 4.00 | March---- 3.44@ 3.45

**LARD** was higher with a fair business. Prime Western, 11.85c.; Middle Western, 11.55 to 11.65c.; refined to Continent, 12.50c.; South American, 12.75c.; Brazilian, 13.75c. Futures have advanced with smaller receipts, rising prices for hogs and reports of buying by Germany. Yet at one time on the 14th inst. Europe was supposed to be selling in Chicago. English cables, however, were 6d. to 1s. higher. The rising prices for hogs have been an outstanding feature. In fact at times of late they have advanced as much as 20 to 35c. in a single day. They have reached the highest level seen since last April. That is to say hogs touched \$8 50. The explanation is a persistent outside demand and at times very small receipts. Also shorts have been covering quite freely. The domestic cash trade, too, has been good. The rise in grain early in the week was not without its effect. It is true that at times the smaller packers have sold on the rallies. But the market has taken their offerings very promptly. On the 15th inst. there was a further advance. To-day prices declined 5 points, but for the week there is a notable advance, namely, 45 to 47 points.

#### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
September delivery cts.	10.75	10.97	11.00	11.17	11.17	11.12
October delivery	10.70	11.10	11.12	11.30	11.30	11.25

**PORK** quiet. Mess \$24 50@25; short clear \$22@25 50. Beef dull; mess \$15; packet \$13 50@14; family \$16@16 50; extra India mess \$28; No. 1 canned roast beef \$2 35; No. 2, \$4 05; 6 lbs., \$15; pickled tongues \$55@65 nominal. Cut meats steady but quiet; pickled bellies, 6 to 12 lbs., 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Butter, creamery fresh second to high scoring, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @45c. Cheese, flats, 26@26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Eggs, fresh firts to fancy, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37c.

**OILS.**—Linseed has been rather weak with trade none too satisfactory. Crushers predict a better business in September. Meanwhile, however, sales are rather slow. Spot carloads, 96 to 97c.; tanks, 96c.; less than carloads, \$1; less than five barrels, \$1 03; boiled, tanks, 95c.; carloads, \$1; five-barrel lots, \$1 03; less than five barrels, \$1 06; refined, barrels, car lots, \$1 04; varnished type, \$1 04; double-boiled, barrels, cars, \$1 03. Coconut oil, Ceylon, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., barrels; Cochin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; corn, crude, tanks, mills, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; spot, New York, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; refined, 100-barrel lots, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Olive, \$1 15. Cod, domestic, 60c.; Newfoundland, 63c. Lard, prime, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; extra strained, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Spirits of turpentine, 96c.; rosin, \$5 75 to \$7 25. Cottonseed oil has been active and higher. Texas bought January oil with cotton crop advices unfavorable. Cottonseed oil sales to-day including switches, were 20,400 barrels. Prices closed as follows:

Spot ---c-----10.25 | October c. 9.87@ 9.88 | January c. 9.17@ 9.18  
August ---10.15@10.60 | November 9.25@ 9.27 | February --- 9.20@ 9.30  
September 10.24@10.26 | December 9.15@ 9.20 | March --- 9.40@ 9.42

**PETROLEUM.**—The trade has been shaken from centre to circumference by cuts of 1 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in gasoline all over the country. It has been reduced 5c. to 6.6c. in some 16 States. The Northwest was aroused by what it called excessive charges. Some States and municipalities may practically go into the gasoline business—for a time. And now Ohio asks the United States Government to end what is termed the oil price war. Governor Smith of New York was non-committal when asked whether he would take part in the gasoline price war now going on in the Middle Western and Southern States. There was no change reported in prices in this State until the 15th, when they dropped 1 to 2c. In West Virginia gasoline on the 14th inst. was reduced 2c. The Governor of Georgia is investigating the price there. He naturally takes the ground that there is no reason why people of that State should pay more than people in other States. In Missouri they declare that 16 cents is a fair price for the retailer. The Mayor of Philadelphia is instituting an investigation of gasoline prices there. He wants



to know why the city is paying 18c. and individual consumers 24c., a drop of 1c. recently. What does all this portend? It has had a very marked effect on the stock market, as everybody knows. And some suppose it to mean that sooner or later crude oil prices will have to be cut. The gasoline "cuts" are attributed to a vast accumulation of supplies. The Standard Oil Co. on the 15th inst. reduced the price to 19½c. in New York and New England territory. The New Jersey Standard Oil had already cut prices 1 to 2c. at wholesale to apply there and to the Southeastern States generally. Gasoline at retail was cut early in the week by the Governor of South Dakota to 16c. South Dakota bought, it appears, 160,000 gallons of gasoline in Chicago for distribution throughout South Dakota at that price. It had been selling at 26c. That aroused the ire of consumers in that State. It appears that at Dallas, Texas, it was selling at 11c. at the same time. At one time at Sapulpa, Okla., the quotations were as low as 5c. On the 11th inst. it was ruling at 10c. Knowledge of this may have reached South Dakota.

Of late Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland and the District of Columbia have had cuts in gasoline of 1 to 2 cents. Some think the cuts will now cease unless crude oil prices drop. Kerosene has a downward tendency. Trade is disappointing both for foreign and home account. The tank wagon quotation has been 14c. For 45-150 in tank cars delivered to the domestic trade 6c. is the nominal price. But it is believed that this would be shaded on worth-while business, possibly ¼ to ½c. Producers perhaps may follow the lead of gasoline and openly reduce prices. That remains to be seen. Bunker oil is considered much too high compared with some other products. New York prices: Gasoline, cases, cargo lots, 27.15c.; U. S. Navy specifications, bulk, per gallon, 13.50c.; export naphtha, cargo lots, 14.50c.; 63-66 deg., 16.50c.; 66-68 deg., 18c. Kerosene in cargo lots, cases, 15.40c. Petroleum, refined, tanks, wagon to store, 14c.; motor gasoline, garages (steel barrels), 19½c.; bulk, delivered, New York, 11½c.; Navy gasoline offered at 11½c., tank cars.

Pennsylvania.....	\$2 75	Ragland.....	\$. 75	Illinois.....	\$1 67
Corning.....	1 60	Wooster.....	1 70	Crighton.....	1 10
Cabell.....	1 50	Lima.....	1 88	Plymouth.....	1 05
Somerset.....	1 40	Indiana.....	1 68	Mexia.....	1 00
Somerset light.....	1 55	Princeton.....	1 67		

RUBBER was quieter in the week, not a little to the disappointment of many who had looked for something different. But the trouble was London weakened and demand therefore died out. Also New York prices fell. First latex crepe, spot, 28¼c.; August, 28¼c.; September, 28¾c.; October, 28¾c.; October-December, 29@29¼c.; January-March, 30c. London on the 11th inst. was firm at 15½, but on the 13th it became weak at that price. London stocks were stated at 49,178 tons, against 71,760 a year ago and 72,690 in 1921. London fell on the 15th inst. to 15¾d. and the next day to 15¼d.

HIDES have latterly been in smaller demand. Country hides, in fact, have been practically neglected. City packers have been dull and rather weak. Spread native steers have met with a rather better inquiry, but the trouble was that bids were well below asking prices. Under the circumstances not much could be done. At the same time there has been a fair business in River Plate frigorifico. Early in the week there were sales reported of 14,500 cow hides, including Swift La Plata at \$29, or 10½ to 10½c., c. and f. Both American and European buyers were taking hold. But at Chicago big packer hides were showing a downward tendency. Heavy native cows sold on the 13th inst. for March, April and May at 11c. Later in the week there were sales reported from River Plate of 12,000 Argentine cows at 10c. and 7,000 Argentine steers at 13¼c. In Chicago on the 14th inst. there was quite a good business in big packer hides and prices had become more steady. Sales of July and August heavy native steers were reported at 15 cents; light Texas steers at 12½c. and extreme light native steers at 13¼c. Some smaller packers were offering for August, it was said, at 13½c., but 13c. was regarded as the "high" at that time. Country hides were dull at Chicago. Good buffs were offered at 10c. and extreme weight at 11 to 11½c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS have been plentiful, dull and weak. Many ships, it is said, are tied up here awaiting cargoes. The smallness of the demand for merchandise from Europe hurts shipping interests very noticeably. Ship owners complain that present rates allow very little profit.

CHARTERS include coal, Hampton Roads to Newfoundland, \$1 30 August; coal, Hampton Roads to Montreal, \$1 prompt; coal, Virginia to Montreal, \$1 10 August; lumber, Gulf to Buenos Aires, \$14 50 late September; grain, Montreal to Antwerp, 2s. 1¼d. August; coal, Atlantic Range to Nantes, \$2 25 August; ore, Wabana to Port Talbot, 8s. Sept. 28; deals, Campbellton to four ports in Ireland, 67s. 6d. prompt; coal Atlantic Range to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, \$2 10 August; grain, Montreal to two ports west Italy, 16c. one port, 16½c. two ports, early September; coal, schooner, 506 tons, Philadelphia to Halifax, \$1 50 prompt; coal, Hampton Roads to St. Lawrence, \$1 prompt; steamer, 38,000 quarters grain, Gulf to Genoa, 3s. 9d. September; pit props, Gaspe to Cardiff or Barry, 40s. August; deals, Miramichi to west Britain, 65s. to 67s. 6d. August; deals, Halifax to west Britain, 62s. 6d., one port; 65s., two ports, August; oil cake, Gulf to Denmark, \$5 prompt; steamer, 1,564 tons, round trip Canadian trade, \$1 25 August.

TOBACCO has been steady, with a better inquiry reported for Havana seed and broad leaf in Connecticut. The demand included Sumatra and Porto Rico and a very fair business is reported. On the other hand, less business has been done in Wisconsin tobacco; in fact, trading is over for the time being. Pennsylvania tobacco has been firm. But after all, Connecticut leaf, Havana seed, has attracted more

attention, on the whole, than anything else, and it is said that for 20,000 cases held by independent growers there has been a persistent bidding, with prices ruling, it is stated, at around 45 to 50 cents.

COAL has been irregular and in some cases, it is said, lower. Yet independent anthracite has, it is stated, been firmer, some companies quoting as high as \$14 50 per straight domestic sizes, with less when a certain proportion of steam sizes is taken. Washery nut, \$9 to \$10 50 cash as it runs; washery pea, \$6 to \$7 50. Low volatile has been steadier. A shortage of high volatiles has been threatened. Pools 9 and 71, it appears, have been offered in some quarters at as low as \$5, but larger dealers say that this price is out of the question, for the best pools. Pool No. 10's list prices were \$5 to \$5 25, but rumor mentioned \$4 75 as likely to secure certain quantities. Bituminous coal later in the week was weaker. Steam anthracite was dull with low bituminous volatiles tending downward. The consumption of coke is increasing, it is stated, in New England. Otherwise little of it appears to be wanted at this time.

COPPER has latterly been very quiet, in fact, unusually so as a rule for this time of the year. Prices broke later. Some of the big producers complain they are doing only about 10% of their normal business at this time. And prices are more or less irregular. Certain interests have been selling, it appears, at 14¾c., c. i. f., European ports. Still others it seems have recently been obtaining 14¾c., f. a. s., New York. Independents, it is understood, have been cutting under the prices of the Copper Export Association. Higher prices are obtained from the Far East than from Europe. The common understanding is that the open price is around 14¼c. delivered. But it is almost universally intimated that copper could be had at 14½c. Manufacturers of electrical equipment have been doing a pretty good business. This is naturally an encouraging sign. In London early in the week it fell off, however, 5s. to £63 12s. 6d., while futures dropped 2s. 6d. to £64 10s. Electrolytic copper fell 5s. to £69 10s. on the spot and £70 for futures. August exports so far have approximated 9,000 tons and some 800 tons of bars have been received from South America.

Later copper fell to the lowest price of the year, i. e., 14c., delivered, as against its high for 1923 of 17½c. Sales were made at 14½c. on Wednesday. The statistical position is more favorable to the buyer. It is now said that the surplus in July increased 12,500,000 lbs. The point of this is that it was the first increase in many months. Foreign and domestic shipments by American producers in July are estimated at 167,500,000 lbs., against 190,000,000 in June and 215,000,000 in March, which was said to have marked the high point.

TIN has latterly been firm, although it is true that the recent rise in prices has evidently had a tendency to restrict business both at home and abroad. Straits has been selling at 38¾c. for practically all positions. Of 99% grades, the supply has been very light. The difference between that grade and Straits has been reduced to ¼c. At the same time there is said to be a persistent demand for tin plate for cans for food containers. Some take the ground that this will prove to be the prelude to heavy buying of tin sooner or later by manufacturers. On the 14th inst. spot standard tin advanced 15s. at London, reaching £183. Futures were up 10s. to £184. Tin arrivals in August at Atlantic ports reached 3,230 tons. The quantity afloat is stated at 5,132 tons. Later Straits sold at 39c. with London up about £1.

LEAD has been quiet at 6.40c. for East St. Louis. The buying has been on a noticeably very small scale. This makes some people believe that considerable August purchasing remains to be done. At around 6.40c. the tone has latterly been steadier, but there is no disguising the fact that trade has been slow, whatever may be ahead. Later East St. Louis was quoted on the Exchange here at 6.40c. bid and 6.45c. asked, with 6.42½c. the settling price. London fell 2s. 6d. on the spot to £23 17s. 6d.

ZINC has latterly advanced \$1 a ton. It has been quoted at 6.25@6.30c. It has stood out as one of the firmest metals on the list. It is feared that the output may be curtailed by labor troubles. This has naturally had a more or less stimulating effect on trade and has encouraged holders to put up prices. Some have been quoting at 6.35c. East St. Louis. It is stated that stocks of ore in the Joplin district are falling off 3,000 tons weekly. New York, 6.60c. Later prices were higher at 6.35 to 6.40c. Recently it seems some 700 tons from the Joplin district were sold to the Continent.

STEEL has been unchanged in price and railroad orders are an encouraging feature. Railroads are buying for repair work, and Chicago, it is said, has business pending of not far from 100,000 tons, including 50,000 for one road and smaller amounts with several others. The change from the twelve to the eight-hour day has had no marked effect. It is expected to help stabilize prices and restore confidence among buyers. New buying of steel in the meanwhile is said to make quite a good showing. Bridge contracts have not come to hand as was expected. And only a very little business is being done for municipal and public works.

PIG IRON, as a rule, has been steady, but it has sold more freely at the West than in the East. Prices have stood at about \$25 in east Pennsylvania and New Jersey and also

at Buffalo. No price changes are noticeable in any district within a week. At Birmingham there was at one time more inquiry, but nothing came of it. Early in the week it is true, some were inclined to look for lower prices. Production was admittedly heavy. Some though it was much too heavy. In the Pittsburgh and nearby districts it appears that only nine furnaces have gone out of blast since July 1, or but little more than 1-3 of the total number of some 25 which stopped in July throughout the country. The output is certainly not below consumption.

WOOL has been as a rule dull and rather weak. Some business, it is true, has been reported in fine Australian and also in fine crossbreds with worsted yarn mills. But as a whole trade has been unsatisfactory. Yarn spinners are said to be carrying rather large stocks of goods. In not a few cases wool prices are reported steady. But it seems to be possible for all that to secure lots here and there now and then at something off the nominal quotations. There is talk to the effect that carpet mills and others may perhaps buy more freely in September and October if trade in goods is then satisfactory. But here is a case of "perhaps." It would not be difficult to imagine a far more cheerful state of affairs in the wool market. In New England, too, trade has been light. Nevertheless, prices have to all appearance been at least fairly steady, especially on fine wools. Medium grades have been in some demand. So have low South American combing wools. And it appears that recently sales of fine and fine medium territory wools of the French combing order have been made on the clean basis of \$1 20 to \$1 30, according to quality. Some Texas and California wool of this sort also has been sold, it is said, on this basis, although really good staple Texas and California was held as high as \$1 30 or more. Of Australian merinos sales are said to have been made on the clean basis in bond of \$1 17 @ \$1 18 for really good 64-70s wools. One sale of good wool was reported as low as \$1 15. It is said that Ohio delaine has been sold at 54c. in the grease.

COTTON.

Friday Night, Aug. 17 1923.

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 46,080 bales, against 29,720 bales last week and 27,686 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of August 1923, 82,898 bales, against 68,531 bales for the same period of 1922, showing an increase since Aug. 1 1923 of 14,367 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	3,350	6,235	10,246	6,541	4,587	5,550	36,509
Houston					4,340		4,340
New Orleans	428	204	675	764	419	121	2,611
Mobile			1				1
Jacksonville							16
Savannah	26	30	61	10	32	159	318
Charleston	146	82	773	41		25	1,067
Wilmington	7	87	31	24	11	22	182
Norfolk	469	406	57	14	33	12	991
Philadelphia	45						45
Totals this week	4,471	7,044	11,844	7,394	9,422	5,905	46,080

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1923 and stocks to-night, compared with last year.

Receipts to Aug. 17.	1923.		1922.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1923.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1922.	1923.	1922.
Galveston	36,509	58,687	20,387	39,325	32,056	68,912
Texas City					4	390
Houston	4,340	7,990	1,034	1,034		
New Orleans	2,611	6,463	3,997	12,659	42,237	54,520
Mobile	1	15	293	644	541	816
Jacksonville	16			65	2,563	1,333
Savannah	318	3,056	4,643	7,356	8,994	43,197
Brunswick			515	765	161	1,790
Charleston	1,067	3,174	474	1,201	24,081	51,764
Wilmington	182	803	195	556	3,183	12,345
Norfolk	991	1,736	683	2,411	12,267	34,058
New York					19,058	81,183
Boston		79	1,495	1,652	5,737	9,807
Baltimore		214		699	500	1,516
Philadelphia	45	525		164	4,418	4,611
Totals	46,080	82,898	33,716	68,531	158,458	366,242

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Galveston	36,509	20,387	48,371	19,871	19,711	30,959
Houston, &c.	4,340		824	1,141		274
New Orleans	2,611	3,997	18,553	7,126	7,588	7,377
Mobile	1	293	1,752	338	521	206
Savannah	318	4,643	8,231	1,611	14,277	3,816
Brunswick		515			3,000	1,500
Charleston	1,067	474	407	582	1,355	400
Wilmington	182	195	178	9	508	
Norfolk	991	683	4,181	1,410	2,186	1,349
N'port N., &c.			78	136		87
All others	61	2,529	1,475	2,616	1,610	1,933
Total this wk.	46,080	33,716	84,050	34,840	50,756	47,901
Since Aug. 1.	82,898	68,531	211,541	85,559	195,530	129,248

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 55,939 bales, of which 11,074 were to Great Britain, 8,250 to France and 36,615 to other destinations. Below are the exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1923:

Exports from—	Week ending Aug. 17 1923. Exported to—				From Aug. 1 1923 to Aug. 17 1923. Exported to—			
	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.
Galveston	7,348	7,919	12,663	27,930	7,348	7,919	10,753	35,020
Houston			4,340	4,340		3,650	4,340	7,990
New Orleans	1,083		1,038	2,121	1,653	396	4,937	6,986
Mobile							350	350
Savannah			1,214	1,214			1,591	1,591
Charleston			2,938	2,938			2,938	2,938
Norfolk			3,848	3,848	3,600		3,848	7,448
New York	2,643	331	10,574	13,548	11,218	2,643	23,749	37,610
Total	11,074	8,250	36,615	55,939	23,819	14,608	61,506	99,933
Total 1922.	15,660	12,150	34,332	62,142	23,315	19,038	66,476	108,829
Total 1921.	5,909	525	59,106	65,540	20,459	2,934	176,176	199,569

NOTE.—Exports to Canada.—It has never been our practice to include in the above table exports of cotton to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to get returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the crop year from Aug. 1 to July 31 (no later returns are as yet available) the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 199,058 bales. In the corresponding period of the preceding season the exports were about 201,500 bales.

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.

Aug. 17 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Cont't.	Coast-wise.	
Galveston	500	500	1,000	3,450	4,000	9,450
New Orleans	1,118	331	6	3,300		4,755
Savannah						8,994
Charleston						24,051
Mobile						541
Norfolk						12,267
Other ports*	3,000	200	2,200	500		32,382
Total 1923	4,618	1,031	3,206	7,250	4,000	20,105
Total 1922	6,161	1,000	8,691	14,420	3,331	33,603
Total 1921	26,023	21,296	53,297	26,527	2,718	129,801

\* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has at times been active, but as a rule quite the reverse. On the other hand, however, prices despite frequent reactions have on the whole shown no small strength, even in the face of admitted drawbacks. The chief factor in the rise was the extraordinarily long period of hot and dry weather in the Southwest and the deterioration in the crop there. Of course, there is always at such times a tendency to exaggerate, but allowing for that, many of the trade are alarmed. Estimates have latterly been issued of anywhere from 56 to 62% as the condition of the belt as a whole, including 54 to 59 in Texas. This arouses fears that the crop may fall well below 11,000,000 bales. Some do not hesitate to say that this is putting it mildly. The 10-year average for August 25 on the belt at large is 63.5. And the estimates latterly reported have been 1.2 to 7.5 points under this. Last year the condition on August 25 was 57, and two years ago 49.2. As for Texas, the 10-year average on August 25 is 60.3, so that the estimates of 54 to 59 will look significant to the generality of people. To be sure, Texas in recent years has been as low as 59 on August 25 in 1922, 42 in 1921 and 43 in 1918. But three years ago it was 67. Everybody had been hoping that Texas would redeem the day. The prolonged wet weather east of the Mississippi threatened the crop some time ago in that section. But for a time Texas looked very well. The estimates on its crop were as high as 4,500,000 bales. But as week after week has passed with little or no rain and daily temperatures over half or more of the States ranging from 100 to 114 degrees, hope has begun to wane. And now very many fear that the crop will not be any larger than that of last year when it was 3,188,842 bales. Meanwhile, there has been a good deal of shedding in Texas. Also a good deal of premature opening. The hot dry weather has kept down the weevil and to a certain extent other pests, although there have been complaints from time to time of leaf worms and other insects. But the chief damage, and it appears to be serious, has been by the high temperature causing shedding of bolls and premature opening. Premature opening means a quicker crop, but usually a smaller one.

And turning to the east of the Mississippi River, there seems to be a very wide, and in some sections at least, a serious infestation by the boll weevil. Some localities report that they have suffered no particular harm from the pest. Others say that its ravages have been serious. Very many of the farmers in the eastern belt, it appears, have not been using calcium arsenate, and even where they have been there are complaints that the incessant rains have washed it off. It is hence feared that in many sections east of the Mississippi the yield will be smaller than was hoped for.

Meanwhile the statistical position, theoretically at least, has been strong. The carry-over of American cotton from last season has been estimated at 2,500,000 bales. But this refers to the world at large, and some thing this is in excess of the actual amount. And here in New York the stock is steadily dwindling. That which is certificated has latterly fallen below 10,000 bales. Some believe that even this will be cut in half during the next two weeks or so. That would not be surprising if cotton continues to go out from this port as it has recently. One effect of this on Thursday was to stir up the shorts in October. The trade demand, too, was the largest on that day for some little time past. And October, which had been ruling at the same price as December or



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 with columns: Towns, Movement to Aug. 17 1923, Movement to Aug. 18 1922. Sub-columns include Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week), and Stocks (Aug. 17, Aug. 18).

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 5,172 bales, and are to-night 73,293 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 11,816 bales more than the same week last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Table showing overland movement for 1923 and 1922. Columns: Shipped (Week, Since Aug. 1), Total gross overland, Deduct Shipments (Overland to N.Y., Boston, &c., Between interior towns, Inland, &c., from South), Total to be deducted, Leaving total net overland.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 00,000 bales, against 00,000 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 00,000 bales.

Table showing In Sight and Spinners' Takings for 1923 and 1922. Columns: Receipts at ports to Aug. 17, Net overland to Aug. 17, Southern consumption to Aug. 17, Total marketed, Interior stocks in excess, Came into sight during week, Total in sight Aug. 17, North spinners' takings to Aug. 17.

\* Decrease. a These figures are consumption; takings not available. Movement into sight in previous years: Week—Bales, Since Aug. 1—Bales. 1921—Aug. 19, 151,199; 1921—Aug. 19, 415,837; 1920—Aug. 20, 101,451; 1920—Aug. 20, 250,792; 1919—Aug. 22, 89,448; 1919—Aug. 22, 286,921.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.

Table showing Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday for various locations like Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Norfolk, Baltimore, Augusta, Memphis, Houston, Little Rock, Dallas, Fort Worth.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph from the South this evening indicate that the crop has made fairly good progress in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt, while in other sections conditions have been rather unfavorable.

Texas.—Temperatures have been moderate, except in the western portion of the State, where it has been hot, the continued drouth causing deterioration in those sections. High temperatures have caused shedding and premature opening, but they have also kept the boll weevil in check. From the southern and western parts of the State, however, there have also come reports of leaf worm and boll worm. Cotton is opening rapidly and picking and ginning making excellent progress.

Mobile.—The week has been rather unfavorable for the best growth of cotton, rain having fallen daily in the interior. Caterpillars are reported in scattered localities. Picking is progressing and a few new bales are reported.

Table with columns: Rain, Rainfall, Thermometer. Lists various locations like Galveston, Texas; Abilene; Brenham; Brownsville; Corpus Christi; Dallas; Henrietta; Kerrville; Lampasas; Longview; Luling; Nacogdoches; Palestine; Paris; San Antonio; Weatherford; Ardmore, Okla.; Altus; Muskogee; Oklahoma City; Brinkley, Ark.; Eldorado; Little Rock; Pine Bluff; Alexandria, La; Amite; Shreveport; Okolona, Miss; Greenwood; Vicksburg; Mobile, Ala.; Decatur; Montgomery; Selma; Gainesville, Fla; Madison; Savannah, Ga; Athens; Augusta; Columbus; Charleston, S. C; Greenwood; Columbia; Conway; Charlotte, N. C; Newbern; Weldon; Dyersburg, Tenn; Memphis.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table showing Cotton Takings, Week and Season, for 1923 and 1922. Columns: Visible supply Aug. 10, Visible supply Aug. 1, American in sight to Aug. 17, Bombay receipts to Aug. 16, Other India shp'ts to Aug. 16, Alexandria receipts to Aug. 15, Other supply to Aug. 15, Total supply, Deduct, Visible supply Aug. 17, Total takings to Aug. 17, Of which American, Of which other.

\* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces the total estimated consumption by Southern mills since Aug. 1, 265,000 bales in 1923 and 248,000 bales in 1922—takings not being available—and aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 340,166 bales in 1923 and 589,131 in 1922, of which 183,166 bales and 373,581 bales American. b Estimated.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table showing Alexandria Receipts and Shipments for 1923, 1922, and 1921. Columns: Receipts (cantars) This week, Since Aug. 1.

Table showing Exports (bales) for 1923 and 1922. Columns: To Liverpool, To Manchester, &c, To Contin't & India, To America, Total exports.

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weight about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aug. 16 were 1,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 10,000 bales.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table showing India Cotton Movement from All Ports for 1923, 1922, and 1921. Columns: Receipts at—Bombay.

Exports.	For the Week.				Since August 1.			
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Japan & China.	Total.
Bombay—								
1923	6,000	9,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	13,000	28,000	
1922	2,000	5,000	74,000	74,000	2,000	22,500	123,000	
1921	13,000	50,000	63,000	63,000	18,000	85,000	103,000	
Other India								
1923	1,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	10,000	12,000	
1922	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	16,550	16,550	
1921	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	
Total all—								
1923	1,000	10,000	9,000	20,000	2,000	25,000	40,000	
1922	2,000	11,000	67,000	80,000	2,000	39,050	139,550	
1921	15,000	50,000	65,000	65,000	1,000	20,000	106,000	

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in both cloths and yarns is quiet and does not respond to the movement in Liverpool. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1922-23.				1921-22.			
	32s Cop Twist.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest.	Col'n Mid. Up's		32s Cop Twist.	8 1/4 lbs. Shirts, Common to Finest.	Col'n Mid. Up's	
June	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.
1	22 1/2 @	23 1/2 @	16 3 @	16 9 @	15.96	19 @	20 1/2 @	16 1 1/2 @
8	22 3/4 @	24 1/2 @	16 3 @	17 0 @	16.33	19 @	20 1/2 @	16 1 1/2 @
15	22 3/4 @	24 1/2 @	17 0 @	17 4 @	16.61	19 1/4 @	21 @	16 1 1/2 @
22	22 3/4 @	24 1/2 @	17 0 @	17 3 @	16.57	20 1/4 @	21 1/2 @	16 3 @
29	22 3/4 @	24 1/2 @	16 6 @	17 1 @	16.52	20 1/4 @	21 1/2 @	16 1 1/2 @
July								
6	22 @	23 1/2 @	16 5 @	17 0 @	15.62	21 @	22 1/2 @	16 3 @
13	21 3/4 @	23 @	16 3 @	16 6 @	15.79	20 1/4 @	21 1/2 @	16 0 @
20	21 3/4 @	22 1/2 @	16 2 @	16 5 @	15.49	19 1/2 @	21 1/2 @	16 0 @
27	20 3/4 @	21 1/4 @	16 1 @	16 4 @	14.42	19 @	21 @	15 4 @
Aug								
3	20 @	20 1/2 @	16 0 @	16 2 @	13.71	19 1/4 @	21 @	15 6 @
10	20 1/4 @	21 @	16 1 @	16 2 @	14.57	18 3/4 @	20 1/2 @	15 3 @
17	20 1/2 @	21 1/2 @	16 1 @	16 5 @	15.61	18 3/4 @	19 1/4 @	15 2 @

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—Shipments in detail:

Destination	Ship	Date	Bales.
NEW YORK	To Rotterdam	Aug. 9	250
	To Santander	Aug. 9	25
	To Liverpool	Aug. 9	2,643
Bremen	Aug. 9	2,725	Aug. 11
Muenchen	2,100	Aug. 14	2,869
To Havre	Aug. 14	331	7,694
To Genoa	Aug. 11	2,105	331
To Antwerp	Aug. 14	500	2,105
GALVESTON	To Liverpool	Aug. 15	6,681
	To Manchester	Aug. 15	667
	To Havre	Aug. 15	7,919
	To Antwerp	Aug. 15	600
	To Ghent	Aug. 15	1,260
	To Bremen	Aug. 15	4,103
	To Rotterdam	Aug. 15	2,000
	To Barcelona	Aug. 15	3,950
	To Genoa	Aug. 15	750
NEW ORLEANS	To Antwerp	Aug. 13	450
	To Rotterdam	Aug. 15	1
	To Liverpool	Aug. 15	520
	To Manchester	Aug. 15	563
	To Bremen	Aug. 17	587
CHARLESTON	To Bremen	Aug. 15	326
	To Hamburg	Aug. 15	2,612
HOUSTON	To Bremen	Aug. 15	4,140
	To Hamburg	Aug. 15	200
NORFOLK	To Bremen	Aug. 14	191
	Rheinland	3,657	Aug. 15
SAVANNAH	To Bremen	Aug. 9	200
	To Hamburg	Aug. 9	1,014
Total			55,939

**LIVERPOOL.**—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.
Sales of the week	22,000	19,000	29,000	25,000
Of which American	9,000	10,000	14,000	9,000
Actual export	5,000	1,000	4,000	5,000
Forwarded	35,000	36,000	46,000	39,000
Total stock	408,000	391,000	367,000	358,000
Of which American	136,000	139,000	120,000	102,000
Total imports	30,000	23,000	23,000	32,000
Of which American	13,000	4,000	2,000	10,000
Amount afloat	81,000	75,000	70,000	82,000
Of which American	11,000	9,000	17,000	18,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.		A fair business doing.	Quiet.	A fair business doing.	A fair business doing.	Quiet.
Mid. Upl'ds		14.97	15.11	15.36	15.28	15.61
Sales		5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	5,000
Futures Market opened	HOLIDAY					
		Quiet 36 to 51 pts. advance.	Q't but st'y 10 to 11 pts. decline.	Very ste'dy 25 to 31 pts. advance.	Bar. ste'dy 11 to 20 pts. decline.	Steady, 5 to 19 pts. advance.
Market, 4 P. M.		Very ste'dy 57 to 75 pts. advance.	Steady 14 to 15 pts. decline.	Steady 24 to 35 pts. advance.	Steady 5 pts. adv. to 12 pts. dec.	Firm, 6 to 37 pts. advance.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Aug. 11 to Aug. 17.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.
New Contract	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
August	14.46	14.36	14.31	14.61	14.64	14.53
September	13.72	13.95	13.84	13.80	14.11	14.15
October	13.40	13.62	13.51	13.47	13.78	13.77
November	13.19	13.42	13.32	13.27	13.55	13.56
December	13.10	13.34	13.23	13.19	13.47	13.47
January	13.04	13.28	13.17	13.13	13.40	13.20
February	12.95	13.19	13.08	13.04	13.31	13.30
March	12.90	13.14	13.03	12.99	13.26	13.25
April	12.83	13.06	12.96	12.92	13.18	13.18
May	12.77	13.00	12.89	12.85	13.11	13.11
June	12.69	12.90	12.79	12.75	13.01	13.01
July	12.61	12.82	12.71	12.67	12.92	12.91

**BREADSTUFFS**

Friday Night, Aug. 17 1923.

Flour at one time was higher, owing to an advance in wheat. It is not forgotten that there is an evident lack of hard winter and spring wheat. That was an unavoidable inference from the recent Government report. And hard winter and spring wheat flours were naturally rather conspicuous for their firmness. At the same time the domestic demand was fair. Some Western reports intimated that it was even good. But here it was nothing more than fair at any time. For whatever may be said, buyers evidently were still unwilling to buy very heavily for forward delivery. Some have been nervous, it is true, after prolonged abstention from buying, but the great mass have evidently been disposed to pursue the old cautious policy, especially when it came to paying any advance. Somewhat larger sales have been reported of soft winter and a somewhat better trade has been done also in rye flour. As regards the export business, it appears that something like 1,000 tons of flour will be shipped to Near Eastern ports, and the freight room, it is said, has been engaged. Also, there were reports that a somewhat better trade was being done with German ports. But European business has for the most part, to all appearances, remained in abeyance. A rise in wheat at times infused greater steadiness into the flour market without greatly stimulating trade. The interesting thing will be to watch how long any steadiness will last, although it may conceivably mean that trade has at last turned the corner and is headed for better times. Later on trade in New York fell off, owing to a downward turn in wheat. At Minneapolis prices advanced, though not greatly, in spite of a noticeably better demand. For forward shipments the inquiry was larger, though not really active. Bran was up \$2 50 last week. Export demand for flour was still small. Car lots, 96-pound cartons, f. o. b., best family patents, were \$6 30 to \$6 50; standard patents, \$6 10 to \$6 40; bakers' patents, \$6 10 to \$6 30; first clears, \$5 20 to \$5 40; second clears, \$3 50 to \$3 75; standard graham, \$5 95 to \$6 15. Shipments since Jan. 1 are 9,295,000 bbls.; last year for the same period 9,083,000 bbls. Since Sept. 1 16,776,000 bbls.; last year 15,550,000 bbls. This week shipments were 296,000 bbls.; last year 299,000 bbls. Rye flour rose 5 to 10c. last week, with the demand somewhat larger, based on low ruling prices for rye and big falling off in the size of the crop. White rye flour was \$3 80 to \$4; medium, \$3 70 to \$3 90; dark, \$3 50 to \$3 65. At Kansas City prices were stronger as wheat rose and a rather better business was done. Hard wheat, short patent, were \$5 20 to \$5 65; long patent, \$4 60 to \$5 15; straight, \$4 45 to \$4 90; first clear, \$3 55 to \$3 90; second clear, \$2 80 to \$3 15; low grade, \$2 50 to \$2 80; soft wheat, fancy patent, \$5 30 to \$5 60; standard patent, \$4 90 to \$5 20; straight, \$4 60 to \$4 90; clear, \$4 to \$4 20.

Wheat advanced partly on an oversold condition of the market. Everybody had become short. Everybody had sold. They were encouraged by reports that there had been cancellations of export orders. But later on the offerings fell off. Shorts became alarmed. And it becomes increasingly evident that Canada is not going to raise anything like the crop that was at one time estimated. The Dominion's Statistical Bureau at Ottawa says that the crop in the three northwestern Provinces will be 357,295,000 bushels, against 375,194,000 last year, and that all of Canada will raise only 383,514,000, against 399,786,000 last year. Yet at one time everybody was told that the Canadian crop would reach 500,000,000 bushels. Instead, there seems to be an actual decrease in the yield this year of some 17,000,000 bushels, not an increase of something over 100,000,000 bushels. All this taken with recent U. S. Government estimates, shows a decrease in North America of some 85,000,000 bushels. Shortage is evident in the crop of hard winter and spring wheat. On the other hand, the visible supply of the United States last week increased no less than 6,057,000 bushels, compared with an increase in the same week last year of 4,163,000 bushels. So that the total is now up to 42,749,000 bushels, against 26,596,000 a year ago. At the same time the technical position has latterly been in a measure corrected. That is to say, a large percentage of the short interest has been covered. European news, too, was unsatisfactory. A panic in Paris was reported. Great riots occurred in parts of Germany. Continental currencies were, if anything, more demoralized than ever. Francs fell steadily to the lowest prices in French history. There were baseless rumors that England would quit the Rhine, though they were later denied. Prices gave way on the 14th inst., it is true, largely because of a falling off in the demand from the shorts. Since then prices have advanced, though some rumors that after all Canada might have a harvest of 480,000,000 bushels were a damper. Germany, it is said, must buy a large quantity of foreign grain. It is declared to have lost 14% of its agricultural area by the Treaty of Versailles. Potato crops make a better showing. Good weather, however, has helped the German crops, especially wheat and rye. A Washington dispatch points out that German importations of wheat will be greatly facilitated by the modifications of the restrictions on the purchase of foreign money. Full purchase power has been granted to certain licensed individuals and firms, according to a cablegram received by the Department of Agriculture from its agricultural commissioner in Berlin. Wichita, Kans., wired Aug. 15 that

"Government regulation of wheat prices was denounced as unsound and a menace to the welfare of the wheat grower at a meeting here of the board of directors of the Kansas Wheat Growers' Association, representing 4,500 members." "Time discovers truth." Over-production of wheat in this country, it seems, will be corrected this fall. At all events, the Government has just issued a report on the intentions of farmers respecting the autumn planting of winter wheat, and this points to a reduction of 15 1/2% in acreage. In other words, there is to be a reduction of some 7,177,000 acres in the winter wheat area, as indicated by 25,000 reports from farmers gathered by the Department of Agriculture. If the reduction of some 15% is actually carried out it would make a total sown acreage of about 39,200,000 acres, against 46,379,000 actually sown last fall, of which 39,750,000 acres were harvested and the rest abandoned. The intended sowing of winter wheat this fall in the important producing States given in percentage of acreage sown last fall is as follows: Ohio, 96; Michigan, 96; Pennsylvania, 98; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 80; Missouri, 75; Nebraska, 75; Kansas, 80; Texas, 83; Oklahoma, 78. The announcement of a probably reduced area caused an advance in prices on Wednesday of 1 to 1 1/2c., even though the estimate must be regarded as purely tentative. In Russia it is said that bad weather has reduced the very promising grain crops to 18% above those of last year. They were expected to exceed last year's far more than that. But in France prospects for an unusually large crop are so good that the price of bread dropped half a cent yesterday in Paris. To-day prices wound up lower after an early rally. Foreign demand was lacking. Canadian crop reports were somewhat better. The Northwestern American markets, it is feared, are inviting by their present prices imports from Canada. Final prices show a rise for the week of 5/8 to 2c. Country offerings were light to-day. But Italy, it is said, canceled some orders. The world's supplies of wheat on August 1, as computed by the "Daily Trade Bulletin," were 161,278,000 bushels, the smallest at this time in eight years. The decrease in July was 10,718,000 bushels, against 17,662,000 bushels last year. Stocks a year ago were 124,321,000 bushels. The United States supplies are given as 73,299,000 bushels August 1, against 61,961,000 bushels a month ago and 44,068,000 bushels last year. European stocks decreased last month and are reported as under last year's total.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.**

No. 2 red C. I. F. dom.	Sat. 115 3/4	Mon. 117	Tues. 115 3/4	Wed. 116 3/4	Thurs. 113	Fri. 114
-------------------------	--------------	----------	---------------	--------------	------------	----------

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery	Sat. 99 3/4	Mon. 101	Tues. 99 1/2	Wed. 100 3/4	Thurs. 100 3/4	Fri. 99 3/4
December delivery	103 3/4	104 3/4	103 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4
May delivery	108 3/4	109 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	110	109 3/4

Indian corn advanced at one time, but later felt the effects of favorable weather in the belt. Crop accounts became very much more cheerful. On the other hand, the upward tendency of wheat had for a time a noticeable effect on corn. And as regards the corn crop, while it may be looking better than it did recently there are predictions at the West that there will be a much larger feeding demand this season than there was last year. So that an increased consumption may considerably offset any increase in the crop. At any rate, that is how not a few have been disposed to regard the matter. It is said that the outlook for large crops has had a marked effect among feeders throughout the West. It appears from Kansas City advices that large shipments of live stock have been made to the Central States. As regards the visible supply, it increased last week in this country 314,000 bushels, against a decrease in the same week last year of no less than 3,219,000 bushels. The total is still only 2,736,000 bushels, against 10,434,000 a year ago. September corn now and then has been noticeably firm. Cash premiums advanced. But with the crop outlook improving distant months declined. To-day prices advanced on most months. September was conspicuous by a rise of 1 1/2c., with country offerings small. There is a big feeding demand present and prospective at the West. It offsets a good crop outlook. Also, hogs and cattle are ruling at high prices. Naturally it all helps corn. Final prices are 2 1/8c. higher for the week on September, with December, it is true, only 1/8c. higher and May 1/2c. lower. The undertone is considered firm on corn, however.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.**

No. 2 yellow	Sat. 105 3/4	Mon. 105 3/4	Tues. 105	Wed. 106 1/2	Thurs. 107 3/4	Fri. 107 3/4
--------------	--------------	--------------	-----------	--------------	----------------	--------------

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery	Sat. 76 3/4	Mon. 77 3/4	Tues. 76 3/4	Wed. 76 3/4	Thurs. 77 3/4	Fri. 79 3/4
December delivery	62 3/4	63 3/4	62 3/4	63	63 3/4	63 3/4
May delivery	64 3/4	65 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	65 3/4	65

Oats advanced with the rest of the list. A rise in wheat gave the chief stimulus. Yet on the other hand the weather news has been more favorable, and on the 14th inst. the tone was not quite so steady. Still, even an increase last week in the United States visible supply of 289,000 bushels, as against a decrease of 451,000 in the same week last year, brought the total up to only 5,765,000 bushels, against 37,587,000 a year ago. In other words, the statistical position is certainly good, even if receipts at the primary points have latterly shown a tendency to increase, as may be gathered by the increase for the week in the visible supply in this country. At the same time there has been no remarkable demand. Quite the contrary. Moreover, the fact that the corn belt has had better weather has naturally had a more or less restraining effect on prices for oats, not to speak of

the fact that there has been no insistent demand. To-day prices were somewhat higher with other grain. The cash situation is notably strong. Corn helps oats. Yet it is said that country offerings of oats are somewhat larger. On the other hand, the crop movement continues small, and has latterly shown some tendency to decrease. Final prices are 1 1/2c. higher than a week ago.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.**

No. 2 white	Sat. 52 1/2	Mon. 52	Tues. 52	Wed. 52 1/2	Thurs. 52	Fri. 52
-------------	-------------	---------	----------	-------------	-----------	---------

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery	Sat. 35 3/4	Mon. 35 3/4	Tues. 35 3/4	Wed. 36 3/4	Thurs. 37	Fri. 37 3/4
December delivery	37 3/4	38	38	38 3/4	38 3/4	39 1/4
May delivery	40 3/4	41	40 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4

Rye advanced early in the week with other grain, though its response to a rise in wheat to well above the dollar mark on September had no great emphasis. For there was little demand. Export business was still wanting. There is where the shoe pinched as it had for many weeks past. Moreover, the domestic trade was sluggish. A firmer tone was noticed last Saturday, due partly to reports of a shortage in the world's crop of bread grain. But always the great drawback has been the dullness of trade for both domestic and foreign accounts. That big fly in the amber has nullified anything that could be said of the bull side. The United States visible supply decreased last week, it is true, 446,000 bushels, against an increase in the same week last year of 65,000 bushels. But for all that the total remains at the very large figure of 12,280,000 bushels, against 2,429,000 at this time last year. That and the dullness took the edge of anything merely theoretical that might be adduced in favor of higher prices. Later the cash market weakened. The sales for export were few and small. On the other hand the Government estimate on rye acreage this fall points to a reduction of 9%. The acreage a year ago was estimated at 5,234,000. The reduction mentioned would leave a total acreage for this fall of 4,759,000. The pre-war annual acreage, that is from 1909-1913, was around 2,562,000 acres. Here we see the effects of the war in an enormously increased acreage. It will have to be reduced or in all likelihood there will be very little money for the farmer who raises rye. To-day prices in the end reacted very slightly, with trade still light. At one time there was enough covering of shorts and enough sympathy with a rise in most other grain for the moment to cause some passing rally in rye itself. And last prices show an advance for the week of 3/4c. Foreign buying has been reported of Danubian and Russian barley, but there has been some demand here for American and Canadian barley and some small quantities sold.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery	Sat. 65	Mon. 65 1/4	Tues. 64 3/4	Wed. 65	Thurs. 65 3/4	Fri. 65 3/4
December delivery	68	68 3/4	67 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4	68 3/4
May delivery	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	71 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4

The following are closing quotations:

**WHEAT.**

Wheat—		Oats—	
No. 2 red f. o. b.	\$1 12	No. 2 white	52
No. 2 hard winter, expt	1 15	No. 3 white	50 1/2
Corn—		Barley—	
No. 2 yellow	1 07 1/4	Feeding	Nom.
Rye—No. 2 c. i. f.	74	Malting	77@78

**FLOUR.**

Spring patents	\$6 25@	\$6 75	Barley goods—	
Winter straights, soft	4 50@	4 85	No. 1, 1-0, 2-0	\$5 75
Hard winter straights	5 35@	5 75	Nos. 2, 3 and 4 pearl	6 50
First spring clears	5 25@	5 75	Nos. 3-0	5 90
Rye flour	3 90@	4 25	Nos. 4-0 and 5-0	6 00
Corn goods, 100 lbs.			Oats goods—carload:	
Yellow meal	2 30@	2 50	Spot delivery	2 62 1/2@ 2 72 1/2
Corn flour	2 35@	2 50		

**AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON CEREALS, &c.**—The Agricultural Department at Washington on Tuesday (Aug. 7) issued its report on the condition, the acreage and the prospects of the country's different crops—wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, &c.—as of Aug. 1, and the following is the complete official text of this report:

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports of its correspondents and field statisticians:

For the United States:

Crop.	Total Production in Millions of Bushels.				Yield per Acre.			Farm Price per Bush. Aug. 1.	
	1917-1921 Acreage.	1922 Decem-ber Esti-mate.	1923.a		1917-1921 Acre-age.	1922 Decem-ber Est.	Fore-cast, 1923.a	1922.	1923.
			July Fore-cast.	Aug. Fore-cast.					
Winter wheat.	590	586	586	b 568	14.9	13.9	b14.3	---	---
Spring wheat.	245	c276	235	225	11.5	14.1	12.2	---	---
All wheat.	835	c862	821	793	13.7	14.0	13.6	97.1	84.2
Corn	2,931	2,891	2,877	2,982	28.0	28.2	28.9	64.4	87.4
Oats.	1,378	c1,201	1,284	1,316	31.9	c29.8	32.3	35.0	37.8
Barley	192	186	198	202	23.8	25.2	25.3	49.7	53.7
Rye	70.3	95.5	68.7	64.8	13.5	15.4	b12.4	70.5	54.4
Buckwheat	14.9	15.0	---	---	18.5	19.2	17.5	95.7	100.3
White potatoes	388	451	382	380	98.0	104.2	97.5	114.8	122.7
Sweet potatoes	94.3	110	93.7	93.1	97.0	98.1	92.4	128.4	123.3
Tobacco, lbs.	1,361	1,325	1,425	1,474	800	768	836	---	---
Flaxseed	9.7	c11.7	18.0	19.1	5.9	69.3	8.3	211.4	215.9
Rice	41.0	42.0	33.1	32.9	37.8	39.8	37.2	---	---
Hay—									
Tame tons.	83.3	96.7	82.8	81.3	1.46	1.58	1.35	\$11.58	\$12.46
Wild tons.	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.0	1.01	1.02	1.02	d\$7.68	d\$9.17
Cotton c.	f11.2	f9.8	11.4	11.5	156.7	141.5	143.9	20.7	23.5
Sugar beets, tons	6.93	5.18	6.38	6.53	9.53	9.77	8.92	---	---
Apples—									
Total bbls.	160	c201	189	188	---	---	---	133.6	131.2
Com'l, bbls.	25.7	c31.0	33.1	32.9	---	---	---	---	---
Peaches, total	42.7	56.7	48.4	47.3	---	---	---	d161.4	d181.9
Peanuts, lbs.	1,025	624	692	684	709	632	734	44.4	d6.4
Gr'n sorghums	103	90.4	125	113	19.9	17.9	20.3	d68.7	d109.8



GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
United States—					
New York	292,000	18,000	276,000	163,000	3,000
Boston	2,000	1,000	56,000	—	—
Philadelphia	528,000	9,000	432,000	41,000	3,000
Baltimore	1,140,000	25,000	60,000	128,000	—
New Orleans	1,011,000	129,000	40,000	115,000	—
Galveston	2,485,000	—	—	—	—
Buffalo	2,049,000	204,000	616,000	1,984,000	253,000
afloat	31,000	103,000	—	—	61,000
Toledo	538,000	76,000	251,000	—	2,000
afloat	97,000	—	—	—	—
Detroit	18,000	27,000	42,000	18,000	—
Chicago	12,515,000	1,079,000	2,201,000	1,135,000	119,000
afloat	187,000	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	98,000	117,000	266,000	114,000	30,000
Duluth	807,000	—	12,000	3,457,000	71,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	973,000	36,000	33,000	—	2,000
Minneapolis	8,618,000	18,000	901,000	4,663,000	245,000
St. Louis	1,823,000	40,000	41,000	11,000	—
Kansas City	5,254,000	100,000	105,000	68,000	3,000
Sioux City	203,000	98,000	109,000	5,000	—
Peoria	50,000	18,000	15,000	—	—
Indianapolis	601,000	185,000	31,000	—	—
Omaha	1,896,000	131,000	278,000	38,000	5,000
On Lakes	643,000	—	—	—	—
On Canal and River	840,000	125,000	—	258,000	458,000
Total Aug. 11 1923	42,749,000	2,736,000	5,765,000	12,280,000	1,255,000
Total Aug. 4 1923	36,692,000	2,422,000	5,476,000	12,726,000	859,000
Total Aug. 12 1922	26,596,000	10,434,000	36,587,000	2,527,000	849,000
Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, New York, 34,000 bushels; Baltimore, 5,000; Duluth, 42,000; total, 81,000 bushels, against 185,000 bushels in 1922. Barley, New York, 47,000; Buffalo, 33,000; Duluth, 1,000; on Lakes, 128,000; total, 209,000 bushels, against 73,000 bushels in 1922. Wheat, New York, 158,000 bushels; Boston, 517,000; Philadelphia, 102,000; Baltimore, 46,000; Buffalo, 381,000; Buffalo afloat, 71,000; Duluth, 67,000; Toledo, 62,000; Chicago, 3,000; total, 1,367,000 bushels, against 2,089,000 bushels in 1922.					
Canadian—					
Montreal	1,352,000	7,000	1,116,000	1,143,000	308,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	3,663,000	—	1,322,000	1,754,000	1,209,000
Other Canadian	971,000	—	888,000	—	454,000
Total Aug. 11 1923	5,986,000	7,000,000	3,026,000	2,897,000	1,971,000
Total Aug. 4 1923	7,949,000	30,000	3,274,000	1,139,000	2,952,000
Total Aug. 12 1922	9,336,000	1,872,000	3,889,000	233,000	594,000
Summary—					
American	42,749,000	2,736,000	5,765,000	12,280,000	1,255,000
Canadian	5,986,000	7,000,000	3,026,000	2,897,000	1,971,000
Total Aug. 11 1923	48,735,000	9,736,000	8,791,000	15,177,000	3,226,000
Total Aug. 4 1923	44,641,000	2,452,000	8,750,000	13,865,000	3,811,000
Total Aug. 12 1922	35,932,000	12,306,000	40,476,000	2,760,000	1,443,000

**WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 14.**—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ending Aug. 14, is as follows:

The first week in August was unseasonably cool in the Northwestern States, excessively warm in the lower Great Plains, and moderately warm in most sections east of the Mississippi River. High temperatures continued in the Southwest during the second week of the month, with somewhat warmer weather in the interior valleys and the Northwest. Substantial rains fell during both weeks in many sections from the northern portions of Missouri and Kansas northward and from the Mississippi River eastward, but no precipitation of consequence was reported west of the lower Mississippi River, except in a few local areas.

Favorable weather for crop growth prevailed in the Atlantic States, where timely rains were very beneficial in some sections, particularly in Pennsylvania, Maryland and northern Virginia. More rain was needed in the northern portion of this area, however, especially in New York and New Jersey. Rather frequent showers and moderately high temperatures gave excellent growing weather in much of the Ohio Valley section, although there was some delay because of rains to farm work. Droughty conditions prevailed in the western Lake region, but the weather was more favorable for farm interests in much of the Southeast.

Intensely hot and dry weather prevailed throughout the period in the lower Great Plains, with a general and in some cases marked deterioration of growing crops. Conditions were especially unfavorable in Oklahoma, while scattered showers were mainly ineffective in Texas, the southern half of Kansas, western Arkansas, and northwestern Louisiana. Fine growing weather was experienced in most of the northern trans-Mississippi States, and conditions were generally favorable from the Rocky Mountains westward. Rain was especially beneficial in Arizona and western New Mexico.

**SMALL GRAINS.**—Winter wheat harvest has been practically completed, except in a few late districts. There was considerable delay in threshing in much of the Ohio Valley, in Nebraska, and portions of South Dakota and Iowa. This work made good progress in Missouri and Kansas, being nearly completed in the latter State. There was some damage to grain in shock in portions of the central Rocky Mountain area.

Spring wheat harvest was well advanced in North Dakota and some threshing was done, with yields generally disappointing. Stacking and threshing were retarded by rain in South Dakota, with some damage to grain in shock, but threshing progressed under favorable weather conditions in Minnesota. Harvest advanced rapidly in Montana and threshing had begun, while cutting was in progress in Idaho and Washington. The cool weather of last week favored filling of spring grains in the central Rocky Mountain area, and recent showers were beneficial in the central Plateau section of the West.

Oat harvest was well along in the Northeastern States, while oats and barley were being cut under favorable conditions in the extreme upper Lake region. There was considerable complaint of oats sprouting in shock in portions of the Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys.

Flax shows a good crop in Montana, with harvest progressing in the upper Great Plains. Warmer weather was needed for rice in California, but the harvest of a good crop was progressing in Texas, with satisfactory conditions in Arkansas and Louisiana.

**CORN.**—Timely and beneficial showers, with good growing temperatures, gave very favorable conditions for corn in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River. The rainfall was especially beneficial in the Middle Atlantic Coast States, but more moisture was needed in the Lake region. The progress and condition of the crop were reported as very good to excellent in the Ohio Valley States, but considerable was blown down in local areas.

West of the Mississippi conditions varied greatly. The hot, dry weather caused deterioration in Texas, where the condition of the late crop was poor to only fair. Most upland corn had been burned up in Oklahoma, where the late crop was very poor to poor. Conditions were very unfavorable also in western Arkansas and southern Arkansas, where the crop has been seriously damaged by drought; in northern Kansas fine progress was reported, which was also the case generally in Missouri and Nebraska, though some local damage was done by wind and hail in the latter State.

More rain was needed in the northern and eastern portions of Iowa, where the progress and condition of corn were poor, but elsewhere the crop made very good development and was mostly in roasting ear stage, with some denting. Corn improved in South Dakota with increased moisture, but continued spotted in Minnesota, depending on recent distribution of rainfall. Late corn showed considerable improvement in the Southeast, and the recent rains secured much of the early crop in Tennessee, with the late planted making very good advance. Broomcorn has been badly damaged by recent drought in the southern Great Plains.

**COTTON.**—As a rule, temperatures were near normal in the Cotton Belt during the first two weeks of August, except for intensely hot and dry weather in the western portion, particularly in Oklahoma. Very little rain fell in the western portion of the belt, but showers were rather frequent from the Mississippi Valley eastward. The period was generally unfavorable for cotton, although the crop made fairly good progress in some central and eastern portions of the belt.

Showers were scattered and entirely insufficient in Texas, where cotton deteriorated and its condition was mainly poor to only fair; drought and heat caused shedding and premature opening, but weevil and other insects

were doing little damage. Picking and ginning progressed rapidly, with bolls opening fast.

The crop was wilting and shedding badly in Oklahoma, influenced by the hot, dry weather and drying winds, with its condition poor to fair. Progress and condition continued fair to very good in most of Arkansas, but cloudy weather favored increase of weevil activity in some central and eastern localities. It continued too wet in southeastern Louisiana, and bolls were opening prematurely in the northwestern portion of the State, with conditions generally unfavorable.

There was considerable cloudy and showery weather in Mississippi and Alabama. Cotton made mostly poor progress in the former State, and, while very good plant growth was reported from the latter, the rain favored weevil activity and plants were shedding badly. More favorable weather prevailed in Georgia, where cotton made moderately good progress, except in the southern portion, where deterioration was reported. There was less rainfall in Florida, where picking increased, but condition continued generally unsatisfactory. Better weather was experienced in the Carolinas. In North Carolina the progress and condition of the crop were very good, and fairly good in South Carolina where plants were blooming and fruiting freely. Conditions were more favorable also in Tennessee, and progress and condition of the crop were fair to very good.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE**

Friday Night, Aug. 17 1923.

Markets for textiles appear to have taken a turn for the better during the past week, this being particularly true in regard to cotton goods. The general impression prevails that a revival in business is now at hand which will be reflected in an improved demand for cloths. Growing conditions in the cotton belt have been a distinct aid in the revival movement. Conditions have been so adverse, especially in the southwestern portions of the belt, that estimates of the crop have been greatly reduced, thus pointing to another year of curtailed supplies of raw material. In woolen, silk and burlap markets there are the usual disturbing conditions preparatory to the markets finding themselves after a period of dulness, but these are gradually being adjusted and optimism prevails. Price revisions are being made to re-instate business on a cost plus basis, and in a number of directions style possibilities are expected to bring some varieties of goods forcibly to the foreground, while others will be relegated to the rear. The new Administration under President Coolidge is commanding general confidence, and there is an undefinable impression that the country is heading toward general trade improvement. Buyers have entered the markets on a larger scale, and while they are still more or less conservative, they are operating on a more liberal scale.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS:** According to reports from domestic cotton goods markets, demand has been more active during the past week. Indications are that the expected buying movement in finished cottons has begun, as sales during the past few days have been better than for some time. Among the active sellers are napped goods, where they are still available, and the situation in this division of the market is said to be the strongest in several seasons. Cheviots and plaids have also done well following the recent price reductions. There has likewise been a more active demand for gingham. There has been an improved demand for unfinished cotton goods, prices for which have displayed a steady undertone. Buying of gray goods by converters has been confined largely to those catering to the retail rather than the jobbing trade. Some of these converters are understood to have made fairly heavy purchases of gray cloths to be converted into wash goods during the latter part of the year. There has also been an improved demand for sheetings and drills. Fancy cottons are selling fairly well and converters are finding them profitable items in a market that has balked at paying the producer a profit on staple constructions. It is still rather early to gauge the reception that jobbers and retailers will accord the new spring 1924 lines of wash goods which are slowly being presented to the trade. Each day finds new additions to the array of presentations and buyers appear to be disposed to await the showing of the lines in their entirety before committing themselves. Export trade has improved during the week, notably with South American countries. Print cloths, 28-inch, 64 x 64's construction, are quoted at 6 3/4c.; 27-inch, 64 x 60's, at 6 3/4c. Gray goods in the 39-inch, 68 x 72's, are quoted at 10 1/2c. and the 39-inch, 80 x 80's, at 11 1/2c.

**WOOLEN GOODS:** A better tone has prevailed in the markets for woolen and worsted goods, and demand for autumn grades has been more active. Jobbers and mills which recently were making price concessions on men's fall goods have revised their quotations with the result that it is now difficulty for buyers to find goods below the fall opening quotations. On the other hand, however, orders for spring 1924 woolen and worsted goods are said to be coming forward slowly, but the active demand for fall goods is expected by sellers to react favorably on spring goods within the near future. The spring opening of the American Woolen Co. and other factors has stabilized prices to the extent where it is no longer possible to secure concessions of from 15 to 20% off the fall price, as was the case a few weeks ago.

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS:** Moderate activity has been noted in markets for linens during the week. Handkerchiefs were among the best sellers, and in this division of the market no new sources of supply were open. Irish and domestic manufacturers are well sold up and only have available the stale descriptions. There has also been quite a steady demand for small dress linen yardage. While household linens have ruled dull, the business booked in spring and summer 1924 dress linens is continually growing. Burlaps developed a little more activity, though trading was by no means brisk. The undertone has been steady, with light weights quoted at 5.05 and 5.10c. and heavies at 6.80 to 6.85c.



## State and City Department

### NEWS ITEMS.

**Girard-Phenix City, Ala.—Consolidation Authorized by Legislature.**—A bill providing for the consolidation of Girard and Phenix City into one city, to be known as "Brandon," in honor of Governor Brandon, has been passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. A commission of five has already been appointed by the Governor to govern the new city.

**Iowa (State of).—Municipal Bonds Not to Be Sold at Less than Par.**—It is now unlawful for any county, city or town, including cities acting under special charter, or any township or school corporation to sell its bonds at less than par and accrued interest, or to pay any commission for the sale of its bonds. This is the provision contained in Chapter 14 of the Acts of 1923, the text of which follows:

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:*

Section 1. Sale for less than par—commissions. It shall be unlawful for any county, city or town, including cities acting under special charter, or any township or school corporation to sell any of its bonds for less than par plus accrued interest or to pay any commission, either directly or indirectly, in connection with the sale of such bonds or to pay any expense in connection with such sale other than the expenses incurred in advertising such bonds for sale.

Any officer of the county, city, town, township or school corporation who becomes a party to the sale of bonds in violation of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

Approved April 12, A. D. 1923.

**Kansas City, Mo.—Injunction Against \$11,000,000 Water Bonds Sought.**—Application for an injunction against the \$11,000,000 water bonds voted by the people in April 1922 and of which \$2,500,000 have already been sold, as stated in V. 116, p. 2302, has been filed in the Circuit Court, according to the Kansas City "Star," which on Aug. 4 contained the following:

An application for an injunction to prevent the city from further proceeding with the sale of the remaining 8½% of the 11 million dollars in water bonds or from taking any steps to acquire land for new water works, was filed in the circuit court this afternoon.

The suit is to test the validity of the water bonds. It was brought by B. W. Welch, an investment and real estate dealer in the Gloyd building, and was filed by Watson, Gage & Ess and A. R. McClanahan, attorneys. The suit is directed against Kansas City, Mayor Cromwell, John T. Smith, city comptroller, Ben Jaudon, city treasurer, and Fred E. Turner, John R. Lillis and Kolla Spalding, members of the fire and water board.

In a statement given out at the time of the filing of the petition Mr. Welch said he consented to the use of his name in bringing the action at the request of numerous tax payers of Kansas City.

The petition also seeks to join the city from further using the proceeds or paying the interest charges on the 2½ million dollars in bonds already issued.

It is the contention of lawyers that amendment No. 1, which created the commission and later was held void by the supreme court, provided the means of levying the rates and interest charges on the bonds. That amendment having been declared void, it is the opinion of the lawyers bringing this action that there now is no provision for meeting interest payments on the bonds. The validity of the bonds is attacked on several grounds, explained in a statement given out by B. W. Welch. First, he asserts, neither the charter amendment nor the proposal was published at least thirty days in three newspapers of large circulation in Kansas City, one of which, it is contended, should be printed in the German language. Publication, it is charged, was only for three weeks and in one newspaper and one publication in two other newspapers.

Amendment No. 2 is declared void because, it is charged, that two distinct and independent questions were stated and submitted in a single ballot. One proposal, the statement says, had to do with the purchase or construction of a new water system in its entirety. The other, it is stated, had to do with extensions, betterments, enlargements and improvements of the present plant at Quindaro.

It is further stated the proposal for charter amendment No. 2 was not made by the law making authorities of Kansas City as required by the city charter and the constitution of the state.

The proposals, the statement related, limited the sale of bonds to 11 million dollars for the purpose of purchasing or constructing a new water system and for extensions, enlargements and additions to the present water plant, "and not to permit the common council to incur obligations which call for the expenditure of 20 million dollars without having the same first submitted and voted upon." Such a move, the statement continues, violates the charter provisions and is against public policy, fraudulent and void and Mr. Welch says, "constitutes a fraud upon the electors of Kansas City, Mo."

Mr. Welch states it to be his belief that charter amendment No. 2 is void under the ruling of the supreme court in the case of the state against Alexander Maitland, which resulted in the ouster of the water commission. He further states it is his belief the actions of city officials are without support in law and that the whole proceedings should be enjoined and a new proposition put forth, "stating specifically the limit of the bonded indebtedness to be incurred in purchasing or constructing a new water works, and the amount of bonds to be used for the extension, enlargement, betterment and addition in the maintenance of the present water plant."

**Kansas (State of).—Legislature Adjourns—Additional Bonus Bonds Voted.**—The special legislative session which began on Aug. 6 came to an end on Aug. 9. As a result of the special session the State Bonus Board is empowered to issue \$7,000,000 bonds for payment of a bonus to World War veterans, in addition to the \$25,000,000 bonds already issued.

**Missouri (State of).—Debt Limit of Special Road Districts Reduced.**—Under authority of an Act passed at the 1923 legislative session, special road districts may incur indebtedness up to 5% of the assessed valuation of property in the district. The previous limit placed by this section (10747, Revised Statutes, 1919) was 10% of assessed valuation. Bonds issued by virtue of the section are to be in denominations of \$100 and its multiples, are to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6%, and are to mature within 20 years from issuance.

**Norway (Kingdom of).—\$20,000,000 Loan Floated.**—The Kingdom of Norway, through a syndicate of American bankers, including the National City Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Co. of New York, Harris, Forbes & Co., Dillon, Read & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., the Bankers Trust Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co. and Brown Brothers & Co., has negotiated a loan of \$20,000,000. Bonds in that amount, described as 20-year 6% sinking fund external loan gold

bonds, were on Thursday offered to investors, and quickly sold, at a price of 96½ and interest, to yield over 6.30%. Bonds are in coupon form, in \$1,000 denomination and are registerable as to principal only. They bear date as of Aug. 15 1923 and mature Aug. 15 1943, and are not redeemable except for sinking fund, provision for which is made, in the words of the offering circular, as follows:

Norway agrees to retire the entire loan through a cumulative sinking fund, payable semi-annually beginning Feb. 15 1929. The Government may itself purchase bonds for the sinking fund or shall redeem the requisite amount of bonds by lot semi-annually at par.

Interest is payable semi-annually Feb. 15 and Aug. 15, both interest and principal being payable in U. S. gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at the National City Bank, N. Y., fiscal agent, without deduction for any Norwegian taxes, present or future, in time of war as well as peace, irrespective of the holder's nationality.

Further details of this loan may be found in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

**Ohic.—State Has First Right of Taxation, Declares Court, Holding Cincinnati Occupational Tax Invalid as Causing Double Taxation.**—On Aug. 7, according to the Cincinnati "Enquirer," Judge Stanley Matthews of the Common Pleas Court handed down a decision favorable to the Western Union Telegraph Co., the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. in suits brought by these plaintiffs attacking the validity of an occupation tax assessed by the city of Cincinnati. The claim of the companies was that, inasmuch as their intra-city and intra-State business was conducted at a loss during the period covered by the tax payment of the tax would really be out of revenues from inter-State commerce, which would constitute a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

The companies also contended that the 2% excise tax levied by the State and the occupational tax of the city of Cincinnati constituted double taxation, which is prohibited by the State Constitution. In upholding this claim, Judge Matthews said, according to the "Enquirer":

That since the Ohio Supreme Court "has definitely decided that when once the State has entered the field by imposition of excise tax, so long as that State tax continues no municipality within the State can impose a tax for the exercise of the same privilege, or the doing of the same act, within the municipal limits. So in Ohio, under the construction placed upon the home-rule section of the Constitution by the Supreme Court of Ohio, no municipality can interfere, under the guise of local self-government, with the exercise by the State of those functions and powers of government that are inherently Statewide in their nature, and essential to the maintenance of the sovereignty of the State under the Federal Constitution.

Referring to the prior right to taxation held by a State, the decision said:

Its loss would mean dethronement, and to construe an implication of its surrender into a delegation to municipalities of the power to tax would be to attribute to the State an intention of voluntary abdication. No one disputes that the State retains the right to tax, and, therefore, it seems to the court to naturally follow, according to correct legal reasoning, that an exercise of that power by the State nullifies any action in the same field by its creature, the municipality. While it is true that both City Council and Legislature derive their authority from the Constitution, nowhere in that instrument is found an intent by the people to subordinate State authority to municipal authority operating in the same field.

The city in defense of its tax had set up the plea that it was an occupational tax, whereas the State imposes an excise tax, and of this the decision says:

Disregarding the difference in designation, the tax is imposed upon one and the same thing, to wit, the privilege of doing business, and a reading of the State statute imposing the tax upon the plaintiffs, and the city ordinance likewise imposing a tax upon them, discloses a remarkable similarity in phraseology. This, however, is immaterial except in so far as it discloses that the excise tax imposed by the State, and by the city, are for doing of the same things by the plaintiffs, to wit, the carrying on of business.

**Toledo, Ohio.—Annexation of Parkside and Wildwood Authorized.**—The Lucas County Commissioners on Aug. 6 authorized the annexation of Parkside and Wildwood to the city of Toledo.

### BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

this week have been as follows:

**AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. (Eastern time) Sept. 5 by F. A. Parmelee, Director of Finance, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of the following 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) special assessment bonds, issued under the authority of the General Laws of Ohio, particularly Sec. 3914 of the General Code:

\$38,700 Murray Ave. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$700. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,700, 1924; \$4,000, 1925 to 1930 inclusive, and \$5,000, 1931 and 1932.

34,700 Mt. Vernon Ave. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$700. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,700, 1924; \$3,000, 1925, and \$4,000, 1926 to 1932 inclusive.

6,800 Price Place impt. bonds. Denom. \$800, except four in the denom. of \$700. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$700, 1924 to 1927 inclusive, and \$800, 1928 to 1932 inclusive.

3,800 Maiden Lane Alley impt. bonds. Denom. \$400, except two in denom. of \$500. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$400, 1925 to 1930 inclusive, and \$500, 1931 and 1932.

21,900 Powell St. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$900. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,900, 1924; \$2,000, 1925 to 1929 inclusive, and \$3,000, 1930 to 1932 inclusive.

48,100 Noah Ave. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$100. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$5,100, 1924; \$5,000, 1925 to 1929 inclusive, and \$6,000, 1930 to 1932 inclusive.

72,400 Madison Ave. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$400. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$8,400, 1924; \$8,000, 1925 to 1932 inclusive.

24,200 Ira Ave. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$200. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,200, 1924; \$2,000, 1925 and 1926, and \$3,000, 1927 to 1932 inclusive.

8,700 Campbell St. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$700. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$700, 1924; \$1,000, 1925 to 1932 inclusive.

1,200 Grace Ave. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$200. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,200, 1924; \$2,000, 1925 to 1927 inclusive, and \$3,000, 1928.

8,300 Ruby Ave. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$300. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,300, 1924; \$1,000, 1925, and \$2,000, 1926 to 1928 inclusive.

11,200 Ranney St. impt. bonds. Denom. \$200, except two for \$300. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$200, 1924 to 1926 incl., and \$300, 1927 and 1928 inclusive.

2,900 West South St. impt. bonds. Denom. \$600, except one for \$500. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$500, 1924, and \$600, 1925 to 1928 inclusive.

19,800 Avon St. impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$800. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$3,800, 1924, and \$4,000, 1925 to 1928 inclusive.

Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the above official, required. Bonds to be delivered to purchaser at Akron. Bids should be made for "all or none" and subject to approval by bidder's attorneys as to the legality of the issue; approving opinion to be paid for by the purchaser.

**ALABAMA CITY, Etowah County, Ala.—BOND SALE.**—Ward-Sterne & Co., of Birmingham, have purchased \$80,000 6% public improvement bonds. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due Aug. 1 1933, payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City. Redeemable in numerical order nor more than one-tenth annually at 101.50.

**ALAMANCE COUNTY (P. O. Graham), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Aug. 22 by B. M. Rogers, Register of Deeds, for the purchase of the following coupon bonds: \$250,000 court house bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$4,000 1924 to 1928 incl.; \$8,000 1929 to 1938 incl.; and \$10,000 1939 to 1953 incl. \$4,000 funding bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$2,000 1924 to 1933 incl.; \$3,000 1934 to 1949 incl.; and \$4,000 1950 to 1953 incl. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable in gold coin at the National Park Bank, N. Y. City. Bidder to name rate of interest, not to exceed 5 1/2%. A cert. check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash) for 2% of amount bid for, payable to the County of Alamance, required. The successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt, N. Y. City, that the bonds are valid and binding obligations of Alamance County.

**ALEXANDRIA, Va.—BOND SALE.**—Estabrook & Co., of New York, have purchased \$100,000 school bonds and \$195,000 public improvement bonds bearing 5% interest at 98.10—a basis of about 5.15%. The company paid 98.10 for the school bonds and 98.61 for the improvement bonds. The bonds which are now being offered to investors at prices to yield 4.90% are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000. Coupon bonds registerable as to principal only or both principal and interest. Date Aug. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1926 to 1935, inclusive; \$8,000, 1936 to 1940, inclusive; \$11,000, 1941 to 1945, inclusive; and \$15,000, 1946 to 1955, inclusive. The following bids were also received:

B. J. Van Inzen & Co., New York—\$95,500 for the school bonds and \$185,250 for the public improvement bonds.

Austin, Grant & Ogilby, New York, through the Citizens National Bank of Alexandria—\$96,000 and \$187,000.

Burke & Herbert, private bankers, Alexandria—\$98,050 and \$191,197 50.

First National Bank of Alexandria—\$97,250 and \$189,637 50.

All bids were for the bonds with accrued interest from Aug. 1 1923.

**ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Fort Wayne), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Thomas J. Connelly, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Sept. 1 for \$1,105,074 66% ditch bonds. Denom. \$600, except one bond for \$257 40. Date Sept. 1 1923. Int. M. & N. 15. Due yearly on Nov. 15 as follows: \$257 40, 1924, and \$1,200, 1925 to 1933 incl.

**ALPENA UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Alpena), Alpena County, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—The \$200,000 5% school bonds which were offered for sale, apparently without success, on June 12 last (V. 116, p. 2547) on Aug. 1 were awarded to the Security Trust Co., and Whittlesey, McLean & Co., both of Detroit, on a joint bid of \$203,340, equal to 101.67, a basis of about 4.85%. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A. 15), payable at the office of the District Treasurer. Due \$8,000 yearly on Aug. 15 from 1928 to 1952, inclusive. Other bidders and the premium bid by each were:

	Premium.		Premium.
Alpena County Savings Bank	\$1,626	Joy, Denison & Co., Detroit	\$1,958
Alpena National Bank	1,030	Seipp, Princell & Co., Chicago	300
Watling, Lerchen Co., Detroit	233.60		

**AMBIA, Benton County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—E. P. Gillespie, Town Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 18 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$7,500 5% bonds issued for the purpose of providing funds for the purchase of 75 shares of common stock of the Ambia Light & Power Co. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Ambia. Due \$500 each six months from July 1 1931 to July 1 1938 incl. Legality approved by Matson, Carter, Ross & McCord of Indianapolis.

**ANDREWS, Cherokee County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—P. F. Wiehrs, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until Aug. 22 for \$70,000 water works and \$30,000 sewerage 6% bonds. Date July 1 1923. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. Prin. and int. payable in New York. A cert. check for \$1,000 required.

**ANN ARBOR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ann Arbor), Washtenaw County, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—Harris, Small & Co., of Detroit were awarded on Aug. 14 the \$100,000 4 1/2% public school bonds offered on that date—V. 117, p. 690—at 97.59 and int., a basis of about 4.69%. Date Oct. 1 1922. Due yearly on April 1 as follows: \$15,000, 1941; \$43,000, 1942; and \$42,000, 1943. Other bidders were:

Watling, Lerchen & Co., a	\$97,366 00	Seipp, Princell & Co. b	\$96,500 00
Matthew Finn, a	97,250 00	Keane, Higbie & Co. a	95,800 00
Harris Tr. & Sav. Bank, b	97,167 00	Security Trust Co. a	95,550 00
Detroit Trust Co. a	97,030 00	Whittlesey, McLean & Co. a	
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. b	96,512 50	Taylor, Ewart & Co. b	94,353 00

a Of Detroit. b Of Chicago.

**ARTESIA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Aug. 27 by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk (P. O. Los Angeles), for \$33,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treasury. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1924 to 1956 incl. A cert. check for 3%, payable to the Chairman, Board of Supervisors, required.

**ASCENSION PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Donalds-ville), La.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 4 by H. P. Broussard, Treasurer of the School Board, for \$100,000 school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Int. rate not to exceed 6%. Prin. and semi-ann. int., payable at the office of the School Board, or at any bank at option of purchaser. Due serially for 20 years. A cert. check for 2 1/2% of issue, payable to the above official required. Bonds will be sold subject to the approval of Wood & Oakley of Chicago.

**ASHLAND, Ashland County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Sept. 1 by Lotta Westover, Director of Finance and Public Record, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of the following 5 1/2% bonds:

\$10,800 (special assessment) Lyndale Avenue street improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$800. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000 1924 to 1929, incl.; \$2,000 1930, \$1,000 1931 and \$1,800 1932. Auth. Sec. 3914 of the General Code.

11,000 land purchase and improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$1,000 yearly on April 1 from 1925 to 1935, incl. Auth. Sec. 3939 of the General Code.

4,200 city's portion of Section "Ashland" of Ashland-Norwalk Road and Claremont Avenue and Lincoln Way improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$200. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,000 1924 to 1926, incl., and \$1,200 1927. Auth. Sec. 3939 of the General Code.

Date Aug. 1 1923. Certified check for 6% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the city of Ashland required, with each bid. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award.

**ASHLEY, De aware County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—TO BE READVISED.**—Sewer bonds bearing 6% interest and in the amount of \$6,500, recently offered, were not sold. The bonds will be readvertised.

**ASHLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Ashley), McIntosh County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 4 p. m. Aug. 22 by F. Fink, District Clerk, at the County Auditor's office in Ashley, for \$12,000 5 1/2% funding bonds. Date July 2 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the First Nat. Bank, Minneapolis. Due July 1 1933. A cert. check for 5% of bid required.

**AVON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Avon), Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 28 by

Lawrence Heckel, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$110,000 5 1/2% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the Elyria Savings & Trust Co. of Elyria. Due \$4,000 on Oct. 1 in each of the years 1924, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1944 and 1948; and \$5,000 on Oct. 1 in each of the other years from 1925 to 1947 incl. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk of the Board of Education, required.

**BARBOURSVILLE, Cabell County, W. Va.—BONDS VOTED.—TO BE OFFERED ABOUT SEPT. 15.**—At a special election held on Aug. 7 the voters approved the issuance of \$133,000 6% coupon paying bonds by a count of 124 to 16. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due Aug. 1 1933, redeemable one-tenth yearly. Bids will be received for the above bonds about Sept. 15. W. W. Peyton, Mayor.

**BARNESVILLE VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Barnesville), Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—Submitting a joint bid of \$75,305, equal to 100.406, a basis of about 5.45%, the First National Bank and the National Bank of Barnesville acquired on Aug. 8 the \$75,400 5 1/2% fireproof school bonds, offered on that date—V. 117, p. 493. Date July 15 1923. Due yearly on Sept. 15 as follows: \$4,000, 1924 to 1938 inclusive, and \$3,000, 1939 to 1943 inclusive.

**BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 1 by Smith Carmichael, County Treasurer, for \$12,400 4 1/2% Daniel Harker et al., Hawcreek Township road bonds. Denom. \$620. Date June 5 1923. Int. M. & N. 15. Due \$620 each six months from May 15 1924 to Nov. 15 1933, inclusive.

**BEACHWOOD (P. O., R. F. D. Warrensville), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Aug. 18 by C. F. Miller, Village Clerk, at the office of Locher, Green & Woods, 1040 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, for the purchase of \$20,000 5 1/2% coupon Richmond Road impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 15 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the Union Trust Co., Woodland Bank Office, Cleveland. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1924 and 1925; \$3,500, 1926; \$3,000, 1927; \$2,500, 1928; \$2,000, 1929; \$2,500, 1930; \$2,000, 1931, and \$2,500, 1932. Certified check on a solvent bank located in Cuyahoga County, for 5% of the amount of bid. Bids to be made upon blank forms furnished by the above official.

**BEAVER, Beaver County, Pa.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 8 the \$75,000 4 1/2% bonds for grading and paving streets, improving water works, laying water lines, sewer construction and other legitimate borough uses, offered on that date—V. 117, p. 493—were awarded to Redmond Co. of Pittsburgh. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1924 to 1929 incl.; \$2,000, 1930 to 1940 incl.; \$3,000, 1941 to 1947 incl.; \$4,000, 1948 to 1951 incl.; and \$5,000, 1952 and 1953.

**BEAUREGARD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beauregard), Copiah County, Miss.—BONDS VOTED.**—At a special election held in this district to vote on a proposition to issue \$6,500 bonds to erect a school building, the people favored the issuance of the bonds by a count of 58 to 23.

**BELPRE RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Balpre R. D. No. 1), Washington County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Until 1 p. m. Sept. 4 F. Gilbert, Clerk Board of Education, will receive sealed proposals for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$4,500 6% bonds, issued under the authority of Sec. 5655 of the General Code. Denom. 500. Date June 1 1923. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 yearly on June 1 from 1925 to 1933 incl. Certified check on some solvent bank for not less than 10% of the amount bid for, payable to the Board of Education required.

**BETHEL, Fairfield County, Conn.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 10 the \$75,000 4 1/2% coupon consolidated bonds offered on that date—V. 117, p. 699—were awarded to Putnam & Storer, Inc., of Boston, for \$75,210 10 (100.28) and interest, a basis of about 4.46%. Date May 15 1923. Due yearly on May 15 as follows: \$4,000 1924 to 1941, incl., and \$3,000 1942. Other bidders were:

Bid.	Bid.
R. L. Day & Co., Boston	\$75,074 25
Hincks Bros., Bridgeport	\$75,015 00

**BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Birmingham), Oakland County, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—The \$97,000 B. Edwin high school addition bonds, voted favorably on July 15 (V. 117, p. 463), have been sold.

**BISBEE SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Towner County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—I. K. Lund, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 21 at the County Auditor's office in Cando for \$10,000 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$1,000. Interest rate not to exceed 7%. A certified check for 5%, payable to the District Treasurer, required.

**BLAINE COUNTY (P. O. Watonga), Okla.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a majority of five to one, a bond issue amounting to \$225,000 for bridge building was approved by the voters.

**BLUE EARTH COUNTY (P. O. Mankato), Minn.—BOND SALE.**—The \$100,000 road bonds offered on Aug. 9 (V. 117, p. 493) were awarded to a syndicate composed of Keaman, Wood & Co., Merchants Trust & Savings Bank and the Northwestern Trust Co., all of St. Paul, as 4 1/2% at a premium of \$1,286, equal to 101.286, a basis of about 4.63%. Date Aug. 1 1923. Int. F. & A. Due \$10,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1933 to 1942 incl.

**BRIDGEPORT, Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. J. Diehl, Village Clerk, will receive sealed proposals until 12 m. Aug. 30 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$10,000 5% West End Bridge bonds, issued under authority of Sec. 3939 of the General Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1923. Int. semi-ann. Due \$1,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1924 to 1933 incl. Certified check for 10% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award.

**BULLION VIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 25 (P. O. Vim), Slope County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—H. W. Johnson, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 18 at the County Auditor's office in Amidon for \$1,500 7% certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Interest annual. Date Aug. 18 1923. Due in 12 months. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**BURLEIGH COUNTY (P. O. Bismarck), No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Frank J. Johnson, County Auditor, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Sept. 4 for \$25,000 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Interest rate not to exceed 7%. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**BURKE COUNTY (P. O. Bowbells), No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE SALE.**—The \$14,000 certificates of indebtedness offered on Aug. 7 (V. 117, p. 464) were awarded as 7s to the First National Bank of Bowbells at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due Feb. 1 1924.

**BURLEIGH COUNTY (P. O. Bismarck), No. Dak.—BOND SALE.**—The Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis has purchased the \$130,000 coupon funding bonds offered on Aug. 8 (V. 117, p. 348) as 5 1/2% at a premium of \$270, equal to 100.20.

**CALDWELL COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 29 (P. O. Caldwell), Texas.—BOND SALE.**—The \$8,000 5% 10-40 year school bonds registered by the State Comptroller of Texas on July 18 (V. 117, p. 464) were purchased by the county.

**CAMBRIA COUNTY (P. O. Ebensburg), Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Herman T. Jones, County Controller, will receive bids until 11 a. m. Aug. 31 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$500,000 4 1/2% coupon road and bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 15 1923. Interest M. & S. 15. Due yearly on Sept. 15 as follows: \$10,000, 1924; \$16,000, 1925; \$15,000, 1926; 1927 and 1928; \$16,000, 1929; \$17,000, 1930 and 1931; \$18,000, 1932; \$19,000, 1933; \$20,000, 1934; \$21,000, 1935; \$22,000, 1936; \$23,000, 1937; \$25,000, 1938 and 1939; \$26,000, 1940; \$28,000, 1941; \$29,000, 1942; \$30,000, 1943; \$31,000, 1944; \$33,000, 1945; and \$29,000, 1946. Certified check for \$5,000 required.

**CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—In addition to receiving bids until 12 m. Aug. 28 for the two issues of 5 1/2% (property owners' share) bonds, particulars of which were given in V. 117, p. 691, J. E. Eaton, City Auditor, will also receive bids at not less than par and interest for the following 5 1/2% (city's share) street-improvement bonds, issued under authority of the laws of Ohio: \$322 00 North First Street and Woodworth Ave. Sanitary Sewer bonds. Denom. \$322. Date May 1 1923. Int. M. & S. Due Sept. 1 1925.

991 61 Carlisle and North Sixth St. improvement bonds. Denom. \$491 61 and \$500. Date July 1 1923. Int. A. & O. Due \$500 Oct. 1 1925 and \$491 61, 1926.  
 Certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required with each issue.

**CANTON, Haywood County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 6 the Champion Bank & Trust Co. of Canton purchased \$25,000 6% coupon school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Int. F. & A., payable at the Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. City. Due serially.

**CASPER, Natrona County, Wyo.—BONDS VOTED.**—At the election held on Aug. 7 (V. 117, p. 113) the proposition to issue \$200,000 water and \$75,000 sewer bonds carried.

**CEDAR RAPIDS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cedar Rapids), Linn County, Iowa.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$100,000 4½% school bonds offered on Aug. 7 (V. 117, p. 236) were not sold. J. A. Moyte, Secretary Board of Education, says: "In reply to your inquiry relative to our sale of bonds on Aug. 7, we wish to say that there was no sale. But two bids were received, one of which was for bonds at a higher rate of interest than advertised, and the other for bonds as advertised, the bid being below par. Both of these bids were rejected. The matter, however, was laid upon the table, and should at any time an offer be received for the bonds at the rate of interest advertised, and at par, or above, it would be possible for the Board to get this matter considered and to take action without further advertisement."

**CERRITOS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.**—L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Aug. 20 for \$65,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treasury. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$3,000 1924 to 1938 incl. and \$2,000 1939 to 1948 incl. A cert. check for 3%, payable to the Chairman, Board of Supervisors, required.

**CHICAGO SOUTH PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago), Ills.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 10 the following 4% coupon (registerable as to principal) bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 578) were awarded to a syndicate headed by the First Trust & Savings Bank and including Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Wm. R. Compton Co., Northern Trust Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Illinois Merchants' Trust Co. and Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank at 93.607, a basis of about 4.81%:

- \$1,000,000 Lake Front extension bonds, 5th issue, issued under vote of Feb. 24 1920 for the purpose of constructing park, boulevard, driveway or parkway extending over and upon the submerged land and bed of Lake Michigan. \$50,000 mature annually on July 1 from 1924 to 1943 incl.
- 1,340,000 stadium construction bonds, 3d issue, issued under vote of Feb. 24 1920, for the purpose of constructing a stadium in Grant Park. \$67,000 mature annually on July 1 from 1924 to 1943, incl.
- 500,000 park impt. bonds, 4th issue, issued under vote of Feb. 24 1920 for the purpose of acquiring and improving public parks. \$25,000 mature annually on July 1 from 1924 to 1943 incl.
- 1,000,000 Grant Park impt. bonds, 2d issue, issued under vote of Feb. 24 1920. \$50,000 mature annually on July 1 from 1924 to 1943 incl.
- 500,000 lighting system bonds, 1st issue, issued under vote of April 3 1923 for the improvement, rehabilitation and extension of the electric lighting system in the parks and boulevards under control of South Park Commissioners. \$25,000 mature annually on July 1 from 1924 to 1943 incl.
- 324,000 Roosevelt Road bonds, 2d issue, issued under vote of Feb. 24 1920 for the improvement of Roosevelt Road. \$18,000 mature annually on May 1 from 1924 to 1941 incl.

The first five issues are dated July 1 1923 and the other May 1 1921. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the District Treasurer's office. The bonds are offered to investors to yield from 4.70% to 4.50%, according to maturity.

*Financial Statement.*

Real value of taxable property, estimated.....	\$1,897,052,258
Assessed valuation for taxation, 1922.....	948,626,129
Total bonded debt (this issue included).....	17,436,000
Population, estimated, 900,000. Total debt less than 2% of assessed valuation.	

**CHICKASHA, Grady County, Okla.—BONDS DEFEATED.**—The proposition to issue \$225,000 municipal gas system bonds, submitted to a vote of the people at the election held on July 31—V. 117, p. 464—failed to carry.

**CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Las Vegas), Nev.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. J. Stewart, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. Sept. 5 for \$35,000 6% highway bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable in gold at the County Treasurer's office. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1930 to 1934, inclusive, and \$5,000, 1935 to 1939, inclusive. A certified check for 1% of amount bid, payable to the Clerk Board of County Commissioners, required. Notice of this offering was given in V. 117, p. 691; it is given again as additional data have come to hand.

**CLAY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 15, Renville County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—William Michelberg, District Clerk, received bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 17 at the County Auditor's office in Mohall for the purchase of \$3,000 6% certificates of indebtedness maturing Feb. 17 1925.

**CLAY TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mowrystown R. R. No. 1), Highland County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—No sale was made on Aug. 11 of the \$2,350 6% school bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 464).

**CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—F. S. Hommel, Director of Finance, will receive bids until 12 m. Sept. 10 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$3,360,000 4¾% coupon water-annual interest payable at the American Exchange National Bank, New York. Due \$160,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1928 to 1948, inclusive. Certified or cashier's check on some solvent bank other than the one required, for 3% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer. Bids must be made on forms furnished by the Director of Finance.

**CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Aug. 25 by Charles C. Frazine, Director of Finance, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$15,000 5½% coupon city's portion street impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due \$1,500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1924 to 1933 incl. Certified check on some bank other than the one bidding for 3% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Director of Finance, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 30 days from date of award at the office of the Director of Finance or at the city's depository in Cleveland.

**COFFEE COUNTY (P. O. Manchester), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.** John P. Buchanan, Chairman Finance committee, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. Sept. 5 for \$300,000 highway 5% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and int. payable in New York. A certified check for \$1,000 required.

**COLLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Towner County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Cando, by H. W. Gibbens, District Clerk, until 2 p. m. Aug. 21 for \$2,200 certificates of indebtedness. Interest rate not to exceed 7%. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**COLUMBUS, Franklin County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The four issues of 5% bonds listed below which were offered on Aug. 1 (V. 117, p. 236) were awarded to Poor & Co. of Cincinnati, who are now offering the bonds to investors at prices to yield 4.55% and 4½%:

- \$78,000 (city's portion) street and alley improvement bonds. Date May 1 1923. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$11,000, 1927 to 1932, inclusive, and \$12,000, 1933.
- 50,000 water main line extension (No. 13) bonds. Date May 15 1923. Due \$5,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1934 to 1943, inclusive.
- 70,000 (special assessment) street improvement bonds. Date May 15 1923. Due yearly on March 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1927, and \$13,000, 1928 to 1932, inclusive.
- 235,000 electric light extension (No. 13) bonds. Date July 1 1923. Due yearly on May 1 as follows: \$16,000, 1925 to 1927, inclusive, and \$17,000, 1928 to 1938, inclusive.

Denom. \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & N.) payable at the office of the agency of the city of Columbus in New York City.

**CONEJOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10, Colo.—BONDS VOTED.**—At a recent election \$7,000 5½% 10-20-year (opt.) school building bonds were voted.

These bonds had been purchased subject to being voted by the Bankers' Trust Co. of Denver (now known as the United States Nat. Co.).  
 Notice of the election and sale was given in V. 116, p. 2799.

**COOS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Marshfield), Ore.—BOND SALE.**—The \$54,000 school bonds offered on Aug. 7 (V. 117, p. 464) were awarded at 100.97 to the Lumbermen's Trust Co. of Portland. Date May 1 1923. Due \$3,000 yearly on May 1 from 1924 to 1941, incl.

**CORNING, Tehama County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.**—A bond election held on July 31 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$30,000 bonds to extend the sewer system carried by a vote of 5 to 1.

**COSHOCOTON, Coshocoton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. H. Williams, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 1 p. m. Aug. 20 for \$30,000 5% hospital extension bonds. Auth. Sec. 3939 of the General Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.), payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due \$3,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1924 to 1933, inclusive. A certified check for 5%, payable to the City Treasurer, required.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Council Bluffs), Pottawattamie County, Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. Aug. 27 by R. H. Williams, Secretary Board of Directors, for \$225,000 school building bonds. Date Sept. 1 1923. Due \$10,000 yearly on June 1 from 1931 to 1943 incl., and \$95,000 June 1 1943. A cert. check on a State or national bank for \$5,000 required. Bonds and attorney's opinion are to be furnished by the Directors and said bonds will be sold on the condition that all bidders satisfy themselves concerning the validity of proceedings.

**CRAWFORD COUNTY (P. O. Meadville), Pa.—BOND SALE.**—Bidding par plus a premium of \$5,390, equal to 100.539—a basis of about 4.20%—the Titusville Trust Co. of Titusville on Aug. 3 acquired the \$1,000,000 4¼% coupon road bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 464). Date Aug. 1 1923. Due yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: \$102,000, 1928; \$28,000, 1929; \$32,000, 1930 to 1932, inclusive; \$36,000, 1933 and 1934; \$40,000, 1935 and 1936; \$42,000, 1937; \$44,000, 1938; \$46,000, 1939; \$48,000, 1940; \$52,000, 1941 and 1942; \$56,000, 1943; \$60,000, 1944 and 1945; \$64,000, 1946; \$68,000, 1947; and \$30,000, 1948.

**CROSBY, Divide County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—O. Woolfray, City Auditor, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Aug. 22 for \$4,000 7% 18 months certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Interest semi-annual. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**CROSS CREEK TOWNSHIP (P. O. Fayetteville), Cumberland County, No. Caro.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held on Oct. 2 to vote on the question of issuing \$125,000 school bonds.

**CROWLEY, Acadia Parish, La.—BOND OFFERING.**—Isaac B. Broussard, City Clerk, will receive bids until Aug. 31 for \$5,000 sewer, \$115,000 water and fire and \$80,000 surface and paving 6% bonds. Date June 1 1923. A cert. check for 2% of amount required.

**CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS (P. O. R. F. D. Brooklyn Station, Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 8 by S. E. Clapp, Village Clerk, for \$17,263 84 5½% special assessment Grant Ave. water bonds. Denom. \$500 and 1 for \$263 84. Date Aug. 15 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the State Banking & Trust Co., Cleveland. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,500, 1924 and 1925; \$2,000, 1926; \$1,500, 1927; \$2,000, 1928; \$1,500, 1929; \$2,000, 1930; \$1,500, 1931; \$2,000, 1932, and \$1,763 84, 1933. Certified check on a Cuyahoga County bank for 5% of amount of bid, payable to the Village Treasurer, required.

**DALLAS, Polk County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. T. Ferd. City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 7:30 p. m. Sept. 10 for \$15,060 6% fire protection bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and int. payable in Dallas. Due July 1 1943. A cert. check for 10% required.

**DALLAS, Dallas County, Texas.—BOND OFFERING.**—M. G. James, City Secretary, will receive sealed bids until Sept. 5 for \$1,250,000 street, \$1,000,000 school, \$500,000 sewer, 325,000 park, \$150,000 sanitary sewer, and \$100,000 fire station bonds. A like amount was offered on June 1—V. 116, p. 2300.

**DANVILLE, Pittsylvania County, Va.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Aug. 24 by Richard P. Moss, City Auditor, for \$100,000 5% coupon water improvement bonds. Date June 1 1923. Due \$4,000 yearly on June 1 from 1924 to 1948, inclusive.

**DAYTON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Nelson County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 12 m. Aug. 25 by A. M. Cassad, District Clerk, at the County Auditor's office in Lakota for \$4,000 funding bonds to bear interest at a rate to exceed 7% and to mature in ten years. A certified check for 5% of bid, payable to T. O. Lundebj, District Treasurer, required.

**DENTON, Denton County, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The State Comptroller of Texas registered \$200,000 5% serial school house bonds on Aug. 7.

**DESDEMONA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Desdemona), Eastland County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The State Comptroller of Texas registered \$25,000 6% serial school bonds on Aug. 10.

**DEVINE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Devine), Medina County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The State Comptroller of Texas registered \$5,000 5% 10-40-year school bonds on Aug. 9.

**DEWEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16, Bottineau County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Olaf A. Olson, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 27 at the County Auditor's office in Bottineau for \$1,000 7% certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 Dec. 15 1923 and \$500 March 15 1924. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**DRAYTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. Drayton), Pembina County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.**—The Northern State Bank of Grand Forks has purchased the \$50,000 5½% school building bonds offered on Aug. 11 (V. 117, p. 692) at 101, a basis of about 5.42%. Date July 2 1923. Due July 2 1943.

**DU BOIS, Clearfield County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 30 by D. R. Vassinder, Superintendent of Accounts and Finance, for the purchase of \$175,000 5% coupon municipal water works bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 31 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & D.), payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due yearly on Dec. 1 as follows: \$2,500 1924; \$3,000 1925 to 1927, incl.; \$3,500 1928 to 1930, incl.; \$4,000 1931 to 1933, incl.; \$4,500 1934; \$5,000 1935 to 1937, incl.; \$5,500 1938 and 1939; \$6,000 1940; \$6,500 1941 and 1942; \$7,000 1943 and 1944; \$8,000 1945 to 1947, incl.; \$9,000 1948; \$9,500 1949 and 1950; \$10,500 1951 and 1952 and \$4,500 1953. Certified check for \$500, payable to the City Treasurer required. Bonds are said to be tax free.

**DULUTH, St. Louis County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 3 p. m. Sept. 10 by A. H. Davenport, City Clerk, for \$58,000 4¾% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold at the American Exchange National Bank, N. Y. City. Due on July 1 as follows: \$8,000 1924 and \$5,000 1925 to 1934 incl. A cert. check for 2% of bonds required.

**EARL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18, McKenzie County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Bids will be received by Olaf Bricks on District Clerk (P. O. Earl) until 2 p. m. Aug. 24 for \$6,000 7% certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$100. Due as follows: \$4,000 Aug. 24 1924 and \$2,000 Feb. 24 1925. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**EDGEWOOD, Van Zandt County, Texas.—BONDS VOTED.**—At the election held on July 21 the proposition to issue \$40,000 water works construction bonds carried by a vote of 95 to 50, and the \$15,000 electric light bond issue by a vote of 104 to 45. Interest rate 6%.

**ELLIS COUNTY (P. O. Waxahachie), Texas.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held on Sept. 8 to vote on the question of issuing \$750,000 road bonds.

This issue was defeated at an election held on June 30 (see V. 117, p. 350).

**ELYRIA, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. (central time) Aug. 28 by W. F. Guthman, City Auditor, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of the following 6% coupon bonds, issued under authority of Section 3914 of the Gen. Code:

**\$3,745 Longfellow Street sewer bonds.** Denom. \$375, except one for \$370. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$370 1924 and \$375 1925 to 1933, inclusive.

**1,976 Garvin Avenue sewer bonds.** Denom. \$200, except one for \$176. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$176 1924 and \$200 1925 to 1933, inclusive.

**5,102 Park Place paving bonds.** Denom. \$510, except one for \$512. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$512 1924 and \$510 1925 to 1933, inclusive.

**17,337 Woodland Avenue paving bonds.** Denom. \$870, except one for \$807. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,677 1924 and \$1,740 1925 to 1933, inclusive.

**7,717 Cleveland Street paving bonds.** Denom. \$775, except one for \$742. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$742 1924 and \$775 from 1925 to 1933, inclusive.

**3,496 Parkview Court paving bonds.** Denom. \$350, except one for \$346. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$346 1924 and \$350 1925 to 1933, inclusive.

Date Sept. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.), payable at the U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., New York. Certified check on any Elvria, Ohio, bank or any national bank for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer required.

**ENGLEWOOD, Arapahoe County, Colo.—BOND SALE.**—The Frank C. Evans Co. of Denver has purchased \$25,000 6% local improvement district bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J.-J.), payable at the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, N. Y. City, or at the City Treasurer's office, at option of holder. Due July 1 1943.

**ERIE, Erie County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—T. Hanlon, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (Eastern standard time) Aug. 21 for \$50,000 4 1/4% coupon (registerable as to principal) low-tension conduit bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due \$2,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1948 incl. Cert. check for 1% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required.

**ERIN AND WARREN TOWNSHIPS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Macomb County, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—It is reported that the Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit, has been awarded \$30,000 5% bonds for \$30,327, equal to 101.09.

**ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Salem), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—The \$25,000 Haverhill bridge temporary renewal loan notes, offered on Aug. 10 (V. 117, p. 692) were awarded, according to newspaper reports, to Grafton & Co. of Boston on a 4.21% discount basis. Date Aug. 15 1923. Due May 1 1924.

Newspaper reports also say that this county awarded on a 3.99% discount basis, plus \$1 a temporary revenue loan in the amount of \$200,000 to the Salem Trust Co. Date Aug. 15 1923. Due Nov. 10 1923.

**EUCLID, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Sept. 17 by Chas. H. Cross, Clerk of Board of Education, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$64,050 5% incinerator bonds issued under authority of Sec. 3914, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000 and 1 for \$50. Dated day of sale. Int. A. & O. Due \$3,000 on Oct. 1 in even years and \$4,000 on Oct. 1 in odd years from 1924 to 1940 incl. and \$5,050 Oct. 1 1941. Certified check for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from date of award.

**EVANGELINE PARISH (P. O. Ville Platte), La.—BOND SALE.**—The \$800,000 5% road bonds offered on Aug. 13 (V. 117, p. 350), were awarded to Caldwell & Co. of Nashville at a premium of \$11, equal to 100.01, with a depository agreement. Date July 1 1923. Due on July 1 as follows: \$7,000 1924; \$8,000 1925 and 1926; \$9,000 1927 and 1928; \$10,000 1929 and 1930; \$11,000 1931 and 1932; \$12,000 1933 and 1934; \$13,000 1935 and 1936; \$14,000 1937; \$15,000 1938; \$16,000 1939; \$17,000 1940; \$18,000 1941; \$19,000 1942; \$20,000 1943; \$21,000 1944; \$22,000 1945; \$23,000 1946; \$24,000 1947; \$25,000 1948; \$27,000 1949; \$28,000 1950; \$30,000 1951; \$31,000 1952; \$33,000 1953; \$34,000 1954; \$36,000 1955; \$38,000 1956; \$40,000 1957; \$43,000 1958; \$45,000 1959; \$47,000 1960.

**FAIRVIEW, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Ross P. Jordan, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. Aug. 30 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$290,000 5 1/4% coupon water main bonds issued under authority of Secs. 3812 and 3914, Gen. Code. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the First National Bank of Rocky River. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$19,000, 1924 to 1933 incl., and \$20,000, 1934 to 1938 incl. Cert. check on some bank other than the one making the bid for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from date of award.

**FAIRVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Fairview), Rolette County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—A. J. DesRoches Jr., District Clerk, will receive bids until 7 p. m. Aug. 18 for \$2,000 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Int. rate not to exceed 7%. Int. ann. A certified check for 5% of bid required. Date Aug. 20 1923. Due Aug. 20 1924.

**FAISON GRADED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kensansville), Duplin County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—James J. Bowden, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Aug. 20 for \$10,000 6% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York. Due \$500, 1926 to 1945, inclusive. Legal proceedings under supervision of Bruce Craven, of Trinity. A certified check for 2% required.

**FARGO, Cass County, No. Dak.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$200,000, 5% school bonds offered on Aug. 10 (V. 117, p. 579) were not sold.

**FAT ELK DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Coquille), Coos County, Ore.—BOND SALE.**—The \$10,000 6% irrigation bonds offered on Feb. 9 (V. 116, p. 318) were awarded to the First National Bank of Coquille at 101, a basis of about 5.85%. Due \$1,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1928 to 1937 incl.

**FLATHEAD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Kalispell), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.**—C. L. White, District Clerk Board of Trustees, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 27 for \$10,000 bonds. A certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the above Clerk, required.

**FLINT UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Flint), Genesee County, Mich.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$250,000 4 1/2% new school building impt. bonds offered on Aug. 14 (V. 117, p. 692) were not sold.

**FLOWING WELLS IRRIGATION DISTRICT, Pima County, Ariz.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. D. McDowell, Secretary Board of Directors, will receive bids until Aug. 30 for \$5,000 6% irrigation bonds. A cert. check for 5% required.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Ralph W. Smith, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Aug. 31 for the following two issues of 5 1/2% Rosemary Area, Sewer District, Clinton No. 2, bonds: \$1,000 and one for \$400. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,400, 1924; \$3,000, 1925, 1926 and 1927; and \$2,000, 1928 to 1933, inclusive.

**26,600 water-main bonds.** Denoms. \$1,000 and one for \$600. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,600, 1924; \$3,000, 1925 to 1929, inclusive; and \$2,000, 1930 to 1933, inclusive.

Date Sept. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Certified check (or cash) for 1% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, required.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Cincinnati, bidding \$41,630, equal to 101.53, a basis of about 5.15%, were awarded on Aug. 7 the \$41,000 5 1/4% road impt. bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 466). Date June 15 1923. Due yearly on Dec. 15 as follows: \$5,000 1924 to 1928 incl. and \$4,000 1929 to 1932 incl.

**FRISCO, Collin County, Texas.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held on Aug. 27 to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 water plant bonds.

**FULTON COUNTY (P. O. Rochester), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$15,000 4 1/2% Obe Hainbaugh et al Newcastle Twp. road bonds offered on Aug. 11 (V. 117, p. 692) were not sold, as no bids were received.

**GAINESVILLE, Cooke County, Texas.—BONDS DEFEATED.**—At an election held on Aug. 7 the voters turned down a proposition to issue \$100,000 school building bonds. The vote stood 277 "for" to 350 "against."

**GARFIELD HEIGHTS (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (Eastern standard time) Aug. 28 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of the following 5 1/4% coupon special assessment bonds in addition to the four issues particulars of which were given in V. 117, p. 466: \$12,961 09 East 115th St. pavement bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$961 09. Due yearly on Mar. 1 as follows: \$961 09 1924; \$2,000 1925; \$1,000 1926; \$2,000 1927; \$1,000 1928; \$2,000 1929; \$1,000 1930; \$2,000 1931, and \$1,000 1932.

**3,140 24 East 131st St. sewer bonds.** Denom. \$300, except one for \$440 20. Due yearly on Mar. 1 as follows: \$440 20 1924, and \$300 1925 to 1933 incl.

Date Sept. 1 1923. Auth. Laws of Ohio, particularly Sections 3812 and 3914 of the Gen. Code. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award.

**GARRETT COUNTY (P. O. Oakland), Md.—BOND SALE.**—An issue of \$39,000 5% lateral road bond has been awarded, it is stated, to Baker, Watts & Co.; Nelson, Cook & Co., and Townsend, Scott & Co., all of Baltimore.

**GASCOYNE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22 (P. O. Gascoyne), Bowman County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—C. L. Nischheim, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 25 for \$3,500 7% funding bonds. Date July 1 1923. Due July 1 1933. A certified check for 5% of bid, required.

**GENEVA VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Geneva), Ashtabula County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. H. King, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive bids until 12 m. Sept. 1 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$275,000 5 1/4% school building bonds issued under authority of Sec. 7630-7631, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the Clerk-Treasurer of the Board of Education. Due \$11,000 on April 1 in even years and \$12,000 on April 1 in odd years from 1924 to 1946 incl., and \$11,000 April 1 1947. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Clerk-Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from date of award.

**GIRARD CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Girard), Trumbull County, Ohio.—NO BIDS.**—There were no bids received for the issue of \$300,000 4 1/4% school building bonds offered on Aug. 15—V. 117, p. 579.

**GLENDORA, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a vote of 147 "for" to 69 "against," the people authorized the issuance of \$46,000 bonds for street paving.

**BONDS DEFEATED.**—At the same time a proposition to issue \$4,000 to build a bridge lost by a count of 130 to 83.

**GOSHEN, Elkhart County, Ind.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.**—No bids were received on Aug. 9 for the \$50,000 5% coupon municipal water, light, heat and power plant impt. bonds (V. 117, p. 466). The bonds will be re-advertised immediately, says J. W. Stuart, City Comptroller.

**GRAHAM COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Safford), Ariz.—BOND SALE.**—The \$7,000 6% school bonds offered on Aug. 6 (V. 117, p. 466) were awarded to Geo. W. P. Hunt of Phoenix at par. Denom. \$350. Date July 2 1923. Int. J. & J. 2. Due July 2 1924 to 1943 incl.

**GRAND PRAIRIE, Dallas County, Texas.—BOND SALE.**—The \$65,000 sewer-installation bonds voted at a recent election (see V. 117, p. 350) were sold on Aug. 3.

**GRANT COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 11 the \$57,600 5% John Doty et al Free Asphalt Road in Franklin Township bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 692), were awarded to Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Indianapolis on their bid of par and interest. Date Feb. 6 1923. Due \$2,880 each six months from May 15 1924 to Nov. 15 1933, incl.

**GREENE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomfield), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. L. Herrington, County Auditor, will receive bids until Aug. 31 for \$14,500 5% coupon Joseph Hannah et al. Wright Township, road bonds. Denom. \$725. Date July 15 1923. Int. M. & N. 15. Due \$725 each six months from May 15 1924 to Nov. 15 1933, inclusive.

**GREENFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 (P. O. Greenfield), Eddy County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Carl Rue, District Clerk, will receive bids until 3 p. m. Aug. 20 for \$4,000 18 months certificates of indebtedness to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 7%. A cert. check for 5% of bid required.

**GREENVILLE CIVIL AND SCHOOL TOWNSHIPS (P. O. Greenville), Floyd County, Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 10 the following two issues of 5% coupon bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 466) were sold to the J. F. Wild & Co. State Bank of Indianapolis for \$23,138 (100.60) and interest, a basis of about 4.90%: \$11,000 Civil Township bonds. Due \$500 each six months from July 1 1924 to Jan. 1 1935, inclusive.

**12,000 Schol Township bonds.** Due \$500 each six months from July 1 1924 to Jan. 1 1936, inclusive.

Date Aug. 1 1923. A bid of \$23,015 was also received from the Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. of Indianapolis.

**GRIFTON, Pitt County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.**—The \$21,500 6% street impt. bonds offered on Aug. 13—V. 117, p. 579—were awarded to George & Fetter of Cherryville at par. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1926 to 1936 incl., and \$1,500, 1937 to 1943 incl.

**GUILFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3, Stutsman County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Theo. Stambled, District Clerk, will receive bids until 9 a. m. Aug. 25 at the County Auditor's office in Jamestown for \$8,200 7% 18 months certificate of indebtedness. Date Sept. 1 1923. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**BOND OFFERING.**—At the same time and place the above official will also receive bids for \$7,800 5 1/4% funding bonds. Date Sept. 1 1923. Due Sept. 1 1933. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**HAMILTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hamilton), Butler County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 4 by Charles F. Holdefer, Clerk Board of Education, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$40,000 6% school bonds issued under authority of Sections 7625 to 7628, inclusive, of the General Code. Date Sept. 15 1923. Interest semi-annually. Due yearly on Sept. 15 as follows: \$5,000, 1926; \$7,000, 1927; \$15,000, 1929; \$2,000, 1930; \$7,000, 1931, and \$2,000, 1932 and 1933. Certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the District Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered within ten days from time of award.

**HAMLET TOWNSHIP, Renville County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Earl Johnson, District Clerk, received bids until 2 p. m. yesterday (Aug. 17) at the County Auditor's office in Mohall, for the purchase of \$2,000 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$1,000. Int. rate not to exceed 7%. Due Sept. 1 1924.

**HANCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Findlay), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—According to newspaper reports, a block of \$8,500 Bowman road bonds has been sold to Durfee, Niles & Co. of Toledo for \$8,541, equal to 100.458.

**HARDIN COUNTY (P. O. Kenton), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Ethel Holycross, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, will receive bids until 12 m. Aug. 29 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$20,000 5 1/4% I. C. H. No. 230, Section H, bonds, issued under authority of Sec. 1223 Gen. Code. Denoms. \$1,000, \$160 and \$230. Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due \$2,160 Sept. 1 1925 and \$2,230 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1926 to 1933, inclusive. Certified check on a Kenton Bank for \$500, payable to the County Auditor, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at the County Auditor's office within 15 days from date of award.

**HARRISON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Henry County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 13 the \$8,000 6% school erection bonds offered on that date—V. 117, p. 580—were awarded to the First National Bank of Napoleon at 102.08 and interest, a basis of about 5.47%. Date July 1 1923. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1924 to 1931 incl.

**HARTINGTON, Cedar County, Neb.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. H. Pohle, City Clerk, will offer at a public sale on Aug. 21 \$3,000 5% coupon water extension bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1923. Int. J. & J. Due July 1 1943; optional July 1 1933. These bonds are part of a total issue of \$5,000 voted on May 22 (see V. 116, p. 2675).

HAVENER, Leflore County, Okla.—CITY BUYS ITS BONDS.—Through E. F. Mizell, City Manager, the City of Havener has purchased \$30,000 worth of its electric light extension bonds recently voted.

HAWORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Haworth), Bergen County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The issue of 5% school bonds offered on Aug. 16—V. 117, p. 693—were awarded to H. L. Allen & Co. of New York, paying 102.30 for \$88,000 bonds, a basis of about 4.78%. Date July 1 1923. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1925 to 1934 inclusive; \$4,000, 1935 to 1948 inclusive, and \$2,000, 1949.

HAYWOOD COUNTY (P. O. Brownsville), Tenn.—BONDS VOTED.—Newspapers report that the County Court on Aug. 5 passed a resolution to issue bonds for \$150,000 as the share of the county in construction of the Bristol Highway, by a vote of 16 to 6.

HAZLETON, Luzerne County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 7 p. m. (eastern standard time) Sept. 4 by Ira Mann, City Clerk, for the purchase of \$165,000 4 1/2% coupon improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Int. M. & S., payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$10,000 1937 to 1952, inclusive, and \$5,000, 1953. Certified check for 1%, payable to the city of Hazleton, required. Bonded debt (including this issue, Aug. 4 1923, \$1,002,500; sinking fund, \$33,264 84; assessed valuation, 1923 \$24,254,394; city tax rate (per \$1,000), \$10.

HENDERSON, Chester County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.—On July 24 the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Henderson purchased \$10,000 6% school bonds at par plus a premium of \$100, equal to 101.00—a basis of about 5.44%. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1923. Interest J. & J. Due on July 1 as follows: \$500, 1924 to 1931, inclusive, and \$1,000, 1932 to 1937, inclusive.

HEWBRE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26, Ramsey County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Devils Lake until 2:30 p. m. Aug. 24 by H. M. Sparks, District Clerk, for \$3,500 6% funding bonds. Date July 1 1923. Int. J.-J. Due July 1 1933. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

HIGHLANDS COUNTY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Sebring), Fla.—BOND SALE.—The \$75,000 6% school bonds offered on Aug. 6—V. 117, p. 466—were awarded to Campbell & Co. of Toledo, at a premium of \$1,671, equal to 102.22, a basis of about 5.73%. Date July 1 1923. Due on July 1 as follows: \$10,000 1928 and 1933; \$15,000 1938, and \$20,000 1943 and 1948.

HOMER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Homer), Banks County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—J. H. Hillsman & Co. of Atlanta have purchased \$7,500 6% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1923. Principal and annual interest (Jan. 1) payable at the National Park Bank, New York City. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$500, 1929 to 1952, inclusive, and \$1,000, 1953.

HOWELL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 17, Towner County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Cando by Stanton Nelson, District Clerk, until 2 p. m. Aug. 21 for \$4,500 certificates of indebtedness to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 7%. A certified check for 5% required. Date Sept. 1 1923. Due in 18 months.

HUDSON COUNTY (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—At the offering on Aug. 9 of the \$986,000 road and \$386,000 boulevard reconstruction 4 1/2% coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal and interest or principal only) bonds, notice of which was given in V. 117, 580, no bids were received.

ILLINOIS (State of)—BONDS NOT SOLD.—It is reported that the only bid received by State Treasurer Nelson for the \$10,000,000 4 1/2% service compensation bonds offered on Aug. 17 (V. 117, p. 580) was rejected and the bonds will be readvertised for sale on Aug. 28. The bid was from a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Co. of New York and was, it is also reported, 99.92 for \$1,000,000, with a 60-days' option on all or any part of the remainder.

INDIANAPOLIS PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Indianapolis), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Joseph L. Hogue, City Comptroller, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Aug. 27 for the purchase at not less than par and accrued interest of \$253,000 5% coupon "Park District Bonds of 1923, Issue No. 3." Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 27 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Due \$11,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1925 to 1947 incl. A certified check for 2 1/2% of the amount bid for, upon some responsible bank in Indianapolis, payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany each bid. Purchaser to take up and pay for bonds within 30 days from time of award. This is the same issue which was offered on Aug. 3 on a 4 1/2% interest rate—V. 117, p. 466.

IOWA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, Burleigh County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—A. H. Helgeson, District Clerk, will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. Aug. 31 at the County Auditor's office in Bismarck for \$3,500 7% 18-months' certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$100. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Dickinson County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" on Aug. 13 said: "A proposal to bond this city for \$390,000 to buy the Iron Mountain Water Works Co. will be voted on at a special election on Sept. 10. The company is asking \$210,000, but the City Council has determined it will require \$180,000 more to extend and improve the water system.

ISABEL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 23, Benson County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—Peter Stadium, District Clerk, will receive sealed bids at the County Auditor's office in Minnewauken, until 2 p. m. Aug. 21, for \$3,000 7% certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. Due March 1 1925. A certified check for 5% of bid, payable to the School District, required.

ISABELLA COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Pleasant), Mich.—BOND SALE.—The three issues of assessment district road bonds, offered on Aug. 9—V. 117, p. 580—were awarded to Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo as 5 1/2% \$28,500 District No. 1 bonds (Rolland Township), 17,200 District No. 37 bonds (Broomfield Township), 14,150 District No. 8 bonds (Rolland Township). Bonds to mature from 2 to 10 years.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Jackson), Minn.—BOND SALE.—The \$150,000 road bonds offered on Aug. 10 (V. 117, p. 467) were awarded jointly to Paine, Webber & Co., and Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., both of Minneapolis, as 4 3/4%, at a premium of \$40, equal to 100.02—a basis of about 4.74%. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due \$15,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1933 to 1942, inclusive. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Premium/Discount. Includes Minneapolis Trust Co., Kalman, Wood & Co., Wells-Dickey Co., and Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.

JACKSON, Jackson County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—W. P. Turner, City Auditor, will receive bids until 12 m. Aug. 30 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$11,100 6% special assessment street-improvement bonds, issued under authority of Sec. 3914, Gen. Code. Denoms. \$500 and 1 for \$600. Date June 1 1923. Interest M. & S. Due \$1,000 on Sept. 1 in 1924, 1926, 1928 and 1930; \$1,500 on Sept. 1 in 1925, 1927, 1929 and 1931; and \$1,100 Sept. 1 1932. Certified check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from date of award.

JACKSON COUNTY (P. O. Brownstown), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$17,200 5% P. A. Nichter et al. road in Jackson Township coupon bonds offered on Aug. 4—V. 117, p. 238—were not sold, the issue having been rejected by the State Tax Board.

JACKSON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP, Jackson County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Louis Aufenberg, Township Trustee, at his office, East Second St., Seymour, until 3 p. m. Aug. 23 for the purchase, subject to the approval of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, of \$23,000 5% school building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 15 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Seymour National Bank of Seymour. Due each six months as follows: \$1,000, July 15 1925 to July 15 1926 incl., and \$2,000, Jan. 15 1927 to July 15 1931 incl.

JACKSON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Roanoke), Huntington County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$80,000 5% consolidated high and

elementary school building bonds offered on Aug. 14—V. 117, p. 351—were awarded to the Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis for \$80,258, equal to 100.3225, a basis of about 4.96%. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due each six months as follows: \$2,500, July 10 1925 to July 10 1930 incl.; \$3,000, Jan. 10, and \$2,500, July 10 from 1931 to 1939 incl., and \$3,000, Jan. 10 1940.

JAYTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jayton), Kent County, Texas.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At a recent election by a vote of 69 "for" to 66 "against," the voters turned down the proposition to issue \$28,000 school bonds. A two-thirds majority was required to carry the bonds.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Steubenville), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Until 1:30 p. m. (Eastern standard time) Aug. 31 Eleanor E. Floyd, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids for the purchase at not less than par and accrued interest of \$46,400 6% bonds, issued for the purpose of paying the county's, townships' and property owners' portions of the cost and expense of improving the Berg-holz-Pravo Road in the townships of Ross and Springfield in Jefferson County, and under the authority of the Laws of Ohio, and particularly Sec. 6929 of the General Code of Ohio. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$400. Date Aug. 1 1923. Int. M. & S. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1924 to 1931 incl., and \$6,400, 1932. Certified check on some bank other than the one making the bid, for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award at the County Treasurer's office.

JOHNSON CITY, Washington County, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—T. H. McNeil, City Recorder, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 22 for the following 5 1/2% bonds: \$98,400 impmt. district bonds, maturing serially, 1 to 9 years. 61,600 city impmt. bonds. Due Sept. 1 1943. Date Sept. 1 1923. Prin. and int. payable at the Chase National Bank, N. Y. City. A certified check for 2% of bonds, payable to the City, required.

JOHNSON COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Aug. 9 the State Comptroller of Texas registered \$5,000 6% school bonds.

JOPLIN, Jasper County, Mo.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received by Beauford F. Herron, Commissioner of Revenue, until 10 a. m. Sept. 4 for \$250,000 5% coupon Memorial Hall bonds. Date Sept. 1 1923. Int. semi-ann. Due in 20 years, optional after 5 years. A cert. check for 1% of bid, payable to the city, required. Notice of this offering was given in V. 117, p. 693; it is given again as additional data have come to hand.

KENMORE, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—P. E. Waxler, City Auditor, will receive bids until 12 m. Aug. 18 for the purchase at not less than par and int. of \$25,000 5 1/2% water works impmt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1923. Semi-ann. int. payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due \$4,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1924 to 1929 incl., and \$1,000 1930. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bid, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from date of award.

KERSHAW SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kershaw), Kershaw and Lancaster Counties, So. Caro.—BOND SALE.—J. H. Hillsman & Co. of Atlanta have purchased \$5,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J.-J.) payable at the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, N. Y. City. Due July 1 1943.

KEYSTONE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7, Dickey County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Ellendale by J. C. Cooke, District Clerk, until 10 a. m. Aug. 21 for \$3,500 7% certificates of indebtedness. Due Jan. 1 1924. A cert. check for 5% of bid required.

LACONIA, Belknap County, N. H.—NOTE OFFERING.—Clarence S. Newell, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. Aug. 20 for \$40,000 4 1/2% gold coupon school district notes. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 15 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J. 15) payable in gold coin at the First National Bank of Boston. Due \$5,000 yearly on July 15 from 1924 to 1931 incl. These notes 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 this issue will be filed with said bank where they may be inspected at any time. Notes will be delivered to the purchaser on or about Aug. 22 at the First National Bank of Boston.

Financial Statement Aug. 13 1923. Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Last assessed valuation, Debt limit, Total gross debt, Deductions—Sinking funds, and Net debt.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Painesville), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. Aug. 29 by L. J. Spaulding, Secretary of Board of County Commissioners, for \$175,000 5% coupon Wiloughby Sewer District No. 1 water supply system bonds, issued under authority of Section 6602-20, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1923. Int. A. & O. Due yearly on April 1 as follows: \$9,000 1925 to 1929 incl. and \$10,000 1930 to 1942 incl. Cert. check on some solvent bank in Ohio for \$1,000, payable to the County Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for at Painesville within 15 days from date of award.

LAKEWOOD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The following three issues of 5% and 5 1/2% bonds, no bids for which were received when offered on June 18 (V. 116, p. 3028), have been sold, the first issue going at a private sale to the Highway Construction Co. of Elyria, and the other two issues, the first of which was also purchased privately, to the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland: \$31,122 5% Lewis Drive paving bonds. Denom. \$3,458. Due \$3,458 on Oct. 1 in each of the years 1924 to 1932 inclusive. 4,720 5 1/2% West Adams Ave. sewer bonds. Denom. \$944. Due \$944 on Oct. 1 in each of the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive. 6,785 5 1/2% West Adams Ave. water bonds. Denom. \$1,357. Due \$1,357 on Oct. 1 in each of the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive.

BOND SALE.—Eleven of the twelve issues of 5% bonds offered on July 16 (see V. 116, p. 3028, and V. 117, p. 115) were sold as follows: To the Guardian Savings Bank & Trust Co., Cleveland: \$11,360 Arliss drive impmt. bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$1,000, except 1 for \$360. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$360 1924, \$1,000 1925 to 1929 incl. and \$2,000 1930 to 1932 incl. To the Sinking Fund Commission: \$50,000 city portion street impmt. bonds. Date July 1 1923. Denom. \$1,000. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1924 and 1925, and \$4,000, 1926 to 1935 inclusive. 11,360 Arliss Drive paving bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$360 and \$1,000. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$360, 1924; \$1,000, 1925 to 1929 inclusive, and \$2,000, 1930 to 1932 inclusive. 2,824 Clifton Blvd. sewer bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$124 and \$300. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$124, 1924, and \$300, 1925 to 1933 inclusive. 33,414 Edgewater Drive paving bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$414 and \$1,000. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,414, 1924; \$3,000, 1925, and \$4,000, 1926 to 1932 inclusive. 11,458 Indianola Drive paving bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$458 and \$1,000. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$458, 1924; \$1,000, 1925 to 1929 inclusive, and \$2,000, 1930 to 1932 inclusive. 8,691 Niagara Drive paving bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$191, \$500 and \$1,000. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$691, 1924, and \$1,000, 1925 to 1932 inclusive. 1,206 Spring Garden Ave. paving bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$134. Due \$134 on Oct. 1 1924 to 1932 inclusive. 4,266 Waverly Ave. sewer bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$266 and \$1,000. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$266, 1924, and \$1,000, 1925 to 1928 inclusive. 2,164 Waverly Ave. water bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$164 and \$500. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$164, 1924, and \$500, 1925 to 1928 inclusive. 8,691 Niagara Drive impmt. bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$1,000, except bonds Nos. 1 and 2 in the denom. of \$191 and \$500, respectively. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$691 1924 and \$1,000 from 1925 to 1932 incl.

2.164 Waverly Ave. impt. bonds. Date day of sale. Denom. \$500 and 1 for \$164. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$164 1924 and \$500 from 1925 to 1928 inclusive.

A. O. Guild, Director of Finance, under date of Aug. 9, states that the other issue of \$33,414 5% Edgewater Drive paving bonds, offered together with the above eleven issues of bonds on July 16, remained unsold.

**LAKE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ariel), Wayne County, Pa.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 6, 5% bonds in the amount of \$14,000 and issued for school-building-addition were awarded to the First National Bank of Ariel for \$14,033, equal to 100.23, a basis of about 4.89% to optional date and a basis of about 4.98% if allowed to run full length of time. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1923. Int. F. & A. Due Aug. 15 1938, optional Nov. 15 1925 or any interest-paying date thereafter.

**LAS VEGAS, Clark County, Nev.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Aug. 27 by Florence S. Doherty, City Clerk, for \$30,000 6% highway bonds. Series of 1923. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J. 2), payable in gold at the City Treasurer's office. Due \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1925 to 1939, inclusive. A certified check for 1% of amount bid, payable to the above official, required. Notice of this offering was in V. 117, p. 694; it is given again as additional information has come to hand.

**LATROBE, Westmoreland County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Sept. 10 by Joseph A. Cesare, Borough Treasurer, for \$80,000 4 1/4% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. J. & J. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1924 to 1943 incl., and \$4,000, 1944 to 1953 incl. Bonds are advertised as free from Pennsylvania State taxes. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Borough Treasurer, required.

**LAURENS COUNTY (P. O. Laurens), So. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed proposals will be received until 4 p. m. Aug. 28 by John D. W. Watts, Chairman of the County Highway Commission, for \$250,000 5% road and bridge impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 2 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in gold in New York. Due on July 1 as follows: \$8,000, 1925 to 1935 incl., and \$9,000, 1936 to 1953 incl. A certified check on a solvent bank (or cash), for 2% of bid, payable to above official, required. Bonds will be sold subject to approval of John C. Thomson, N. Y. City, to be furnished by the Highway Commission.

**LEE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Fort Myers), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. D. McFerron, Supt. Board of Public Instruction, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 5 for \$60,000 6% coupon school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Bank of America, New York City. Due on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1933 to 1942, inclusive, and \$4,000, 1943 to 1952, inclusive. A certified check for 2% required.

**LEE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Fort Myers), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. D. McFerron, Supt. Board of Public Instruction, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 5 for \$20,000 6% coupon school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Principal and interest payable at the Bank of America, New York City. Due on July 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1928 to 1937, inclusive, and \$2,000, 1938 to 1942, inclusive. A certified check for 2% required.

**LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 45 (P. O. Augusta), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.**—F. F. Spars, Clerk Board of Trustees, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 1 for an issue of funding bonds in an amount not to exceed \$10,026.90. Date Oct. 1 1923. A certified check for \$100 required.

**LEWIS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 36, Bottineau County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Florence W. Culbertson, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 1 at the County Auditor's office in Bottineau for \$3,000 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Interest rate not to exceed 7%. Due as follows: \$1,000, July 1 1924; \$1,000, Jan. 1 1925, and \$1,000, March 1 1925. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**LINDEN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28, Burleigh County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Bismarck until 10:30 a. m. Aug. 25 by (Mrs.) H. M. Beall, District Clerk, for \$15,000 5 1/4% funding bonds. Date Aug. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the First National Bank, Minneapolis. Due Aug. 1 1943. A certified check for 5% required.

**LISBON PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Lisbon), Ransom County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Aug. 25 by C. G. Head, Clerk, for \$9,000 6% park bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Due Sept. 1 1933. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**LONG CREEK TOWNSHIP, Divide County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 10 a. m. Aug. 22 by J. T. Fass, Township Clerk, at the County Auditor's office in Crosby, for \$3,000 7% 18 months certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. A certified check for 5% required.

**LOS ANGELES, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—A syndicate composed of Wm. R. Compton Co., Bankers Trust Co. and the National City Co., all of New York; R. H. Moulton & Co., Drake, Riley & Thomas, both of San Francisco, has purchased the 2 issues of harbor improvement bonds, aggregating \$2,500,000, at a premium of \$6,325, equal to 100.27, a basis of about 4.85%. The syndicate bid as follows: For \$1,600,000 taking \$680,000 maturing 1923 to 1939, as 5s and \$920,000 maturing 1940 to 1962 as 4 1/2s. For \$900,000, taking \$400,000 maturing 1924 to 1939 as 5s and \$500,000 maturing 1940 to 1959 as 4 1/2s. The bonds were offered as follows: \$1,600,000 harbor improvement bonds. Date Nov. 1 1922. Due \$40,000 on Nov. 1 from 1923 to 1962, inclusive. 900,000 harbor improvement bonds. Date Sept. 1 1922. Due \$25,000 on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1959, inclusive.

**LOS NIETOS SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. Aug. 20 by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, for \$12,000 5% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treasury. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1924 to 1935 incl. A certified check for 3% of bid, payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors, required.

**LUBBOCK COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—On Aug. 9 the State Comptroller of Texas registered \$10,000 5% serial school bonds.

**LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Adeleide E. Schmitt, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. (eastern time) Aug. 30 for the purchase of the following 5 1/4% bonds issued under the authority of Sec. 6929 of the Gen. Code: \$38,174 96 County Highway Improvement No. 220 bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$1,174 96. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,174 96, 1924; \$4,000, 1925; \$5,000, 1926 to 1930, inclusive, and \$6,000, 1931. 21,799 90 County Highway Improvement No. 205 bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one bond for \$799 90. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,799 90 1924, \$3,000 1925 to 1929, inclusive, and \$4,000 1930. 75,345 32 County Highway Improvement No. 221 bonds. Denom. \$1,000 except one for \$1,345 32. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$7,345 32 1924, \$8,000 1925 to 1928, inclusive, and \$9,000 1929 to 1932, inclusive. 2,511 45 County Highway Improvement No. 224 bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$511 45. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$511 45 1924 and \$2,000 1925. 27,124 32 County Highway Improvement No. 209 bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$1,124 32. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,124 32 1924, \$3,000 1925 to 1931, incl., and \$4,000 1932. 23,105 89 County Highway Improvement No. 225 bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$1,105 89. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,105 89 1924, \$3,000 1925 to 1927, inclusive, and \$4,000 1928 to 1930, inclusive. 25,516 94 County Highway No. 22 bonds. Denom. \$1,000, except one for \$516 94. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,516 94 1924, \$3,000 1925 and \$4,000 1926 to 1930, inclusive. Date Aug. 1 1923. Certified check (or cash) on a bank doing a regular banking business in Toledo for \$500 required with each issue. Bonds to be delivered on Sept. 17 at the court house in Toledo.

**McDOWELL COUNTY (P. O. Marion), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.**—R. F. Barnes, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Sept. 10 for \$60,000 court-house bonds. Denom.

\$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Interest rate not to exceed 6%. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City. Due \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1925 to 1936, inclusive. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston. A certified check for \$1,200, payable to J. L. Lackey, Chairman, required. A like amount of bonds was offered and sold on July 9—V. 117, p. 239.

**McKINNEY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. Mohall), Renville County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Emil Husby, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 27 for \$2,500 6% certificates of indebtedness maturing Jan. 27 1925.

**McKINNEY TOWNSHIP, Renville County, No. Dak.—BIDS REJECTED.**—All bids received for the \$3,000 7% bonds offered on Aug. 4—V. 117, p. 352—were rejected.

**McLENNAN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 1/2, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The State Comptroller of Texas registered \$24,000 5% serial school bonds on Aug. 7.

**McNEILL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McNeill), Pearl River County, Miss.—BONDS VOTED—OFFERED.**—At an election held on Aug. 4 a proposition to issue \$5,000 school bonds carried by a majority of 39. Bids are now being received for the bonds.

**MADISON, Lake County, Ohio.—NO BIDS RECEIVED—BOND SALE.**—We have just been informed by Carl C. Lawson, Village Clerk, that no bids were received for the \$1,250 6% motor fire truck bonds offered Jan. 30—V. 116, p. 320. Mr. Lawson adds: "Bonds were taken unexpectedly by the Industrial Commission of Ohio whose reply was delayed, otherwise the bonds would not have been advertised." The bonds are dated Oct. 1 1922 and mature \$250 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1924 to 1928 inclusive.

**MAJOR COUNTY CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Ringwood), Okla.—ELECTION DECLARED ILLEGAL—INJUNCTION GRANTED.**—Alleging that an election held during May at which \$25,000 school building bonds were voted (see V. 116, p. 2426) was illegal, E. D. Wright has obtained an injunction restraining the district from disposing of the bonds. According to the "Oklahoman" of Aug. 8, Wright charges that the petition for the election failed to obtain the required number of signers, that sufficient notices of the election were not posted and that the issue did not receive the required number of votes.

**MANCHESTER, Hartford County, Conn.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 10 the \$54,000 4 1/4% coupon "Public Improvement" bonds, offered on that date—V. 117, p. 694—were awarded to Hincks Bros. & Co. of Bridgeport for \$54,286 74, equal to 100.53, a basis of about 4.40%. Date July 1 1923. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$5,000, 1924 to 1932 inclusive, and \$9,000, 1933.

**MARINE CITY, Saint Clair County, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED.**—At an election held on July 31 \$1,000 sewer bonds were voted down.

**MARYLAND (State of)—BOND SALE.**—The following two issues of 4 1/4% coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal) bonds, bids for which were asked on Aug. 9 (V. 117, p. 239) were awarded on that day to the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Union Trust Co., Colston & Co., Stern Bros. & Boyce, Baker, Watts & Co., and Frank Rosenberg & Co., on their bid of 100.6389, a basis of about 4.42%:

Series.	Amount.	Redeemable.	Series.	Amount.	Redeemable.
"N"	\$14,000	Aug. 15 1926	"U"	\$20,000	Aug. 15 1933
"O"	15,000	Aug. 15 1927	"V"	21,000	Aug. 15 1934
"P"	16,000	Aug. 15 1928	"W"	22,000	Aug. 15 1935
"Q"	16,000	Aug. 15 1929	"X"	23,000	Aug. 15 1936
"R"	17,000	Aug. 15 1930	"Y"	24,000	Aug. 15 1937
"S"	18,000	Aug. 15 1931	"Z"	25,000	Aug. 15 1938
"T"	19,000	Aug. 15 1932			

\$750,000 General Construction Loan of 1922 bonds, issued under Chapter 464, Acts of 1922. Due serially as follows:

Series.	Amount.	Redeemable.	Series.	Amount.	Redeemable.
"AA"	\$44,000	Aug. 15 1926	"HH"	\$60,000	Aug. 15 1933
"BB"	45,000	Aug. 15 1927	"II"	63,000	Aug. 15 1934
"CC"	48,000	Aug. 15 1928	"JJ"	65,000	Aug. 15 1935
"DD"	50,000	Aug. 15 1929	"KK"	68,000	Aug. 15 1936
"EE"	52,000	Aug. 15 1930	"LL"	70,000	Aug. 15 1937
"FF"	55,000	Aug. 15 1931	"MM"	73,000	Aug. 15 1938
"GG"	57,000	Aug. 15 1932			

Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest (F. & A. 15) payable at the fiscal agency of the State in Baltimore. Other bidders, according to the Baltimore "Sun," were: Alexander Brown & Sons, 100.5823; Barr Bros. & Co., 100.3899; A. M. Lamport & Co., 100.3118; Owen Daly & Co., 100.085; W. R. Compton Co., Guaranty Company of New York, and Hambleton & Co., 100.039; Strother, Brogden & Co., and Nelson, Cook & Co., 100.033; and Eldredge & Co., 99.92.

We also take the following from the same paper: "In addition, Westheimer & Co. and Nelson, Cook & Co. bid for the issues separately, these bids being understood to have been less than the bid of the successful syndicate for the two issues taken together, although the Westheimer bid for the smaller issue is understood to have been higher than the successful bid. Westheimer & Co. withdrew their bid and were invited to participate in the syndicate headed by the Mercantile Trust & Deposit, this offer being accepted.

**MEGARGEL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Megargel), Archer County, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—On Aug. 9 the State Comptroller of Texas registered \$10,000 5% serial school bonds.

**MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Stanton), No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—The \$15,000 certificates of indebtedness offered on Aug. 7 (V. 117, p. 468) were awarded as 7s to C. B. Enkema & Co. of Minneapolis at a premium of \$15, equal to 100.10. Due \$10,000 Jan. 1 1924 and \$5,000 April 1 1924.

**MEXIA, Limestone County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.**—At an election held on July 31 the voters by a count of 118 to 109, sanctioned the issuance of \$50,000 bonds for paving and school repairs.

**MILAN, Gibson County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.**—Caldwell & Co. of Nashville and I. B. Tigrett & Co. of Jackson have jointly purchased \$100,000 5 1/2% improvement bonds at 101.50.

**MINDEN, Webster Parish, La.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by N. T. Woodward, Town Secretary, until 2 p. m. Aug. 31 for \$105,000 6% sewerage bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Interest M. & S. Due Sept. 1 1933. A certified check for \$2,000, payable to Connel Fort, Mayor, required.

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. A. Ridgway, Secretary Board of Park Commissioners, will offer at a public sale on Aug. 29 at 3 p. m. \$486,899 50 coupon special park and parkway impt. bonds. A cert. check for 2% of amount bid for, payable to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, required.

**CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Geo. M. Link, Secretary Board of Estimate and Taxation, will sell at a public sale at 2 p. m. Aug. 29 \$10,000 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Due March 1 1924. A certified check for 2% of amount bid for, payable to C. A. Bloomquist, required.

**BOND OFFERING.**—Dan C. Brown, City Comptroller, will offer for sale at 2:30 p. m. Aug. 29 for \$708,923 17 coupon special street-improvement bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5%. Date Sept. 1 1923. A certified check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, required.

**BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Aug. 29 by Geo. M. Link, Secretary Board of Estimate and Taxation, for the following 4 1/4% bonds: \$95,000 sewer bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1924 to 1948, inclusive, and \$4,000, 1949 to 1953, inclusive. 90,000 permanent improvement bonds. Due \$3,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1953, inclusive. 25,000 Nicollet Ave. bridge bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1948, inclusive. 50,000 water-works bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1924 to 1933, inclusive, and \$2,000, 1934 to 1953, inclusive. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) payable at the City Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency of Minneapolis in New York City. A certified check for 2% of bonds bid, payable to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, required. The opinion of John C. Thomson, New York City, approving the validity of bonds, will be furnished the successful bidder.

**MINNEWAUKAN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4, Ramsey County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—C. J. Johnson, District Clerk, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 18 at the County Auditor's office in Devil's Lake for \$2,500 certificates of indebtedness to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 7%. Date Aug. 18 1923. Due Aug. 18 1924. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The three issues of 5½% bonds, offered on July 30 (V. 117, p. 352) were awarded as follows:  
\$47,000 "Oakwood Heights Main Outlet Sewer" bonds to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, for \$47,903, equal to 101.92—a basis of about 5.15%. Due \$5,000 on July 1 in each of the following years: 1925, 1926, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932 and 1934, and \$4,000 on July 1 in 1927, 1930 and 1933.

57,000 "Residence Park Water Supply" bonds to Bohmer, Reinhart & Co. of Cincinnati for \$59,262.90, equal to 103.97—a basis of about 5.035%. Due \$3,000 yearly on July 1 as follows: 1925 to 1930, inclusive; 1932 to 1937, inclusive, and 1939 to 1943, inclusive; and \$2,000 on July 1 in 1931, 1938 and 1944.  
42,000 "Residence Park Plat Sanitary Sewer" bonds to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, for \$43,203, equal to 102.86—a basis of about 5.10%. Due \$3,000 yearly on July 1 as follows: 1925 to 1928, inclusive; 1930 to 1933, inclusive, and 1935 to 1938, inclusive; and \$2,000 on July 1 in 1929, 1934 and 1939.  
Date July 1 1923.

**MONUMENT, El Paso County, Colo.—BOND SALE.**—The Frank C. Evans Co. of Denver have purchased \$7,000 5¼% 10-15-year (optional) water extension bonds at 95.52. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 15 1923.

**MORRISON COUNTY (P. O. Little Falls), Minn.—BOND SALE.**—The \$50,000 road bonds offered on Aug. 8 (V. 117, p. 352) were awarded as 4¼s to the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis at par plus a premium of \$625, equal to 101.25—a basis of about 4.63%. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due \$5,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1933 to 1942, inclusive.

**MOUNTAIN HOME, Elmore County, Idaho.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8:30 p. m. Sept. 4 by A. F. Anderson, Village Clerk, for \$6,309 District No. 4 and \$6,104 District No. 5 improvement 7% bonds. A certified check for 5% of bonds required. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1923. Interest J. & J.

**MT. HEALTHY, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 7 the \$7,000 5½% water-main extension bonds, offered on that date (V. 117, p. 240) were awarded to the First National Bank of Mt. Healthy for \$7,050.40 and printing expenses. Date July 2 1923. Due \$500 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1937, inclusive.

**MT. PLEASANT (P. O. North Tarrytown), Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—The \$65,000 4¼% coupon (with privilege of registration) highway bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 352) were awarded to Rutter & Co., of New York at 100.07 and legal fees. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 2 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.), payable at the Tarrytown National Bank, Tarrytown. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$6,000 1924 to 1933, inclusive, and \$5,000 1934.

*Financial Statement.*

Actual valuation.....	\$50,000.000
Assessed valuation.....	19,921.781
Bonded debt, including this issue.....	337,473
Population, Census, 1920, 14,000; estimated 1923.....	15,000

**MOUNTAIN HOUSE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Alameda County, Calif.—NO BIDS TO BE SOLD "OVER THE COUNTER."**—The \$7,000, 5% school bonds offered on Aug. 6 (V. 117, p. 581) were not sold, as no bids were received. The bonds are to be sold "over the counter."

**MURDOCK, Cass County, Neb.—BOND SALE.**—On July 1 the Peters Trust Co. of Omaha purchased \$35,000 5¼% school-house bonds at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 15 1923. Int. J. & J. Due 1925 to 1940.

**NEBO TOWNSHIP, Bowman County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Bowman, by G. H. Kimball, Township Clerk, until 2 p. m. Aug. 23 for \$900 7% funding bonds. Due in 5 years. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**NEW BEDFORD, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—A temporary revenue loan of \$500,000, maturing Nov. 16 1923, has been awarded to the Shawmut Corp. of Boston on a 4.24% discount basis, plus \$4.86 premium.

**NEW HOMESCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 31 (P. O. Wildrose), Williams County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—J. S. Skague, District Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Aug. 25 for \$2,000 6% 18 months certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**NEW LONDON, New London County, Conn.—BOND OFFERING.**—Carey Congdon, Director of Finance, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 21 for the purchase at not less than par and int. of the following two issues of 4½% coupon (with privilege of registration as to prin. and int. or as to principal only) bonds:  
\$35,000 water works bonds. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000 1924 to 1938 incl. and \$1,000 1939 to 1943 incl.  
75,000 public impmt. bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1938 incl.

Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable in U. S. gold coin or its equivalent at the City Treasurer's office or at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, at holder's option. Bids must be accompanied by a certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable to the order of the City of New London, for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the Old Colony Trust Co., which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures and the city seal thereon. The legality of the bonds will be examined by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, Mass., whose favorable opinion will be furnished to the purchaser. Bonds will be delivered at the office of the City Treasurer, or at the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, at purchaser's option, on Sept. 1, or as soon thereafter as bonds may be ready. Bids are desired on forms which will be furnished by the Old Colony Trust Co. or the Director of Finance.

*Financial Statement.*

Bonded debt (not including these issues).....	\$2,405,000
Water bonds, included.....	901,000
Assessed valuation of taxable property.....	42,497,773

**NEW ORLEANS, La.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Sept. 24 by R. M. Murphy, Commissioner of Public Finances, for \$600,000 public belt railroad bonds. A certified check for 1% required. Legality approved by Wood & Oakley of Chicago. These bonds were offered on June 15—V. 116, p. 2173—but were not sold.

**NEW ROCKFORD SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. New Rockford), Eddy County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Bids will be received by Hazel M. Roush, District Clerk, until 8 p. m. Aug. 21 for \$15,000 certificates of indebtedness. Int. rate not to exceed 7%. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**NEWTON FALLS, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 10 the \$14,600 5½% (property portion) South Canal Street paving bonds, notice of the offering of which was given in V. 117, p. 468, were sold together with \$7,830 paving bond issue, also bearing 5½% interest, to Durfee, Niles & Co. of Toledo, for a premium of \$55, equal to 100.20, and interest.

**NORTHAMPTON, Hampshire County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.**—George W. Clark, City Treasurer, will receive bids until 12 m. (daylight saving time) Aug. 18 for the purchase on an interest basis of a temporary loan of \$150,000 in anticipation of revenue. Denoms. 4 for \$25,000, 4 for \$10,000 and 2 for \$5,000. Date Aug. 20 1923. Due Feb. 20 1924. These notes will be engraved under the supervision of the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, which will guarantee the signatures and will certify that the validity of which order has been approved by an order of the City Council, Perkins of Boston. The legal papers incident to this issue will be filed with the above trust company, where they may be inspected.

**NORTHWOOD SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Grand Forks County, No. Dak.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.**—An offering of \$2,500 certificates of indebtedness on Aug. 4 met with no success as no bids were received.

**OAKLAND COUNTY (P. O. Pontiac), Mich.—BOND SALE.**—The following two issues of bonds, offered on Aug. 6—V. 116, p. 582—

were awarded to Bumpus, Hull & Co. of Detroit as 5½s for a premium of \$2,298, equal to 100.71:  
\$42,000 Assessment District No. 57 bonds.  
280,000 Assessment District No. 74 bonds.  
Due serially in 2 to 10 years.

**OKANOGAN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. Okanogan), Wash.—BOND SALE.**—The \$7,500 high school building and equipment bonds offered on Aug. 4—V. 117, p. 582—were awarded to the State of Washington at par as 5½s. Denom. \$1,000.

**BOND SALE.**—At the same time the State of Washington also purchased \$15,000 refunding and \$7,500 furnishing high school building bonds as 5½s at par.

**OLMSTED COUNTY (P. O. Rochester), Minn.—BOND SALE.**—The \$30,000 6% road bonds offered on Aug. 7—V. 117, p. 582—were awarded to Paine, Webber & Co. as 4¼s at a premium of \$420, equal to 101.40, a basis of about 4.70%. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due \$3,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1933 to 1942, inclusive.

**ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Orlando), Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The Hanchett Bond Co., Inc., of Chicago, has purchased the following two issues of bonds offered on Aug. 8 (V. 117, p. 240):  
\$680,000 5¼% road bonds at a premium of \$4,148, equal to 100.61—a basis of about 5.44%. Due on Sept. 15 as follows: \$156,000, 1946; \$165,000, 1947; \$175,000, 1948, and \$184,000, 1949.

150,000 5% court house enlargement bonds at a discount of \$6,585, equal to 95.61—a basis of about 4.84%. Due on Sept. 15 as follows: \$15,000, 1931; \$2,000, 1932 and 1933; \$3,000, 1934 and 1935; \$4,000, 1936 and 1937; \$5,000, 1938 and 1939; \$6,000, 1940 and 1941; \$7,000, 1942; \$8,000, 1943 and 1944; \$9,000, 1945 and 1946; \$10,000, 1947 and 1948; \$11,000, 1949 and 1950, and \$12,000, 1951.  
Date Sept. 15 1921.

**ORANGE COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 6 the \$4,800 4¼% coupon Howard Scott et al. road in Paoli Twp. bonds, offered on Aug. 6 (V. 117, p. 353) were awarded to the Paoli State Bank of Paoli at par and int. Date Aug. 6 1923. Due \$240 each six months from May 15 1924 to Nov. 15 1933 incl.

**ORANGE COUNTY ROAD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 17 (P. O. Anaheim), Calif.—BOND SALE.**—The Keller-Wattles Co. of Los Angeles has purchased \$64,000 6% road impmt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and \$400. Due \$6,400 yearly on July 2 from 1924 to 1933 inclusive.

**ORYDE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 76, Walsh County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—H. Bjerneby, District Clerk, will receive bids at the County Auditor's office in Grafton until 2 p. m. Aug. 25 for \$4,500 6% funding bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J. Due in 10 years. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for 5%.

**PALM BEACH BRIDGE DISTRICT (P. O. West Palm Beach), Palm Beach County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 5 by Fred E. Fenno, Clerk Board of County Commissioners for \$175,000 5½% bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the County Depository or at the Seaboard National Bank, N. Y. City. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,000, 1933 to 1943 incl.; \$5,000, 1944 to 1953 incl.; \$9,000, 1954 to 1961 incl., and \$10,000, 1962. Maturity takes care of only \$165,000. A certified check for 2% required. Legality approved by John C. Thomson, N. Y. City.

**PAPILLION, Sarpy County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.**—By a count of 128 "for" to 20 "against," the voters approved the issuance of \$11,000 water main bonds at the election held on July 31—V. 117, p. 469.

**PASADENA, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.**—A syndicate composed of the Citizens National Bank, National City Co. and the California Co., all of Los Angeles, has purchased the following 4¼% bonds: \$168,000 street opening bonds. Date Feb. 1 1923. Due \$21,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1939 to 1946 inclusive.  
160,000 sewage disposal bonds. Date Oct. 1 1922. Due \$20,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1931 to 1938 inclusive.  
60,000 Arroyo Park impmt. bonds. Date Oct. 1 1922. Due \$10,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1931 to 1936 inclusive.  
30,000 fire extinguishing works bonds. Date July 1 1923. Due \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1924 to 1938 inclusive.

Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the City Treasurer's office.  
**PAULS VALLEY, Garvin County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.**—At an election held on Aug. 6 a proposition to issue \$10,000 park impmt. bonds carried by 20 votes.

**PEABODY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Souris), Bottineau County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Robert Brander, District Clerk, will receive bids at the County Auditor's office in Bottineau until 2 p. m. Aug. 18 for \$5,500 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Interest rate not to exceed 7%. Due as follows: \$1,500, Jan. 1 1924; \$2,000, April 1 1924, and \$2,000, Dec. 31 1924. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**PELICAN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38, Ramsey County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Devil's Lake by Peter Clerum, District Clerk, until 2 p. m. Aug. 24 for \$2,400 funding bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 7%. Date Aug. 24 1923. Int. semi-ann. Due Aug. 24 1933. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**PERRY, Shiawassee County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.**—It is reported that the people have voted a \$10,000 bond issue for paving.

**PERRY COUNTY (P. O. Linden), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. D. Daniel, Highway Commissioner, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Sept. 12 for \$25,000 6% highway bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1924 to 1948 incl.

**PERRY TOWNSHIP, Vanderburgh County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Carrie Georget, Township Trustee, is receiving bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 23 at the Farmers & Citizens Bank of Evansville, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of the following two issue of 5% coupons refunding bonds:  
\$5,000 Civil Township bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1924 to 1928, inclusive.  
25,000 School Township bonds. Due \$4,000 yearly on July 1 from 1924 to 1928, inclusive, and \$5,000 July 1 1929.

Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.), payable at the Farmers & Citizens Bank of Howell, in Evansville.

**PIERCE COUNTY (P. O. Rugby), No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE SALE.**—The \$20,000 certificates of indebtedness offered on Aug. 8 (V. 117, p. 469) were awarded to the Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. of Minneapolis as 6½s at a premium of \$11, equal to 100.05. Due in 18 months.

**PIKE COUNTY (P. O. Petersburg), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The City Trust Co. of Indianapolis on Aug. 7 was awarded \$30,000 5% bridge bonds for \$30,403, equal to 101.34. Denom. \$500. Date July 15 1923. Int. J. & J. Due in 20 years.

**PINE COUNTY (P. O. Pine City), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.**—A. P. Edin, County Auditor, will receive bids until 1 p. m. Aug. 21 for \$140,000 5% road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1923. Int. semi-ann. A certified check for 1% of issue must accompany all bids.

**PITTSSTON, Luzerne County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.**—Thomas H. Hopkins, City Clerk, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Aug. 27 for \$75,000 4¼% tax-free bonds. Int. semi-ann. Due yearly as follows: \$10,000 1928 to 1947 incl. and \$15,000 1948 to 1952 incl. Cert. check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for required.

**PLEASANT RIDGE, Oakland County, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—The \$67,179 special assessment sewer district No. 11 bonds, offered on Aug. 6 (V. 117, p. 582) have been awarded, it is stated, to the First State Savings Bank, Royal Oak and Watling, Lerchen & Co., jointly, as 5½s for a premium of \$94.04, equal to 100.14. Date Aug. 1 1923.

**BOND SALE.**—We are just in receipt of the official result of the offering on Mar. 5 of the two issues of bonds by this place. It was as follows:  
\$70,000 bonds dated Apr. 1 1923 and due Apr. 1 1953 were sold to the First National Company of Detroit as 4¼s for a premium of \$1,516, equal to 102.16, a basis of about 4.37%.

110,000 special assessment bonds (\$130,000 offered) were sold as 6s to Watling, Lerchen & Co., Detroit.

\*Using newspaper reports we incorrectly gave the price paid for these bonds as 102.021 in V. 116, p. 1216.

**PONDERA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 43 (P. O. Brady), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bert. Berloud, District Clerk, will receive

bids until Sept. 3 for \$1,750 6% funding bonds. A certified check for \$100 required.

PORT EMMA SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 33 (P. O. Ludden), Dickey County, No. Dak.—BONDS NOT SOLD—CERTIFICATES ISSUED INSTEAD.—The \$3,000 10-year building bonds offered on Aug. 4—V. 117, p. 469—were not sold. J. H. Montgomery, District Clerk, says: "Bonds not sold, interest rate too high. Issued certificates of indebtedness at less cost."

PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Winamac), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—A. B. Diggs, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 3 p. m. Aug. 21 for the following 5% bonds: \$6,000 Clark L. Russell in Tippecanoe Township highway improvement bonds. Denom. \$300.

11,600 George Guss et al., road in Tippecanoe Township bonds. Denom. \$500.

2,500 Floyd Miller et al., in Salem Township highway improvement bonds. Denom. \$125.

Date Aug. 15 1923. Int. M. & N. 15. Due one bond of each issue each six months from May 15 1924 to Nov. 15 1933, inclusive.

RAEFORD, Hoke County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Aug. 20 by A. D. Gore, Town Clerk, for \$70,000 coupon, registerable as to principal only, street-improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest (A. & O.) payable in gold in New York. Due yearly on April 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1925 to 1934, inclusive, and \$3,000, 1935 to 1944, inclusive. Bidder to name rate of interest not exceeding 6%. A certified check upon an incorporated bank or trust company (or cash), payable to the Town Treasurer, for \$1,400, must accompany all bids. These bonds are to be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., New York City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the town officials signing same and the seal impressed thereon. The approving opinions of Chester B. Masslich, New York City, and J. L. Morehead, Durham, N. C., will be furnished the purchasers. Delivery on or about Sept. 10 1923 in New York City; delivery elsewhere at purchaser's expense, including New York exchange.

Financial Statement. Assessed valuation 1922... Actual value... Floating debt outstanding... Total bonded debt outstanding... Water bonds, included in total debt... Amount of special assessments to be levied immediately against property owners... Total deductions... Net debt... Population 1920, 1,215; 1923 (estimated), 1,500.

RANDOLPH COUNTY (P. O. Winchester), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Mary E. Smith, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Aug. 20 for the purchase at not less than par and interest of \$9,600 5% Otho Baughn et al., Greene and Monroe townships road bonds. Denom. \$480. Date Aug. 6 1923. Int. M. & N. 15. Due \$480 each six months from May 15 1924 to Nov. 15 1933, inclusive.

RED BLUFF, Tehama County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of nine to one, the people sanctioned the issuance of \$24,000 sewer-extension bonds at a special election held recently.

REDONDO BEACH, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by the City Clerk until 8 p. m. Aug. 20 for \$125,000 5% park acquisition and improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000, \$625 and \$500. Date Jan. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. J.), payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due \$3,125 on Jan. 1 from 1924 to 1963, inclusive. A certified check for 5%, payable to the City Treasurer, required.

RED WING, Goodhue County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—The \$150,000 5% street-paying bonds offered on Aug. 3 (V. 117, p. 469) were awarded to four local banks at par.

RENVILLE COUNTY (P. O. Mohall), No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Aug. 20 by C. B. Colcord, County Auditor, for \$12,000 certificates of indebtedness to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 7%. Denom. \$1,000. Date March 1 1924. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Harlan County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held on Aug. 18 to vote on the question of issuing \$12,000 water bonds. Chas. E. McPherson, Village Clerk.

REXBURG, Madison County, Idaho.—BOND SALE.—The Central Trust Co. of Salt Lake City has purchased, it is reported, \$30,000 4 3/4% 10-20-year (optional) refunding bonds.

RICE COUNTY (P. O. Faribault), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 5 by Frank M. Kaisersate, County Auditor, for the following bonds: \$30,000 bonds not to exceed 4 3/4%. Certified check for \$1,500 required. 400,000 bonds not to exceed 4 1/2%. Certified check for \$10,000 required. Certified checks must be payable to the County Treasurer.

RICHARDTON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Richardton), Stark County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—The \$15,000 6% funding bonds offered on Aug. 6 (V. 117, p. 469) were awarded to the W. B. Denault Co. of Jamestown at par plus a premium of \$205, equal to 100.16—a basis of about 5.99%. Date July 1 1923. Due July 1 1943.

RICHMOND HEIGHTS VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. South Euclid), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Henry Schroeder, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Aug. 27 for \$50,000 5 1/4% coupon school-building bonds, issued under authority of Sec. 7630-1, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest (A. & O.) payable at the district depository in Cleveland. Due \$2,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1924 to 1948, inclusive. Certified check on some bank other than the one making the bid, for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the District Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from date of award. Bonds will not be sold at less than par and interest.

RICHMOND SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19, Burleigh County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—Bids will be received at the County Auditor's office in Bismarck until 10 a. m. Aug. 22 by Amelia Williams, District Clerk, for \$1,500 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Int. rate not to exceed 7%. Due in 18 months from date. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—An issue of \$500,000 subway railroad notes payable eight months from Aug. 15 1923 and bids for which were asked until Aug. 11, was awarded to the Traders National Bank of Rochester at 4.28% interest. Other bidders were:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Interest, Prem. Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, New York... S. N. Bond & Co., New York... Watson & White, New York...

ROCKY RIVER, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Besides receiving bids until 12 m. Aug. 20 for the three issues of 5 1/2% special assessment bonds, details of which were given in V. 117, p. 582, Frank Mitchell, Village Clerk, will also receive bids for the following issues of 5% special assessment street improvement bonds:

- \$6,125 bonds dated Aug. 1 1923. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$525 1924 and \$700 1925 to 1932 incl.
2,600 bonds dated Aug. 1 1923. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$200 1924 and \$300 1925 to 1932 incl.
47,000 bonds dated July 1 1923. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,500 1924 to 1925 incl.; \$5,000 1927; \$4,500 1928; \$5,000 1929; \$4,500 1930; \$5,000 1931; \$4,500 1932 and \$5,000 1933.
20,000 bonds dated Aug. 1 1923. Due \$2,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1924 to 1933 incl.
16,730 bonds dated Aug. 1 1923. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$1,730 1924; \$1,500 1925 and 1926; \$2,000 1927; \$1,500 1928 and 1929; \$2,000 1930; \$1,500 1931 and 1932, and \$2,000 1933.
Int. A. & O. Cert. check for \$100 required with each issue. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award.

ROYAL, Antelope County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election the voters by a count of 54 "for" to 4 "against" approved the issuance of \$9,800 water bonds.

RUSH COUNTY (P. O. Rushville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Frank Lawrence, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Aug. 21 for \$9,360 5% Laverne Dunn et al. Richland Township road bonds. Denom. \$234. Date July 15 1923. Int. M. & N. 15. Due \$468 each six months from May 15 1924 to Nov. 15 1933 incl. Bonds will not be sold at less than par and interest.

RUSSELL, Russell County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—The Prudential Trust Co. of Topeka and the Guaranty Title & Trust Co. of Wichita have jointly purchased \$300,000 paving sewer-construction and street-lighting bonds.

RYE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The following two issues of registered bonds, offered on Aug. 1—V. 117, p. 469—were awarded to Kissel, Kinnicut & Co. of New York at 100.119, a basis of about 4.66%:

\$100,000 Abraham Lincoln School bldg. bonds as 4 1/2%. Due \$10,000 on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1933 inclusive.
35,000 Thomas A. Edison school building bonds as 4 1/2%. Due \$5,000 on Sept. 1 from 1924 to 1930 inclusive.
Date Sept. 1 1923.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY (P. O. St. Charles), Mo.—BOND SALE.—Stix & Co. and the Lafayette-South Side Bank, both of St. Louis, have jointly purchased, and are now offering to investors at 98.50, to yield from 4.70% to 4.65%, \$200,000 4 1/2% road-construction bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Principal and semi-annual interest (F. & A.) payable at the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$47,000, 1933; \$58,000, 1934; \$61,000, 1935, and \$34,000, 1936.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY (P. O. Port Huron), Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$185,000 5 1/4% road bonds (consisting of three separate issues) offered on July 31—V. 117, p. 469—were awarded as follows:

\$52,000 Assessment District No. 61 bonds to Joel Stockard & Co., Detroit, for \$52,031, equal to 100.05.
To Prudden & Co., Toledo, at par:
\$96,000 Assessment District Road No. 66 bonds.
37,000 Assessment District Road No. 60 bonds.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY (P. O. Fort Pierce), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—P. C. Eldred, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 4 for \$50,000 coupon 6% road and bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.), payable at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., N. Y. City. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$2,000 1925 to 1934, incl., and \$3,000 1935 to 1944, incl. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Board of County Commissioners required.

ST. PAUL, Howard County, Neb.—BONDS DEFEATED.—At the election held on July 30—V. 117, p. 354—the proposition to issue \$12,500 water extension bonds failed to carry.

SABINA, Clinton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Ryan, Bowman & Co. of Toledo have been awarded, it is reported, at par the following three issues of 5 1/2% (special assessment) Washington Street improvement bonds, offered on Aug. 10—V. 117, p. 583:

- \$5,639 34 Section 1 improvement bonds. Denom. \$624 and one for \$639 34. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$625 1924 to 1931, inclusive, and \$639 34 1932.
31,129 29 Section 2 improvement bonds. Denoms. \$1,000, \$450 and \$529 29. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$3,450 1924 to 1931, inclusive, and \$3,521 29 1932.
10,045 82 Section 3 improvement bonds. Denoms. \$1,000, \$100 and \$245 82. Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: \$1,100 1924 to 1931, inclusive, and \$1,245 82 1932.
Date May 1 1923.

SADDLE RIVER TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fairlawn), Bergen County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. Sept. 1 by Walter F. Nightingale, District Clerk, for the purchase at not less than par and interest of the following two issues of 5% coupon (registerable as to principal and interest or principal only) school bonds:

\$98,000 bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1924 to 1945 inclusive, and \$3,000, 1946 to 1963 inclusive.
99,450 bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1924 to 1943 inclusive; \$3,000, 1944 to 1962 inclusive, and \$2,450, 1963.

Denom. \$1,000, one for \$450. Date July 1 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in U. S. gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Hackensack Trust Co. of Hackensack. No more bonds of either issue will be sold than will produce the amount required to be raised (i. e., the amount of bonds offered), and an additional sum of less than the smallest denomination of the bonds of the issue. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Custodian of School Moneys, required. Bonds will be prepared under supervision of U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co.; legality approved by Reed, Dougherty & Hoyt, New York.

SAGINAW COUNTY (P. O. Saginaw), Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$56,250 Assessment District No. 79 in Saginaw and Kocchville Townships road construction bonds, offered on Aug. 7—V. 117, p. 583—were awarded to the Second National Bank of Saginaw for a premium of \$17 50, equal to 100.03. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due one bond yearly for five years beginning May 1 1924.

SALTILLO-WEAVER ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Sulphur Springs), Hopkins County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—The people by a vote of 173 "for" to 44 "against" approved the issuance of \$40,000 road bonds at an election held on Aug. 4.

SANFORD, Seminole County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—The Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville has purchased the \$151,000 6% street impt. bonds offered on Aug. 8—V. 117, p. 352—as 5 1/4%, at a discount of \$3,899, equal to 96.09, a basis of about 6.37%. Date July 2 1923. Due on July 1 as follows: \$15,000, 1924 to 1932 incl., and \$16,000, 1933.

SANGER, Denton County, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Aug. 6 the State Comptroller of Texas registered \$22,000 sewer, \$17,500 electric light and \$55,500 water works 6% serial bonds.

SANTA MARIA INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Maria), Cameron County, Texas.—BONDS REGISTERED.—On Aug. 7 the State Comptroller of Texas registered \$30,000 5% 40-year school bonds.

SARATOGA (P. O. Schuylerville), Saratoga County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 5% Fish Creek Bridge bonds offered on Aug. 13—V. 117, p. 583—were awarded to Barr Bros. & Co. of New York at 101.097 and int., a basis of about 4.79%. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due \$2,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1925 to 1934 incl. Other bidders, all of New York, were:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Bid, Name, Bid. Sherwood & Merrifield... Geo. B. Gibbons & Co...

SCARSDALE (TOWN) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The two issues of 4 1/2% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds, offered on Aug. 1—V. 117, p. 469—were awarded to the Scarsdale National Bank of Scarsdale as follows:

\$30,000 "Series D" bonds at 100.703, a basis of about 4.41%. Due \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1925 to 1939, inclusive.
28,000 "Series E" bonds at 100.618, a basis of about 4.42%. Due \$2,000 yearly on July 1 from 1925 to 1938, inclusive.
Date July 1 1923.

SCOTCH BLOCK SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 12, Rolette County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Adam Stavert, Clerk of District, will receive bids until 4 p. m. Aug. 18 at the County Auditor's office in Rolla for \$3,500 funding bonds bearing interest at a rate not to exceed 7%. Denom. \$1,000 or multiples. A cert. check for 5% of bid required.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carnegie), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 14 the \$60,000 4 1/2% coupon school bonds offered on that date—V. 117, p. 469—were awarded to the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh for \$60,850 (101.416) and interest, a basis of about 4.39%. Date Aug. 1 1923. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$5,000 1928, 1932, 1936 and 1939, and \$10,000 1941, 1944, 1946 and 1948.

SEATTLE, Wash.—BOND SALE.—During the month of July the city of Seattle issued the following 6% bonds:





**WEST MONROE, Ouachita Parish, La.—BOND SALE.**—The \$25,000 5½% refunding bonds offered on July 31—V. 117, p. 242—were awarded at par to the Whitney Central Trust & Savings Bank of New Orleans.

**WEST WILDWOOD, Cape May County, N. J.—BOND SALE.**—The Broadway Trust Co., of Camden, has purchased \$24,000 6% water-system bonds on a bid of par. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 2 1923. Interest J. & J. 2. Due one bond yearly beginning 1925.

**WHITEAKER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20, Divide County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Bids will be received until 10 a. m. Aug. 22 by (Mrs.) Joe Schell, District Clerk, at the County Auditor's office in Crosby for \$3,000 7% 18 months certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Interest semi-annual. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**WHITE COUNTY (P. O. Monticello), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 10 the two issues of 5% bonds offered on that date (V. 117, p. 584) were awarded as follows:

\$11,000 John Traschel et al. improvement in White and Jasper counties bonds, to the State Bank of Monticello for \$11,024, equal to 100.21 and interest—a basis of about 4.98%. Denom. \$550.

3,600 James Skinner et al. improvement in White and Jasper counties bonds to the Farmers' State Bank of Monticello for \$3,602, equal to 100.05 and interest, a basis of about 4.99%. Denom. \$180.

Date June 2 1923. Due one bond of each issue each six months from May 15 1923 to Nov. 15 1933, inclusive.

**WILLARD VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Willard), Huron County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bert Wolff, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive bids until 7 p. m. Aug. 31 for the purchase at not less than par and int. of \$185,000 5½% school house repair bonds, issued under authority of Sec. 7630-1 General Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1923. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Due \$9,000, Sept. 15 1924, and \$8,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1925 to 1946 incl. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the Board of Education, required.

**WILLIAMSVILLE, Erie County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.**—On Aug. 7 Barr Bros. & Co. of New York were awarded \$10,000 5% park bonds at 101.593, a basis of about 4.71%. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1923. Int. F. & A. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1925 to 1934 inclusive.

**WILLOW CITY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13, Bottineau County, No. Dak.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.**—Bids will be received by P. M. Johnson, District Clerk, at the County Auditor's in Bottineau until 2 p. m. Aug. 20 for \$10,000 certificates of indebtedness. Denom. \$500. Int. rate not to exceed 7%. Due \$5,000 in six months and \$5,000 in 12 months. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**WILLOW GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 56, Walsh County No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will be received by Mrs. Amos Pengilly, District Clerk, at the County Auditor's office in Grafton until 2 p. m. Aug. 25 for \$3,000 6% funding bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J. Due in 20 years. A certified check for 5% of bid required.

**WOODLAND, Barry County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.**—Newspaper reports say that a school bond issue in the amount of \$30,000 carried at an election held on Aug. 10, the issue receiving 91 affirmative votes and 55 negative votes.

**WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On Aug. 16 a temporary revenue loan of \$400,000, dated Aug. 20 and payable Nov. 16 1923, was awarded to the First National Bank of Boston on a 4.19% discount basis.

**CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**AMHERSTBURG, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On April 1 this municipality sold locally to different parties, \$17,200 6% debentures at 120.53. Int. ann. (April 1). Due yearly on April 1 for 15 years.

**DRESDEN, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—It is reported by the "Financial Post" of Toronto, that \$49,965 5½% 15-year installment debentures have been sold to A. Jarvis & Co., of Toronto, at 99.75, a basis of about 5.54%.

**FABRIQUE DE STATE CATHERINE DU MONTREAL, Que.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—An issue of \$100,000 5½% 30-year bonds has been purchased by the Municipal Debentures Corporation, according to unofficial reports.

**FORT ERIE, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$10,000 5½% 20-installment debentures offered on July 16 (V. 117, p. 356) were awarded to the Sterling Bank of Canada, Toronto, at 99.25, a basis of about 5.57%.

**GUELPH, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Matthews & Co., of Toronto, bidding 103.21—a basis of about 5.24%, have been awarded an issue of \$36,200 5½% 20-year debentures.

**INVERNESS COUNTY, N. S.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$50,000 5½% 20-year installment debentures offered on June 30 (V. 116, p. 3033) were awarded to the Eastern Securities Co. at 102.07—a basis of about 5.25%.

**KELOWNA, B. C.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—A block of \$18,000 6% 20-year hospital and also \$3,500 6% 5-year park debentures is reported as having been sold to the Okanogan Loan & Investment Trust Co.

**MAGOG, Que.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$40,500 5½% coupon 30-installment debentures offered on Aug. 2—V. 116, p. 471—have been awarded, it is reported, to the Municipal Debentures Corp. at 98.50, a basis of about 5.63%.

**MOOSE JAW, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—An issue of \$25,000 6% 15-installment school debentures has been sold, it is reported, to the Bond & Debenture Corp. at 99.03, a basis of about 6.15%.

**NELSON, B. C.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—It is reported that \$40,000 6½% 20-year debentures have been sold locally at 98.80, a basis of about 5.60%.

**NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—The \$25,000 5% 42-year debentures offered on June 30—V. 116, p. 2681—have been awarded to J. C. Mackintosh & Co.

**NOTRE DAME DE LA MERCI, Que.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—An issue of \$25,000 5½% 30-year school bonds has been purchased by the Municipal Debentures Corp., it is reported.

**ORILLIA, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—A block of \$99,493 5½% and 6% 20-year installment debentures was awarded during July to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto at 101.87, a basis of about 5.37%.

**OUTREMENT PROTESTANT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Que.—BOND SALE.**—The National City Co., Ltd., and Geo. B. Beausoleil & Co., bidding jointly, were awarded on Aug. 9 the \$260,000 5½% school extension bonds offered on that date—V. 117, p. 584—at 98.79. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Date Sept. 1 1923. Int. M. & S. Due 1943.

**PEEL COUNTY (P. O. Brampton), Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—According to newspaper reports, L. H. Willis, County Clerk, will receive tenders until 12 m. Sept. 1 for \$18,000 5½% 10-year installment bridge debentures.

**ST. MOISE, Que.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Tenders will be received up to 4 p. m. Aug. 20, according to the "Monetary Times" of Toronto, for the purchase of \$10,000 6% 10-year debentures dated June 1 1923. Interest is payable semi-annually and bonds will be in denominations to suit purchaser. Jos. Dufour, Secretary-Treasurer.

**SHAWINIGAN FALLS ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION (P. O. Shawinigan Falls), Que.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—During July a block of \$42,000 5½% debentures was sold, it is stated, to McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. at 99.12.

**SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto have purchased, according to newspaper reports, a block of \$49,000 5½% 30-installment debentures at 100.39, a basis of about 5.47%.

**THREE RIVERS, Que.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.**—Tenders are being received until 4 p. m. Aug. 20 by Arthur Nobert, City Treasurer, for the purchase of the following blocks of 5½% debentures:

- \$30,000 dated May 1 1923, maturing in 30 years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of 5½%, payable semi-ann. May 1 and Nov. 1.
- 74,500 dated May 1 1923, maturing in 30 years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of 5½%, payable semi-ann. May 1 and Nov. 1.
- 58,000 dated May 1 1923, maturing in 20 years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of 5½%, payable semi-ann. May 1 and Nov. 1.
- 24,800 dated May 1 1923, maturing in 30 years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of 5½%, payable semi-ann. May 1 and Nov. 1.
- 53,200 dated May 1 1923, maturing 20 years from their date, bearing int. at the rate of 5½%, payable semi-ann. May 1 and Nov. 1.

Principal and interest payable at the office of the Bank of Hochelaga, in the city of Three Rivers, or in the city of Montreal, or in the city of Quebec. These bonds shall be issued in denominations to suit the purchasers. Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for an amount equal to 1%. The interest accrued on the bonds must be added to the price offered at the time of their delivery.

**WALLACE RURAL MUNICIPALITY, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—On Aug. 4 C. C. Cross & Co. of Regina, Sask., were awarded \$6,870 01 6% debentures at 100.36. Int. ann. (May 1). Due yearly on May 1 from 1934 to 1940 inclusive.

**WINNIPEG, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.**—During July an issue of \$150,000 5½% 30-installment hospital debentures was sold to Bell, Guinlock & Co. at 101.70, a basis of about 5.35%.

**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

**F. WM. KRAFT, Lawyer**  
Specializing in Examination & Preparation of  
County, Municipal and Corporation  
Bonds, Warrants and Securities and  
Proceedings Authorizing Same.  
Rooms 517-520 111 W. Monroe St.  
Harris Trust Building  
**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

**FINANCIAL**



High Grade Investment Securities  
Commercial Paper  
Bankers Acceptances

Hibernia Securities Co., Inc.  
Hibernia Bank Building, New Orleans

New York Atlanta Dallas

**NEW LOANS**

**\$708,923.17**

**CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS  
MINNESOTA**

**SPECIAL STREET IMPROVEMENT  
BONDS**

Proposals will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, **WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH, 1923, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK P. M.**, for \$708,923.17 Special Street Improvement Bonds.

These bonds are to be sold at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent (5%) per annum, and to be dated September 1st, 1923, and to be payable one-tenth and one-twentieth each year thereafter, as the case may be, the last one being payable September 1, 1943.

Sealed bids may be submitted until 2:30 o'clock p. m. of the date of sale. After that hour open bids will be asked for and all bids must include accrued interest from date of said bonds to date of delivery.

The approving opinion of John C. Thomson, Attorney, of New York City, will accompany the bonds.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. A certified check for two per cent (2%) of the par value of the bonds bid for, made payable to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

**DAN C. BROWN,**  
City Comptroller.

**BALLARD & COMPANY**

Members New York Stock Exchange

**HARTFORD**

**Connecticut Securities**