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 State \& Municipal Compendium Railway Earnings Section Bankers' Convention Section
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## The Financial Situation.

Reactionary tendencies have been in evidence at times in the stock market this week, especially on Monday and Thursday, and there can be no question that some stocks are too high and that aggressive buying by pools is responsible for the phenomenal extent of some of the advances. The market is unusually sensitive to changes in money rates. Last Saturday's New York Clearing House bank statement showed a deficiency of $\$ 15,674,630$ in the required legal reserves, and the present week the call loan rate on the Stock Exchange has more than once spurted sharply upward. On each occasion the stock market has responded with a downward plunge in the case of the stocks which have been carried to such spectacular heights, though the general market has held comparatively steady, and yesterday showed renewed strength under the leadership of the railroad shares. Experience teaches, however, that in the event of any prolonged break, the good stocks would go down with the bad, the strong with the weak.
The fact that the course of prices is so sensitive to advances in call loan rates is significant of the part that cheap money has played in fostering the gigantic stock speculation of the last year or two, enabling pools and cliques to carry large lines of stocks with ease and facility. How much further the Federal Reserve authorities are prepared to go in keeping money rates low remains to be seen. This much is certain, however, the Reserve banks to-day are in far more extended condition than they were a year ago, when they were justly open to criticism for the way in which they were promoting inflationary tendencies. By turning to the statement of the Reserve banks, issued on Thursday of this week, it will be seen that the bill holdings of the twelve banks
combined stood at $\$ 640,727,000$ on Sept. 23 this year, against only $\$ 259,863,000$ at the corresponding date last year, that the open market purchases of acceptances amounted to $\$ 238,493,000$, against $\$ 92,146,000$, and that total earning assets were $\$ 1,212,872,000$, against only $\$ 928,355,090$. These figures are in apparent contradiction with the fact that the amount of Federal Reserve notes in circulation is somewhat less than a year ago, being $\$ 1,670,348,000$, against $\$ 1,729,859,000$, but this simply serves to illustrate anew the confusion caused by permitting the Reserve banks to issue Reserve notes against the acquisition of gold. What has happened is that some of this acquired gold has been allowed to go back into circulation, and this involved the automatic extinction of the notes originally issued to represent it. The true situation is indicated by noting that whereas the amount of notes at present in actual circulation is $\$ 59,511,000$ smaller than twelve months ago, the gold holdings in the same interval have fallen no less than $\$ 303,618,000$. The difference between the two amounts, which is $\$ 244,107,000$, shows the extent of the further inflation.

Both currency and credit saturation is steadily increasing as a result of the operation of the Federal Reserve System. According to the formula explained in our issue of Nov. 22 1924, and again in our issue of May 9 1925, the amount of the saturation on Sept. 241924 was $\$ 856,578,000$; now (Sept. 23 1925) it is $\$ 1,172,257,000$. In tabular form the showing is as follows:

Sept. 231925.
Total gold Total deposits
$\qquad$ \$2,765,545,000 2,267,454,000

Free gold

\$498,091,000 $1,670,348,000$ 1,172,257,000

Sept. 241924. $\$ 3,069,163,000$ 2,195,882,000 $\$ 873,281,000$ $1,729,859,000$ $\$ 856,578,000$

Excess of notes $\qquad$ -
It will be seen from the foregoing that after allowing in full for the deposits, there remains only $\$ 498$,091,000 of gold as against the $\$ 1,670,348,000$ of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. Who will say in the face of such figures that our Federal Reserve banks are not in an extended condition? We may add that if we took the total earning assets as the basis of our calculation, these earning assets constituting another way of measuring the extent of the currency and credit saturation, the saturation would be found to be still larger, the total of such earning assets now being $\$ 1,212,872,000$ and comparing, as already stated, with only $\$ 928,355,000$ at the corresponding period in 1924.

The widening distribution of property possessions that is going on and the passing of ownership of in-
dustry from the few to the many was emphasized on Monday when a syndicate headed by Lee, Higginson \& Co. and Marshall Field, Glore, Ward \& Co. offered $\$ 17,500,000$ Marshall Field \& Co., Inc., $41 / 2 \%$ debentures, 1928-1946, at yields ranging from $4.25 \%$ for the 1928 maturities to $4.90 \%$ for some of the middle maturities. No name stands higher in American industry, but this is the first time the public has been asked to participate in the business. The dry goods business established by Marshall Field in Chicago in 1865 is the largest of its kind in the world. Many fortunes have gone out of this business to start industries elsewhere, and the Field estate is one of the country's largest. The present financing is principally to enable the corporation to purchase certain real estate from the Field estate. When this enterprise first grew from its small beginnings to great proportions it could not have been financed by sale of bonds and stocks, as there were not adequate savings for their purchase, and the capital necessarily was accumulated from surplus earnings. The compounding of such earnings in the ownership of those in control made possible the rapid accumulation of the few early fortunes. To-day, with saving almost universal, ownership is being democratized and many a small investor is experiencing the rapid gain in wealth following the compounding of business earnings, which not so long ago was the privilege of few other than merchant princes. The gradual acquirement by the public of ownership of the great enterprises of the country, once privately owned, is evidence that our democracy is on sound foundations.

Bond offerings were made in large volume during the week, the largest issue being $\$ 29,700,000$ Government of the Argentine Nation external sinking fund $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1959$, offered on Tuesday at $961 / 2$, to yield $6.25 \%$, by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan \& Co. and the National City Co. The bonds were all immediately taken on subscription.

On Wednesday of this week the stockholders of the Boston \& Maine Railroad voted approval of the plan of reorganization put forward by the management as of Sept. 1. The meeting was by no means perfunctory. Many factions were present and had their say, but the great majority of stockholders lined up behind the management in the attempt to put through a reorganization without any compulsory power such as appertains to foreclosure, and without penalties of any kind. The opposition votes amounted to less than $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$. Security holders are asked to make sacrifices for their mutual interest. The management has had the satisfaction of learning that all substantial leadership is behind them and there are many indications that the security holders have the intelligence and self-restraint to co-operate for their own benefit.

One of the principal factors in the Boston \& Maine situation is control by the New York New Haven \& Hartford Railroad Co., which owns indirectly more than $23 \%$ of the Boston \& Maine stock. This stock was acquired in 1909 before consolidations became taboc. In 1914 the Federal Government, acting under the anti-corporation mania that affected the country for a decade or more, ordered the New Haven to sell the stock. The stock was then and has since remained unsalable; at any rate, no good offers have been made, and New Haven retains its ownership. However, the New Haven is reported to have
recently declined $\$ 40$ per share for its Boston \& Maine common stock. In this reorganization the New Haven is asked to subscribe approximately $\$ 4,500,000$ for a like amount of $7 \%$ prior preferred stock and retain its holdings, or not caring to do this, surrender about $31 \%$ of its holdings. The New Haven stock was voted for the Boston \& Maine plan, and it is thought that New Haven will subscribe for its quota. This history is strange enough in view of the fact that the Guvernment is now demanding that the roads of the country consolidate into a few big systems and threatening to force them to do so.

An interesting technicality of the Boston \& Maine situation is the Boston Railroad Holding Co. This company owns the Boston \& Maine stock to which the New Haven has ultimate title. Its common stock is wholly owned by the New Haven, which also owns all of a large issue of Boston Railroad Holding Co. preferred stock excepting $\$ 2,800,0004 \%$ cumulative stock, which was sold to the public in 1911. The aforesaid $\$ 2,800,000$ stock is guaranteed as to both principal and dividends by the New Haven by endorsement and secured by a lien on the owned Boston \& Maine stock having a present value of more than $\$ 6,700,000$. This $\$ 2,800,000$ publicly owned stock has been given precedence as to this lien over the New Haven owned stock by Federal decree and dividends have been paid on it regularly by the New Haven because of its guaranty. A year or two ago, when New Haven's credit was at its lowest and Boston \& Maine stocks were selling at very small prices, this $4 \%$ dividend-paying guaranteed stock sold in the thirties ; even now it is still selling in the fifties.

The cotton report issued by the Department of Ariguculture at Washington on Wednesday of this week gave the trade another surprise, the yield now being placed at $13,931,000$ bales, or 191,000 bales larger than was estimated two weeks earlier. The latest estimate is based on a condition of $53.8 \%$ of normal on Sept. 16, compared with a condition of $56.2 \%$ on Sept. 1, a decline during the intervening period of 2.4 points, but the Crop Reporting Board now anticipate a yield per acre of 143.5 pounds of cotton, whereas the production per acre on the Sept. 1 condition was put at only 141.5 pounds. Last year the final estimate of yield was 157.4 pounds to the acre, while the total production was $13,627,936$ bales. Of the leading cotton States, practically all show some decline in condition during the two weeks of September, which is generally the case. There was a loss of 6 points in Oklahoma; 5 points in Arkansas; 6 points in North Carolina; 3 points in South Carolina; 2 points in Georgia, and one each in Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. Of the eight leading cotton States above enumerated, the latest estimate of yield, based on the Sept. 16 condition, shows an increase for five of them as compared with that indicated two weeks earlier, these five States being Texas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, while there is a decrease in yield for the other three States, namely Oklahoma, Arkansas and North Carolina. For Texas a condition of $42 \%$ of normal is indicated on Sept. 16, against $43 \%$ two weeks earlier and $52 \%$ Sept. 16 1924. The estimate of yield for Texas is now placed at $3,873,000$ bales, which is 22,000 bales larger than was estimated on the Sept. 1 condition. Last year the production for Texas was $4,951,000$ bales and in 1923, 4,342,298 bales. For Oklahoma the yield is now estimated at
$1,471,000$ bales, in contrast with $1,520,000$ bales two weeks earlier, and $1,511,000$ bales for last year's crop; Arkansas $1,367,000$ bales, a decline of only 1,000 bales from the reports of two weeks ago and comparing with $1,098,000$ bales last year; Mississippi $1.447,000$ bales, nearly 100,000 bales over the estimate based on the Sept. 1 condition, and contrasting with $1,099,000$ bales in 1924.
There are three other million-bale States this year, making six in all outside of Texas, whereas last year there were only four. The Sept. 16 condition report restores Georgia to the million-bale class this year, with an estimated yield of $1,019,000$ bales, which is 36,000 bales larger than was indicated by the Sept. 1 condition and contrasts with a yield last year in that State of $1,004,000$ bales. In North Carolina the production is now placed at $1,103,000$ bales, nearly 30,000 bales less than the Sept. 1 condition indicated, while for Alabama the latest estimate shows $1,063,000$ bales, an increase covering the two weeks of September of nearly 40,000 bales. For Louisiana the condition Sept. 16 is $70 \%$ of normal, against $67 \%$ two weeks earlier, and the yield, according to the latest report, 729,000 bales, an increase over the production indicated by the Sept. 1 condition of 85,000 bales, and over the final estimate for 1924 of 236,000 bales. Contrasting the latest estimate for all States outside of Texas with a total yield of $10,058,000$ bales for the current year, the indicated increase in production for these States amounts to 169,000 bales for the first two weeks of September, and is $1,381,000$ bales larger than the yield in these same States last year. Just what the ultimate production this year in Texas is to be, will be known when picking in that State is completed. The total ginnings to Sept. 16 throughout the whole South this year are $4,275,928$ bales, which contrasts with only $2,665,793$ bales to Sept. 16 1924. Practically every State except Texas contributes to the increase and in some of them the ginnings this year are more than double what they were a year ago, notably Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and North and South Carolina. In Texas the ginnings this year are $1,282,800$ bales, as against $1,476,936$ to the same date a year ago.

Joseph Caillaux, French Finance Minister, and the other members of the French War Debt Commission, arrived in New York Wednesday morning on the French steamship "Paris" and proceeded shortly to Washington. They reached the National Capital at $3.20 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. It was related that, "within an hour of that time M. Caillaux was in conference with Secretary Mellon, Chairman of the American Debt Commission, at the Treasury Department, and the negotiations for the funding of the French war debt to the United States were under way." The New York "Times" representative observed that "the rapidity of the developments was in sharp contrast with the course of events when former efforts were made to bring about an understanding between the two countries. M. Caillaux's sense of speed left nothing to be desired. He was off the train, smiling and voluble, the minute it pulled into the station, and told the newspaper correspondents that as soon as he could rush to the French Embassy to clean up a bit, he would visit Mr. Mellon." He also stated that "an engagement was made to meet Secretary Mellon at 4.30 o'clock, but ten minutes ahead of schedule M. Caillaux burst into the Treasury Building, fairly
radiating optimism and vigor. For nearly half an hour Mr. Mellon, M. Caillaux and Under Secretary Winston were closeted and then the French Minister and Mr. Mellon met the newspaper men." Naturally, M. Caillaux did not make any specially important statement to them. He handed the following formal statement to the newspapermen in New York, which was about all that could be expected in advance of the negotiations in Washington: "I have come, accompanied by eminent members of all the political parties in the French Parliament, to make a settlement of our debts. There is no instance in history in which France has failed to do so. We are men of good will, my colleagues and I. We shall have great pleasure in meeting the men of good will who form the War Debt Foreign Commission. We are convinced that, thanks to our mutual loyalty, we shall be able to reach an equitable and practical agreement. The United States and France, which have twice fought side by side upon the battlefield, cannot but attain a close understanding upon the basis of peace and righteousness."

Further outlining the activities of M. Caillaux and the celerity with which he was conducting his part of the negotiations, in advance of the formal sessions of the French and American Commissions, the New York "Times" correspondent said: "If there was any doubt that M. Caillaux dominated the mission which has been sent here by France it was removed by the activities which marked his arrival. From the minute he stepped off the train until he sought seclusion from public attention at a dinner given in his honor at the French Embassy to-night he was in the limelight. His word undoubtedly will be law so far as the French Commission's part in the debt negotiations are concerned, and this adds to the belief here that there will be a successful conclusion to the conference. M. Caillaux had sought immediate audience in private with Secretary Mellon by wireless and telegraph before he reached Washington, and even in advance of that he had begun his work in conversations with Under Secretary Winston, who went to New York to meet him. Once the conversation with Secretary Mellon was ended, just before 5 o'clock this afternoon, it was evident that whatever else happened the negotiations here would be carried forward with all speed; that there would be not a minute lost in unnecessary skirmishing. This point was emphasized as M. Caillaux left the Treasury to pay a courtesy call on Secretary Kellogg at the State Department. For the announcement was made that plans for preliminary meetings of the two Commissions had been put aside, and that there would be a joint meeting of the French and American Commissions at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the time originally set for the American Commission to get together."

According to a special Washington dispatch to the New York "Herald Tribune" Wednesday evening, "the French Debt Commission, headed by Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, will make a revised offer to repay the French debt to the United States as a maximum rate, to be reached in gradual steps, of about $\$ 90$,000,000 a year, the 'Herald Tribune' learned tonight." The correspondent added that "though M. Caillaux and his colleagues since arriving to-day have preserved inviolable silence as to the details of
the plan with which they will enter into negotiations with the United States Debt Funding Commission to-morrow, beyond expressing firm confidence in an ultimate settlement, it can be stated on high authority that the Finance Minister will base his offer on the hypothesis that France cannot be expected to pay more to her creditors than she receives from Germany."
Continuing to outline the plan as he understood it, the same correspondent said: "This latter sum M. Caillaux places at $\$ 150,000,000$ a year. Having reached an understanding with England under the terms of which, if finally ratified, the British Treasury would annually receive about $\$ 60,000,000$, the head of the French Commission calculated that if the United States is paid the maximum sum which can be paid without increasing payments to England, in accordance with his arrangement with Winston Churchill, or $\$ 90,000,000$, he will be paying out all that France receives. The yearly installments of $\$ 90,000,000$ are expected to run 62 years. As reduced payments for the first ten or fifteen years are expected to be stipulated, however, neither the total sum which would be paid the United States under this arrangement, nor the rate of interest during repayment of the principal, is yet known, since the extent and magnitude of the proposed partial moratorium have not yet been disclosed. M. Caillaux arrived at the figure which he could pay the United States without altering the plans for refunding the British debt, by taking the ratio of the sum owed by France to England and the total owed to America as 1 to 1.5. In other words, he estimated that his country's debt here is $\$ 4,500,000,000$, if its debt to Britain is set at $\$ 3,000,000,000$. England having stipulated that payments to the British Treasury must proceed in proportion and pari passu to payments to other countries, the Finance Minister found that, subject to this condition, he could send $\$ 90$,000,000 in round numbers to Washington each year that he sent $\$ 60,000,000$ to England. At the same time he found that the total of these two sums conformed to the hypothesis regarding payments to France by her principal debtor, which he had determined to be the sine qua non of his refunding operations."

The first joint session of the two Commissions was held at the Treasury Building at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. As was to have been expected, it was chiefly for "a brief exchange of greetings." According to a special Washington dispatch to the New York "Evening Post" that afternoon, "a few words by M. Caillaux, who spoke briefly for a Frenchman and an orator, a few more words by Secretary Mellon, who always speaks briefly, a visit from the photographers to the conference room, then the session with the photographers outside the Treasury Building, and the first meeting of the French and Americans to settle the war debt was over." He added that "if M. Caillaux's hundred words or so furnish any clue to their attitude, the French Commission, in seeking a settlement, is going to be strictly businesslike. They are going to meet the Americans on their own grounds." Introductory speeches were made by M. Caillaux and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The former said in part: "I have come from France intrusted by my Govern ment to meet the obligations of my country toward the United States. Now, if you wish, we'll go to work
as practical men, desirous to come to a settlement satisfactory for all material interests, worthy of the past of the two great nations, combined in such a way as to fortify peace and help the economic stabilization in the world." In welcoming the French Commission Mr. Mellon spoke in part as follows: "We know that this conference opened to-day may influence greatly the peace of the world. We, ourselves, cannot escape its repercussions. We feel, therefore, the great responsibility resting upon us. It is our duty to reach with you a conclusion, in the estimate of each of our peoples, fair, and, in the practical test of time, workable. In the constructive attitude of the representatives of the two countries, who now meet together, a solution will come."

Although this first session was supposed to have been one largely of greetings and formalities, the Washington representative of the Associated Press stated in a dispatch that afternoon that "documents which, in effect, constitute a French offer for settlement of that nation's $\$ 4,000,000,000$ debt to the United States were submitted to the American Debt Commission to-day at the first meeting between the French and American negotiators." According to a special Washington dispatch to "The Sun," also Thursday afternoon, "the offer was received by the whole of the American Debt Funding Commission, headed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon." It was added that, "except for the formal speeches at the opening of the conference, there was no discussion of the French offer and the conference adjourned without setting a time for another meeting. However, the American Commission will meet this afternoon to consider the French offer, and it is regarded as probable that there will be another joint meeting to-morrow morning, as it is the expressed wish of M. Caillaux to terminate the sessions of the two Commissious as quickly as possible."
According to a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" yesterday morning, "while the details of the Caillaux statement were withheld by officials, it was said that the proposed schedule of payments followed closely the forecasts made this morning, the French Commission agreeing that their country could make payments beginning at about $\$ 25,000,000$ for the first five years and gradually mounting to from $\$ 80,000,000$ to $\$ 90,000,000$ within twenty years, and representing a total over sixty-two years in excess of $\$ 4,000,000,000$, which would more than cover the principal amount of the debt." It was added that "this offer, it was suggested, was made for trading purposes, the French Finance Minister realizing that it would not bring immediate acceptance by the American Commission. This, in fact, proved to be the case, for the American officials did not even accept it as an 'official proposal' and such information as could be obtained was to the effect that it would be rejected when the Commissions met in joint session again to-morrow. None of the American officials, however, took the position that there had been any development that indicated a 'break,' and emphasis was placed upon that point."
The New York "Herald Tribune" representative said that "M. Caillaux's offer to pay contained the following three main propositions: That France's borrowings during the war and the sum she owes for the purchase of surplus supplies after the war shall be consolidated into a single debt. That the interest on France's debt since the end of the war, due but not yet paid, shall be canceled. That France
shall pay $\$ 25,000,000$ this year, which shall be increased progressively for twenty years, until, in 1945 , the annual installment shall reach $\$ 90,000,000$, which shall continue for forty-two years more, the amounts deferred during the first twenty years to be reimbursed to the United States during the second period under conditions analogous to those agreed upon by France with England to cover a similar partial moratorium."

According to a special Washington dispatch to the New York "Evening Post" last evening, "the second move on the chessboard of the French debt negotiations was made yesterday, when the American Debt Commission submitted a counter-proposal to the suggestions made the previous day by Finance Minister Caillaux." It was added that "the American counter-proposal, described by a member of the Commission as 'something for the French to think about,' was a rejection of the French plan, at least so far as M. Caillaux's initial move might be considered a program for complete settlement. The American Commission, it was said officially in behalf of Secretary Mellon, went over the Caillaux proposal with extreme care and designated specific items which they found objectionable. M. Caillaux and his associates were told plainly that the "offer" did not constitute the best France could make when the French capacity to pay, now and in the future, was scrutinized. One comment was that the program thrown on the table yesterday by M. Caillaux at the opening of the negotiations was little more than his 'second best proposal.'"

The Washington representative of "The Sun" stated flatly that "the proposal of the French Government to fund its debt of more than $\$ 4,000,000,000$ to the United States on the basis of payments starting at $\$ 25,000,000$ for the first year and mounting to a peak of $\$ 90,000,000$ at the end of twenty years was unqualifiedly rejected by the World War Foreign Debt Commission to-day (Friday). It took only ten minutes for the American Commission to advise the French delegation headed by Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance, that the terms which had been submitted yesterday (Thursday) were entirely unsatisfactory to the United States. At the same time the American viewpoint on the debt was outlined to the French Commission."

A settlement of war debts has been arrived at with Latvia. Thursday evening "Secretary Mellon announced the conclusion of an agreement with Latvia for the settlement of its war debt to the United States. The agreement was signed at the Treasury Department late that afternoon." It was explained that "the indebtedness represents obligations received in connection with the sale of war supplies by the Secretary of War and obligations received from the American Relief Administration on account of the relief supplies furnished on credit. The amount of the indebtedness to be refunded is $\$ 5,775,000$. Secretary Mellon gave out a statement showing the payments to be made under the terms of the settlement, in which Latvia has the option of semi-annual cash payments, beginning June 151926 and ending in 1930. The Secretary added that the economic situation of Latvia is good, that the country is engaged in large reconstruction work, that her ports are convenient trade routes between Russia and Western Europe and that she is now in a position to meet her international financial obligations."

It has been assumed for some time that the completion of war debt funding plans between European Governments and the United States would be followed by the floating of good-sized loans in this country for those Powers. According to a special Paris cablegram to the New York "Herald Tribune" under date of Sept 24, "American investments will flow in increasing measure to Europe if European nations promise to pay their debts to the United States, said Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank, New York, in a speech to-day at the American Club. Mr. Mitchell, who has completed a tour of Scandinavia, England, Germany, Spain and France, said that debt pledges were necessary to give confidence to American investors."

Even while the French War Debt Commission was on board ship bound for the United States evidence continued to accumulate that before it left France an understanding had been reached with the United States relative to the broad features of a plan of settlement. For instance, last Saturday the Washington representative of the New York "Herald Tribune" said that "broad outlines of the French debt settlement already have been virtually agreed upon in preliminary negotiations, the 'Herald Tribune' correspondent is enabled to state. These virtual agreements have reached a point which insures the success of the formal negotiations." He added that "briefly, the fundamental principles which seem satisfactory both to the French and to the Administration include: Consolidation of the three classes of debt into one. Threse three are the pre-armistice loans, the post-armistice loans and the price of the war supplies sold to the French Government in 1919. Fixing of the period over which payments shall be made at sixty-two years, the same term as adopted in both the British and Belgian settlements. An interest rate of $31 / 2 \%$. Reduction of the accumulated interest, which had been figured at $5 \%$, thus bringing the present total of the debt up to $\$ 4,500$,000,000 , roughly, by making the rate $31 / 2 \%$ retroactive. Further reduction of the present total of the debt by a retroactive adjustment of the interest actually paid on the $\$ 400,000,000$ of debt for war supplies. France has actually paid $\$ 20,000,000$ a year since 1919 , or six years, at the rate of $5 \%$. This adjustment will practically credit France with the excess of $11 / 2 \%$, or some $\$ 6,000,000$ a year for these six years, with a further adjustment for compounding. Very low payments during the first few years of the sixty-two. This period of smaller payments is fixed tentatively at not less than ten years nor more than fifteen, but probably approaching the latter figure."

Washington dispatches last Saturday morning contained outlines of what purported to be President Coolidge's views as to the attitude toward the foreign debt negotiations that he thought should be taken by the American newspapers. According to the New York "Herald Tribune" dispatch, "meanwhile the Administration is somewhat annoyed by the attitude of certain American newspapers and organizations. At the White House to-day an official spokesman for the President advised that the duty of American newspapers was to look after the interest of their own country in the debt negotiations. The papers, this spokesman declared, may rely upon the Administration to do the fair thing by
the countries which owe this Government money, and will certainly be fair in estimating their ability to pay. Where doubts arise the President believes that the newspapers should resolve the doubt in favor of their own country and its citizens rather than another. The President does not believe that the newspapers will find this Government imposing hardships on any country which that country will be unable to bear. Mistakes may be made, it was admitted, but usually these papers will be right if they resolve doubts in favor of their own Government and they can assume that officials of this Government are very well informed as to the problems facing the debtor countries and as to their capacity to pay."

In wireless messages from the steamship "Paris" that were made public here on Monday it was clearly indicated that even then the French Commission had ready a definite plan to present to the American Commission at the first joint session on Thursday of this week. In one dispatch it was stated that Joseph Caillaux, Finance Minister, "remains closeted in his cabin the greater part of the time putting the last tonches to the proposal." It was added in the same dispatch that "when on Thursday it [the French delegation] will be face to face with the American Commission it will first of all affirm anew that France formally acknowledges her war obligations towards America amounting to $\$ 3,340,000,000$ in round figures. It will not only make that declaration but will snbmit immediately to the American Commission a concrete proposal."

The Associated Press correspondent on the "Paris" said that "the debt proposal which Finance Minister Caillaux is understood to have prepared for submission to the American Commission in Washington contemplates immediate steps by France to reduce the principal of her account. M. Caillaux's program would offer a substantial installment payment in 1926, with increasing amounts annually during each of the next twenty years. The French Government's proposal will not be tied up with reparations payments nor will it be conditioned upon the tentative agreement recently entered into with Great Britain, according to the summary obtained to-day. French budget calculations must take both factors into account, but M. Caillaux is said to have no intention of bringing either into the Washington deliberations."

The following day (Sept. 19) it was reported by wireless from the ship that "Finance Minister Caillaux and his colleagues on the French Mission to the United States to-day completed the text of the proposals which they will lay before the American Debt Funding Commission. Since the royage from Havre began the delegates have been devoting some hours daily to consultations upon what should be said to the Americans and the form in which it should be put. One of the most troublesome parts of the document concerns transfers of money to America and how these can be made without disturbing exchange and depreciating the franc. M. Caillaux now is in active wireless correspondence with the French Embassy in Washington regarding the arrangements for the conference."

In a special Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" the same day it was stated that "when the members of the French Debt Commission sailed for the United States they did so with the full un-
derstanding that in any agreement reached for the funding of the French war-time debt, provision must be made for the repayment of the entire principal amount of the obligation, and that if concessions were to be made by the American Commission, these would involve reduction of accrued interest and the interest payments which France would be called upon to pay in the future, in the event a compact was approved." The correspondent declared also that "such was the position taken to-day by American officials, and information contained in news dispatches received here by wireless from correspondents on the steamship 'Paris' with Finance Minister Caillaux and lis associates were interpreted as a recognition by the French experts that these basic principles must be accepted during the forthcoming negotiations." As to the probable outcome of the negotiations, the correspondent added that "the American officials, therefore, were highly optimistic of a successful outcome of the long controversy and expressed confidence that a schedule of payments could be worked out which would not call for heavy transfers of capital during the early years, and which the French Government could meet without serious disturbance of exchange rates or disruption of its plans for fiscal reforms at home."

Apparently it was expected during the greater part of the week that the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations would finish its work by the end of that period. One of the most troublesome questions has been the Mosul situation. According to Geneva cable dispatches, "the League of Nations Council sought a way out by referring certain technical legal aspects of the question to the Permanent Court." The London correspondent of "The Sun" on Sept. 21 cabled, "that in itself in British eyes is deplorable evidence of its impotence. But, on the other hand, Turkey has signified that it will not recognize the findings of the League in any case unless they are in Turkey's favor." He added that "Colonel Amery, British Colonial Secretary, has countered with a declaration that if Turkey will not recognize the League's findings, Britain must have a free hand. While the final showdown is not expected until December, there is likely at any moment to be a situation created by the Turks which will present this country with the necessity of war if it is to maintain its hold upon Mosul and also, according to the view in responsible quarters, to maintain the prestige of its position through the Middle East." Continuing, the correspondent said: "Critics of the Government's determination to remain in Mosul for a quarter of a century if the League desires it to do so have declared it to be too dear a price to pay for the possible oil product of this potentially great oil area. However, it is openly stated in the 'Times' to-day that if Britain tolerated Turkish aggression while the League is leisurely proceeding with the legal aspects of this highly delicate question it would not only shake British credit to the foundation in Bagdad but 'it would endanger those oil fields in southern Persia on which we largely depend for service of the navy.'"

London was disturbed over the Near East situation and its probable effect on the Baldwin Government, according to a special cable message to the New York "Herald Tribune" on Sept. 21. It was claimed that "reports from Geneva that the Irak

Government has demanded that a British division be sent there to protect the country against the Turks has caused grave uneasiness here. Together with Colonial Minister Amery's stand at Geneva it is regarded as appreciably increasing the risks of war in the Near East, and this is calculated to weaken the position of the Baldwin Government." The author of the dispatch also suggested that "the result of the Stockton by-election last week, which brought a loss of one seat to the Government with a drop of nearly 10,000 votes in the Conservative poll, shows that the Cabinet's commitments in Mesopotamia are highly unpopular in this country. Already there is talk of dropping Premier Baldwin for another Conservative leader, and this was widely discussed in the Conservative clubs to-night."
Still more alarming possibilities were suggested in a special London cablegram to the New York "Times" the following day (Sept. 22). Its author asserted that, "surpassing in audacity of language anything yet emanating from Turkey since the Irak dispute started, a semi-official Turkish statement reached here to-day from Constantinople which certainly revives the fears that a serious clash may be imminent between the Rritish and the Turks." Continuing he said: "The statement, which purports to give the views of the Angora Government on the Irak dispute, starts by saying that from the outset Britain hoped to arrange the Irak-Mosul question to her own advantage, thanks to Turkey's internal difficulties. It then continues: 'Though Lord Curzon declared that Turkey would enter the League of Nations on a footing of equality with other nations, Turkey is now expected to make implicit renunciations in a question closely concerning her sovereign rights. It is impossible to conceive that any Turkish Government could agree to make such a concession. The opponents of Turkey must learn that a new mentality now reigns in the country and that there is now a new State with which they must negotiate terms on an absolute equality. So long as the old methods are followed no understanding is possible.' The statement concludes by coolly dubbing the stories of deportations of Christians by the Turks as 'fables of the old familiar type.'"

Developments at Geneva on Tuesday relative to the Mosul problem were outlined in part as follows in a special cable message to the New York "Times" that evening. It was stated that "twice to-day Great Britain gave evidence to the League of Nations that she believes in the principles of the Protocol-even though it be dead. First, her Ambassador to Belgium, Sir George Grahame, speaking before the Disarmament Commission of the Assembly, declared that disarmament was not the foundation but the apex of the structure of peace, arbitration, security and disarmament, which the League of Nations is building. Second, the British delegation officially lodged with the League Council a charge against the Turkish Government for deporting the Christian population of Mosul and demanded that the League take preventative measures, such as are provided in the Protocol." It was suggested that "to-day's action throws the Mosul question back twelve months to October of last year, when the British demanded that a special meeting of the Council consider practically the same charges which were made to-day." The correspondent also suggested that "the British note to the Council, which asks consideration of the
correspondence on the subject of Christian deportations, with a view to sending a commission to Irak to investigate the complaints of both Governments, was considered this afternoon by a sub-committee of the Council, which, after discussing the affair with Colonel Amery and Tewfik Bey, decided to call a special meeting of the full Council. The British request, the note says, is made not only on humanitarian grounds; but because the Turks have broken both the Lausanne Treaty and the Brussels agreement."

Further definite action was taken by the Council at its session on Thursday. According to a special Geneva dispatch to the New York "Times" yesterday morning, "a League of Nations commission will go to Irak to investigate the British charges of the deportation of Christians from the vicinity of the Brussels agreement line, it was decided at a special Council meeting this afternoon." It was added that "whether the commission will be permitted to carry on its search in the territory north of the Brussels line will depend on the decision Angora will take in the next twenty-four hours. The decision to send a new League commission to Mosul was taken this afternoon amidst murmurs of disapproval from the audience at the efforts of Tewfik Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, to put stumbling blocks in the way of the investigation. Tewfik Bey attacked the British charges savagely, declaring them filled with contradictions, and that the Council, the first day it discussed the Mosul question, had declared all such incidents closed."

European Powers, according to cable advices from Geneva, London and Paris, are divided as to the desirability of a general disarmament conference being held in the near future. The machinery of the League of Nations for dealing with these various problems is so complicated, that it is only with great difficulty that the average American reader of foreign news can keep it straight in his mind. By way of illustration it may be noted that on Sept. 21 the Geneva representative of the New York "Times" cabled that "the technical work preparatory to the International Disarmament Conference will be started immediately by the Co-ordination Commission of the League of Nations, which in future will be called the Technical Commission for the Study of Disarmament." He added that "this decision was reached this afternoon in the Assembly Commission which is studying the various propositions advanced by different delegations in regard to disarmament. The French were the strongest supporters of an immediate start in disarmament work, while Britain represented the opposition."

Going a step further in a dispatch the next day, the Associated Press representative at Geneva said: "The questions whether or not the United States will be invited to send experts to Geneva to join in technical preparation for the League Disarmament Conference, on the holding of which the leaders of the Assembly, including delegates of Great Britain and France have reached an accord, and whether or not Americans will sit on the study commission remains unanswered. The principal spokesmen for the Powers are sidestepping the question, saying it is one for the Assembly as a whole to answer." The reported attitude of Presideut Coolidge was set forth as follows in a Washington dispatch on Sept. 22: "American participation in disarmament conference plans of
the League of Nations should only be undertaken if Congress authorizes it, in the judgment of President Coolidge. The President wants to do nothing to discourage efforts for reduction in armament by mutual agreement, but he is not inclined to co-operate in a League disarmament conference if there is any possibility Congress might object. No suggestion whether or not the Washington Government would be asked to take part in the expert committee of the League which will discuss plans for a disarmament agreement has reached here officially." It was asserted in a special Washington message to the New York "Herald Tribune" the next day that "the United States will not under any circumstances be represented in the disarmament conference planned under the auspices of the League of Nations without express authority from Congress. This was made clear at the White House to-day and may be announced as the determination of the President."

Security, as well as the Mosul situation and disarmament, has been given further special attention at Geneva, the Allied capitals and Berlin. At the last named centre the Nationalists appeared to be the principal political group opposed to the forming of a security agreement at an early date. On Sept. 18 the representative of the New York "Times" stated that "to the extent of a few days, at least, the German Nationalists have spiked the wheels of progress toward a security compact. Their opposition to the proposed conference, so sensationally revealed yesterday through the Dresden ultimatum and the speech of Von Hergt, their floor leader, will prevent the Luther Cabinet from taking a final decision until after the Nationalist Reichstag faction has been consulted. This means Monday's sitting of the Cabinet will be inconclusive and the Reich's reply to the Allies' invitation cannot be fixed finally before Wednesday or Thursday." He added that "it may be stated on the best authority, however, that Germany will attend the conference and in all likelihood it will be held at Lucerne on Oct. 5-unless Mussolini decides to participate, in which case the place of meeting will probably be shifted to Italy. The membership of the German delegation remains to be settled next week and depends almost entirely on the attitude of the Nationalists. At Wilhelmstrasse, it is conceded, the Nationalist rank and file throughout the country is strongly antagonistic to the whole security idea, but it is not believed Hergt, Count Westarp and other Parliamentary leaders take an equally hostile stand."

Decisive action was not taken at the Cabinet meeting, largely because of the absence of President von Hindenburg in the Ruhr district. According to a special Berlin wireless message to the New York "Evening Post". on Sept. 21, "an unexpected turn in the progress of the proposed security pact occurred when Czechoslovakia, through M. Krofta, Czech Ambassador in Berlin, informed Foreign Minister Stresemann of the willingness of his country to enter into negotiations with the German Government looking toward the conclusion of an arbitration treaty." It was suggested also that "the step was surprising to German public opinion and the Government. It gives another problem to the Cabinet, which meets to-day to consider the answer to the Allied invitation to a conference."

Advices from Paris the next day (Sept. 22) stated that "it is understood that the Allied and German Ministers' Security Conference will be held at Locarno, at the Swiss end of Lago Maggiore, beginning Oct. 5. The German Government has yet to send a reply of a formal nature to the French note dispatched to Berlin recently from Geneva, but there have been diplomatic conversations as a result of which the said place and time have been set."

The definite calling of the conference was dealt with at greater length by the Paris correspondent of the New York "Ferald Tribune." He said in part: "Europe's most important conference since the framing of the Versailles Treaty in 1919 will be held in the little Swiss town of Locarno, not far from the Italian border, beginning Oct. $\overline{5}$. There the five Allied nations, with Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, will send their delegations to strive for European security. Five interlocking treaties are contemplated to guarantee the peace of the Rhine with general arbitration treaties between France and Germany, Belgium and Germany, Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia and Germany. The draft texts of these treaties already have been prepared and the settlement by the various Governments of the place and date for the conference indicates that the contents already have been studied in every interested capital. The conference will be momentous because, if it fails, it means that Europe slips back into intensified hatred and distrust, and subtle preparation for war. If it succeeds, the benefits will be incalculable and the Continent may be said to have progressed far toward stable peace. But if one of these five treaties fails of agreement, according to indications, the whole structure falls. Locarno, therefore, becomes a place where early next month peace may be said to hang precariously in the balance. The memory of the fiasco at Cannes and Genoa still rests like a heavy pall over European diplomacy, but Locarno becomes the greatest effort yet made since the Versailles conference."

Announcement was made in a special wireless message from Berlin to the New York "Times" on Sept. 23 that "the German Cabinet decided unanimously to-night that Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann both should attend the conference on a security compact with the Allies." It was stated also that "this decision, however, is still tentative, since it must be ratified to-morrow at a fulldress sitting presided over by President von Hindenburg. The approval of the Nationalists, with whose leaders the Chancellor and the Nationalist Ministers are conferring individually late to-night, also remains to be won." The further observation was made that "the situation is clarified to the extent that Dr. Schiele, Minister of the Interior and the Nationalists' chief representative in the Cabinet, will not be a member of the German delegation. His proposed presence at the conference was voted down by his own partisans, who have been debating the question all day behind closed doors in the Reichstag committee rooms."

The power of a personality was fully illustrated in a Berlin dispatch yesterday morning. It stated that "President von Hindenburg, with his powerful personality and his blunt common sense, poured oil on the troubled waters of German domestic politics to-day. In consequence the Nationalists who, in
the person of their Governmental spokesman, Dr. Schiele, Minister of the Interior, came into the Cabinet sitting held under the Field Marshal's chairmanship in the presidential residence this morning like a lion, went out like a lamb. The adherents of Junkerism lost out all along the line in their efforts to obstruct the German Government's progress toward a security compact."

The French have gained further successes in their Moroccan campaign. On Sept. 21 the Associated Press representative in Fez cabled that "in army circlse here to-day it was asserted that the French again were in possession of all the posts they established in 1922 and at insignificant cost in casualties." He also stated that "what is declared to be the crowning achievement of last week was the capture of Oulad Gheszzar. It was said to-day that although this action in itself was purely a local operation it was having widespread effects; in addition to detaching the powerful Beni Zerroual tribe from the cause of Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian war lord, it was encouraging other tribes to throw in their lot with the French." To this was added the further statement that "Marshal Petain to-day was speeding up preparations for his next drive in view of the fast approach of the rainy season. It is his hope to push his line up to the Spanish frontier zone before the bad weather sets in. Much depends on the aid of the Spaniards. Abd-el-Krim is said to be massing his forces on the front of Sheshuan and north of Taza, the extremes of the two wings of the battlefront, where he expects the next blows against him to fall."

Apparently Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffian troops, was making active preparations also for another big engagement. In fact, announcement was made in an Associated Press cablegram from Fez about the same time that, "as the hour for the next large scale offensive by the French troops against the Moroccans approached, Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian leader, is said to be redoubling his activities." In a little later cable message from the same centre it was indicated that the Riffian leader had to contend with desertions from his ranks. According to still another Fez dispatch, "Abd-el-Krim's promises of the pleasures of paradise and the possession of heaven for those of his soldiers who die 'in the war against the invader,' which the Moorish chieftain and his brother have been preaching to their faithful tribesmen during the last ten days, have failed to curb wholesale desertions to the French army. A delegation of Beni Zerroual tribesmen to-day called on General De Chambrun, one of the French commanders, and proposed unconditional surrender, providing French troops moved forward into the Beni Zerroual territory to protect the country against reprisals by Abd-el-Krim's forces." According to a New York "Evening Post" dispatch, the Riffians were short of ammunition.

Secretary of State Kellogg took logical and commendable action in warning American aviators who volunteered several weeks ago to fly with the French forces in Morocco that they were laying themselves liable to prosecution for "high treason." The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" said on Sept. 19 that "the State Department has taken official notice of the
participation of American citizens, as a part of the army of the Sultan of Morocco, with the French forces fighting the Riffians, and its course suggests that unless these citizens sever their connection with the troops they will be subject to prosecution for 'high misdemeanor,' which carries with it, on conviction, both fine and imprisonment. The matter has not been brought officially to the attention of the French Government, which directs all the forces engaged in the war, but a message by the Department to Maxwell Blake, the American diplomatic agent and Consul-General at Tangier, appears to place responsibility on him of seeing that United States laws on the subject are carried out. What has been done by the State Department seems to be aimed specifically at Colonel Charles Sweeny and the other members of the Lafayette Escadrille composed of American fliers, which he formed to operate with the French army and which is now participating in the operations against Abd-el-Krim and his native tribesmen as an air squadron in the Sultan's army."

The French did not like the action of Secretary of State Kellogg. The Paris correspondent of the New York "Times" cabled that "Secretary Kellogg's action in calling the attention of the American aviators to laws governing their service in the Moroccan army makes a most unfortunate impression in France. Being announced a couple of days before Finance Minister Caillaux lands to negotiate a settlemen of the French debt to the United States, it appears here to be at least unfortunately timed, seeing that the American airmen have been in Morocco two months and seeing that their going was widely heralded in America. In other words, the French think Washington has taken a slap at them. For although technically Coloney Sweeny and his comrades are fighting in the army of the Sultan of Morocco, in reality they are helping the French forces fighting against Abd-el-Krim."

According to an Associated Press cable message from Ouezzan, Morocco, on Sept. 21, "the American aviators of the Sheriffian squadron are not worried by the State Department's ruling that they are violating the laws of the United States, the first inkling of which they received through the Associated Press dispatches. The aviators declare that they feel fully justified in serving under the Sultan of Morocco. They point out that they have taken no oath of allegiance, have signed no enlistment papers and can leave the service of the Sultan whenever they so desire, and avow that they intend to remain throughout the campaign." In a special cable message from Fez to the New York "Times" two days later (Sept. 23) it was stated that "Colonel Charles Sweeny, commander of the American aviators in the service of the Sultan of Morocco, to-day sent this telegram to the New York 'Times' correspondent: 'After consulting all of the members of the Lafayette Squadron, unanimous decision was taken to allow nothing to stop us from carrying on the work upon which we have set out.' " The Associated Press correspondent at Fez cabled the same day that "Abd-elKrim, the Riffian leader, is reported to have offered rewards totaling $\$ 5,000$ for every member of the Sheriffian squadron, composed of American volunteer aviators, brought to him, dead or alive."

Cable advices from London under date of Sept. 24 announced an advance in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of India of $1 \%$, to $5 \%$. The $4 \%$ rate had been in effect since July 2, when it was reduced from $5 \%$. Aside from this, however, official discount rates at leading European centres have not been changed from $9 \%$ in Berlin; 7\% in Italy; $6 \%$ in Paris; $51 / 2 \%$ in Belgium, Denmark and Norway; $5 \%$ in Madrid and Sweden ; $41 / 2 \%$ in London and $4 \%$ in Holland and Switzerland. Open market discounts in London were again lowered and finished at $31 / 2 \%$ for short bills, against $39-16 \%$, and at $31 / 2 @$ $39-16 \%$ for three months' bills, against $35 / 8 \%$ a week ago. Call money, however, was slightly firmer, and closed at $27 / 8 \%$, as compared with $21 / 2 \%$ last week. At Paris open market discount rates continue to be quoted at 5\% and in Switzerland at 2\%, unchanged.

The Bank of England continues to lose gold, and this week reported a further decrease of $£ 403,611$, although as note circulation declined $£ 616,000$, reserve expanded $£ 213,000$. Enlargement of deposits, however, brought about a decline in the proportion of reserve to liabilities of $28.50 \%$, which compares with $29.00 \%$ last week. At this time a year ago the reserve ratio stood at $191 / 2 \%$ and $197 / 8 \%$ in 1923. A moderate contraction was shown in public deposits, namely, $£ 403,000$, but "other" deposits gained $£ 3,434,000$. Loans on Government securities were reduced $£ 1,080,000$, although as against this, loans on other securities expanded $£ 3,919,000$. Gold holdings now stand at $£ 160,660,075$, in comparison with $£ 128,425,337$ a year ago (before the transfer to the Bank of England of the $£ 27,000,000$ held by the Redemption Account of the Currency Note Issue), and $£ 127,658,268$ the year prior to that. Reserve aggregates $£ 37,489,000$. This compares with $£ 24,266,472$ in 1924 and $£ 23,406,128$ a year earlier. Loans total $£ 75,364,000$, as against $£ 76,606,766$ and $£ 71,163,619$ one and two years ago, respectively. Note circulation has reached a total af $£ 142,910,000$. Last year it amounted to $£ 123,908,865$ and $£ 124,002,140$ in 1923. Clearings through the London banks for the week totaled $£ 648,001,000$, as compared with $£ 686,902,000$ a week ago and $£ 651,667,000$ last year. Notwithstanding continued affirmations to the contrary, no change has been made in the Bank's official discount rate from $41 / 2 \%$. We append herewith comparisons of the different items of the Bank of England returns for a series of years:


The Bank of France in its statement the present week showed a decrease of $56,920,000$ francs in note circulation. The total of note circulation is thus brought down to $45,556,690,000$ francs, which compares with $40,338,740,720$ francs for the correspond-
ing date last year and with $37,625,549,000$ francs the year previous. The gold item shows a further addition of 67,275 francs, bringing the amount up to $5,547,176,425$ francs. Last year the gold holdings were $5,544,063,561$ francs, and the year before $5,538,337,425$ francs. Of the foregoing amounts, 1,864,320,907 francs were held abroad in both 1925 and 1924 and $1,864,344,927$ francs in 1923. During the week silver increased 234,000 francs, Treasury deposits rose $20,892,000$ francs, and general deposits increased $26,585,000$ francs. On the other hand, advances decreased $23,239,000$ francs. Comparisons of the various items in this week's return with the statement of last week and with the corresponding date in both 1924 and 1923 are as follows:
bank of france's comparative startement.

| Gold Holdings- | Changes for Week. Francs. | Sept. 241925. Francs. | Status as of Sept. 251924. Francs. | Sept. 271923. Francs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In France | -Dec. 67,275 | 3,682,855,518 | 3,679,742,653 | 3,673,992,498 |
| Abroad | Unchanged. | 1,864,320,907 | 1,864,320,907 | 1,864,344,927 |
| Tot | Dec. 67,275 | 5,547,176,425 | 5,544,063,561 | 5,538,337,425 |
| Silver | Inc. 234,000 | 309.740,000 | 301,284,278 | 294,823,000 |
| ills disc | Inc. $32,239,000$ | 4,389,462,600 | 3,995,307,116 | 2,510,633,000 |
| Advances. | Dee. 23,239,000 | 2,840,570,000 | 2,759,115,877 | 2,116,371,000 |
| Note circu | Dec. 56,920,000 | 45,556,690,000 | 40,338,740,720 | 37,625,549,000 |
| Treasury deposits. | Inc. 20,892,000 | 32,640,000 | 14,622,938 | 17,884,000 |
| General deposits | Inc. $26,585,000$ | 2,143,672,000 | 1,727,181,737 | 1,974,325,000 |

Important changes were again noted in the statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued under date of Sept. 15, including another large contraction in note circulation, accompanied by expansion in other forms of liabilities. Detailed figures indicate that note circulation declined $145,948,000$ marks, although other maturing obligations increased 112,888,000 marks, and other liabilities $5,811,000$ marks. On the assets side, a reduction of $98,920,000$ marks was shown in holdings of bills of exchange and checks, and $2,829,000$ marks in advances, while reserve in foreign currencies fell 19, 198,000 marks. Increases occurred in silver and other coins $1,655,000$ marks, notes of other banks 10 ,278,000 marks and other assets $81,210,000$ marks. Investments increased nominally 78,000 marks. Gold and bullion holdings increased 477,000 marks, to $1,144,523,000$ marks, which compares with 543,770 , 000 marks a year ago and 489,727,000 marks in 1923. Outstanding note circulation aggregates 2,413,338,000 marks.

The weekly statements of the Federal Reserve banks that were issued at the close of business on Thursday, again showed some notable changes. Gold holdings increased at the New York Bank, but declined for the banks as a group. Rediscounting showed decided expansion both locally and nationally. For the System rediscounts of bills secured by Government paper increased $\$ 109,000,000$ and rediscounts of other bills $\$ 43,700,000$, so that total bills discounted for the week rose $\$ 152,700,000$. Holdings of bills bought in the open market increased $\$ 26,500$, 000 . Deposits, which fell last week, increased $\$ 37$,200,000 the present week, and earning assets were added to in amount of $\$ 93,800,000$. The amount of Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation decreased $\$ 7,000,000$. Member bank reserve accounts increased $\$ 9,400,000$. The New York Reserve Bank added to its gold reserves $\$ 6,800,000$, while rediscounting of all classes of paper was augmented by approximately $\$ 122,400,000$, bringing the aggregate up to $\$ 232,765,000$, as compared with $\$ 35,222,000$ last year. Bill buying in the open market increased $\$ 15,200,000$. Heavy expansion was reported in
earning assets, $\$ 56,400,000$, and deposits ran up $\$ 39$,600,000 . There was a small decline in Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation $(\$ 1,400,000)$. Member bank reserve accounts showed an addition of $\$ 25,500,000$. As a result of shrinkage in gold and greatly enlarged deposits, reserve ratios declined. For the combined System the decline was $0.8, \%$ to $72.9 \%$, while at New York there was a drop of $2 \%$, to $76.7 \%$.

Last Saturday's statement of the New York Clearing House banks and trust companies was featured by heavy expansion in loans, which resulted in complete elimination of surplus reserves and the re-establishment of a deficiency in reserves. In detail the loan item expanded no less than $\$ 70,795,000$. Net demand deposits were increased $\$ 30,938,000$, to $\$ 4,359,406,000$, which total is exclusive of Government deposits to the amount of $\$ 39,758,000$-an increase in the latter item for the week of $\$ 36,146,000$. Time deposits, on the other hand, fell $\$ 3,074,000$, to $\$ 572,544,000$. Cash in own vaults of members of the Federal Reserve Bank decreased $\$ 4,063,000$, to $\$ 43$,518,000 . This item, however, is not counted as reserve. Reserves of State banks and trust companies in own vaults declined $\$ 133,000$, but reserves of these institutions kept in other depositories increased $\$ 827,000$. Member banks drew down their reserves at the Reserve Bank to the extent of $\$ 22,379,000$, and because of this and the increase in deposits, surplus reserve declined $\$ 25,659,160$, wiping out the surplus of last week and leaving instead a deficit in reserve of $\$ 15,674,630$. The above figures for surplus are on the basis of legal reserves of $13 \%$ against demand deposits from member banks of the Federal Reserve System but do not include $\$ 43,518,000$ cash in vault held by these member banks on Saturday last.

Call money has moved through a wider range within a few days than for some months. Reaching $6 \%$ on Monday, it dropped gradually to $4 \%$ on Thursday and yesterday turned upward again, to $5 \%$. Because of a deficit of about $\$ 15,000,000$ in the excess reserve, as shown in the actual bank statement of the Clearing House banks a week ago to-day, and the presentation to the banks by the Treasury Department of income tax checks aggregating a large amount, loans were called on Monday to an estimated amount of between $\$ 20,000,000$ and $\$ 30,000,000$. As was to have been expected, the $6 \%$ rate attracted funds from interior points, and as soon as Thursday the supply appeared to be in excess of the demand, although on that day the transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were close to $2,000,000$ shares, and the offerings of new securities during the week showed a substantial increase. Time money was a little more active, naturally, while the higher quotations for demand loans prevailed, but it also became dull on Thursday only to show renewed activity yesterday. There was some talk up to the close of business on Thursday of the probability of an increase in the rediscount rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, but none was made, and could not reasonably have been expected, as there is said to be a possibility of another reduction in the Bank of England discount rate. The two could not be made to harmonize. General business conditions in this country appear to be practically unchanged, except for further improvement in some lines. For-
eign loans are likely to be a factor in the American money market for some little time to come.

Referring to money rates in detail, loans on call have ranged during the week at $4 @ 6 \%$, as against $31 / 2 @ 5 \%$ a week ago. On Monday call rates advanced to $6 \%$, the highest point of the year, although renewals were made at $41 / 4 \%$, and this was the low. Tuesday renewals went up to $51 / 4 \%$, and the low was $5 \%$; the maximum, however, was $51 / 4 \%$. Easier conditions developed on Wednesday and the range was $41 / 2$ and $5 \%$ with $5 \%$ the renewal basis. On Thursday there was a further lowering to $4 \%$ low, with $43 / 4 \%$ the high and also the rate for renewals. Call funds renewed at $41 / 4 \%$ on Friday, which was also the low for the day, while the high was $5 \%$. For fixed date maturities the market was firm on small transactions. A fair demand was noted, but offerings were rather light. Rates for sixty and ninety days were not changed from 41/4@41/2\% (with most of the business done at the $41 / 2 \%$ figure), and $41 / 2 @ 43 / 4 \%$ for four, five and six months' money.

Mercantile paper rates were firmer and advanced to $41 / 4 @ 41 / 2 \%$ for four to six months' names of choice character and $41 / 2 \%$ for names not so well known, against 4@41/4\% and 41/4@41/2\% a week ago. New England mill paper and the shorter choice names are now being dealt in at $41 / 4 \%$. Trading was quite active, with both local and country institutions in the market as buyers and indications of a prospective broadening in the inquiry; supplies of high grade names, however, were not large.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances showed a slight falling off in the inquiry, chiefly as a result of the stiffening in the call market. Interior banks absorbed most of the offerings, which were limited, and the week's turnover attained only moderate proportions. For call loans against bankers' acceptances the posted rate of the American Acceptance Council was advanced to $41 / 4 \%$ from $31 / 4 \%$ last week, but yesterday was marked down again to $33 / 4 \%$. The Acceptance Council makes the discount rate on prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks $33 / 8 \%$ bid and $31 / 4 \%$ asked for bills running 30 days, $31 / 2 \%$ bid and $33 / 8 \%$ asked for bills running 60 days, $35 \%$ bid and $31 / 2 \%$ asked for bills running 90 days, $33 / 4 \%$ bid and $35 \% \%$ asked for bills running 120 days, $37 / 8 \%$ bid and $33 / 4 \%$ asked for bills running 150 days and $4 \%$ bid and $37 / 8 \%$ asked for bills running 180 days. Open market quotations follow:


There have been no changes this week in Federal Reserve Bank rates. The following is the schectule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:
DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT

| FEDERAL RESERVEBANK. | Paper Mautirtno- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W thth <br> 90 Days. |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Afler } 90 \\ \text { Days, but } \\ \text { W ihin } \\ \text { Months. } \\ \hline \text { Agricul. * } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Livestock } \\ \text { Paper. }\end{array}\right\|$ | After 6 <br> but <br> Wihln 9 <br> Months. <br> Apricut. <br> and <br> Livestock <br> Paper. |
|  | Com'rcial Agric'l \& Livestock Paper. n.e.s. | Secured by U.S. Governm't Obligations. | Bankers Accep. tances. | Trade Accoptances |  |  |
| Boston_. New York | $31 / 2$ | 312 | 31.5 |  |  |  |
| New York.-. Philadelphia | 31/3 | $31 / 2$ | 3\% | 31/3 | 31/2 | 31/2 |
| Cleveland... | 315 | 312 | $31 / 2$ | 31/3 | $31 / 2$ $31 / 2$ | $31 / 5$ |
| Rlchmond | 4 |  | $4{ }^{1 / 2}$ | ${ }_{4}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{4} 31 / 2$ | ${ }_{4}^{31 / 4}$ |
| Chlanta. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| St. Louls. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Minneapolls | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |
| Dallas ....-... | ${ }_{31}$ | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |
| San Francisco. | 31/2 | 31/2 | 316 | $31 / 5$ | $31 / 2$ | $31 / 2$ |

by warehouse recelpts, \&c.

The sterling exchange market continues to maintain a practically unbroken front, although on one or two occasions price levels dipped slightly, indicating, apparently, that the persistent stream of commercial bills that was being offered was beginning to prove somewhat of a strain upon the market's powers of absorption. Nevertheless, losses were again confined to the merest fractions and the net decline for the week was only $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Opening quotations were $4841 / 4 @ 4845-16$ for demand. By Tuesday rates had been forced down to 4841 1-16, but the weakness proved temporary and before the close there was a recovery to $4841 / 4$. As a result of the sagging tendency above noted, renewed talk was heard of the possibility of gold importations. With sterling at $3-16$ of a cent of 484 , the gold export point for London seemed very close and in certain quarters it was claimed that conditions for an outflow of gold were more favorable than at any time since the restoration of the gold standard. Further easing in the money situation in London as reflected by declines in call rates as well as on bankers' bills, is expected to cause withdrawals of American balances from London in increasing volume, and some anxiety is expressed as to the effect this is likely to have on sterling exchange. Considerable pressure is being brought, it is understood, upon the British authorities for another reduction in the Bank of England rate, while on this side rumors persist of an advance in the Reserve Bank rate. Leading bankers here and in London, however, are still of the opinion that nothing of the sort is in contemplation at the present time. The market, they state, is following its normal course for this season of the year and in the absence of any serious break in rates, governmental interference, other than a certain amount of support, is unlikely.
Referring to quotations in greater detail, sterling exchange on Saturday last was slightly firmer, with demand bills up $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., to $4841 / 4 @ 4845-16$, cable transfers to $4845 / 8 @ 48411-16$ and sixty days to $481 @ 4811-16$; trading was more than usually inactive, however, owing to the Jewish New Year holiday. On Monday accumulated commercial offerings sent prices off a fraction and the range was $4841 / 8 @ 4843-16$ for demand, $4841 / 2 @ 4849-16$ for cable transfers and $4817 / 8 @ 48115-16$ for sixty days. Increased weakness developed on Wednesday, so that demand bills declined to $4841-16 @ 4841 / 8$, cable transfers to $4847-16 @ 4841 / 2$ and sixty days to $48113-16 @ 4817 / 8$; continued offering of cotton and grain bills was responsible for the shading down in rates, also the receipt of lower London cable rates. Wednesday's market was dull but steadier, and quotations ranged between $4841-16$ and 484 3-16 for demand, 4847 -16@4 84 9-16 for cable transfers and 481 13-16@481 15-16 for sixty days. Pronounced dulness characterized trading on Thursday; nevertheless, rates were maintained and demand ruled at $4841 / 8 @ 4843-16$, cable transfers at $4841 / 2$ @4 84 9-16, and sixty days at $4817 / 8 @ 48115-16$. On Friday the undertone was steadier, and there was a fractional advance to $4841 / 8 @ 4841 / 4$ for demand, to $4841 / 2 @ 4845 / 8$ for cable transfers and to $4817 / 8 @$ 482 for sixty days. Closing quotations were $4817 / 8$ for sixty days, $4841 / 8$ for demand and $4841 / 2$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 484 , sixty days at $4803 / 8$, ninety days at $4795 / 8$, documents for payment (sixty days) at $4805 / 8$ and seven-day grain bills at $4835-16$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 484 .

No gold was reported either for export or import this week. The Bank of England sold gold bars to the amount of $£ 36,000$, while exports of the precious metal amounted to $£ 32,000$ for shipment to India, $£ 13,000$ to Java and $£ 11,000$ to the Straits Settlements.

Trading in the Continental exchanges was listless and the market, generally speaking, continues to mark time, with the volume of business transacted small and rate variations lacking in significance. This state of affairs is not at all surprising in view of the important developments that are expected as a result of the visit of the French Financial Mission, headed by M. Caillaux, to this country. That a satisfactory decision will be reached in the settlement of France's indebtedness to the United States is everywhere confidently looked for, but until that happy event is actually consummated bankers and dealers alike express the opinion that it will be inadvisable to take any definite technical position in the market. Consequently, trading in practically all the major European reparation or debtor currencies has been restricted to bare routine requirements. Support was forthcoming, so far as French francs were concerned, and the quotation was maintained at around $472 @ 473$, regardless of day-to-day happenings. Antwerp francs ranged between 442 and 434 . Italian lire were less fortunately situated and the quotation broke about 8 points to $4.021 / 4$, though without specific activity to account therefor. Whatever trading occurred was mainly in Norwegian, Danish or Spanish exchange, which are regarded as the only "free" or uncontrolled exchanges. German and Austrian exchange was stationary. Greek exchange opened firmer, but subsequently eased off again. In the minor Central European group, Polish zloties again attracted attention by another sharp break that carried the quotation temporarily to 16.50 , a loss of 110 points. Selling by German interests, with virtually no takers, was the cause of the drop.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 102.29, in comparison with 102.43 a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at $4.723 / 4$ (unchanged); cable transfers at $4.733 / 4$ (unchanged); commercial sight bills at $4.713 / 4$ (unchanged), and commercial sixty days at $4.671 / 4$ (unchanged). Antwerp francs closed at 4.36 for checks and at 4.37 for cable remittances. This compares with 4.40 and 4.41 a week earlier. Final quotations on Berlin marks were 23.81 for both checks and cable transfers, the same as last week. Austrian kronen closed at $0.00141 / 8$, against $0.00141 / 4$. Lire finished the week at 4.03 for bankers' sight bills and at 4.04 for cable transfers. A week ago the close was 4.101/4 and $4.111 / 4$. Exchange on Czechoslovakia was not changed from $2.963 / 8$; on Bucharest the close was 0.49 , against $0.481 / 2$, and on Finland 2.53 , unchanged. Polish zloties finished at 16.50 , against 17.60 the previous week. Greek drachmae closed at $1.451 / 2$ for checks and at 1.46 for cable transfers, the same as last week.

In the former neutral exchanges considerable irregularity prevailed and after early firmness and moderate advances, reaction set in with more or less sharp losses, chiefly in the Scandinavians. Trading was only intermittently active. Liquidation of long accounts and a widespread cessation of buying
was the principal reason assigned for the weakness that carried Danish exchange down to 24.05 , a loss of nearly 40 points, while Norwegian exchange dropped from 21.41 to 20.30 , although in both cases some of the loss was recovered before the close. Swedish exchange, on the other hand, was steady and moved up several points to 26.82 on an improved demand. Market observers regarded the downward movement as a purely natural reaction, both currencies having been unduly expanded in recent months. Norwegian krone have appreciated about 750 points in the course of the last year, while Danish exchange has gained about 770 points, largely because of shifting of foreign funds to those centres. Dutch guilders moved within a narrow range, $40.171 / 2$ to 40.15 , on perfunctory trading, but advanced to 40.19 at the end of the week. Swiss francs were likewise inactive, but steady and little changed. Spanish pesetas tended lower and after opening at 14.41, declined to 14.37, then recovered to 14.40 .

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed at $40.181 / 2$, against 40.18; cable transfers at $40.201 / 2$, against 40.20 ; commercial sight at $40.101 / 2$, against 40.10 , and commercial sixty days at $39.741 / 2$, against 39.74 a week ago. Closing rates for Swiss francs were 19.30 for bankers' sight bills and 19.31 for cable transfers, in comparison with $19.293 / 4$ and $19.303 / 4$ last week. Copenhagen checks finished at 24.27 and cable transfers at 24.31 , against 24.38 and 24.42. Checks on Sweden closed at 26.82 and cable transfers at 26.86 , against 26.76 and 26.80 , while checks on Norway finished at 20.36 and cable transfers at 20.40, against 21.06 and 21.10. Spanish pesetas closed at 14.40 for checks and at 14.42 for cable remittances. A week ago the close was 14.44 and 14.46 .

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE
BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACT OF 1922. SEPT. 191925 TO SEPT, 25 1925, INCLUSIVE.

| Country and Monetary Unit. | Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in Neto York Value in United States Money |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 19. | Sept. 21. | Sept. 22. | Sept. 23. | Sept. 2 | Sept. 25. |
| EUROPE- | \$.1407 | S | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{5}^{\text {S }}$ | \$ |
| Austria, schilling* | \$.14072 | \$. 14069 | \$. 14064 | \$. 14068 | \$. 14077 | 8.14079 |
| Belgium, franc. | . 0442 | . 0440 | . 0438 |  | . 0433 | . 0436 |
| Bulgaria, lev.-......- | . 007300 | . 007306 | . 007303 | . 007303 | . 007308 | . 007314 |
| Czechoslovakia, krone | . 029614 | . 029613 | . 029617 | . 029617 | . 029621 | . 029616 |
| Denmark, krone | . 2440 | . 2445 | . 2433 | . 2418 | . 2414 | . 2420 |
| ling |  | 4.8453 | 4.8445 | 4.8448 | 4.8451 | 4.8449 |
| Finland, mark | . 025236 | . 025232 | . 025241 | . 025228 | . 025231 | . 025231 |
| France, tranc | . 0474 | . 0474 | . 0473 | . 0473 | . 0474 | . 0473 |
| Germany, relchsmark. | . 2380 | . 2380 | . 2380 | . 2380 | . 2380 | . 2380 |
| Greece, drachma.... | . 014678 | . 014730 | . 014664 | . 014638 | . 014613 | . 014613 |
| Holland, guilde | . 4019 | . 4018 | . 4017 | . 4018 | . 4019 | . 4018 |
| Hungary, kron | . 000014 | . 600014 | . 000014 | . 000014 | . 000014 | . 000014 |
| Italy, IIra | . 0411 | . 0409 | . 0408 | . 0408 | . 0403 | . 0408 |
| Norway, kron | .2112 | 2132 | . 2105 | . 2064 | 2013 | . 2043 |
| Poland, zloty | . 1759 | . 1753 | . 1703 | . 1673 | . 1668 | . 1672 |
| Portugal, escuc | . 0518 | . 0513 | . 0512 | . 0509 | . 0510 | . 0510 |
| Rumania, leu. | . 004838 | . 004852 | . 004857 | . 004863 | . 004849 | . 004845 |
| Spain, peseta | 1442 | 1441 | . 1438 | . 1439 | . 1441 | . 1441 |
| Sweden, krona | . 2682 | . 2682 | . 2683 | . 2684 | . 2684 | . 2654 |
| Switzerland, franc... | . 1930 | 1930 | . 1930 | . 19330 | . 1930 | . 1930 |
| Yugoslavia, dinar.... ASIA- | . 017804 | . 017796 | . 017793 | . 017774 | . 017764 | . 017760 |
| Chiar- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chefoo, tael | . 8067 | 8092 | . 8150 | . 8133 | . 8108 | . 8117 |
| Hankow, ta |  |  | . 8050 | . 8013 | . 7991 | . 7997 |
| Shanghai, tae | . 7794 | . 7842 | . 7873 | 7825 | . 7817 | . 7815 |
| Tlentaln, tael | . 8183 | . 8208 | . 8267 | . 8250 | . 8225 | . 8233 |
| Hong Kong, dollar Mexican dollar...- | . 5848 | . 5879 | . 5985 | . 5750 | . 5946 | . 5946 |
| Mexican dollar Tlentsin or Pelyang. | . 5700 | . 5718 | . 5745 | . 57 | . 5728 | . 5735 |
| dollar .-........ | . 5742 | . 5746 | . 5792 | . 5758 | . 5771 |  |
| Yuan, dollar-...--- | . 58858 | . 5863 | . 5908 | . 5883 | . 5888 | . 5892 |
| India, rupee | . 3661 | . 3658 | . 3661 | . 3656 | . 3662 | . 3661 |
| Japan, yen.-...ir | . 4101 | . 4083 | . 4077 | . 4078 | . 4080 | . 4083 |
| singapore(S.S.), dollar NORTH AMER. | . 5650 | . 5650 | . 5650 | . 56 | . 565 | . 5650 |
| Canada, dollar... | . 9999792 | . 999802 | . 9999906 | . 999990 | 999854 | . 999917 |
| Cuba, peso. | .998344 | . 999258 | . 998047 | . 998021 | . 997969 | . 998021 |
| Mextco, peso...-.-.- | ${ }^{.493333}$ | ${ }^{4} 493500$ | ${ }^{4} 4933333$ | . 493100 | . 493000 | . 493867 |
| Newfoundland. dollar SOUTH AMER. - | . 997625 | . 997422 | . 997500 | . 997500 | . 997375 | . 997469 |
| Argentina, peso (gold) | .9195 .1353 | . 9194 | . 9212 | . 9203 | . 9205 | . 9208 |
| Chlle, peso (pa | .1205 | . 1203 | . 1371 | . 1368 | ${ }^{1} 1398$ | .1385 |
| Uruguay, pean | 1.0042 | . 9061 | ${ }_{9946}$ | ${ }^{1} 9955$ | . 1296 | $\begin{array}{r} .1206 \\ .9957 \end{array}$ |

As to South American exchange, while trading was not especially active, the tone was very firm and Brazilian milreis touched the highest point in over a year-14.12. This was due to a variety of causes, but principally to the success of the deflationary
measures, favorable trade balances and a brisk demand incidental to rubber and coffee shipments. The advance, however, is injurious to trade and a reaction to lower levels is looked for. The close was 14.12 for checks and 14.17 for cable transfers, against 13.62 and 13.67 last week. Argentine checks were steady and finished at 40.59 and cable transfers at 40.64 (unchanged). Peruvian exchange failed to reflect any improvement as a result of the removal recently of the Peruvian export embargo on gold coin and finished at 395 , unchanged. Chilean exchange was firmer at 12.05, against 11.99.

Far Eastern exchange was quiet but steady. Hong Kong closed at 60@601/4, against 59@591/4; Shanghai at 781/2@791/2, against 78@79; Yokohama at $41 @ 413 / 8$, against $413 / 8 @ 415 / 8$; Manila at 495/8@497/8 (unchanged); Singapore at 571/8@ $573 / 8$, against $57 @ 571 / 4$; Bombay at $363 / 4 @ 37$ (unchanged), and Calcutta at $363 / 4 @ 37$ (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained $\$ 4,844,325$ net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ended Sept. 24. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated $\$ 5,922,325$, while the shipments have reached $\$ 1,078$, 000 , as per the following table:
CURRENCY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY NEW YORK BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

| Week Ended September 24. | Into <br> Banks. | Out of <br> Banks. | Gain or Loss <br> to Banks. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banks' Interlor movement............ | $\$ 5.922,325$ | $\$ 1,078.000$ | Gain $\$ 4,844,325$ |

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 banks at clearing house


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

| Banks of | September 251925. |  |  | September 261924. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold. | Silver | Total. | Gotd. | Sulver. | Total. |
| England | $160,660,075$ |  | $160,660.07$ | $28,4 \tilde{2} 5,337$ | £ |  |
| France a. | 147,314,221 | 12,360,000 | 139,674,221 | 147,188,565 | 12.040,000 |  |
| Germany c | 52,682,050 | d994,600 | 53,676,650 | 22,027,850 | 1,044,150 | 23,072,000 |
| Ans,-Hun- | b2,000.000 |  | b2,000,000 | 12,000,000 |  | b2,000,000 |
| Spain | 101.467.000 | 26,176,000 | 127,643,000 | 101,393.000 | 26,151.000 | 127,544,000 |
| Italy | 35,609,000 | 3,363.000 | 38,972,000 | 35,567,000 | 3,422,000 | 38,989,000 |
| Neth'lands | $34,863.000$ | 1,933.000 | 36,796.000 | 44,300,000 | 984,000 | 45,284,000 |
| Nat.Belg.- | 19,891,000 | $3,429.000$ $3,533,000$ | $14,320,000$ $23,144,000$ | $10.819,000$ $20,204,000$ | $2,652,000$ $3,746,000$ | $13,471,000$ $23,950,000$ |
| Sweden.. | 12.883,000 | 3,533,000 | 12,883,000 | 15,473,000 |  | 15,473,000 |
| Denmark | 11,634.000 | 1,149,000 | 12,783,000 | 11,642,000 | 1,119,000 | 12,761,000 |
| N | 180.000 |  | 8,180.000 | 8,182.000 |  | 8,182,000 |
| Total week $597,794,346$Prev. week $597.220,898$ |  | $52,937,6 \mathrm{C0}, 650,731,946547.221,752$ <br> $52,899,600650,120,498545,560,526$ |  |  | 51.1 |  |
|  |  | 51,121,200 | $096,681,726$ |
| a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of $£ 74,572,836$ held abroad. b No recent figures. c Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany this year are exclusive of $£ 4,544,100$ held abroad. d As of Oct. 71924. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Mosul and the League.

It is one of the ironies of politics that while the vexed question of the inter-Allied debts has apparently been moving forward to a satisfactory and peaceful settlement; and four of the Powers of Western Europe have been laboring to perfect with

Germany a security pact which shall insure the maintenance of peace, an international cloud of ominous proportions should have been gathering rapidly in the Near East. The occasion for anxiety is the controversy, involving not only the League of Nations but more directly Great Britain and Turkey, over Mosul. After all proper allowance is made for the alarmist tone of recent news dispatches, it is clear that the situation is a serious one, and that skillful diplomacy and a sincere desire for peace will have to be displayed by all the parties if a rupture of friendly relations, and perhaps a recourse to war, are to be avoided.

By the Treaty of Lausanne, concluded July 24 1923, the delimitation of the boundary between Turkey and Irak, a new State practically coextensive with the former Mesopotamia, was devolved upon the League of Nations. It was the understanding at the time, from statements made by the British and Turkish representatives at Lausanne, that the British and Turkish Governments agreed to accept in advance the decision of the Council of the League, to be made when the findings of an international commission which the League was to appoint had been reported. The immediate interest of Great Britain in the decision lay in the fact that Irak was temporarily subject to British supervision under a League mandate, but the Province of Mosul was also of importance to Turkey, as well as to Great Britain, because of its strategic position on the upper course of the Tigris River, its consequent relation to Persia, and its alleged immense wealth of oil.

The story of Mosul oil is a long and complicated one, but so much of it as bears more or less directly upon the present controversy may be briefly summarized. In 1904 the then Sultan of Turkey granted to the Anatolian Railway Company, a German-controlled corporation, a concession to prospect for oil in the Provinces of Mosul and Bagdad. Similar prospecting was later undertaken on its own account by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. In 1914 the Turkish Petroleum Company, which had been formed in 1911 by the Deutsche Bank, the Royal Dutch-Shell group and the National Bank of Turkey, to allay the irritation which had developed between Germany and Great Britain over oil, was reorganized, the interest of the National Bank of Turkey being taken over by Great Britain. With the elimination of the German interest as a result of the World War, a share in the former German holdings was demanded by France, and at the San Remo conference, in 1920, the one-fourth interest formerly held by the Deutsche Bank was assigned to France for the benefit of a group of French oil companies.

At this point Mr. Hughes, then American Secretary of State, alleging that Great Britain was seeking to monopolize the oil resources of Mosul, intervened with a demand for an open door policy. The American protest was met by the transfer by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government holds a controlling interest, of one-half of its own holdings in the Turkish Petroleum Company to the Standard Oil and other American companies. It was against the apparent ignoring of the rights of the Turkish Petroleum Company, the validity of whose concession the United States had nevertheless questioned, that Turkey protested at Lausanne, and the American demand for the open door was repeated when Great Britain tried to incorporate in the Lausanne Treaty a confirmation of the
original Turkish concession. The next important stage in the matter was reached when the Irak Government granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company, now composed of the Anglo-Persian, the Royal Dutch-Shell, the Standard and the French oil groups, a concession for seventy-five years in the Irak oil fields. The concession did not include Mosul, for the reason that the political status of the regicn was still awaiting the report of the League Boundary Commission and the subsequent action of the Council, but it presumably would be enlarged to include Mosul if Mosul were awarded to Irak. To all this is to be added the Chester grant, the present legal status of which, however, appears to be somewhat uncertain. Whatever the disposition of the Mosul region, however, at least five nations, Great Britain, France, Turkey, the United States and Irak, would be interested because of oil.

The report of the Commission, submitted Aug. 7, was an extraordinary document. Instead of making specific recommendations regarding the boundary, which was the purpose for which it was created, the Commission proposed three alternatives. Conceding that Mosul was politically a part of Turkey, the Commission proposed, first, the extension of a League mandate over the region for twenty-five years, the Kurdish inhabitants meantime to be granted administrative officials, judges and teachers of their own race, and the Kurdish language to be recognized as official. The second proposal was that in the event of the termination after four years of the British mandate for Irak, as provided for in a treaty between those countries in 1922-23, and of the failure of the Kurds to give guarantees under Irak rule, the region should go to Turkey, to which the Commission had already found that it belonged, on the ground that the majority of the inhabitants would prefer Turkish. to Irak rule. If neither of these alternatives was acceptable, and the League thought that the territory should be divided, the Commission recommended the Lesser Zab River, a tributary of the Tigris between Mosul and Bagdad, as the boundary.

Some weeks before the report was submitted, Turkey had complained to the League that British representatives had been intimidating inhabitants of Mosul who had demanded the allocation of the region to Turkey, and that defenseless villages had been bombed by British airplanes and a number of prisoners carried off. The British Government admitted the bombing and other forcible measures, but declared that they had been rendered necessary by disorders which the Turkish authorities had stirred up with a view to impeding the work of the Commission. In this atmosphere of charges and countercharges, curiously reminiscent of the days of the Corfu incident, the Council of the League met at Geneva on Sept. 2 to take action on a report which not only satisfied nobody, but which had also inflamed the Turkish press and evoked acrimonious criticism of the Baldwin Government in England. The British Colonial Secretary shortly announced that Great Britain was willing to continue the Irak mandate for twenty-five years, thereby insuring British control of Mosul and its oil, notwithstanding that the Commission had been careful to speak of a League mandate and not a British one. On Sept. 8 the Turkish representative, after severely criticizing the report of the Commission, declared that the Angora Government had never promised to accept in
advance the decision of the Council, and demanded a plebiscite. The declaration, widely denounced as a repudiation of solemn pledges, was explained as based upon the contention that what was accepted at Lausanne was the decision of the League as arbiter, but that it was never contemplated that a report of an obviously political and biased character would be made, or that Turkey should be asked to give up its control of territory which the Commission itself conceded was Turkish. A reiteration of the Turkish position on Sept. 19 called forth from the British Colonial Secretary the statement that if the Turkish contention were adhered to, Great Brittain must also regard itself as absolved from the Lausanne agreement. The dispute was further complicated by the insistence of Turkey, which is not a member of the League, that it is entitled to a voice in the decision of the Council as an interested party, and that under the Covenant of the League the decision of the Council must be unanimous.
The Council, unwilling to offend Great Britain, which stands by so much of the report of the Commission as favors its own purposes and declines even to consider a plebiscite, and presumably not unaffected by reports that Turkish troops were being massed in the neighborhood of Mosul and that an army under British control was shortly to be raised in Irak, has shelved the issue for the time being by referring to the World Court the question of the character of the decision, whether arbitral or mediatory, which should be taken by the Council under the Lausanne Treaty, whether the decision must be unanimous, and whether the representatives of either of the interested States have a right to vote. A commission is also to be appointed to investigate the reports of Turkish military maneuvers and the alleged expulsion of Christians from the Mosul region. Here the matter may be expected to rest, unless some untoward incident brings on an armed conflict, until the investigating commission shall have reported and the World Court shall have rendered its decision. Then the main question will recur, and the AngloTurkish controversy will have to be fought over again.

What will not escape notice in this maze of quarrel and contradiction is the practical impotence of the League. As with Mussolini and Corfu, the Council has dodged a decision which might offend a powerful member of the League, and has sought to gain time by invoking the wisdom of the World Court to settle a legal matter which it was apparently competent to settle for itself. The explanation of M. Loucheur, Chairman of the Council committee which dealt with the controversy, that the decision of the Court was sought in order that the action of the Council, when taken, might not be questioned later, will not deceive anybody. We feel sure that if there is to be any peaceable settlement of the Mosul imbroglio, it will be through the direct action of Great Britain and Turkey, with no assistance from the League, exactly as in the case of the security compact with Germany, but the spectacle of the League of Nations, formed for the sole purpose of composing international differences and maintaining world peace, again evading a clear issue because it obviously lacks the courage to proceed, will tend to confirm the impression, especially in this country, that the League is no longer of much practical importance, and that its pretensions to competence and fairness rest upon slender foundations. The merits
of the Mosul controversy are far from clear, but the League which assumed jurisdiction has not only done nothing to help a solution of the question, but has also brought its own authority into contempt by its evasive and timorous course.

## A New Utopia in the Making.

A reviewer declares the new book by Thomas Nixon Carter, "The Present Economic Revolution in the United States," to be "a Utopian essay." We quote from the review, which appears in the New York "Times" Book Review of Sept. 13: "The chief evidence that Professor Carter offers in support of his description of present industrial tendencies in terms of revolution is: the rapid growth of savings deposits, investment by wage earners in shares of corporations, and the widespread establishment of successful banks owned and operated by trade unions." Further, the reviewer says: "The historic American ideal, which Professor Carter thinks has suffered a slump within the last half century, is defined as equality of prosperity among different occupations. Americans have long dreamed of this type of equal-ity-every capable worker prosperous, in a land free from the traditions of social caste, a fair chance for everybody, the laborer's child enjoying as good educational opportunities as the rich man's, the $\log$ cabin always within communicating distance of the White House. The cherished American concept, af ter having been made ludicrous by political orators and forgotten during the agricultural troubles of the 1890 s and the industrial conflicts of the 1900 s, now emerges as a practical possibility, thanks to our amazing national wealth, restrictive immigration and the good sense of the more intelligent leaders of organized labor and business.

Occupational equality, as the term is used by Professor Carter, does not mean equality of income-an arrangement that most Socialists conceive to be the ideal. Nor does it mean equality of individual rewards within a given occupation. But it does mean-and this will not be long in arriving-that the manual trades will be about as prosperous as the learned professions.

If those who ply one occupation were about as prosperous on the average as those who ply any other occupation, there might be said to be equality among occupations. Income should vary with individual skill, with the hazards of work, with the chances of success, with the amount of training neeessary as a prerequisite. If a versatile young man, capable of qualifying in either, finds it difficult to choose between two occupations, all things considered, then there is equality between these two occupations. Such equality 'is desirable if it can be attained.' "

Accepting this as a correct presentation of the thesis of the book, it is pleasant to note that the "prospect that excites in Professor Carver the most lively enthusiasm" is the "gradual disappearance of a distinctively laboring class through higher wages and capitalization of savings, and elimination of a capitalist class through reduced rates of profit and interest, making capitalists of laborers and laborers of capitalists. . . ." Blessed are the discoverers of Utopia, for they shall not want! It is all so easy and so plain that we hesitate to attempt an analysis. Shut out the common labor of Europe that once so congested industrial production and presto! the higher wages come that make capitalists out of laborers. And by high wages and a larger share in
the profits cut down the unholy returns of capital and all the "idle" rich will be compelled to go to work and become laborers. Then set up a labor bank at every crossroads, and there you are! Not to overlook the "good sense of the more intelligent leaders of organized labor." The Professor seems, according to this review, to be somewhat enamored of labor banks and finds in them a distinctively contributing factor in the "bloodless revolution" now going on which is to usher in Utopia, for he refers to figures put out by "Peter Brady of the Federation Bank (who) is quoted as saying that each year $\$ 25,000$, 000,000 is paid to industrial workers, $\$ 6,000,000,000$ to $\$ 7,000,000,000$ of which is saved, and that 'it is this large sum which labor banks hope eventually to control.'" It has not been our idea that labor banks would revolutionize our banking system or our industrial methods, rather that they would gradually merge themselves into the general banking practice and lose much of their solidarity. As to the possibilities of theirgrowth through labor's savings we are hardly prepared to accept the estimates of Mr . Brady. In a recent issue, at page 1180, we printed some careful estimates made by Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., Economist of the Chase National Bank as for 1919, in millions, as follows: Gross value of all agricultural products $\$ 23,787$, percentage of whole, 46 ; value of all mineral products, $\$ 3,158$, percentage, 6 ; value added by all manufacture, $\$ 25,042$, percent age, 48 ; total, $\$ 51,987-100 \%$. In view of these fig. ures $\$ 25,000,000,000$ a year to "industrial workers" alone would seem to approach too near to the "value added by manufacture," which consists of other than wages paid, even allowing for a rapid increase in volume of production since 1919 . Moreover, $\$ 25,000$, 000,000 per year does not all go to organized workers is any event and $\$ 6,000,000,000$ to $\$ 7,000,000,000$ per year as the savings of $4,000,000$ unionized workers seems excessive. Utopia, if it is to be builded on figures must be accurate, or it will fall by the wayside.

As to the permanent influence of immigration on the "equality of prosperity" for the different occupations, even under the restricted definition given, we are not able to make the application. Dr. Anderson envisions a "world afraid of production." If there are no hands to do the work machines will certainly be constructed to do it. And these machines, unlike wage workers, are not convertible into capitalists. Even organized labor is not sure it is right in drawing the lines too hard and fast against the immigrant, for in a recent pronouncement it says that while it recognizes the inherent right of the individual to live wherever he can better his condition, yet group protection requires that where a group has attained to a given standard of living that standard must not be broken down by the free entrance of other and inferior groups. But how far away all this is from any permanent condition of occupational equality possible to establish. The inference drawn by Professor Carter as to farming and industrial congestion and consequent crises takes seemingly no note of the tremendous development of resources thereby accomplished, ensuring, despite temporary hardships, the possibility of continued sustenance and advance of and for the whole population. Manufacture profited, as did agriculture, if produc. tion means anything, by the introduction of 297,000 .square miles added to the cultivated area at the tenyear period mentioned. That it will ever be possible
to wholly equalize the consuming production of agriculture and manufacture in a given territoriality strains the imagination. Not for long can American agriculture "glut the markets" of the world while immense stretches of fertile lands exist in other continents. Utopia, if it be true to its principles and purpose, must embrace the earth, no less. And if restricted immigration tends even to produce occupational equality in a given area it must also tend to produce the congestion (which it is alleged had such disastrous results) complained of, in others.
There are other important elements to be considered that hold this so-called revolution in abeyance. We turn for a moment to some figures drawn from the recently published tax returns. Mr. James C. Young, in the New York "Times" supplement Sept. 13 , in an analysis of "25 Corporations That Lead Income Tax List," says: "Study of the figures for the twenty-five companies points to New York as the greatest centre of capital for the industries involved, althongh their operations in no sense were local, with the single exception of the Consolidated Gas Co. The table is also enlightening with regard to the Detroit motor industry, where the four great automotive organizations are centred, the Ford, General Motors, Dodge and Fisher plants. No other city in the country offered a roster of industry to compare with that of Detroit, even so great a city as Chicago having but three organizations among the first twenty-five, that of Swift, the International Harvester Co. and Sears-Roebuck. The Detroit group is made up of new industries, created largely within ten years." Now, the Detroit group pays admittedly high wages-supplying as it does a new product, luxury or necessity, or blending of the two, as the case may be. And it is a tremendous one. Is it a consequence of national wealth in resources, restricted immigration or labor banks? Admit that it turns some laborers into capitalists, what of other laborers in industries nearer to the basic requirements of life? It is a sufficient illustration to show that the "revolution" discovered is a myth-though admission will generally freely be made that wage earners are increasingly becoming the holders of stocks. Equality of opportunity is not consonant with equality of occupational returns. The one is seeking a way to immediate and large profits through supplying some new want or need, the other is a dead line just a little short of the Socialist's dream. The one is advance, the other stagnation. Moreover, the capitalist is a manager as well as a worker, and must be.

It is not at all wonderful that another Utopia should appear. But that it should be located in the United States under present tendencies is extremely optimisic. Most observers will concede a heartening degree of truth in some of the premises set down. There is a softening of the antagonism between socalled labor and capital in that a large body of labor is coming to see the futility and falsity of unioniza-tion-is unwilling to further augment the power now so wrongfully and disastrously employed in "strikes." At the same time unions "inside the plant," and unattached to any outside force, are growing in number and functioning well. But the old "unions" are surrendering none of their claims, are as aggressive, eager, and arrogant, as ever. If these vision any coming Utopia, it is one in which they will have the whip-hand. But putting upon
"labor" the very best construction of intent possible, this element is not capable of taking a very long step toward this equality of occupational returns found so big a force in producing the Land of Universal Happiness. While it is clearly impossible under the freedom of opportunity and effort ever to establish this asserted desirability, once established the equilibrium could only be maintained by an equality of human consumption as well as production. Happiness being personal, the Socialist's dream of a social State is the one alone whereby, under enforced restrictions and the dead line of apathy, consumption can ever be made to equal production. As long as a people is willing to spend annually six to eight billions upon automobiles it is not worth while to hope for the creation or maintenance of equality of occupational rewards.

Not that this is the road Progress travels, but if it was there must be a leveling down rather than up. Thrift, saving, energy and enterprise, in individual or business concern, are worthy the special rewards which may come to them respectively or collectively. The larger profit, the larger wage, through the service and usefulness of the occupation, are not to be denied to it. The "country doctor" now uses the automobile instead of the old-time horse and buggy. But shall he surrender his place in the community attained by hardy devotion and a new science, with such profits as may attach, to the wage earned by an operative in an auto factory who stands beside his machine doing the same task over a thousand times? These things are entirely impossible in a free society, and must remain so. They are impractical and, we think, undesirable; though we concede the right to adequate wage and uphold the dignity and worth of any and all helpful labor. But there is yet a higher standard of judgment alike satisfying to the individual and society-the spiritual compensation of a satisfaction in work well done, whatever it may be; work that conditions of environment thrust upon the worker; work that gladdens that inner sense of service peculiar to each; work that subserves a geod to the extent of personal ability, and which in the end is as worthy as any other. For the rest the emulative clash of endeavor and varying needs of society must outline the continuous though irregular advance.

## A Menace to Banking-Injecting Politics. <br> [From New York "Journal of Commerce," Sept. 24 1925.]

The American Bankers Association begins its annual session on Monday next at Atlantic City. The occasion is always notable not only for its hospitality and enjoyment but also for its significance as a gathering representing the strongest and many of the best elements in national finance. This year the session has some rather unusual problems before it. They may come to the front in open debate or they may be kept in the background-quite likely the latter. But they will be present. How will they be met?

Fundamentally the real question before the American Bankers Association and the bankers of the country at large is the growing menace of political management and control. There has been a steady growth in this danger within the past ten years. It was materially increased through the organization of the Federal Reserve System; enormously emphasized by the war and only partially eliminated or reduced as the war organization of business and finance was "demobilized." Our banking system remains to-day very much more under the influence of politics and politicians than it was a dozen years ago. And the worst of it is that the danger has by no means reached a climax. Many of
those who opposed the Federal Reserve System did so because they thought that it would "inject politics into banking." Yet the System was by far the least dangerous and least political of the various plans which at that time were before Congress and the National Administration; and whatever it did toward introducing "politics" into banking was done by way of antidote. Had the original plan of the Federal Reserve System been allowed to continue in operation the present political status would never have become acute.

But an acute stage has undoubtedly been reached. The late President Harding greatly changed the composition of . the Federal Reserve Board, and both he and his successor have permitted political considerations to centre around the Government supervision of banking. The attempt to "equalize competition between State and national banks" by using the Federal Reserve System as a weapon of attack against branch banking, the determination to keep discount. rates low and thereby to further the cause of "prosperity" and various other factors in the case have been growing more and more apparent. The recent session at the Treasury with bankers summoned there for the purpose of promoting the McFadden bill show how the wind is blowing and illustrate one phase of the discussion which has now raged for a year or so between the Comptroller, the Board and Congressional leaders on this subject.
In the endeavor to enlist the influence and support of the Bankers Association it is understood that a special convention of members who were opposed to branch banking has been called for Sunday next at Atlantic City, and the ; forecasts of what is to happen at that time suggest that the result will be to call upon the association to become active. in the political discussion of competition between State and; national banks. The Bankers Association, it is true, has already indorsed the McFadden bill, but has done so only in a perfunctory way and without apparently definite ex-" pression of opinion by its members as to the real questions ' that are involved in the measure. What is plainly desired is to put it on record again, this time as regards the more. controversial points involved, and then to use its verdict, in, an appeal to Congress.
Unquestionably the banking problem will be before Congress in various urgent forms during the coming winter. That being true, it is highly desirable that the Bankers Association should exert itself to bring about sanity, calm- . ness and non-partisanship in the treatment of the issues* involved. If there is politics in the Federal Reserve Sys-, tem or in any bureau of the Treasury Department the situation is regrettable, and the Bankers Association should devote itself to eliminating influences of that kind. Its own decisions in what it recommends should, so far as practicable, be guided by what it knows to be best for the banking system of the country. If it or any of its committees resort to "political" methods themselves they cannot complain of the presence of "politics" in the Government's relationship to banking. The case calls emphatically for what is so much talked of and so seldom observed-a "scientific" consideration of the entire banking situation, a non-partisan treatment of the whole proposition, a refusal to allow the association to be used as the vehicle of this, that or the other group.

This may be an ideal program-a counsel of perfection. Some approach to it will be found absolutely essential if the threat to sound and safe banking which is involved in the present political status of the subject is to be made harmless.

Changes in Official Staff of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Co.
The New York office of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative Trust Co. announced on Sept. 21 that A. R. Stone, Vice-President in charge, and a nphew of the late Warren S. Stone, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell, also a Vice-President, had resigned their posts. Mr. Stone will be succeeded by George P. Webb, Vice-President of the Brotherhood's Cleveland bank. Mr. Webb will discharge his new duties from his office in Cleveland. S. H. Huff, who succeeded Warren S. Stone as President of the institution, is in active charge of its affairs. The Cleveland office of the Brotherhood announced on the same date that Samuel R. Stone, a brother of the late Warren S. Stone, has resigned as Vice-President. His successor has not been named.

## The New Capital Flotations in August and for the Eight Months to August 31.

New capital issues are often light in August, the height of the summer season, and this proves to have been the case the present year. Corporate offerings were on a diminished scale, offerings of foreign Government bonds were small, being confined to a single issue for less than $\$ 10,000,000$, while the aggregate of bond awards by municipalities was also below the average, and the farm loan issues fell below a million.
Our tabulations, as always, include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations and by States and municipalities, foreign and domestic, and also Farm Loan emissions. The grand total of the offerings of new securities under these various heads during August 1925 reached \$399,708,415. This compares with $\$ 700,664,577$ in July, when the total was the largest of any month since last October, and it compares with $\$ 673,881,983$ in June, with $\$ 530,841,330$ in May, with $\$ 607,128,553$ in April, when the financing of the purchase of the Dodge Brothers automobile properties added $\$ 160,000,000$ to the total; with $\$ 505,369,807$ in March, with $\$ 664,632,971$ in the short month of February, with $\$ 685,403$,871 in January, with $\$ 557,168,130$ in December 1924, and with $\$ 427,218,524$ in November, when the amount was relatively small, even though the $\$ 100,000,000$ French loan was brought out in that month. It also compares with $\$ 738,665,-$ 611 in October 1924, when the total included the American portion $(\$ 110,000,000)$ of the German loan.

As a matter of fact this year's August total is the smallest of any month either this year or last with the single exception of March last year, when the aggregate of the new flotations got down to $\$ 365,030,000$. Moreover, if it had not been for the bringing out in this country during the month of $\$ 70,000,000$ notes of the Canadian Government, the August total the present year would have been only $\$ 329,708,415$, at which figure it would have been lower even than last year's March aggregate. The Canadian offering was entirely a refunding issue put out to take up a Canadian Government obligation previously floated in the United States. With this included, the refunding issues in August reached no less than $\$ 102,499,700$, leaving only $\$ 297,208,715$ as the amount of actually new capital represented by the August flotations.

Public utility offerings during August totaled $\$ 111,538$,800 , as compared with $\$ 107,853,335$ in July. The aggregate of industrial issues placed in August was only slightly less than that of public utilities, the amount being $\$ 110,203,300$, which, however, was a marked decline from the July industrial total of $\$ 225,205,536$. Railroad offerings for August at $\$ 19,245,000$ also show a sharp decline from the previous month's total of $\$ 72,500,000$.
Total corporate offerings during August, as already stated, amounted to $\$ 240,987,100$, and of this $\$ 144,857,000$ comprised long-term issues, $\$ 31,760,000$ were short-term and $\$ 64,370,100$ represented stock issues. The portion used for refunding purposes was $\$ 29,237,000$, or only $12 \%$; in July, $\$ 74,681,500$, or almost $19 \%$, was for refunding; in June $\$ 67,737,495$, or over $17 \%$, was for refunding; in May $\$ 34$,247,015 , or not quite $12 \%$, was for refunding; in April the amount was $\$ 71,134,000$, or over $14 \%$; in March $\$ 70,251,000$, or almost $20 \%$; in February $\$ 53,382,000$, or only $10 \%$, while in January $\$ 95,193,425$, or over $18 \%$, was for this purpose. In August last year $\$ 92,862,000$, or $32 \%$ of the total, was for refunding purposes. Of the $\$ 29,137,000$ raised for refunding in August of this year, $\$ 5,095,000$ was new long-term to refund existing long-term, $\$ 14,042,000$ was new long-term to refund existing short-term, $\$ 350,000$ was new short-term to refund existing short-term, $\$ 3,100,000$ was new stock to refund existing long-term and $\$ 6,650,000$ was new stock to replace existing stock.

Foreign corporate issues sold in our market during August aggregated $\$ 26,125,000$ and comprised the following:

Canadian: $\$ 2,000,000$ National Grocers Co., Ltd., 7 -year 61/2s, 1932 , offered at $991 / 2$, to yield about $6.60 \%$, and $\$ 125,000$ Peck Logging Co. (and George A. Peck) 1st mtge. 7s, 1933, sold at par. Other foreign: $\$ 24,000,000$ Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd. (Japan), 3-year 6\% notes, 1928, brought out at $987 / 8$, to yield about $6.40 \%$.

The largest issue on behalf of domestic corporations during August was $\$ 25,000,000$ International Telephone \& Telegraph Co. 20-year convertible debenture $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1945$, sold at 99, yielding about $5.58 \%$; other large issues of public utility securities were: $\$ 13,200,000$ Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. 1st lien \& ref.. mtge. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, "B," 1953, offered at 98 , to yield about $5.65 \%$, and $\$ 10,000,000$ Southeastern Power \& Light Co. (Me.) debenture 6s, "A," 2025, which were placed at $961 / 2$, to yield about $6.20 \%$.

Industrial financing was featured by the following: 402,000 shares of no par value Class B common stock of Pan American Western Petroleum Co., offered to holders of Class A and B stock of Pan American Petroleum \& Transport Co. at $\$ 231 / 2$ per share and involving a total of $\$ 9,447$,$000 ; \$ 6,500,000$ the Van Sweringen Co. 1st mtge. \& coll. tr. $6 \mathrm{~s}, 1935$, offered at par, and $\$ 6,000,000$ North American Ce ment Corp. debenture $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, "A," 1940 , offered at $981 / 2$, to yield $6.66 \%$.
Railroad issues worthy of special mention comprised $\$ 9,270,000$ Chicago Milwaukee \& St. Paul Ry. equip. trust 5 s, "D," 1926-40, offered on a $5.20 \%$ basis, and $\$ 7,500,000$ Virginian Ry. Co. 1st mtge. 5s, "A," 1962, brought out at 98 , yielding about $51 / 8 \%$.
Farm loan issues were confined to two small blocks of joint stock bonds totaling only $\$ 500,000$, the bases on which they were sold being $4.18 \%$ and $4.55 \%$.

Only one foreign Government loan was floated here in August, the issue comprising $\$ 8,700,000$ City of Munich (Germany) external loan 7 s , 1926-45, offered at prices ranging from 100 to $931 / 2$, and yielding from $7 \%$ to $7.65 \%$.
The following is a complete summary of the new financing -corporate, State and city, foreign Government, as well as Farm Loan issues-for August and the eight months ending with August, of the current calendar year. It will be observed that in the case of the corporate offerings we subdivide the figures so as to show the long-term and the shortterm issues separately and we also separate common stock from preferred stock, besides reporting the Canadian corporate issues and other foreign corporate issues as wholly distinct items.
SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN

| 1925. | New Captal. | Refunding. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONTH OF AUGU |  |  |  |
| Corporate- Long term bonds and notes Short term................... | $123,595,000$ $7,410,000$ | ,137,000 | 142,732,000 |
| Preferred sto | 21,885,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 350,000 \\ & 30000 \end{aligned}$ | 22,185.000 |
| Common | $32,735,100$ <br> 2 <br> 125 <br> 12000 | 9,450,000 | ${ }_{42,185.100}$ |
| Other forelgi | $\begin{array}{r} 2,125,000 \\ 24,000,000 \end{array}$ |  | $24,12000.000$ |
|  | 211,750,100 | 29,237 | $240,987,100$ |
| Foreign Governme Farm Loan issues | $1.700,000$ 500,000 |  | 8,700,000 500,000 |
| War Finance Corporatio |  |  |  |
| Municipal | 76,133,615 | 3,262.700 | 79,396.315 |
| Canadian | 125,000 | 70,000,000 |  |
| and total | 97,208, | 102,499,700 | 399,708,415 |
| MONTHS ENDE |  |  |  |
| orate-Long | 1,541,753 | 324,663,025 | 1,866,416,400 |
| Sthort ter | 144,528 | 77,580,000 | 222,108.750 |
| Common sto | 304,729,988 | -$35,876,590$ | ${ }^{4250} 606,899$ |
| Canadian | 73,495,00 | 17,750,000 | 91,245,000 |
| Other for | 211,400,000 |  | 211,400,000 |
| Total | 2,667,954,6 | 496,563,435 | 3,164,518.134 |
| m Loan Issues.. | $310,831,000$ $106,097,100$ | $95,000,000$ $14.527,900$ | $405,831,000$ $120,625,600$ |
| Fina |  |  |  |
| Municlpal. | 936,232,2 | 33,060,287 | 969,29 |
| Canadian-. | 38,668.000 | 94,522,000 | 133,18 |
| Uned states rossee | 4,15,00 |  |  |

Note.-We have reduced our total for the elght months by $817,500,000$ due to the fact that Trumbull Steel Co. $6 \%$ debentures offered in July were subsequently withdrawn.

In the elaborate and comprehensive tables, which cover the whole of the two succeeding pages, we compare the foregoing figures for 1925 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.


[^0]SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31 FOR FIVE YEARS.

|  | 1925. |  |  | 1924. |  |  | 1923. |  |  | 1922 |  |  | 1921. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NT | Ner | Refun | tal | Nero Ca | Refunding. | Total. | Cap | Refunding. | Total. | New Capital. | Refunding. | Total. |  | Refunding. | Total. |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,541,753,375 \\ 142.528,750 \\ 392.047 .55 \\ 304.729 .989 \\ 73.495 .000 \\ 211,400,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 224,663,025 \\ 77.580,000 \\ 30.693,500 \\ 45.876 .500 \\ 17.750,900 \\ 17,750,000 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 28,270,000 \\ 15,400,23 \\ 5,500,000 \\ 8,000,000 \\ 10,000,000 \end{array}$ | $531,130,600$ <br> $224,153,000$ <br> $182,650,550$ <br> $409,521,079$ <br> $65,025,000$ <br> $78,680,000$ |  | $32,916,800$ $67.609,839$ $3,266,760$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1097,299,035 \\ 03,501.000 \\ 201.527 .600 \\ 103.688,632 \\ 31.870 .030 \\ 80,445,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,011,000 \\ 30,30,000 \\ 10,291,625 \\ 1,250,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 747.533,220 \\ 137.834,166 \\ 38.368 .900 \\ 188.854 .215 \\ 48.765 .015 \\ 15.150,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.252 \\ & 0.258 \\ & \hline 775 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,152,500 \\ 186.854 .215 \\ 48,765.000 \\ 15,150,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | $2,667,954,699$ $310,831.000$ $106,097,100$ $936,232,200$ | $\begin{array}{r} 496,563,435 \\ 95,000.000 \\ 14,527,900 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $3,164,518,134$ <br> $405,831,000$ <br> $120,625,000$ <br> $109,25,54$ | $2,137,781,629$ $229,005,000$ $144,400,000$ 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 353,378,600 \\ & 150,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $2,491,160,229$ $379,005,000$ $144,400,000$ $1,-20,092$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline, 782,185,71 \\ 140.845,00 \\ 243,118,00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 427,419 \\ 6.000 \\ 55,032 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.209,605,660 \\ 146,845,000 \\ 298,150,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,608 \\ 354 \\ 222 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 511,2 \\ \hline 15,0 \\ 42,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,119,612,007 \\ 369,305 \\ 264,340,000 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | 172,543,501 <br> 189,000.000 | 420,5 | $\begin{aligned} & 93,100,581 \\ & 39,000,000 \\ & 40,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 936,232,256 \\ 38,658, .000 \\ 4,175,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,060,287 \\ & 94,522,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 969,292,543 \\ 132,180,000 \\ 4,175,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,004,215.831 \\ 39.556 \\ 6,035,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.873 .650,08 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,088,919 \\ 56.206 .562 \\ 6,035,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 694.304,72 \\ 26,308.00 \\ 2,851,00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,260,990 \\ & 14,941,679 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,565,710 \\ 41,249,679 \\ 2851,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 957.033,27 \\ 64,356,65 \\ 24,484,00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22.044 \\ 103,250 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 819,078,237 \\ 168.606 .650 \\ 24,484,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | 5,05 | $665.6 \overline{3} 8, \overline{3} \overline{6} \overline{6}$ $26.324,000$ $25.022,000$ |
| 063,948,05 |  | 733,673,622 4,797,621 |  | 3.560.994.022 | 529,901,688 ${ }_{\text {4,090,895.710 }}$ |  | 2.889,612.43 | $518,654,611 / \begin{aligned} & 3,408,267,049\end{aligned}$ |  | $\overline{3,071,849,896}$ | $\overline{693.575 .998} \overline{3,765,425.894}$ |  | 2,113,468,017 | 475,616,930 | 589,084,947 |
| CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31 FOR FIVE YEARS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 MONTHS ENDED AUG. 31. | 1925. |  |  | 1924. |  |  | 1923. |  |  | 1922. |  |  | 1921. |  |  |
|  | New Capital. | Refundi |  | New Capital. | Refunding. | Total | New Capital. | Refunding. | Total. |  | Refundin |  | ew Capital. | Refunding | Total. |
| Long Term Bonds and Notes Railroads <br> Puble Utilities <br> Tron, steel, coal, copper, \&c Equipment manufacturers Other industrial and manufacturing Oil Land, buildings, \& RubberMipping --- |  |  |  | 397, ${ }^{\mathbf{S}}{ }^{49,800}$ $393,772,923$ 76.612 .000 <br> 5,960,000 <br> $45,460,000$ 959,000 <br> $9,932,000$ $163,282.500$ <br> 400.000 3.800 .000 <br> 76,279,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 137.238,900 \\ 105.3525757 \\ 20.18,000 \\ 88,315,000 \\ 18,69.900 \\ 4,278,000 \\ 790,000 \\ \hline 1,-\cdots 8,0 \\ 1,386.000 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,87,000 \\ 164,73,00,629 \\ 46,806,861 \\ 4,288,000 \\ 24,757,053 \\ 30,084,000 \\ 1,250,000 \\ 665,000 \\ 107,000 \\ 35,426,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{\text {Short Term }}$ | 1,742,148,375 | 4,713,025 | 6,861,400 | 1,327,47 | 296,208,3 | 1,623,685,6 | 477.049,0 | 3,626,5 | 1,580,675,600 | 1,194,914,0 | 447,678,415 | $\overline{1,642,592,450}$ | 805,913,220 | 399,523,480 | 1,205,436.2 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Railroads }}$ Prilitic |  | $\begin{array}{r} 400,000 \\ 26,980000 \\ 2,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,40,000 \\ 17,600 \\ 17 ., 000 \\ 1,750,000 \\ 1,150,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19,000,000 \\ 13.420,000 \\ 650,000 \\ \hline-\cdots .0 \\ \hline 3.200,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73,050,000 \\ 98,458,000 \\ 2.325,000 \\ 1.000,000 \\ 9.000,000 \\ 5,760,000 \\ 53,500,000 \\ 2.925,000 \\ \ldots \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,512,800 \\ \ldots, 604,000 \\ 1,80,000 \\ 1,8 \end{array}$ | $9,087.500$45.165 .0009.850 .000830,00025.100 .00044.800 .00044.814 .000$1.080,500$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,351,800 \\ 18,245,000 \\ 404,200 \\ 16,700,000 \\ 30.400,000 \\ 20,385000 \\ -215,000 \\ 3,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,000,000 \\ 20,011,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35.351,800 \\ 38,256,000 \\ 404,200 \end{array}$ |  | 16,623,000 | 3.300 .000 $38,245,000$ $44,000.000$ 225.000 <br> $3,200.000$ 8.250 .000 $48,700.000$ 3.845 .000 |
| Equipment manufactur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other industrial and manufa |  | 50,200,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,618,750 \\ & 66,800,000 \\ & 18,450,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -.-.-.-- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 735.000 \\ & 500.000 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lub }}^{\text {Land }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ship |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000,000 \\ 6,825,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 .000 \\ & 3,535,500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 215.0 |  | $-400.0000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 275.0000 \\ 10,242.166 \end{array}$ |
| Sotal | $208,528,750$$322,843,015$$12,890,000$$99,159,000$$122,062,851$$37,176,788$$23.662,750$750,000$62,245,120$$92,488,050$ |  | $288,608,750$ <br> $343,505,515$ <br> $12,890,000$ <br> $100.269,000$ <br> $138,490,851$ <br> $77.681,698$ <br> $23.782,750$ <br> 1.550 .000 <br> $64,245.120$ <br> $94,633,050$ |  | 36,270,000 <br> $11.355,2 \overline{3} 3$ <br> -200,000 <br> 9,345,000 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,011,000 \\ 26,318,625 \\ 1,393,000 \\ 4,900.000 \\ 7,980,000 \end{array}$ | $127,712.000$ <br> $10,929.600$ <br> 132.630 .295 <br> 31.939 .250 <br> 5.392 .000 <br> 11.525 .000 <br> 49.579 .002 <br> 49.800 .410 <br> 5.880 <br> 4.180 .000 <br> 4.175 .000 <br> 47.853 .0000 |  | 20,258,000 |  |
| Railroads |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | --..-...- | 2.986.990 8,678.225 |
| Iron, steel , coal, co |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motors and acceessories- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 525,600 |  |
| Las |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{250,0} \overline{0} \overline{0}$ |  |
| Mi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $8,137.500$ |
| Total- |  |  |  | 571,271,408 |  | 592,171,629 | 412.790,961 | 70,876,599 | 483 | 308,715,932 | \%,59, 6 | 349,307,557 | 226,606,115 | 775,60 | 227,381,715 |
| ${ }_{\text {Railroads }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 292.018,580 \\ 57.332 .500 \\ 10.537,000 \\ \hline . \end{array}$ |  |
| Iron, steel, coal, copper, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motors and acceessories--- |  |  |  |  |  |  | -600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mis |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3,950,000$ $9,139,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal co | ,667,954,699 | 496,563,435 ${ }^{3,164,518,134}$ |  | 2,137,781,629 | $353,378.600$ | 2,491,160,229 |  | 1.782,185,718 | 427,419,942 | 2.209,605,66 | 8,330,96 | $51^{\top}, 281,040$ | 19,612.007 | .543,5 | 420.5570801 1,593,100,581 |  |

## DETAILS OF NEW CORPORATE FLOTATIONS DURING AUGUST 1925.

long term bonds and notes assues maturing later than five years).

|  |  |  |  | mpany and Issue and by Whom offere |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |   <br> .- $5 \%$ <br> Placed privately  |  | Chicago Milwaukee \& St. Paul Ry. Equip. Tr. 58 " "D," 1926 -40. Offered by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. Texas Pacificic Ry. Equip. Tr. 41/ss H. H. ${ }^{\text {and Natity }}$ 1926-40. Offered by Kuhn, Loeb \& Co. <br>  and Kissel, Kinnleutt \& Co. |
| 75000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{25,000,000}^{45000}$ | Refunding -- cap. stk. \& certain Acd. entire cap. sth. Elec. Cortannotes of Int. West. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 5.58 | International Tel. \& Tel. Corp. 20 -Year Convertible Debenture $5 \% / \mathrm{s}$, 1945 . Offered by J. P. <br> Morgan \& Co, First National Bank, National City Co., Bank New York. Edward B. Smith \& Co. and Dominick \& Dominick |
|  |  |  |  | The Lack yode Gas Lisht Co. 10 -xear 5 5izs, 1935. Otterec by Guaranty Co. of N. Y.. Unlon Trust <br>  |
|  | Acquisitlons | 923/2 $\quad 5.50$ N |  |  |
| 13,200,000 R | Retunding |  |  | Monoc, New herkt Penn Pubilic Service Co--West Penn System-1st Lien \& Ret. M. $53 / \mathrm{s}$, "B," 1953, Otrered by Halsey Stuart \& Co., W. W. Langey \& Co,, E. H. W. A . Harriman \& Co., Inc., Hambleton \& Co. and Dominick \& Dominiek. |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 190 \\ 91 / 3 / 2 \\ 99 \end{gathered}$ |  | Mutuai Telephone Co. 1 si M. H s. 1,195 . <br>  $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ and Blyth, Witter $\& \mathrm{CO}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{108}^{98}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.62}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Tide Water Pr. Co. 1st Lien \& Ref. M. $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ "B." 1945 . offered by Cofflin $\&$ Burr, Inc., Boston. Valley Water Co. (Calif.) 1st M. 6s, 1955.' Offered by Bayly Bros., Inc., Los Angeles. |
|  |  |  |  | Southeastern Fuel Co. (Birmingham, Ala.) 1st (C.) M. 6s, 1945. Offered by Harris, Forbes \& North American Car Co. Equip. Tr. 5s, 1926-35. Offered by Freeman \& Co. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 | O1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | Indiana Lamp Cord. (Connorsville, Ind.) 1 st (C.) M. $\mathrm{M} .63 / 8 \mathrm{~s}, 1927-36$. Offered by Chleago Tr |
|  |  | ${ }_{98}^{100}$ | 50 | Mid-West Box Cored by Cleveland Trust Co <br> Coment CorD, Debenture $61 / 8 \mathrm{~s}$ "A," 1940 . Orfered by Hemphill, Noyes \& Co., Dominick \& Dominick, Hornblower \& Weeks, Eastman, Dillon d Co. and Mitchell, Hutchin |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | (109/2 |  | Premier \& Potter Printing Press Co., Inc., 1st M. 78, 1940. Offered by wulliam C. Simons, Ino Public Service Brass Corp. 1st M. 7 s . $1929-40$. Offered byWest Disinfecting Co. (N. Y. City) ist M. 6s, 1940. Offered by Ames, Emerich \& © Co. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | The United Oll Co. 1st M. \& Coll. Tr. Convertible $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1935. Offered by Aronson \& Co., Bond $\&$ Goodwin \& Tucker, Ine., Dean, Witter \& Co, Hunter, Dulin \& Co. and Wm. Cavalier \& Co. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Briertield Apt. Blas. (Corinth Construction Co.), N. Y. City, 1st M. 6s, 1939. Offered by <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 01-100 5.46-6.50 |  |  |
|  |  | 100100100 |  | Capital Outlook Bldg. Co. (Columbus, O.) 1st M. Leasehold 61/2s, 1926-36. <br>  |
|  |  |  |  | Coral Gables. Corp. 1st \& Coll. Tr. 8s. Offered by A tlanta Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga. Cornelius Apt. Hotel 1st M. Fs , $1928-36$. Offered by Continental Mortgage \& Loan Co., Seat |
|  |  |  |  | Court Apts. (La Grange, III.) 1st M. $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}, 1927-35$. Offered by Garard \& Co., Chicago. Elks Home Bldg. Assn. (Butte, Mont.) 1st M. 6s, 1926-35. Offered by Ferris \& Hardgrove, |
|  |  | 7.005 |  | Embassy Apts. LLos Angetes) 1 st M. 7s, 192s-35. Offered by the Strauss Investing Corp. <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300,000 |  | 98.16-92.89 7.00 <br> 100 6.00 |  | Grand View Arcade Blds. 1st M. 6s, 1927-35. Offered by Grand-Mlami Corp., St. Louls. <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 |  | Hartley Hail Apts. (Brooklyn, N. Y.) 1st M. 7s, 1927-37, Offered by G. L. Miller \& Co., Inc. Hibernia Mortgage Co., Inc., 1st M. \& Coll. Tr. 6 s , "I" 1926-31. Offered by Hibernia securl- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ioio ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 6.62-6.01 |  |  Hotol Carilina (Appleb <br>  |
|  |  | 100 6.50 <br> 100 6.50 <br> 100 6.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Jung Hotel (Now Orieans, La.) 1st M. 5\%/s, 192s-32. Canal-Commerclal Tr. \& Savs. Bank, Whitney Central Banks and Moore. Hyams \& Co.. Inc., New Orleans.Kincald Apts. Ist M. 7 s , 1927-35. Oftered by Wm. D. Perkins \& Co., Seattle, Wash. |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mackinnon Land Co. 1st M. Guar. 61/2s, 1926-35. Offered by Backus, Fordon \& Co <br> McVicker Theatre Co. 1st Leasehold M. 6s, 1926-37. Offered by Standard Trust \& Savs. Bank |
|  |  | $100 \quad 6.50$ |  | and Garard \& Co., Chicago. <br> Medical Arts Bldg. (Physicians \& Dentists Bldg. Corp.), Burlington, Ia., 1st M. 63/2s, 1927-35. |
|  |  | $100 \quad 6.50$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Apts. (Monticello Bldg Corp) Ist M. 61/2, 1927-35. Offered by the Straus Bros. Mortgage Insurance Corp. (Los Angeles) Insured 1st M. 6s, Issue No. 6 due 1926-35. offered |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.00 \\ & 6.000 \\ & 6.50 \\ & 6.50 \\ & \hline .50 \end{aligned}$ | Mortgage Insurance Corp. (Los Angeles) Insured 1st M. 6 s , Issue No. 6 due 1926-35. oftered National Unthion Mortgage Co. 68 "A," 1945. Oftered by Mackubln, Goodrich \& Co., Baltimore. |
|  |  |  |  | National Union Mortgage Co. 6s "A ", 1945. Oftered by Mackubln, Goodrlch \& Co.. Battim <br>  |
|  |  |  |  | The Paxton Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 61/38, 1926-32. Offered by Lelght. Holzer \& Co., Chicago. (The) Plaisance (Chicago, III.) 1st M. 6s, 1927-40. Offered by S. W. Straus \& Co., Inc. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Rose Hotel (Roseburg, Ore.) 1 ist M. 61/2s, $1926-35$. Oftered by Lumbermen's Trust Co., Portland, ore. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 | 6.50 | Shelburne, Inc. (Attantic City, N. J.) 1st ( (o.) M. 63/8, 1940. Offered by Redmond $\&$ Co., Stroud Sisters of St. St. Joseph of Idaho (Lewiston, Idaho) 1st M. $53 / \mathrm{s}$, 1927-35. Offered by Ferris \& 60 Park Place office Bids. (Military Park Construction Corp.) 1st M. Fee \& Leasehold 6s, 1937 Ortrere bys. W. Straus \& Co.. Inc. <br> Sound View Garden Apts. (Grasdon Bldg. Corp.), Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1st M. 6y/8, 1927-35 oftered oftered by Geo. M. Forman \& Co., New York. |
|  |  |  | 6.12 |  |
| 2,000,000 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 100 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



SHORT TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING UP TO AND INCLUDING FIVE YEARS).

| Amount. | Purpose of Issue. | Price. | To Yield About. | Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{1,900,000}{\mathbf{S}}$ | Public UtilitiesRefunding, acquisitions. | 100 | 6.00 | Consolidated Power \& Light Co. (South Dakota) 1-year Mortgage Llen 6s. Aug. 1 1926. Offered |
| 2,000,000 | New constructio | 100 | 6.00 |  |
| 24,000,000 | Retire bank debt, co | 987/8 | 6.40 | Co., Inc. <br> Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd. (Japan), 3-year 6s, Aug. 1 1928. Offered by Guaranty Co. of N. Y., |
| $\begin{array}{r}400.000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Acquisition | Price on | plica'n | Dillon, Read \& Co., Lee, Hlgginson \& Co. and Harris, Forbes \& Co. Wisconsin Public Utility Co. 1-year 1st Lien Coll. 5s, July 1 1926. Offered by Bartlett \& Gordon, |
| 28,300,000 |  |  |  | Inc., Chicago. |
| 300,000 | Other Industrial \& Mfg.Reduce current debt. | 101-100 | 4.96-6 | McCaskey Register Co. (Alliance, O.) 6s, 1926-30. Offered by R. V. Mitchell \& Co., Cleveland. |
| 1,000,600 | Aeq. Int. Cork Co., wkg. capital.- | $971 / 2$ | 7.10 | New Process Cork Co., Inc., 5 -year $61 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$, 1930. Offered by Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and Paine, |
| 2,000.000 | Acquisitions, additions, | 100 | 6.00 | Reid Ice Cream Corp. 5 -year 6s, 1930. Offered by Dillon, Read \& Co. |
| 3,300,000 |  |  |  |  |
| 100,000 | Reduce cur. debt, wkg. cap., \&c.-- | 100 | 6.50 | Red Seal Refining Corp. 1-year 1st Mtge. Lien 61/2s, May 15 1926. Offered by Troy, Graham \& Co., Inc., Chicago. |
| 60.000 | Land, Buildings, \&c.Improvements, erection of building | 100 | 7.00 | The Overlake Golf Club 1st M. 7s, 1927-30. Offered by Seattle Title Trust Co. |


| Par or No. of Shares | Purpose of Issue. | a Amount Involved. | Price To YieldPer Shate. About. |  | Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\text { 2,365,200 }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | Public UtilitiesGeneral corporate purposes | $\underset{2,365,200}{\mathbf{S}}$ | 100 (par) \% |  | American Public Utilities Co. (Grand Rapids, Mich.) Common. Offered by company to stockholders. <br> Central States Electric Co. $7 \%$ Cum. Pref. Offered by company to Preferred and <br> Common stockholders, unsubscribed portion offered by A. B. Leach \& Co., Inc. <br> Electric Investors, Inc., Pref. Cum., \$6 per share. Offered by Bonbright \& Co., Inc. <br> International Utilities Corp. Pref. Cum., \$7 per share. Offered by Chandler \& Co., <br> Inc., R. E. Wilsey \& Co., Inc., and G. E. Barrett \& Co., Inc. <br> National Electric \& Power Co. $7 \%$ Cum. Pref. Offered by A. C. Allyn \& Co., Inc., <br> Howe, Snow \& Bertles, Inc., and G. E. Barrett \& Co., Inc. <br> Niagara Share Corp. Common. Offered to stockholders of Niagara Falls Power Co. <br> Power Corp. of New York Common. Offered by company to stockholders. <br> United Lisht \& Power Co. (Md.) Class A Pref. Cum., $\$ 61 / 2$ per share. Offered by <br> Howe, Snow \& Bertles, Inc., Otis \& Co. and Peirce, Fair \& Co. <br> Western Public Service Co. 1st $7 \%$ Cum. Pref. Offered by G. E. Barrett \& Co., Inc. <br> Buckeye Window Glass Co. capital stock. Offered by Frederick W. Freeman, Eugene Gray \& Co., Gilbert L. Fuller \& Co., Claude Meeker, and Stevenson \& Vercoe, Columbus, Ohio. <br> Industrial Rayon Corp. (Del.) Class A stock. Offered by Watson \& White and Samuel Ungerleider \& Co. <br> Kraft Cheese Co. Common. Offered by company to stockholders. <br> The Maytag Co. Common. Offered by Hornblower \& Weeks. <br> Menasha (Wis.) Printing \& Carton Co. $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. Offered by DahindenSchmitz Co., Milwaukee. <br> Nashawena Mills (New Bedford, Mass.) capital stock. Offered by co. to stockholders. <br> Quaker Mfg. Co. (Chicago Heights, III.) $7 \%$ 1st Pref. Offered by Ralph A. Bard <br> \& Co., Chicago. <br> Radio Pack Co., Inc., capltal stock. Offered by Hoshor Montanye \& Co., Inc., N. Y. <br> Vick Chemical Co. capltal stock. Offered by Chas. D. Barney \& Co. and Merrill, Lynch \& Co. <br> Pan American Western Petroleum Co. Class B Common. Offered to holders of Class A and B stock of Pan American Pet. \& Transp. Co.: underwritten by Petroleum Securities Co., Los Angeles, and Blair \& Co., Inc. <br> J. R. Whipple Corp. Common. Offered by company to stockholders. <br> Norwalk (Conn.) Tire \& Rubber Co. Common. Offered by company to stockholders. <br> Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies SS. Lines Common. Offered by company to stockholders: underwritten by Hayden, Stone \& Co. <br> Boston New York \& Southern SS. Co., Inc. (Dimon Lines) Class A Cumul. \& Partic. Stock. Offered by Hugh A. Lamb, New York. <br> Detroit Cab Co. Class A Common. Offered by company through Chas. A. Floyd \& Co., Detroit. <br> New England Cities Ice Cos. $7 \%$ Cumul. Partic. Pref. Offered by C. D. Parker \& Co., Inc., Boston. <br> New York Merchandise Co., Inc., $7 \%$ Cumul. Conv. 1st Pref. Offered by Geo. H. Burr \& Co, <br> Pie Bakeries of America, Inc., $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. Offered by Spencer Trask \& Co. and J. \& W. Seligman \& Co. and J. \& W. Seligman \& Co. |
| 3,000,000 | Fund exist. oblig., other corp. purp. | 3,000,000 | $98 \quad 7.14$ |  |  |
| *50,000 shs |  |  | $95 \quad 6.30$ |  |  |
| *25,000 shs. |  |  | $95 \quad 7.36$ |  |  |
| 2,000,000 | Acquisition of constituent cos.-- | 2,000,000 | 95 | 7.36 |  |
| *750,000 | Acquire stock int. in Niagara Lockport \& Ontario Power Co. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,000,000 \\ & 1,577,600 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Acq.int.in Mohawk \& H. Pr. Corp Capital expenditures. |  | 440 |  |  |
| 500,000 | Refunding, other corp. purposes..- | $\begin{array}{r} 2,820,000 \\ 500,000 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{94}^{40}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 22,387,800 |  |  |  |
| 250,000 | Working capital............-- | 250,000 | 100 (par) |  |  |
| * $150,000 \mathrm{sh}$. | Refunding, other corp. purposes_ | 3,000,000 | 20 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1,846,150 \\ * 250,000 \mathrm{sh} \\ 150,000 \end{gathered}$ | Refunding, other corp. purposes. - | $5,907.680$$5,000.000$ | 80 |  |  |
|  | Refunding, other corpf purposes.- |  |  | 7.09 |  |
|  | Additional capital......- |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1,500,000 \\ 350,000 \end{array}$ | Acquire additional mill Additional capital | $\begin{array}{r} 1,500,000 \\ 350,000 \end{array}$ | 100 (par) |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 525,000 \\ * 100,000 \mathrm{sh} \end{array}$ | Expan. of business, working capital Acquisition of predecessor company | $\begin{array}{r} 525,000 \\ 4,100,000 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{41}^{10 \text { (par) }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | ,680 |  |  |  |
| *402,000sh. | Oil- <br> Acq. all outstanding stock of Pan American Pet. Co. (of Callf.) -- | 9,447,000 | $231 / 2$ |  |  |
| *33,750 shs. | Land, Buildings, \&c.New construction Rubber- | 506,250 | 15 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 500,000 | Refunding <br> Shipping <br> Purch. bds. \& fund debt of N. Y. <br> \& Cuba Mail SS. Co_ | 80,000 | 16 |  |  |
| * 49,878 shs. |  | 1,995,120 | 40 |  |  |
| *20,000 shs. | Acquisition \& alteration of steamers | 2,000,000 | 100 | 7.00 |  |
|  |  | 3,995,120 |  |  |  |
| * 40,000 shs. | MiscellaneousAcquisition of predecessor company | 880,000 |  | 220 |  |
| 140,000 | Acquire | 140 | 100 |  |  |
| 1,000,000 |  |  | 100 | 7.00 |  |
| 1,100,000 | Acquisition of constituent | 1,100,000 | 98 |  |  |


| Par or <br> No. of Shares | Purpose of Issue. | a Amount Involved. | Pri | Yield bout. | Company and Issue, and by Whom offered. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\S}{8} \text { 15,000 shs. }$ | Miscellaneous (Con.)-- Acquisition of constituent cos |  |  | \% | Pie Bakeries of America, Inc., Class A stock. Offered by Spencer Trask \& Co. and J. \& W. Selligman \& Co. <br> St, Louis Independent Packing Go. $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. Offered by George H. Burz \& Co., Smith, Moore \& Co. and Lorenzo E. Anderson \& Co., St. Louis. <br> St. Louis Independent Packing Co. Common. Offered by George F. Burr \&.Co., Smith, Moore \& Co., and Lorenzo E. Anderson \& Co., St. Louis. |  |
|  | Acquisition of constituent cos. | 675,000 | 45 |  |  |  |
| 2,000,000 | Additio | 2,000,000 | 100 | 7.00 |  |  |
| * 31,250 shs. | Additional capital | 656,250 | 21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $6.451,250$ |  |  |  |  |




## Indications of Business Activity

## THE STATE OF TRADE-COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Sept. 251925. There is further evidence of a better state of trade in this country. Lower temperatures are stimulating retail business, especially in the more northerly States. Taking trade and industry as a whole, it shows more activity than at any time for many months past. The textile industry in New England is in better condition, even if transactions in Fall River this week show some falling off in print cloths. That was because of a very sharp break in raw cotton and the evident hope of buyers that lower prices for goods would follow. They remained firm. Yet cotton declined 140 to 150 points on the 23 d inst. because of an increase in the crop estimate by the Bureau of Agriculture of nearly 200,000 bales, whereas a decrease had been expected of about 500,000 . The report has been sharply criticised as not appearing to critics to reflect the effects of recent very hot dry weather over much of the belt. Indeed, the temperatures have been unprecedentedly high for this time of the year in the Atlantic States. Experience seems to show that such temperatures have been, as a rule, of a kind to impair very noticeably the prospects for the crop. The condition of the crop was reduced about $21 / 2 \%$ and this fact puzzles a good many because of the substantial increase in the crop estimate. Apart from all this, opinion is crystallizing around some such figure as that of the Government as to the size of the yield. That is to say, the Washington
figure of $13,931,000$ bales is not after figure of $13,931,000$ bales is not, after all, considered so wide of the mark by everybody. Many, indeed, look for a yield of $14,000,000$ bales or more. A new problem has arisen in the Southwest in the very heavy rains of late. They may conceivably lower the grade and even beat out no small quantity of cotton. But on the other hand it is at least possible that they may be the cause of increasing the top crop. In any case the net decline for the week, after some recovery, due to large and persistent buying by the mills and a falling off in liquidation, is 60 to 80 points, so that very much of the recent advance of nearly 300 points remains untouched. The wool trade shows some signs of recovery. At some of the foreign auction sales prices have advanced.
One event of the week of outstanding interest is the sharp decline in the grain markets. It looks as though foreign
competition was beginning to tell very noticeably on the competition was beginning to tell very noticeably on the wheat trade of this country. Farmers persisted in planting to be about double that of last year. It is even asserted that to be about double that of last year. It is even asserted that
Russia has chartered some 200 steamers to take grain to the markets of Western Europe. Certainly the export sales for two weeks past have been notably small in this country, especially during the last week. To make matters worse from the standpoint of the farmer, Canadian supplies are very heavy. Under the circumstances wheat has declined some 8 cents a bushel net since last Friday. Corn has also been declining sharply, especially for September delivery, which is down some 10 cents a bushel. Rye prices have fallen fully as much, partly because of a lack of an export
outlet, as it appears that the Russian rye crop this year is unusually large. To all appearances, Russia is getting back to somewhere near the position that it occupied in the grain trade before the war. This furnishes renewed evidence that the peasant farmer of Russia is asserting himself. The Soviet Government has to let him alone. Let alone he will raise good crops; confiscate his crop and he will do nothing. Raw sugar has declined to a new low level for this year and quotations for the refined product have naturally followed. There is evidently an oversupply of sugar, cane and beet, in the world, and the bottom prices may not be reached at once. Coffee quotations, on the other hand, have advanced somewhat, although they were rather depressed to-day under the influence of declining Brazilian markets.

With a large output of bituminous coal, prices have declined. In steel and iron there are persistent reports of a better tone. Still, it is evident that there is an easing of prices now and then here in the East, notably in New Eng. land. They are best sustained in the Chicago district. Auto mobile industry reports are rather conflicting. Some fac. tories are increasing their output; others are reducing it. From most branches of trade in this country come cheerful reports. In the wool trade worsteds continue to show the most animation. Woolens were opened at 5 to $10 \%$ lower than a year ago. Silks are active. The clothing trades figure most prominently in the improvement in business. Also, the shoe industry is more active, as well as the furniture trade. All these, with the clothing trades in general, make the best showing at any time in eight or nine months. Significantly, too, the jewelry business is better than it was last January and also better than at this time last year. Merchandise prices have more generally declined than advanced this week. Copper prices are down because of a notable increase in the supply. Stocks have been irregular and at one time there were rumors that the New York Federal Reserve Bank would increase its rate of discount. Money rates have been of conspicuous interest, and to-day the call rate rose from $41 / 4$ to $5 \%$. The foreign exchanges have been irregular. Of course Wall Street is greatly interested in the French debt settlement, and so is the commercial world in general.
London cables that coal troubles again menace Great Britain, less than 60 days after the Government bought off the coal workers with a subsidy; that is, allowed itself to be blackmailed under threat of a big coal strike that would paralyze British industries in general. Submitting to blackmail is the worst possible policy; the remedy for the threatened evil is always worse than the temporary evil. It is to be hoped that the British authorities will see this. Society will have to protect itself from this kind of evil sooner or later by stern methods. Though morally the same as individual blackmailing, the effects are naturally far worse where a whole nation is involved. The latest coal strike threat overshadowed the London stock market to-day. Car loadings, with some natural fluctuations, tend to mount to
new high records, and they are decidedly significant. They mean a quickening of trade. Buying is still in small lots, but it is more frequent. The car loadings, therefore, mean more than heretofore. Railroads are called upon as carriers to respond to a quicker turnover. Their car loadings show it. They are ene of the signs of the times. The tide of business is rising in this country.

Fall River is running at $60 \%$ on the cheaper goods and its sales of print cloths this week dropped to 40,000 pieces, as against 100,000 each for two weeks previously. It reports a better business in tobacco cloths, however. At Lonsdale, R. I., the Ann and Hope of the No. 4 mills of the Lonsdale Co. reopened on the 21st inst. after a shutdown of about a week. At Manchester, N. H., the Amoskeag Textile Workers' Congress voted to continue the present wage agreement for another six months. At York, Me., the York Manufacturing Co. announced on the $23 d$ inst. that its textile plant, employing 2,500 workers, would be closed from Sept. 25 to Oct. 5. At Durham, N. C., the textile and other industrial plants may not have to curtail operations on account of the water shortage. Rigid saving of it has helped in the general use of water. Good rains have fallen and the drought has been relieved. Although there has probably not been sufficient rainfall to relieve the power shortage of the big Southern Power Co., many small plants that have been idle are now able to operate again. Raleigh, N. C., whed that with the breaking of the long drought throughout the State, business and industrial conditions are likely to improve. In North Carolina they are said to be already getting better. Cotton mills in a number of cases that were closed a month ago are running full time. Most of the mills that were closed down or running on short time are again getting back to normal operation, except where power shortage prevents, the rains not having been sufficient to relieve the shortage in the cases of the bigger power companies. Many a mill manufacturing its own power from small streams is now back at work after several weeks, shutdown. At Passaic, N. J., the woolen plants are said to be sold ahead on the most popular lines, especially men's goods. They are anticipating good spring business. At Bombay, India, 52,000 cotton mill operatives are idle owing to dulness of trade. The number may be increased.

Japanese cotton spinners fear that proposed higher duties on cotton goods in Australia, India and China will curtail their exports to those markets.

At Akron, Ohio, the auto tire output has been reduced $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ from the August schedule and a further cut in October is expected of $10 \%$. There is a decided increase in the new business in lumber.

The fore part of the week here was cool, with the thermometer as low as 48 degrees, and it was cold at the West. Lower temperatures also occurred in the far Southwest. Later it became warmer here. On the 24th inst. it was 63 at New York, 68 at Chicago and Milwaukee, 74 at Cincinnati, 62 at Cleveland, 64 at Kansas City and Boston, 76 at St. Paul and 60 at Portland, Me. To-day it was 62 at 4 o'clock here, after being 49 at $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., with the indications for showers and warmer weather. It fell 16 degrees in this State in 24 hours. There were heavy rains in Texas, Oklahoma and the Southwest generally overnight.

## Survey of Current Business by United States Department of Commerce-Increases in August in Principal Industrial Indicators.

Further reports on business conditions to the Department of Commerce indicate increases in August over July in the principal industrial indicators such as the mine production of copper, production of cement, receipts of lead at Joplin, Mo., the production of oak flooring and prices of tubular plumbing fixtures, while the manufacture of automobiles and trucks, consumption of cotton, the number of active cotton spindles, cold-storage holdings of beef and pork, the sales of mechanical stokers and stocks of cement were smaller than in July. Gold imports and exports showed decreases over the previous month, as did the outstanding balance of the War Finance Corporation, imports and exports of silver and the receipts of gold at the United States Mint. Some of these indicators for August we referred to last week, page 1396. In its latest advices, Sept. 21, the Department says:
Compared with August 1924, industrial indicators showed increases in the consumption and stocks of cotton, the number of active cotton spindles, the manufacture of automobile trucks, the production and stocks of cement, the mine production of copper, oak flooring, receipts of lead and the prices
of plumbing fixtures, while the manufacture of passenger automobiles, the
cold-storage holdings of beef and pork and the sales of mechanical stokers declined. The outstanding balance of the War Finance Corporation was less than a year ago, as were the receipts of gold at the United States Mint and the imports and exports of gold and silver.

BUSINESS INDICATORS.

|  | 1924. |  | 1925. |  | Per Cent Increase ( + or Decrease ( - ). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | August | July | August | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 1925 \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { fuly } 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 1925 \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { sug. } 1 £ 24 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Cotton consumption | 70 | 72 | 92 | 91 | $-1.1$ | +26.4 |
| Cotton stocks ...... | 28 | 28 | 23 | ${ }_{59}^{35}$ |  |  |
| Unfilled steel orders Cement shipments. | 53 232 | -55 | 59 256 | 59 256 | 0.0 +1.2 | +7.3 +8.9 |
| Wholesale prices | 71 | 73 | 78 | 78 | 0.0 | +6.8 |
| Retail prices | 77 | 77 | 86 | 86 | 0.0 | +11.7 |
| Farm prices. | 63 | 67 | 71 | 73 | $+2.8$ | +9.0 +11.6 |
| Check payments* | 108 | 112 | 127 145 | 125 166 |  | +11.6 +84.4 |
| Bullding contracts | 88 | 90 | 145 | 166 | +14.5 | +84.4 |
| 25 industrials . | 107 | 113 | 141 | 148 | $+5.0$ | +31.0 |
| 25 railroads. | 100 | 115 | 129 | 134 | +3.9 | +16.5 |
| Car loadings | 101 | 139 | 112 | 154 | +37.5 +150 | +10.8 +47.4 |
| Imports, merchandise | $\begin{array}{r}86 \\ 295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}78 \\ 285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 100 160 | 115 76 | +15.0 +52.5 | +47.4 -73.3 |
| Imports, gold <br> Exports, merchandise | 295 42 | 285 50 | 160 51 14 | 76 59 | - 52.5 +15.7 | + 78.0 +18.0 |
| Exports, gold | 1 | 7 7 | 14 | 59 | + +50.0 | $\begin{array}{r}18.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

*With seasonal adjustments.

## Domestic Business Conditions, According to the

 Government.Further reports to the Department of Commerce on business conditions in August (made public Sept. 26) indicate increases over July in the principal industrial indicators, such as the production of anthracite and bituminous coal, beehive coke, the production of lead, the cut of Douglas fir and yellow pine lumber, and contracts awarded in 36 States, both in floor space and value, while the production of silver and by-products coke, the cut of northern and western pine lumber, the production of steel barrels, sales of structural steel, billings of finished cotton goods, the spindle activity in cotton mills and production of newsprint paper decreased. New insurance business increased as did savings in New York banks, while sales of ordinary life insurance and bank clearings declined.

In comparison with August 1924, all these items showed substantial increases with the exception of bank clearings in New York City and the production of silver.

Dr. Haney, of New York University, Predicts Favorable Business Conditions Through January.
The general forecast for business and industry is favorable for a period which will extend through January, according to Dr. Lewis H. Haney, Director of the Bureau of Business Research of New York University, in his monthly forecast of business conditions. "Our main barometer rose during the months of May, June and July," he said, "and as this barometer anticipates business changes by about five months, we are still in the period of expansion. Moreover, our index of consumer purchasing power in New York State showed a gain in August which indicates that throughout the entire northeastern part of the country conditions are on the average such as to support a moderate business upswing.
"Perhaps the most fundamental factor is the condition of balance which exists among the several departments of the nation's business. Retail trade on the average has been steadily gaining. The July index was $118 \%$ of the average for the last four years, against $114 \%$ in June, and all indications are that a further gain will be shown by August figures. Wholesale trade is $114 \%$, against $113 \%$ in the month preceding. Production in basic industries is $113 \%$, compared with $110 \%$. Thus all departments of industry and trade have increased. The main point, however, is that they are in balance. Activity in the various departments of the nation's business is in sound adjustment. The production department shows a heavy output, but the sales departments are doing even better. More than that, the retail department shows larger sales than the wholesale department.
"In fact, there are relatively few maladjustments in business at the present time, which is striking evidence that no major business setback is in early prospect. The chief troubles are not new. They are the fact that we have so much gold that it makes the open market rates on money low and causes inflated values and excessive speculation at points, as in real estate and in stocks. Another trouble lies in the over-capacity of many industries. This over-capacity for production tends to counteract inflation, because it holds prices in check and prevents the fear of not being able to get goods as desired. But it also keeps a load hanging over
the markets which prevents anything more than moderate expansion.

I look for the peak of the building boom early next year. Probably it will not be many months before money rates advance to a point which is higher than the average yield of high-grade stocks and bonds. These two developments should be closely watched, as they will probably mark the end of the upswing in the present business cycle."

Fall Outlook for Wholesale and Retail Trade in Federal

## Reserve District of Boston.

"Although the fall outlook for New England wholesale and retail trade is encouraging, it is probable that up to the first of October neither one of these lines will have reached its estimated "normal" volume of trade for any month of this year," says the Industrial Statistics Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in a statement made public today (Sept. 26), from which the following is also quoted.
According to reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, department stores in this district reported their sales during the first three weeks of September to be of practically the same amount as during the corresponding period of September last year. Sales of the average New England department store during September of last year, however, were less than their estimated "normal." It is reasonable to expect, therefore,
that sales for the entire month of September this year will also fall below "normal."
The following summary of wholesale and retail sales is based on the fina figures for August and for the year to date:

SALES CONDITIONS.

## Aug., 1925 Jan. thru <br> Aug., 1925 compared with

Connecticut Department Sto
Maine Department Stores.Massachusetts Department Stores Rhode Island Department Stores. Vermont Department Stores.Boston Department Stores. Boston Women's Apparel Shops. New Haven Department stores Providence Department Stores N. E. Department Stores. N. E. Wholesale Grocers. $\qquad$
$\qquad$

| $+4.5 \%$ | $+2.4 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| +4.0 | -0.2 |
| +3.9 | +0.5 |
| +6.8 | -1.5 |
| +1.3 | -1.0 |
| +2.5 | +7.0 |
| +3.0 | +2.6 |
| +7.3 | +1.7 |
| +9.3 | +0.5 |
| +3.6 | +8.5 |
| -1.5 |  |
| 20.8 |  |

Every section of the country and every"State except Oklahoma shared in the general gain. The lowest gain made in any of the nine geographical sections of the country was $15 \%$ in the west south Central states; the the Wreatest gain was $33 \%$, which was shown by both the Midie Atlantic and part to North Cencral states. The gaino this Aus in August 1924 part to better general business conditons thin in Ausust 1924 sales fell off sharply.
The figures for the first eight months of 1925 show an average gain of $13 \%$ over sales in the same period of 1924. Every section has shared in $13 \%$ over sales in the same period of 1924 . Every section has shared in this gain as well as in the gain for the month of August. The lead
tions are the Middle Atlantic and the West North Central States.

Life Insurance Sales in Canada During August Show Substantial Increase-Improvement in Most

## Provinces.

Thirteen per cent more ordinary life insurance was purchased last month in Canada than in August of 1924, according to a report just published by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Conn. During that month $\$ 31,724,000$ of new business was delivered and paid for ly companies having in force $83 \%$ of the total business in Canada. In its advices the Bureau states further:
All the Provinces in the Dominion with the exception of New Brunswick showed improved conditions, and Alberta and Nova Scotia showed gains of $41 \%$ each.
Improving business conditions in the west were reflected by the records of British Columbia, with a gain of $3 \%$; Saskatchewan with a gain of $4 \%$; Manitoba with a gain of $14 \%$, and the Alberta record of $41 \%$ gain. In the east, Quebec had a gain of $20 \%$ and Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island had gains of $19 \%$ and $2 \%$, respectively.
There was a wide variation in the records of the different cities. The
greatest improvement was in Quebec, with a gain of $111 \%$. Winnipeg had greatest improvement was in Quebec, with a gain of $111 \%$. Winnipeg had a gain of $22 \%$, Montreal $17 \%$ and Toronto $11 \%$.
The first eight months of 1925 have reached
The first eight months of 1925 have reached a point where the records show a gain of $7 \%$ over the corresponding months of 1924. The gain in the
twelve months ended Aug. 311925 over the preceding twelve menths is $6 \%$.

## Loading of Railroad Revenue Freight Declines.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended Sept. 12 totaled 975,434 cars, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This is a decrease of 127,512 cars under the week before with decreases, compared with the preceding week, in the loading of all commodities. The falling off followed from the observance of Labor Day. Compared with the corresponding week last year, the total for the week of Sept. 12 was a decrease of 86,347 cars and a decrease of 85,129 cars under the corresponding week in 1923. In making comparisons, however, with the corresponding week both in 1924 and 1923, consideration must be given to the fact that both represented full weeks, Labor Day holidays having been included in the preceding week in both previous years. The following further details are added:
Miscellaneous freight loading totaled 376,151 cars, a decrease of 48,909 cars under the week before and 17,544 cars under the same week last yearIt also was a decrease of 4,482 cars under the same week two years ago. Loading of merchandise and less than carload lot freight amounted to 238,035 cars, a decrease of 30,957 cars under the week before and 16,270 cars under the same week last year. Compared with the corresponding week two years ago, it also was a decrease of 11,382 cars.
Coal loading totaled 157,357 cars, a decrease of 20,861 cars under the week before and 25,443 cars under the same week last year. Compared with the same week in 1923, it also was a decrease of 14,520 cars.
Grain and grain products loading amounted to 44,690 cars, 11,041 cars below the week before and 21,539 cars under the same week last year. It also was a decrease of 9,761 cars below the same week in 1923. In the Western districts alone grain and grain products loading totaled 32,367 cars, a decrease of 15,159 cars under the corresponding week last year.
Live stock loading for the week amounted to 28,687 cars, a decrease of
3.525 cars below the week before and 10,107 cars below the corresponding week last year, as well as 10,373 cars under the same week two years ago. In the western districts alone 20.886 cars were loaded with live stock during the week, 8.163 cars below the same week last year.
Coke loading totaled 10,975 cars, a decrease of 330 cars below the preceding week but 2,684 cars above the corresponding period in 1924. Compared with the same period in 1923. it was a decrease of 2,505 cars, Forest products loadil the before and 5,069 cars below last year, as well as 10,222 cars below the same week two years ago
Ore loading totaled 54,775 cars, a decrease of 4,994 cars below the preceding week but 6,941 cars above last year. It was, however, a decrease of 21,884 cars under the same period two years ago
Compared with the preceding week this year, all districts, because of the Labities. The Pocahontas red decreases in the total loading of all commodities. The Pocahontas and southern districts were the only ones to report increaso, which weeks in both previous years did not include two years ago, Which weeks, ie both previous years, did not include a holiday
years.
years. Loading of revenue freight this year compared with the two previous years follows:
Fiv
Fou
Fou

## 

Fo
Fiv year was made by sales of ordinary life insurance in August, according to figures just issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford. The total volume of business sold by the 81 reporting companies in August this year was $\$ 646,493,000$. These companies have $88 \%$ of the total business in the country. The Bureau says:
$\qquad$
Stocks.
Silk and Velvet Dress Goods
Woolen Dress Goods........
Cotton Dress Goods
Silverware and Jewelry
Men's Clothing
Boys' Wear
Women's Ready-to-Wear
Misses' Ready-to-Wear
millinery
Women's \& Children's Gloves
Corsets a Brasteres
Knit Underwear, inc. Glove Sil
Silk \& Muslin Underwear.
Women's \& Children's Shoes
Furniture

## August Ordinary Life Insurance Sales Make Record

 Gain.A record gain of $27 \%$ over the corresponding month of last

| Fou |
| :--- |
| Fou |
| Fiv |

Fiv
We
We
ended Sept. 12.................-
. $35,627,852$
33.537,142

35,144,935

## Adyance Report for August on Electric Power in Phila

 delphia Federal Reserve District.The following table, issued the current week by the Department of Statistics and Research of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, shows the production and sale of electric power by representative utilities in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District in August as compared with the previous month and with 1924. Total sales increased $1.2 \%$ as compared with July and $26 \%$ as compared with August 1924. Sales to industries were nearly $30 \%$ larger than a year ago, however. As compared with the previous month, industrial sales in August increased 3\% about the same amount as wage payments to factory workers in the States of the district.

| Electitc Poncer. | August. | Change from July. $x$ | Change from Aug. 1924. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rated generator | $792,000 \mathrm{KW}$ | 0.0\% | +7.2\% |
| Generated output | 255,844,000 KWH | +1.3\% | +24.3\% |
| Steam. | 220,953,000 KWH | +1.1\% | +23.6\% |
| Purchased | 34,362,000 KWH | $+3.2 \%$ | +32.8\% |
| Sales of electricity | 222,701,000 KWH | +1.2\% | +26.0\% |
| Lighting | 37,178,000 KWH | +2.9\% | +18.9\% |
| Municipal --.-.......-- | 5,800,000 KWH | +13.1\% | +9.4\% |
| Residential and commercial | 31,478,000 KWH | +1.5\% | +21.4\% |
| Power Municipal | $169,238,000 ~ K W H ~$ <br> $1,565,000 ~ K W H ~$ | +0.7\% | $+23.9 \%$ $+10.3 \%$ |
| Street cars and railroads | 37,870,000 KWH | $-6.1 \%$ | +7.8\% |
| Industries | 129,803,000 KWH | +3.0\% | +29.8\% |
| All other sales | 16.185,000 KWH | +2.6\% | +85.7\% |
| $x 10$ systems. y 9 systems. | $z$ Only 2 plants rep | rted this it |  |

## Automobile Prices and New Models.

Among the reports of interest to the automobile industry during the week was that to the effect that the Hupp Motor will announce on Oct. 10 the addition of a light six to its line. The price hás not been determined. The company, it is said, plans to make between 6,000 and 7,000 new sixes during the last three months of the year and about 5,000 of öght-cylinder cars. The Jordan Motor Car Co. is introducing a low-priced eight-cylinder series in two models called the Lined Eight Series, with a roadster priced at $\$ 1,695$ and a sedan at $\$ 1,845$. These models are the lowest-priced offerings in the eight-cylinder field. Prices on the Great Line Eight series remain unchanged. It is announced that the Rickenbacker Motor Co. has added a three-passenger coupe roadster to both the six and eight cylinder lines. The price of the former is $\$ 1,695$ and that of the latter $\$ 2,095$. The cars are provided with a rumble seat in the rear deck which seats two additional passengers. The equipment is the same as on other Rickenbacker closed cars.

## Advance Report for August on Automobile Trade in Philadelphia Federal Reserve District.

Sales of automobiles both at wholesale and retail by reporting distributors declined seasonally in August, according to the Department of Statistics \& Research of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, which adds:
Business was doubtless retarded by the expected announcement of many new models and new prices in September. However, in the higherpriced class-cars selling at more than $\$ 2.000$-both retail and wholesale business was larger. The number and value of cars held in storage was somewhat larger owing to a considerable increase in stocks of higher-priced cars. Used car business was also
shown in the accompanying table.

| 15 Distributors. | Number. |  | Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aupust } \\ 1925 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Change } \\ \text { Sulyom } \\ \text { July } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { August } \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { from } \\ \text { fuly } 1925 . \end{gathered}$ |
| 硡 | 2,638 | -14.2\% | \$2.525,401 | -4 |
| Cars selling under S1,000. | 1,955 | -19.5\% | 1,286, 874 | -16.6\% |
| Cars selling from S1.000 | ${ }_{260}$ | +28.7\% | 660,700 | +343\% |
| les of new cars at retail | 308 | 7.2\% | 782.189 |  |
| Cara selling under \$1,000 | 35 | 5.3\% | 29,407 | 47.8\% |
| ars selling from 81.000 | 105 |  | ${ }^{1919} 5$ |  |
| Cars seling over $\$ 2,000$ | 1,029 | + $+2.5 \%$ | 1,318,940 |  |
| Cars selling under $\$ 1,000$ | 604 | -0.3\% | 369,471 |  |
| Cars selling from \$1,000 to \$2,000. | 185 | - $0.6 \%$ | 276,167 | -3.1\% |
| Cars selling over $\$ 2,000$ | 240 | +20.0 | ${ }^{673.302}$ | 17.8\% |
| Gales of used cars--.---- | 1,223 | -15.7\% | 448.354 | 11.1\% |
| Stocks of used car | 1,351 |  |  |  |
| Retall sales on de | 117 | -114\% | 236,471 | +12.0\% |

## Weekly Lumber Movement Increases.

Reports received by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from 369 of the larger softwood mills of the country for the week ended Sept. 19 indicate slight increases in production, a substantial increase in shipments and a marked increase in new business as compared with reports from 367 mills the week before. In comparison with reports for the same period a year ago there were notable increases in all three items.
The unfilled orders of 239 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to $608,898,975$ feet as against $603,341,270$ feet for 241 mills the previous week.

The 133 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of $270,272,000$ feet last week as against $262,211,072$ feet for the week before. For the 106 West Coast mills the unfilled orders were $338,626,975$ feet as against $341,130,198$ feet for 108 mills a week earlier.

Altogether the 369 comparably reporting mills had shipments $103 \%$ and orders $101 \%$ of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were respectively 100 and 110, and for the West Coast mills 112 and 107.
Of the reporting mills 359 (having a normal production for the week of $219,609,178$ feet) gave actual production $109 \%$, shipments $112 \%$ and orders $110 \%$ thereof.

The following table compares the national lumber movement as reflected by the reporting mills of seven regional associations for the three weeks indicated:

## $\xrightarrow{\text { Mills }}$ Produc

 Mills - -Production
Shipments


The following revised figures compare the lumber movements of the seven associations for the first thirty-eight weeks of 1925 with the same period of 1924:
$\qquad$
1925 increase............. $\overline{421,618,148} \overline{371,238,121} \overline{475,577,457}$
The mills of the California White \& Sugar Pine Manufacturers' Association make weekly reports, but for a considerable period they were not comparable to orders with those of other mills. Consequently, the former are not represented in any of the foregoing figures. Nine of these mills reported a cut of $13,822,000$ feet, shipments of $11,261,-$ 000 feet and orders $8,277,000$ feet. The reported cut represents $32 \%$ of the total of the California pine region. As compared with the revised report for the preceding week, when twelve mills reported, there were decreases in production, shipments and new business.
The Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association (also omitted from above tables) for the week ending Sept. 16 reported from 14 mills a production of $5,167,052$ feet, shipments $4,640,000$ feet and orders $4,980,000$ feet. With one more mill reporting, this Association showed slight increases in production and new business, while shipments were somewhat less than those reported for the previous week.

## Weekly Lumber Review of West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

One hundred and eight mills reporting to West Coast Lumbermen's Association for the week ending Sept. 12 manufactured $93,065,979$ feet of lumber, sold $81,044,567$ feet and shipped $86,750,345$ feet. New business was $13 \%$ below production. Shipments were $7 \%$ above new business.
Thirty-eight per cent of all new business taken during the week was for
uture water delivery. This amounted to $30,775,891$ feet of future water delivery. This amounted to $30,775,891$ feet, of which 19,195,477 feet was for domestic cargo delivery and $11,580,414$ feet export. New business by rail amounted to 1,514 cars.
Thirty-seven per cent of the lumber shipments moved by water. This
amounted to $31,771,669$ feet, of which $21,637,607$ feet moved amounted to $31,771,669$ feet, of which $21,637,607$ feet moved coastwise and intercoastal, and $10,134,062$ feet export. Rail shipments totaled 1,671 cars.

Local auto and team deliveries totaled 4,846,676 feet.
Unfilled domestic cargo orders totaled 121,335,858 feet; unfilled export orders, $88,454,340$ feet; unfilled rail trade orders, 4,378 cars.
In the first 37 weeks of the year production reported to West Coast Lumbermen's Association has been $3,695,485,000$ feet, new business $3,819,785$,235 feet and shipments $3,852,393,046$ feet.

## Steel Consumption Is Large-Pig Iron Market Gains

 Strength.The steel trade as a whole is rather in the position of consolidating its gains of August and early September than of making a further forward movement in production, according to the "Iron Age" this week. In new business steel bars show the largest gain, some good contracts having been closed for the fourth quarter, and a number of mills came nearer to having backlogs in this widely used product than at any time since February, continues the market review issued by this authority, adding:
Rail buying still figures largely in all predictions for the later fall and the present week has converted some recent car and locomotive inquiry into contracts. October and November are expected to bring out rail orders from leading lines, with the possible exception of the Pennsylvania,
which only bought its 1925 rails last February and thus which only bought its 1925 rails last February and thus far has called for but a part of them.
Manufacturing consumers of steel as a rule are holding to their recent rate of operations, which was exceptional for the summer months. Car
works have picked up but little and there is some falling off in Works have picked up but little and there is some falling off in automobile output, though less than was expected apart from the special interruption at the Ford plant.
Steel ingot production, taking the average of the industry, is probably a little above $75 \%$. The Steel Corporation apparently has reduced its pig iron stocks, as one Edgar Thomson furnace has blown in and one of the Carrie group will follow.

On the ordinary run of steel bar business the recent increase in buying has brought a firmer market. Detroit is still a soft spot and lirger transactions elsewhere have been at 1.90 c . The sheet market still shows weak spots and wire nails at $\$ 260$ represent a concession of $\$ 1$ a ton. Wire mill orders this month from jobbers and manufacturers exceed tho
first three weeks in August and operations are now over $60 \%$. first three weeks in August and operations are now over $60 \%$.
The effort of some steel manufacturers to secure a large operation, regardless of seasonal limitations and of the settled policy of consumers limit stocks, points to a continuance of the present price situation.
Equipment purchases of the week include 50 locomotives for the Chesapeake \& Ohio, 1,000 box cars for the Illinois Central and 1,000 steel underframes for the Baltimore \& Ohio.
New structural awards amount to 34,000 tons. The largest of these was the Hotel Statler, Boston, 8,000 tons. August sales of fabricated steel were $79 \%$ of capacity, compared with $83 \%$ in July. Shipments were $83 \%$ in August and $85 \%$ in July. For the eight months this year the shipmen
re $1,734,000$ tons, against $1,572,000$ tons for that period in 1924.
The South Shore bridge at Montreal, 28,000 tons, goes to the Dominion Bridge Co., but the announcement or the steel award in this country is yet o be made. The Ming a large eight boat, requiring 5,000 tons of plates.
Production of sheets in August, according to records of the association of independent sheetmakers, was nearly $10 \%$ and shipments were nearly $9 \%$ above those in July. Unfilled orders were reduced barely $3 \%$, and on Aug. 31 represented six to seven weeks of the current rate of output, which Ther $50 \%$ of capacity. August sales were about $5 \%$ below the July total. ubstantial bookings for the last quarter of the year. In some other districts, including the East, they have brought various large foundry interests into the market for round lots. Merchant pig iron production is about holding its own, and the same is true of foundry operations. Southern pig ron and Ohio silveries have advanced. The coke situation, apart from some nervousness over labor, is little changed, with prompt furnace coke at $\$ 375$.
The sale of 38,000 tons of receiver's pig iron in eastern Ohio means the gradual marketing of a stock locked up for months.
Steel scrap is lower in all markets and in the Chicago district shipments have been held up by steel companies. In the Pittsburgh district a number of steel makers have increased the pig iron percentage in their open hearth operations.
A German cast iron pipe foundry again made low prices on a portion of the 7,000 tons on which bids were taken in New York this week. At the previous letting in July foreign bids were rejected.
24 Further advance in the "Iron Age" composite price for pig iron brings it to $\$ 19$ 54, against $\$ 1946$ last week. The gain since mid-year has been 58c. or $3 \%$, according to the composite price table, which is appended: Sept. 221925 . Finished Steel, 2.396c. per Pound.
Based on prices of steel bars, beams, tank One week ago.....

 Sept. 22 1925, Pig Iron, $\$ 1954$ per Gross Ton. irons, the basic being Valley quotation One month ago the foundry an average of Chicago,
Philadelphia and $\qquad$ verage.
Finished steel.
Pig iron.


Buyers of iron and steel are more alive to their forward needs and for the first time in several months is there a general attitude to provide against expected as well as immediate requirements, says the "Iron Trade Review" this week. Demands are proving greater than previous estimates, which, along with mill deliveries less prompt and prices steadier, provides more incentive to extend commitments. Formal inquiry from consumers, which was exceedingly limited, is reappearing in volume, notably in the Middle West. New tonnage in a number of lines is keeping ahead of shipments and the position of makers with respect to order books is further improved, according to the "Review's" summary of market conditions, from which we quote further as follows:
The trend of production continues slowly upward and is now around $75 \%$. The Steel Corporation this week is operating at highest point since April with slightly more than $75 \%$ ingots and $64 \%$ blast furnace capacity engaged.

An outbreak over sheet mill wages at the McKeesport plant of the American Sheet \& Tin Plate Co. was shortlived, the men returning this week. A point to which sheet mill wages have been lowered by reduced cern to various employers. Some sporadic labor troubles source of conplants in Connellsville coke regions have been adjusted without advandent
After the auspicious showing last week, railroad buying failed to leep pace with the more favorable prospects. All roads still show a disposition pace with the more favorable prospects. All roads still show a disposition factor. Heavy rail requirements are estimated at 600.000 tons, in addition factor. Heavy rail requirements are estimated at 600,000 tons, in addition delivery.
Building steel activity is still showing unusual balance, the week's lettings totaling 35,117 tons. Bookings for August are officially announced at 229,100 tons, with 237,800 tons for July and 253,200 tons in June.
Chicago furnaces from which shipments are the largest since the war have lifted pig iron 50 cents for second time. St. Louis and eastern Penn sylvania producers are able to establish a similar revision.
French cast iron pipe makers took 6,000 tons for Norwich, Conn., and 1,000 tons for Cuba this week.
3,000 tons for New York City.
The composite this week on 14 representative iron and steel products is two weeks.

## Advance Report by Federal Reserve Bank of Phila delphia on Steel and Iron Foundry Operations in August.

The Department of Statistics \& Research of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia presents as follows its advance report on steel foundry operations in the Federal Reserve District of Philadelphia for the month of August 1925:

In the table below the main operating features or 12 steel foundries in this district are given for August with percentage changes from the preceding month. Like comparisons are made with the corresponding month of 1924, the computations being made from the reports of six identical foundries.
STEEL FOUNDRY OPERATIONS, THIRD FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

|  | August 1925.* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Chanse } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Month } \\ & \text { Ago. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { August } \\ & 1924 . a \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Change } \\ & \text { from } \\ & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacity, tons | 12,490 |  | 6,850 |  |
| Production, tons | 5,191 | -13.2 | 2.398 | $+43.3$ |
| Shipments, tons. | 4,157 | -22.2 | 2,299 | $+10.2$ |
| Value | \$714,171 | -26.0 | \$399,899 | +2.1 |
| Unfilled orders, to | 4,061 | +2.1 | 2,388 | +17.8 |
| Value | \$1,541,364 | $+9.9$ | \$541,219 | +119.7 |
| Raw slock- | 2.248 | -8.4 | 2,151 | -12.5 |
| Scrap, tons..- | 10,550 | +8.0 | 6.418 | +41.8 |
| Coke, tons | 1,306 | +18.0 | 621 | +50.7 |

The following is the advance reporf on iron foundry operations in the district for the month of August:
An analysis of the reports of 28 iron foundries in this district for the month of August is presented in the table below, showing the percentages of change in operating items as compared with the preceding month and August 1924:
IRON FOUNDRY OPERATIONS, THIRD FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aupust } \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | P. C. Change Month Apo. | P. C. Change Year A00. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capacity, tons | 9.502 |  |  |
| Production, tons | 4,409 | -8.7 | $+4.7$ |
| Malleable iron, to | 520 3.889 | -1.4 | +30.0 |
| Gray iron, tons.- | 3,889 3,497 | -9.9 +1.0 | +2.0 +28.5 |
| For further mfr | 392 | -54.2 | -64.0 |
| Shipments, tons..- | 4,424 | -6.6 | +2.5 |
| Value --...-... | \$642,486 | -3.9 | -5.5 |
| Unfllled orders, tons Value | 4,943 $\$ 750,814$ | -9.7 -8.4 | - 6.2 -18.4 |
| Vave stock- | \$750,814 | -8.4 | -18.4 |
| Pig iron, tons. | 4,513 | $-12.6$ | -5.2 |
| Scrap, tons | ${ }_{1}^{2,667}$ | +14.5 | +6.4 +62.4 |
| Coke, tons | 1.751 | +3.6 | +62.4 |

## Price Reductions Occur in Crude Oil and Gasoline Markets.

Mixed price changes occurred during the week in the petroleum markets, one of the earliest noted being the report from Houston, Texas, on Sept. 19 that the Gulf Coast fuel oil market was showing improvement. Bunker "C" oil fuel in cargo lots is bringing $\$ 140$ a barrel, with ship bunker oil quoted at $\$ 150$. Panuco fuel oil was offered at slightly less than $\$ 120$ a barrel, and North Texas fuel oil was firm at $\$ 110$ to $\$ 115$. Smackover was offered at $971 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a barrel f. o. b. Smackover. The Standard Oil Co. of California announced on Sept. 23 reductions ranging from 5 to 25 cents a barrel in the various grades of crude oil produced in that State. The company also reclassified crude oils. The following statement was issued from its local office:
The Standard Oil Co. of California announces a reduction in its current offered price for cruce oil at the well in the California oil fields, effective Sept. 22. Heretofore the company's offered price for a given gravity of oil has been the same in all fields, representing an average value, although oils of the same gravity in different fields varied in quality.
The new schedule now offered provides prices for each field and takes into account the varying values of oils of the same gravity in different fields. There are now nineteen price classifications covering the various fields in California. In several of the major fields of Southern California the price reductions range from 25 cents per barrel in the case of the base price for 14 gravity crude to 10 cents for the 42 gravity crude. In the Midway Sunset, Elk Hills fields of the San Joaquin Valley the base offered price for 14 gravity crude is reduced 35 cents per barrel, with no decrease for the very lightest grades.
Several changes were also reported in the gasoline markets early in the week. The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, to meet local competition, reduced gasoline prices a half cent a gallon in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North and South Carolina on Sept. 19. No change was announced in Baltimore or Washington or in New Jersey. The company at the same time announced an advance of $1 / 4$ cent a gallon in export kerosene prices, making the price for standard white 16.40 cents a gallon in cases and water white 17.40 cents. The Gulf Refining Co. announced a reduction of $1 / 2$ cent a gallon on gasoline to meet competition of the New Jersey company in the South. On the same day the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana announced advances of from $1 / 2$ to $11 / 2$ cents on gasoline. The advances affecting Louisiana and Arkansas became effective on Sept. 21. The advance of $11 / 2$ cents a gallon affected only a few districts. Northwestern Pennsylvania refiners also announced an advance of $1 / 4$ cent a gallon in wholesale gasoline prices.
Reports published on Sept. 22 observed that, although the price in steel barrels to garages in New York City is quoted at 17 c . a gallon and some factors are asking a retail price of 20 c . a gallon, some gasoline stations are offering at 15 c . a gallon, or two cents below the bulk price. Consumption is still very heavy, although the heavy consuming season is rapidly waning. Export buying is spasmodic and not as
good as anticipated. In tank cars at local refineries the asking price is $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a gallon, but it is more than likely that this price can be substantially shaded on a firm bid. Cased gasoline is quiet and unchanged, according to the dispatches.

Press dispatches from Omaha, Neb., dated Sept. 22, declared that the fifth day of Omaha's gasoline war found prices at filling stations ranging from 14 c . to 12.9 c . per gallon, including a 2c. tax. The latest cut was announced by the Elrod \& Howell independent gasoling filling station. The cut rate stations of H. M. Michel still sold at 13.9c., including tax, a price which Mr. Michel said was "the limit." Filling stations of the Standard Oil Co. of Nebraska were selling at $14 \mathrm{c} .$, including tax.

On Sept. 23 wholesale gasoline was reported as being slightly lower in price in Group 3, most refiners quoting 10c. for United States ${ }^{\circ}$ Motor, while some large refiners have dropped to $93 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. North Texas prices, however, are firm. Fuel oil was reported a little firmer, $1.071 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. quoted as minimum for 24-26.

## Crude Oil Production Again Declines

The estimated daily average gross crude oil production in the Smackover heavy oil field was 181,600 barrels, an increase of 900 barrels for the week ended Sept. 19, according to data furnished by the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average production in the United States for the week ended Sept. 19 was $2,131,600$ barrels as compared with $2,133,050$ barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 1,450 barrels. The daily average production in the United States excluding Smackover heavy decreased 2,350 barrels. The daily average production east of California was $1,470,600$ barrels, as compared with $1,463,550$ barrels, an increase of 7,050 barrels.

California production was 661,000 barrels as compared with 669,500 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 8,500 barrels. Santa Fe Springs is reported at 54,000 barrels, no change; Long Beach, 104,000 barrels, no change; Huntington Beach, 44,000 barrels, against 43,500 barrels; Torrance, 35,000 barrels, against 36,000; Dominguez, 29,500 barrels, no change; Rosecrans, 25,000 barrels, against 22,500 ; Inglewood, 93,000 barrels, against 99,000 .

The estimated daily average gross production of the MidContinent field, including Oklahoma, Kansas, North, East Central and West Central Texas, North Louisiana and Arkansas, for the week ended Sept. 19, was $1,111,950$ barrels, as compared with $1,101,400$ barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 10,550 barrels. The Mid-Continent production excluding Smackover, Ark, heavy oil, was 930,350 barrels, against 920,700 barrels, an increase of 9,650 barrels.
The following are estimates of daily average gross production for the weeks indicated:


## Opening by American Woolen Co. of Women's Wear Department for Spring of 1926 with Lower Price Scales.

The American Woolen Co. opened on Sept. 23 complete lines of women's wear fabrics for spring, comprising coatings, suitings and skirt materials, at an average price reduction, says the New York "Journal of Commerce," of 5 to $10 \%$ compared with a year ago. Previous price reductions on spring 1926 lines were indicated in these columns Aug. 8, page 648. Regarding this week's showing, we quote the following from the "Journal of Commerce":
Popular fall fabrics retained for the new season show cuts of $171 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 35 c . a yard, except for the highly favored Petittip (honeycomb effect) broken pile coatings, which remain unchanged in price.
The lower prices basis, not actually comparable on new fabrics, but reflecting a general condition, is ascribed not only to lower wool, labor and overhead costs, but to the pressure for a broader workable basis in stim
competition with silk goods. Silk being the favored spring medium, having gained popularity the last few seasons in coats as well as dresses, selling factors are constrained to take radical steps to meet the resulting narrower outlet for woolens and worsteds.

## Silk and Fur Ritals.

However, no doubt exists that worsteds will again be used in coatings next spring, but the sellers are less sanguine about their use in dresses. It was held, nevertheless, that the fall season is just getting under way and that there will be a brisk increase in worsted goods used in dresses,
and to a lesser extent in suits. It is not thought that suits will be a spring factor More popular prices fur coats.
The American Woolen Co., confirming the strong fashion trend toward silky fabric effects, are sponsoring as a radical departure for the big factor, rayon mixtures in many of their numbers, particularly in novelty cloths, which run about equal to the number of staples brought out. Last spring staples averaged $80 \%$ of the line to 20 for fancies. The extensive line is also developed in 74 new color schemes, but the lightest weight cloths are 9 ounces as compared with $51 / 2$ to 7 ounce weights stressed by a number of indepdendents in dress materials to rival silks.
It is noteworthy that the American was never considered an important aress goods factor, confining most of its business to the cutting-up trade, whereas other corporation mills which cater more strongly to the jobbing mail-order and chain-store trades specialize in dress goods of lighter weight to the comparative neglect of coatings, which still remain the American's mainstays. It is questionable, some authorities say, whether the coming style trend will lean toward dress goods or to coatings, but the spring season is considered one for the former type of merchandise.

## Fall Trade Expanding.

The leading factors agree that fall trade is just getting under way at this time, that weather conditions begin to favor heavier cloths, and that short stocks in both first and second hands will make themselves felt when consumer demand broadens in a seasonal way in the next few weeks, proline would serve ther stimulus continues. A favorable developmentin lina is the mill men's expectations, and on this premise the lines are expected to show moderate success, competition from silks still remaining an obstacle of no mean proportion.
To meet the late season call for current fabric successes the American Woolen Co., desirous of checking overproduction and stimulating further interest in fall goods, has retained several important numbers for deliveries the last quarter of the year. Consequently they have repriced the following:
Duv-bloom 0891

$\qquad$
 Ormadale 21371.-34-------------------


Now.
$\$ 395$
295

This change, an ofricial states numbers this season, and will favor buyers with orders already on the of the Their Petit-tip type Venise 0923 remains unchanged at $\$ 4621 / 2$, though it has been sold in the secondary market at premiums ranging up to $\$ 1$ a yard. Velverette 21384 also remains at $\$ 5721 / 2$. Velours, polaires, suedes, duv-blooms, repps and flannels are continued in the line, but the flannels show an average reduction of $8 \%$ in price, the company considering them staples for spring.

## Wages Cut in Jersey Mills-6,200 Employees Affected by Reduction in Botany Plants.

The following is from the New York "Evening Post" of last night (Sept. 25):
Notices announcing a wage reduction of $10 \%$ were posted to-day in the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic and the Garfield Worsted Mills of Garield, according to the Associated Press. The notices, affecting 6,200 operators, also announced a reduction in the payment for overtime from $25 \%$ of the basic rate to 10 . The mills are operated by the Botany Consolidated Mills, Inc.
Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson, Vice-President of the mills, said the that Passaic mills diry if competition was to be met. He pointed out spring.

## No General Shoe Wage Reduction for HaverhillChairman of Board Denies Request of Manufacturers Therefor.

The following Associated Press advices from Haverhill, Sept. 23, appeared in the Boston "Transcript":
Chairman Edwin Newdick, of the Haverhill Shoe Board, to-day denied the request of the Haverhill shoe Manufacturers' Association for a general wage reduction of 20 to $30 \%$. The only changes in prevailing prices approved by the board are in hour rates. The board will proceed to equalize hour rates, but piece prices will remain unchanged. Ninety per cent of the work in the local industry is done by piece rate. Chairman Newdick, commenting on his decision, declares that the greatest improvement in business noted for several years in the local industry has occurred
during the fall season and that drastic changes in wages are not warranted during the fall season and that drastic changes in wages are not warranted. Announcement of the policy to be followed in rendering detailed wage
decision removes all obstacles from the path of negotiations between the decision removes all obstacles from the path of negotiations between the
union and manufacturers on a new working agreement Jan. 1. The union and manufacturers on a new working agreement Jan. 1. The
union had previously refused to enter negotiations until the board's decision was made.

## Proposed Rubber Exchange of New York.

The following announcement was issued on Sept. 22 to members of the rubber trade by F. R. He: erson, President of the Crude Rubber \& Foreign Proauce Corporation:
I have recently obtained a charter for the Rubber Exchange of New York, and hereby extend to the members of the rubber trade of New York a cordial invitation to a meeting to be held on Friday afternoon at 3:30
p. m., Sept. 25 1925, at the Reform Club Mill p. m., Sept. 25 1925, at the Reform Club, Mill Lane, New York City. At this meeting I will place before you the charter and by-laws for the purpose of giving you an opportunity to join in the establishment of a
Rubber Exchange in New York, and to elect necessary Rubber Exchange in New York, and to elect necessary committees.

## Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry for August, 1925.

The Department of Commerce announced on Sept. 19 that according to preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census, $37,822,040$ cotton spinning spindles were in
place in the United States on August 31 1925, of which $31,269,774$ were operated at some time during the month, compared with $31,760,595$ for July, $32,309,896$ for June, 33,147,632 for May, 33,412,650 for April, 33,225,182 for March, and 29,010,630 for August, 1924. The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 6,954,443,849. During August the normal time of operation was 26 days, compared with 26 for July, 26 for June, $251 / 2$ for May, 25 2-3 for April, 26 for March. Based on an activity of 8.78 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during August was $30,464,534$ or at $80.5 \%$ capacity on a single shift basis. This percentage compares with 84.3 for July, 89.0 for June, 93.6 for May, 100 for April, 99.6 for March, and 63.1 for August, 1924. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for the month was 184.

The total number of cotton spinning spindles in place, the number active, the number of active spindle hours and the average spindle hours per spindle in place, by states, are shown in the following statement:

| State. | Spinning Spindles. |  | Active Spindle Hours for Aug. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Place August 31 . | Active DurAugust. | Total. | Arerage per Spindle in place. |
| United States | 37,822,040 | 31,269,774 | 6,954.443,849 | 184 |
| Cotton-growing State | 17,633,010 | 16.479,272 | 4,297,033,825 | 244 |
| New England States. | 18,233,830 | 13,183,432 | 2,390,266,555 | 131 |
| All Other States..... | 1,955,200 | 1,607,070 | 267,143,465 | 137 |
| Alabama | 1,433,968 | 1,371,110 | 358,727,435 | 250 |
| Connectic | 1.227.532 | 1.994.140 | 197,951,272 | 161 |
| Maine. | 1,122,024 | ${ }_{1}^{2,048,86 \%}$ | 683.111.641 | 141 |
| Massachusetts | 11,520,194 | 7,935,790 | 1,427,182,74! | 124 |
| New Hampshire | 1,445,734 | 939,524 | 189,988,745 | 131 |
| New Jersey | 512,764 | 473.792 | 61,407,656 | 120 |
| New York | 990.374 | 783.376 | 131,032,644 | 132 |
| North Carolin Pennsylvania | 5,976,688 | $5,525,178$ 132,092 | $1,451,510,90 \varepsilon$ $27,860.317$ | 243 177 |
| Rhode Island | 2,773,538 | 2,167,102 | 398,114,882 | 144 |
| South Carolina | 5,320,342 | 5,088,052 | 1,382,778,763 | 260 |
| Tennessee | 549,21 | 466,316 | 118,034.68: | 215 |
| Texas | 239,596 | 223.784 | 59,537.052 | 248 |
| Virginl | 711.314 | 677,534 | 136,712.900 | 192 |
| All Other | 987.334 | 747.692 | 171.957.772 | 174 |

Cottonseed Production During August.
On Sept. 18 the Bureau of the Census issued the following statement showing cottonseed received, crushed and on hand and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out, on hand and exported during the month of August 1925 and 1924: COTTONSEED RECEIVED. CRUSHED AND ON HAND (TONS).

| State. | received at Mulls (* $4 u \mathrm{~g} .1$ to Aug .31. |  | Crushed <br> 4ug. 1 to Aug. 31 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { On Hand at Mills } \\ & \text { Aug. 31. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. |
| Alabama | 23,760 | 4.765 | 8.501 | 2,968 | 15,63: | 3.091 |
| Georgla | 42,55 | 14,160 | 16,454 | $9.61:$ | 26,491 | 8,464 |
| Loulsiana | 35,727 | 5,201 | 12,194 | 1,53: | 23,585 | 3,668 |
| M 1 ssissippi | 35,096 | 5.54 : | 14,12ヶ | 3,136 | 24,154 | 3,158 |
| South Caroll | 6.25 | 1,660 | 2,434 | $98!$ | 5,200 | 1,302 |
| Texas | 115,930 | 101.53? | 54,196 | 40.322 | $83,84!$ | 72.329 |
| All oth | 10.01 | 1.390 | 5,480 | 3,584 | 10,62t | 1,810 |
| United | 260.344 | 134.251 | $113.3{ }^{2} 1$ | 6214. | $10 n 54$ | n2 800 |

*Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 33.577 tons and 21.711 tous on nand
Aug. 1. nor 3.321 tons and 1.932 tons reshipped for 1925 and 1924, respectively. COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, SHIPPED OUT AND ON HAND.

| Item. | Season | $\begin{gathered} \text { On } \\ \text { Hand } \\ \text { Aug. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Produced } \\ \text { Aug. } 11 \text { tc } \\ \text { Aug. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Shipped Out } \\ \text { tug. } 11 \text { to } \\ \text { Aug. } 31 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude oll (pounds) ... | 1925-26 | a5.103.25: | 33,845,905 | 26,675,932 | 18,040,947 |
| Refined oll (pounds).... | $1924-2$ | 4.052 .70 <br> 174830495 | $17.582,741$ <br> c19,577,40 | 16,108,755 | 892,212,147 |
|  | 1924-2t | 106,799,632 | c19,577,402 |  | $692,212,147$ $54,042,015$ |
| Cake and meal (tons) .-.. | 1925-2t | 20.589 | 52,563 | 47,837 | - ${ }^{25,315}$ |
|  | 1924-25 | 41,620 | 28,904 | 46,376 | 24,148 |
| Hulls(tons) | 1925-26. | 43.129 | 31,434 | ${ }^{40,604}$ | 33.959 |
| nters ( $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 1925-26 }\end{aligned}\right.$ | 33.515 20.764 | 17,347 | 25,043 24.561 | 25.819 16.375 |
|  | 1924-2.5 | 53.410 | 11,448 | 20,381 | 16.375 <br> 44,477 |
| Linters (running bales) | 1925-26 | 19,702 | 19,688 | 23,302 | 16,088 |
| Hull fiber ( $500-\mathrm{lb}$. bales) | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 1925-26 \\ 1924-25 \end{array}\right\|$ | 4,008 | 2,714 | 2,714 | 4,008 |
| Grabbots, motes, \&c | 1925-2e | 1,794 | 681 | 1.294 |  |
| ( $500-\mathrm{lb}, \mathrm{bales}$ ) | 1024-25 | 4.644 | 176 | 2.337 | 2.483 |

$a$ Includes 684.748 and 991.655 lbs . held by refining and manufacturing estab-
ushments and 1.550 .690 and 7.011 .500 lbs. In transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 11925 and Aug. 31 1925, respectively. $b$ Includes $12,781,788$ and 7.170 .087 fineries and manufacturing establishments and $6,929,033$ and $4,950,222$ lbs. In transit to manufacturers of lird substitute, oleomargarine, soap, \&c., Aug. I 1925
and Aug. 31 1925, respectively. $c$ Produced from $21,187,670$ ibs. crude oll and Aug. 31 1925, respectively. c Produced from $21,187.670 \mathrm{lbs}$. crude ofl. EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR MONTH END. AUG. 31.
Item-
Oil. cride (pounds)
Refined (pounds)
Cake a id meal (tons)

1924.
598.233

## Production of Coal in August.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has issued the following table presenting estimates of coal production during the month of A'gust 1925:

Production of Coal in August and Average Daily Output Per Working Day.


Output of Bituminous Coal Declines-Anthracite Mines Not Producing-Coke Remains at Previous Week's Level.
The weekly report on the production of bituminous coal, anthracite and beehive coke, issued by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, Sept. 19 1925, estimates that the production of bituminous coal decreased by about 833,000 tons in the week ended Sept. 12, while the output of anthracite was but 5,000 tons. The report follows:
Because of the Labor Day holiday, production of soft coal decreased during the week ended Sept. 12. Total output for the week is estimated at $9,993,000$ net tons, against $10,826,000$ tons in the full-time week of Sept. 5.
From the loadings on Labor Day (Monday Sept. 7), which were 13,723 cars, compared with 33,890 on the preceding Monday, it appears that the day was equivalent to about four-tenths of a normal working day. Loadings during the remainder of the week show that after the holiday production recovered.
Estimated United States Production of Bituminous Coal (Net Tons)a,
Including Coal Coked.
 $2 \%$. b Minus 2 days' production in January to equalize number of days
in the as 4-tenths of a full working day.
Total output during the calendar year 1925 to Sept. 12 is $338,242,000$ net tons. This is approximately $19.800,000$ tons, or $6 \%$ more than that during the same period of 1924. Corresponding figures for recent years

\section*{are given below. <br> 1918 Years <br> $\qquad$ <br> | net tons | 1919 |
| :--- | :--- |
| net tons | 1921 | <br> Years of Depression <br> 1920. <br> $-411,523,000$

$-377,049,000$
$-397,322,000$ net tons 1919 net
net tons
net Years of Depression. ANTHRACITE.}

Production of anthracite for the week ended Sept. 5, based on railroad car loadings, is estimated at 432,000 net tons, and for the week ended Sept. 12 at 5,000 tons. So far as known, there was no anthracite mined atcer Aus. 3 , ared shipments from storage amounted to 7,535 cars in the week of Sept and 7.451 cars in the week of Sept. 12.
Estimated United States Production of Anthracite (Net Tons).
 a Less two days in January to equalize the number of days in the two years. b Revised since last report.

## BEEHIVE COKE

Total production of beehive coke during the week ended Sept. 12, as indicated by the number of cars loaded for shipment, amounted to 169,000 net tons, an increase of 3,000 tons, or $0.2 \%$, compared with that in the preceding week. Compared with output during the corresponding week in 1924, the increase is 58,000 tons, or $52.3 \%$. According to the "Weekly Courier," production in the Connellsville district continued to increase the total for the week of Sept. 12 being 118,350 tons. There were 332 additional ovens fired during the week.
Estimated Production of Beehive Coke (Net Tons).


United States total. $\qquad$ $-169.000 \overline{166.000} \overline{111,000} \overline{6.744 .070} \overline{7.126 .000}$ Daily a Adjusted to make comparable the number of days covered in the two
years. b Subject to revision. c Revised since last report. "

## The Country's Foreign Trade in August-Imports and

 Exports.The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Sept. 15 issued the statement of the foreign trade of the United States for August and the eight months ending with August. The value of merchandise exported in August 1925 was $\$ 383,000,000$, as compared with $\$ 330,659,-$ 566 in August 1924. The imports of merchandise are provisionally computed at $\$ 375,000,000$ in August 1925, as against $\$ 254,542,143$ in August the previous year, leaving a trade balance in favor of the United States on the merchandise movement for month of August 1925 of $\$ 8,000,000$. Last year in August the favorable trade balance on the merchandise movement was $\$ 76,117,423$. Imports for the eight months of 1925 have been $\$ 2,764,742,532$, as against $\$ 2,382,-$ 726,580 for the corresponding eight months of 1924 . The merchandise exports for the eight months of 1925 have been $\$ 3,085,949,055$, against $\$ 2,697,031,219$, giving a favorable trade balance of $\$ 321,206,503$ in 1925, against $\$ 314,304,639$
in 1924. Gold imports totaled $\$ 4,861,736$ in August 1925, against $\$ 18,149,981$ in the corresponding month the previous year, and for the eight months they are $\$ 55,732,352$, as against $\$ 263,226,690$. Gold exports in August 1925 were only $\$ 2,135,690$, against $\$ 2,397,457$ in August 1924. For the eight months of 1925 the exports of the metal foot up $\$ 197,488,601$, against but $\$ 6,579,709$ in the eight months of 1924. Silver imports for the eight months of 1925 have been $\$ 44,693,552$, as against $\$ 48,688,060$ in 1924 , and silver exports $\$ 67,149,329$, as against $\$ 69,399,769$. Some comments on the figures appeared in our issue of last week in our article on "The Financial Situation." Following is the complete official report:
TOTAL VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES. (Preliminary tigures for 1925, corrected to September 12 1925.)
MERCHANDISE.

|  | August. |  | 8 Months Ending Aug. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase }(+) \\ & \text { Decrease ( }- \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1925. | 1924. | 1925. | 1924. |  |
| Imports | $\underset{375,000,000}{\mathbf{S}}$ | S <br> $254,542,143$ <br> 18 | $\underset{\text { 2, }}{\substack{\text { S } \\ 3,764,742,532}}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{2,382}, 726,580$ | S <br> $+382,015,952$ |
| Exports | $383,000,000$ | 330,659,566 | 3,085,949,055 | 2,697,031,219 | +388,917,816 |
| Excessofimpts. Excess of expts | $8.000,0 \mathrm{O}$ | 76,117,423 | 321,206,503 | $314,304,639$ |  |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY MONTHS.


| IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY MONTHS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold. |  |  | Sliver. |  |  |
|  | 1925. | 1924. | 1923. | 1925. | 1924 | 1923. |
| 年 | $\underset{\substack{\mathcal{S} \\ 5,037,800 \\ 3,602,522 \\ \hline}}{ }$ | $\underset{45,135,760}{s}$ | ${ }_{32}{ }_{8}^{8}{ }^{8} 163$ | $\stackrel{\text { s }}{\text { s }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { s }}{5}$ | 7 |
| ${ }_{\text {Feb }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{8,3822,736}$ | 7,928,996 $6.680,750$ | 7,900,409 |  |
| March | (ink |  |  |  |  | 4,261,869 |
| ${ }_{\text {April }}^{\text {May }}$ | 11,392,8 | ${ }^{45,418,115}$ | -9,188,470 |  |  |  |
| June | 10,204,112 | 25,181.117 | 19,433,539 |  | S <br> $4,870,389$ <br> 4,6892 | 4,461,146 $6,065,947$ |
| July |  | 18,149,981 | 27,929,447 |  | ${ }_{7}^{7,0412,630}$ | 10.066 .463 |
| ${ }_{\text {Sept }}^{\text {Aug }}$ | 4,861,736 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,238,437 \\ & 7,273,299 \end{aligned}$ |  | 6,465,971 |
| Oct |  | \| $19,701.640$ | ${ }^{29,795} \mathbf{3 9 , 7 8 5}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,028,962 \\ & 5.828 .572 \end{aligned}$ | $6,929,311$ <br> $5,269.173$ <br> , 5 |
| 8 mos. end. Aus end. Dec |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 55,732,352 | $\begin{aligned} & 263,226,690 \\ & 319,720,918 \end{aligned}$ | $192,718,004$$322,715,812$ | 44,693,552 | 48,688,060$73,944,902$ | 45,564,774 <br> 74,453,530 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exp } \\ & \text { Jan } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,525,943 \\ & 50.599 .708 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8.472,198 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 280,723 \\ & 505.135 \\ & 817374 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $8,203,644$ <br> $8,876,713$ | 6,921,002 $\begin{aligned} & 2,19,1,59 \\ & \hline 7171.705 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 10,392,100 | 7,916,717 $9,322.618$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mapril }}$ | 21,603,9 | 1, 5150,537 |  | $9,322,618$ 6,535761 |  | $3,499,358$$3,581,081$7 |
| June | 13,712.4 |  | 848.484 548,484 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,535,761 \\ & 8,522,49 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| July | + |  | 2,200,961 |  | ${ }_{8}^{9} 9.190,362{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 6.233,163 |
| Sept |  |  |  | 8,284,991 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,345,205 \\ 9.465,023 \\ 9.401,406 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,307,060 \\ 176,794 \\ 71,529 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| De |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,689,182 \\ 39,674,653 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 197,488,601 | 79,70 | 25,01 | 329 | 69,399,76 | 38,525,927 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Prices and Demand Improve at Eastern Coal Markets.
Reports from the various producing centres in West Virginia and Pennsylvania show that demand and prices improved over the past week. Prices in the East were on a par with the West and, although the principal movement in bituminous was westward, still shipments to tidewater were strong, observes the "Coal Trade Journal" on Sept. 23. The anthracite strike has failed to cause any excitement along the Atlantic Coast and independent prices have not gone up as much as might have been expected. Of course some concerns are asking exorbitant prices but these cases are isolated. Wholesalers as a rule are doing their best to look after their regular trade and not piling on any unusual profit. The sale for coke and other substitutes has expanded and the output of several briquet plants was said to be sold up for the next month, says the "Journal," giving further facts as follows:
Tidewater prices in New England declined somewhat last week due to
the drop at the Southern piers. the drop at the Southern piers. New business at Providence was very light and competition keen, resulting in irregular prices. The all-rail situation brightened considerably and prices were higher. Retail demand for anthracite decreased and prices were the same as for the previous week.
The demand for New England heating coke was greater and some producing The demand for New England heating coke was greater and some producing
plants were behind in their deliveries plants were behind in their deliveries. Connellsville coke, though lower in price by a dollar, was not as popular. Domestic burning of bituminous coals is being pushed throughout New England by means of exhibits and
retail dealers are making special displays in their office windows retail dealers are making special displays in their office windows. At New York there is a little pea coal available but all other sizes of anthracite have pretty well disappeared from the market. Some steam sizes are available at reasonable prices. The demand for bituminous coals increased furthe over the past week and prices were up another nickel or a dime.
disposition disposition being shown by reputable dealers to "kite" prices. With very The bitumilus were up. Indusial no disposition no disposition to quote on deliveries a long time ahead. Coke was in greater demand and prices were up again
beginning to stock. Prices were unchanged slowly and industrials were beginning to stock. Prices were unchanged. Exports turned out better half of September. The anthracite trade was normal for during the first excitement was manifest in the trade. On account of the slason and no demand in the West for low volatile bituminous shtpments to the Virg of piers were much greater last week than for soms, tho plewering of prices for pool 1 coak Deman an pries incrensed
Demnsylvania bituminous fields further during the past week in the central two years. The only cloud on their horizon is an anticipated car shortage on one of the trunk lines. The demand in the Pittsburgh market continued to increase and prices to become firmer but there was still little disposition being shown by consumers to buy much aheàd. Additional mines hon been opened on the 1917 wage scale. The domestic market showed the greatest increase in activity and gas coals were holding steady at higher prices. The Connellsville coke fields showed another jump in production and prices were strong.
A slight improvement was reported throughout northern West Virginia has issued and prices were stronger. Lake inquiry increased. The U.M.W to lay down their tools and join the region calling on the non-union miners southern West Virginia steady over last week without further advances being shown. The greatest demand was still from the west but prices were even throughout the country. High volatile prices held up well and production in all high and low volatile coals was strong. Western demand led in the high volatile fields but a large tonnage also went to tidewater. Production continued on a large scale in the Virginia field and spot prices were higher in all grades. Improvement in demand and prices were shown in the western Maryland and Upper Potomac fields and many contracts were closed. Shipments were increased to keep abreast of demand.

Much of the flurry of soft-coal buying which began at about the time of the hard-coal "suspension" petered out during the past week and the market has developed into a weather proposition for the time being, a hot wave extending over most of the country having taken most of the life out of the business, says the "Coal Age" this week. As usual, strike or no strike, the consumer refuses to get worked up over coal when the weather is warm. Even smokeless, which has been the market headliner right along, has lost considerable of its strength, shippers having found that they had run it up too fast when the bottom showed signs of dropping out at Cincinnati. As a matter of fact, prices, with few exceptions, show an all-around easing tendency, adds the market review of the "Age," from which the following is quoted:
The midwest trade has been particularly hard hit, practically all grades having slowed up in Illinois, with a consequent slight curtailment of working time. Prepared sizes are somewhat weaker in Kentucky with a slight downward tendency in price. Business at the head of the lakes shows sustained improvement; shipments off the docks are increasing as demand for both steam and domestic gains, and prices show a steadily stiffening trend. Coal is moving better in Colorado, Utah and the Southwest though labor unrest in Oklahoma is hampering output in that field
Trade in Eastern markets is fairly steady with a tendency to gradual improvement. In New England and Ohio, however, a slight easing up is in evidence. Thus far, the increase in buying that was expected as a advance reports. The attempt to call out non-union miners in West Virginia is not expected to have much effect.
Both sides are sitting tight as the hard-coal strike goes into its fourth week, and as summer weather lingers anthracite consumers show no dis-
position to become excited. Nothing larger than pea is being shipped
and it is likely that all of that will soon be ordered. Buckwheat is still plentiful. Retailers are well stocked with domestic sizes, however, and with careful handling will be able to take care of reasonable needs for several weeks yet. Substitutes are not in much demand as yet.
The "Coal Age" index of spot prices of bituminous coal stood on Sept. 21 at 185 , the corresponding price being $\$ 24$.

Dumpings at Lake Erie ports during the week ended Sept. 20, accordin to the Ore \& Coal Exchange, were: Cargo, 708,393 net tons: steamship fuel, 45,729 tons, a total of 754,122 net tons, compared with 933.036 ended Sept. 17 totaled 332,097 net tons, compared with 382,935 ton n the previous week

## Current Events and Discussions

## The ${ }_{2}$ Week With the ${ }^{\Downarrow}$ Federal Reserve Banks.

The consolidated statement of condition of the Federal Reserve banks on Sept. 23, made public by the Federal Reserve Board, and which deals with the results for the twelve Federal Reserve banks combined, shows an increase of $\$ 93,800,000$ in total earning assets, more than offsetting the decline of $\$ 71,200,000$ reported the preceding week. Holdings of discounted bills went up $\$ 152,800,000$ and of acceptances purchased in open market $\$ 26,500,000$, as compared with declines of $\$ 151,300,000$ and $\$ 2,200,000$, respectively, reported a week ago. Government security holdings went down $\$ 86,100,000$, a decrease of $\$ 94,000,000$, resulting from the redemption by the Treasury of temporary certificates issued to the Federal Reserve banks on Sept. 16 pending the collection of the quarterly installment of taxes, being partly offset by increased holdings of Treasury notes and bonds. Gold reserves declined $\$ 7,100,000$ and other cash reserves $\$ 3,600,000$. After noting these facts, the Federal Reserve Board proceeds as follows:
The Federal Reserve Bank of New York shows an increase of $\$ 122,400,000$ in discount holdings, Boston an increase of $\$ 16,400,000$, Chicago $\$ 15,200$, 000 , San Francisco $\$ 11,300,000$ and Kansas City $\$ 4,900,000$. The Cleveland bank reports a reduction in discount holdings of $\$ 9,400,000, \mathrm{St}$. Louis $\$ 2,900,000$. Richmond $\$ 2,800,000$ and Minneapolis $\$ 2,600,000$.
An increase of $\$ 15,200,000$ in acceptance holdings is reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, of $\$ 4,500,000$ by Atlanta, of $\$ 2,800,000$ by Kansas City, and of $\$ 2,600,000$ by Boston. Holdings of Treasury certificates of indebtedness went down $\$ 92,200,000$, the redemption of $\$ 94,000$ 000 of temporary certificates issued by the Treasury to the Federal Reserve banks being partly offset by an increase of $\$ 1,800,000$ in other certificates Treasury notes on hand went up $\$ 5,900,000$ and United States bonds $\$ 200$, 000.

The principal changes in Federal Reserve note circulation during the week comprise a decrease of $\$ 4,100,000$ at San Francisco, of $\$ 3,600,000$ at Philadelphia and of $\$ 2,500,000$ at Boston. The Atlanta bank reported an in-
crease of $\$ 2,600,000$ in note circulation.

The statement in full, in comparison with the preceding week and with the corresponding date last year, will be found on subsequent pages-namely, pages 1545 and 1546. A summary of changes in the principal assets and liabilities of the Reserve banks during the week and the year ending Sept. 231925 follows:

|  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) During |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. |  |
|  | -\$10,800,000 | -\$285,100,000 |
| Gold reserves | -7,100,000 | -303,600,000 |
| Total earning ass | +93,800,000 | +284,500,000 |
| Bills discounted, total | +152,800,000 | $+380,900.000$ |
| Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations | +109,100,000 | +248,200,000 |
| Other bills discounted. | +43,700,000 | +132,700,000 |
| Bills bought in open market | +26,500,000 | +146,300,000 |
| U. S. Govt. securities, total | -86,100,000 | -251,500,000 |
| Bonds | $+200,000$ | +18,500,000 |
| Treasury notes | +5,900,000 | $-146.100,000$ |
| Certificates of indebtedness | -92,200,000 | -123,900,000 |
| Federal Reserve notes in circulation | -7,000,000 | -59,500,000 |
| Total deposits | $+37,200,000$ | +71,600,000 |
| Members' reserve deposit | +9,400,000 | $+86,800,000$ |
| Government deposits_ | +28,600.000 | -14,800,000 |
| Other deposits | -800,000 | -400,000 |

The Week with the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.
The Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of condition of 727 reporting member banks in leading cities as of Sept. 16 shows increases during the week of $\$ 156,000,000$ in loans and discounts, $\$ 7,000,000$ in investments, $\$ 152,-$ 000,000 in net demand deposits, and $\$ 109,000,000$ in Government deposits, together with a decrease of $\$ 139,000,000$ in borrowings from the Federal Reserve banks. It should be noted that the figures for these member banks are always a week behind those of the Reserve banks themselves. Member banks in New York City reported an increase of $\$ 70$,000,000 in loans and discounts, and a decrease of $\$ 34,000,000$ in investments. These changes in loans and investments were accompanied by an increase of $\$ 88,000,000$ in net demand deposits and a decrease of $\$ 137,000,000$ in borrowings from the Federal Reserve bank. Further comments regarding the changes shown by these member banks are as follows:

Loans on stocks and bonds went up $\$ 61,000.000$. member banks in the New York district reporting an increase of $\$ 30,000,000$ and in the Chicago were $\$ 89,000,000$ larger than a week ago the principal increases ercal. 000,000 and $\$ 11,000,000$ being shown for the New York and St. Louls. districts, respectively.
Investments in U. S. securities were $\$ 13,000,000$ above the amount reported a week ago, an increase of $\$ 21,000,000$ in holdings of Treasury certificates being partly offset by a decrease of $\$ 9,000,000$ in Liberty bonds. Banks in the New York district reported a reduction of $\$ 23.000,000$ in Treasury certificates. Total holdings of other bonds, stocks and securitieashow only a nominal change during the week.
Net demand deposits went up $\$ 152,000,000$, the principal increases by districts being as follows: New York, $\$ 103,000,000$; Chicago, $\$ 19,000,000 ;$ Boston, $\$ 18,000.000$, and St. Louis, $\$ 1$
Of the increase of $\$ 100000,000$ in
was reported by banks in the Cleveland in the San Francisco district, and $\$ 15,000,000$ and $\$ 16,000,000$ by banke in the Philadelphia and Chicago districts, respectively.
On a subsequent page - that is, on page 1546-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 ago and with last year:

Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - )


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week. } \\ & \$ 156.000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year. } \\ +\$ 1,021,000,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| +6,000,000 | -22,000,000 |
| +61,000,000 | +768,000,000 |
| +89,000,000 | +275,000.000 |
| +7,000,000 | +169,000,000 |
| -7,000,000 | +280,000,000 |
| -1,000,000 | -205,000,000 |
| +21,000,000 | -170,000,000 |
| 6,000,000 | +264,000,000 |
| -23,000,000 | 122,000,000 |
| 11,000,000 | -2,000,000 |
| +152,000,000 | +176,000,000 |
| -18,000,000 | +563,000,000 |
| +109,000,000 | -89,000,000 |
| -139,000,000 | +227,000,0 |

Gold and Silver Imported into and Exported from the United States, by Countries, in August.
The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington has made public its monthly report, showing the imports and exports of gold: and silver into and from the United States during the month of August 1925. It will be noted that the gold exports reached only $\$ 2,135,690$. The imports were $\$ 4,861,736$, the bulk of which, namely, $\$ 3,450,205$, came from Canada. Of the exports of the metal, $\$ 764,184$ went to Mexico; the Straits Settlements took $\$ 410,300$, and Germany $\$ 220,640$. GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM THE united states, by countries.


Weekly Digest of Cables Received from Foreign Offices by the Foreign Bureau of the Department of Commerce at Washington.

## china.

With business slowly gaining momentum in China, merchants are anxious to resume operations under normal conditions. Strikers in Shanghai are returning to work in industries operated by foreigners, although native factories are still hampered by walkouts. Cargo movement has continued fair, but Canton is still closed and business there is at a standstill.
Practically all business barometers in Japan indicate a recovery from the depression that has prevailed during the past twelve months. Large exports of raw silk and cotton textiles; heavy production of cotton yarns; easier credit conditions; marked progress in the readjustment and reorganization of business and favorable crop conditions all combine to indicate a greater prosperity which favorably affects Japan's purchases of foreign goods.
australia.
The labor situation has continued to be the main issue in Australia during the month, and a strike of the Seamen's Union is threatening to hamper overseas transportation facilities. Wool sales at Sydney and Melbourne have been well attended and competition has been keen.

NEW ZEALAND.
Aside from shipping difficulties, conditions in New Zealand during the month were satisfactory, with the general outlook good. The International Fair, which opens on Nov. 12, is attracting a large number of exhibitors and promises considerable success.
indIA.
Indian business continues seasonally depressed, with coal, cement, steel and cotton mill industries being the chief sufferers. Calcutta demands for financing the jute crop have been offset to a large extent by small demands from other centres.

## philippine rslands.

Early September showed considerable improvement in Philippine business conditions over August, and the approaching close of the rainy season reacts favorably on business in general. The export markets of copra and abaca have recovered from their weakened positions and are experiencing increased prices. Revised Philippine sugar production figures place the output of the present crop at 496,000 metric tons. Import trade in foodstuffs is fairly steady.

## SIAM.

Business conditions in Siam reflect a more optimistic tone, and recent rains have improved growers' outlook. An advance in both import and export trade was noted.
netherlands mast indies.
August business in the Netherlands East Indies was reported good, and there was a noticeable increase in buying on the part of the European population, while the native economic situation showed improvement, especially in the rubber districts. Sales of general imports, except textiles, were brisk during the month, although the export trade was generally inactive.

HAWAII.
Hawaiian business during September was generally quiet. The demand for pineapples was good and favorable shipping conditions enabled heavy removals to continental markets. There was also a heavy outgoing movement of raw sugar. britisi malaya.
Prices for rubber and tin advanced the export trade of British Malaya to a record figure, although total trade was slightly less than the preceding month. Tin shipments amounted to 6,290 tons, $72 \%$ of which was shipped to the United States.

BELGIUM.
The gradual decline in the value of the Belgian franc, a seasonal increase in buying and the general depletion of commercial stocks have brought about a renewal in foreign orders for Belgian products, with a consequent marked increase of industrial activity and an improvement in the outlook for future sales. Revival in the cotton spinning and weaving industries is apparent, while the glass industry is somewhat improved. The coal market continues weak, in spite of reduced imports.

NETHERLANDS.
A very satisfactory state of industrial affairs has been renewed in the Netherlands after a temporary setback in June and July. Security markets have been active, with rising prices reflecting the favorable trend of business.

Foreign trade for August shows a considerable increase in exports and a lesser increase in the import trade.

SWEDEN.
Although there has been some improvement, economic developments in Sweden during the past month have been somewhat unsettled. The iron industry has undergone a further curtailment in operations, while lumber sales have increased with a sacrifice in prices. This year's crops are estimated to be above average, both in yield and quality. Wholesale prices registered a large drop during August as a result of lower grain, fuel and lumber prices.

## Offering of $\$ 10,000,000$ State of Bremen (Germany)

 Bonds-Issue Sold-Books Closed.A syndicate, headed by the Guaranty Co.. of New York and Dillon, Read \& Co., offered on Sept. $22 \$ 10,000,000$ State of Bremen (Germany) 10-year $7 \%$ external loan gold bonds, maturing Sept. 11935 at $943 / 4$ and interest, to yield over $7.75 \%$. It was announced on the same day that all the bonds had been sold, and that the subscription books were closed at 10:30 a. m. Mention of the fact that the offering was planned the present week was made in these columns last week, page 1410 . Of the $\$ 10,000,000$ offering, $\$ 1,500,000$ were withdrawn for simultaneous issue in Holland by R. Mees \& Zoonen, Rotterdam,; Nederlandsche HandelMaatschappij; Mendelssohn \& Co. and Pierson \& Co., Amsterdam; and $\$ 1,000,000$ bonds were withdrawn for Switzerland by Credit Suisse and associates. Associated with the Guaranty Co. of New York and Dillon, Read \& Co. in the purchase are the Berliner Handelsgessellschaft, Berlin; the J. F. Schroeder Bank, Bremen; and M. M. Warburg \& Co., Hamburg. The proceeds of the loan are to be used for port improvements and other public works and for repayment of $\$ 5,000,000$ one-year notes due Dec. 11925.

The bonds will be dated Sept. 1 1925; they are not redeemable before maturity but a market purchase fund of $5 \%$ per annum of the amount of bonds presently to be issued is to be payable semi-annually commencing March 1 1926, to be applied to the purchase of bonds at not exceeding 100 and accrued interest, the unused funds to revert to the State.
The $\$ 10,000,000$ bonds are part of an authorized issue of $\$ 15,000,000$. They are coupon bonds in denominations of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Interest is payable March 1 and Sept. 1, and principal and interest are payable in New York at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in gold coin of the United States of America of present standard of weight and fineness without deduction. for any taxes, present or future, imposed by the State of Bremen or by the German Reich or by any taxing authority therof or therein. Such principal and interest shall also be collectible at the option of the holdersin Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Holland, at the offices of the above mentioned banking houses, in guilders at the then current rate for buying dollar bonds and coupons fixed by them. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York is paying agent.
State of Bremen one-year external gold discount Treasury notes due Dec. 11925 will be accepted in payment of the new bonds at a price equivalent to a $4 \%$ interest yield basis computed from the date of payment for the above $7 \%$ bonds to Dec. 1 1925. (As of Oct. 6, this figures $\$ 993.926$ flat for each $\$ 1,000$ note.) Dr. Martin Donandt, President of the Senate of the State of Bremen, in a statement relative to the new issue, says in part:
These bonds are to be direct obligations of the State of Bremen which covenants that so long as any of the bonds of this loan are outstanding, none of its assets or revenues will be pledged as security for any loan or obligations, public or private, without securing the bonds of this loan equally and ratably therewith. None of the assets or revenues of the State of Bremen.are now Lledged as security for any loan.

## State of Bremen.

The State of Bremen (Free Hanseatic City of Bremen), as a free Hanseatic city, has had local autonomy since 1303 and existed prior to the eighth century. It is also one of the independent states of Germany, with control over its own affairs, subject to such matters as are reserved for control by the German Reich.
The State of Bremen, with a population of about 330,000 , comprises an area of 99 square miles, including the harbors of Bremen, Bremerhaven and Vegesack Its port is the second largest of Germany and is the largest cotton-importing port on the Continent of Europe. It is the main German port of entry for the North German Lloyd and the United States Steamship Lines.
The total import trade in 1924 was $2,754,598$ metric tons, as compared with 3.086 .108 metric tons in 1913. The exports in 1924 were $1,469,436$ metric tons, compared with $1,062,892$ metric tons in 1913.

Debt and Property.
The total debt of Bremen, internal and external, including this loan. is approximately $\$ 15,000,000$. Under the law of July 161925 the liabiilty of the State of Bremen on its previously contracted funded mark debt is
estimated not to exceed $\$ 2,501,000$, which is included in the above total.

After giving effect to the expenditure of part of the proceeds of this loan for public works, the State of Bremen will own properties, including port works, gas and electric plants and water works, valued at $\$ 70,000,000$ which is over four times the total present debt.

## Revenues and Expenuiitures.

The revenues of the State of Bremen are derived from local taxes, the income of port works and utilities operated by the State, and allotment of certain taxes collected by the German Reich. For the fiscal year 1924-25 ordinary revenues showed an actual surplus of $\$ 1,377,304$ over ordinary expenditures. For the current inscal year, 1925 indicate that ordinary expenditures will ordinary revenue by about $\$ 942.000$, but these estimates are based on minimum receipts from the German Reich, and it is believed that the actual receipts will balance expenditures. Actual ordinary revenues for the first four months of the current year have exceeded ordinary expenditures by about $\$ 214,000$ For the fiscal year 1924-25 extraordinary expenditures for public works, after giving effect to the surplus of the ordinary budget, exceeded receipts by about $\$ 994,500$. In the budget for the current year, $1925-26$. extraordinary expenditures are estimated at $\$ 8,455,000$. Such expenditures are to be applied to the improvement and construction revenue-producing public works and are to be provided for by loans

Revenues from port works are by law payable in dollars or sterling, which gives the State an income independent of any future depreciation of internal currency of Germany. These port revenues alone are estimated to yield in the current fiscal year he equivalen of $\$ 1,260.000$. which more than equals the maximum charges on the present $\$ 10,000,000$ loan.

It is expected that application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. They were offered when as and if issued and received and subject to approval of counsel. It is expected that trust or interim receipts will be ready for delivery on or about Oct. 61925. All conversions of reichsmarks to dollars, except where otherwise stated, have been made at gold parity, 23.8 cents per reichsmark.

## Offering of $\$ 29,700,000$ Bonds of Government of

 Argentina-Bonds Sold-Books Closed.The immediate placing of the $\$ 29,700,000$ Government of the Argentine Nation external sinking fund 6\% gold bonds offered on Sept. 22 by J. P. Morgan \& Co. and the National City Co. was announced, the subscription books, which were opened at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$., having been closed at noon with the oversubscription of the bonds. The issue, which will be dated Oct. 11925 and will become due Oct. 1 1959, was offered at $961 / 2 \%$ and accrued interest, to yield about $6.25 \%$ to maturity. The bonds, coupon, in denominations of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$, will be registerable as to principal only. Principal and interest (April 1 and Oct. 1) will be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness in New York City at the office either of J. P. Morgan \& Co. or of the National City Bank of New York, fiscal agents for the bonds of the issue of Oct. 1 1925, without deduction for any Argentine taxes, present or future. The bonds will be redeemable through the operation of a cumulative sinking fund of $1 \%$ per annum, calculated to be sufficient to retire the bonds of this issue at par not later than Oct. 1 1959. Regarding the sinking fund, purpose of the issue, \&c., a statement (in which all figures originally stated in Argentine currency have been converted into United States dollars at par of exchange for the gold peso or paper peso, as the case may be) by Dr. Honorio Pueyrreon, Ambassador of the Government of the Argentine Nation at Washington, D. C., says:

## obligation

These bonds are to be direct external obligations of the Argentine Govornment. The Government will covenant that if, while any of these bonds remain outstanding, it shall create or issue or guarantee in accordance th the Argentine Constitution, any loan or bonds secured by lien on any ritly solt, ther bor nd ratably with such other loan or bonds or such cuarants.

## Purpose.

The proceeds of the issue will be used to repay floating debt of the ArgenGovernmentas provided for by Laws 11,206 and 11,207, which gover his issue. This issue of bonds will substantially complete the amount authorized to be issued under such laws.
Sinking Fund.

The Government will covenant to pay to the fiscal agents as a sinking und, beginning April 11926 and therearter semi-annually on Oct. 1 and April 1 in each year, an amount equal to one-har or $1 \%$ or the maximum primed purn the the 1025 at any time theretofore beviouly acguired throuch the peration of the sincing fund Suchas provil açuts (which may be increased by the Executive och sink ared advishle) are to be applied to the purchase of bonds beb par through tenders, or, if not so obtainable, to the redemption of bonds called by lot at par

Government Debt and Assets.
The total debt of the Argentine Government as of June 301925 amounted o about $\$ 979.000,000$, or the equivalent of about $\$ 97$ per capita, as compared with the national wealth, according to the census of 1914 the lates ofricial figures or srorties (including revenue-producing investa. Gov $530,000,000$ ) had a total value in 1914 , according to the same census, of $\$ 1.125,000,000$, or about $\$ 146,000,000$ more than the total Government debt new outstanding.

## Gold Reserve.

A gold reserve of $\$ 463,000,000$ is held against the note circulation (equiva ont to $\$ 588,000,000$ ), resulting in a reserve ratio of over $78 \%$.

Application is to be made to list the above bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. The amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan \& Co. in New York funds to their order, and the date of payment (on or about Oct. 5 1925) will be stated in the notices of allotment. Temporary bonds or interim receipts, exchangeable for definitive bonds when prepared, are to be delivered.

The acceptance of the bid of J. P. Morgan \& Co. and the National City Company for the above bonds was noted in these columns last week, page 1410. In our issue of June 6 1925 (page 2882) we referred to the placing of $\$ 45,000,000$ external sinking fund $6 \%$ gold bonds (issue of June 1 1925) of the Argentine Government by the same banking houses.

Offering of $\$ 15,000,000$ Bonds of Bavaria Next Week.
The Equitable Trust Co. of New York and Harris, Forbes \& Co. yesterday (Sept. 25) confirmed reports of the purchase of $\$ 15,000,000$ bonds of Bavaria. The bonds will be $61 / 2 \%$ Serial Gold bonds, maturing from one to twenty years. The offering price is not stated, but it is undertood that the public offering will be made the first of next week. In making the announcement the Equitable Trust Co. says: This is one of the most important pieces of German financing offered in his market. Bavaria, a political unit for more than a thousand years, s one of the two largest States in Germany, with a population of over $7.000,000$ people and an area of nearly 30,000 square miles, the population being, roughly, about equal to all of our New England States. Bavaria is reported as owning revenue producing properties valued at more than $\$ 500,000,000$, including State owned forest, hydro-electric systems, mines, sc. Bavaria has an excelient financial history, ths obleations prior to 1914 having been placed at about the same rates as Mig class A crican municipal issues. The principal cities of Bavaria are Munich, the capital, with a population of over 600,000, Nuremburg with 400,000 and Augsburg with 167.000 .
The economic importance of Bavaria rests upon its agriculture and its rapidly expanding industrial activity. About $61 \%$ of the land is under cultivation, and approximately $90 \%$ or the area dovoted to agriculural purposes is represented by hall arms he post farmers, a condilion wh
The State ranks first in ters the cal also in the production of ne of the chich world is located in Bavaria, its output being largely exported to switzeriand and Austria
third of the area of Bayaria is forest land. Lumbering is ccordingly a leading industry, For the fiscal year 1924-1925 the net信
Bayarian incustries are widely diversified, ranging from the applied arts to the manufacture of railroad rolling stock and equipment, bridges, nd other heavy fabricated metal products. The chemical industry is one f the most important of Germany and the largest enterprise of this charin Bavaria.

## Aids German Cities to Get Loans Here-J. Hamilton Lewis Proposes to Establish an American <br> Centre to Handle Applications.

Advices as follows from Berlin, Sept. 21 (copyright), were reported by the New York "Times"
The League of German cities has chosen ex-Senator J. Hamilton Lewis its standard bearer in a crusade for loans and in a fight against German bankers who oppose municipal loans. Senator Lewis told the New York "Times" correspondent to-night that he favors granting certain municipal credits and in order to avoid entanglements it would be the best policy to divide them carefully. He believes the larger cities, such as Munich, Leipsic. Hamburg and others, should receive loans apart from agrarian credits given to the Rentenbank recently. This idea is not identical with that of the bankers who, in a recent general conference, decided to oppose municipal or individual loans, preferring an entire sum lumped under the head of a Government loan.
In order to facilitate direct loans Senator Lewis proposes to establish centre in America where cities can apply for a loan and at which banks can investigate the securities offered.
At the head of the banks' efforts to consolidate all short-term loans to German industry obtained in America into one bulk credit extended a year or more is Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, who expects to visit America shortly to accomplish this purpose. Dr. Schacht is opposed to the Lewis scheme for extending municipal credits, believing all loans from America should be made through German banks, who have no difficulty An obtaining an interest rate of 14 to $18 \%$.
Though officially denied, it is a state secret that financial experts here do not believe the Dawes plan will run more than a year or at most eighteen months before meeting serious difficulties which wil cause an economic risis. To attempt to avoid this Dr. Schacht hopes to hoid a conference of experts in America, including General Dawes, Owen Young and others, for the purpose of forming an economic compact. Senator Lews, who comes from Geneva, where he met representatives of Balkan countries and Poland to discuss methods of funding war and post-war debts and to investigate the probability of these countins getmb an Americe. hrough bankinglins of to will meet delegatis. ments for credits.

## French Cabinet ${ }^{\text {Th }}$ Removes Bar Against Germany in Colonial Exposition.

Paris Associated Press cablegrams Sept. 18 stated:
The Cabinet has removed the bar against Germany in the proposed Colonial Exposition by making it "international" instead of being limited to the Alies. The ministers also voted to postpone
until 1928. Both decisions must be approved by Parliament.

Reichsbank Plans for Buying Foreign Gold-Placing
of Purchases Governed by Relative Price in Different Markets.
The New York "Times", reported the following from Berlin Sept. 20 (copyright):
The question is frequently raised here as to what will be the countries from which the Reichsbank will make the future purchases of gold which Dr. Schacht's program has foreshadowed. The Reichsbank stated last week that its policy in this regard is shaped from day to day, and that the only factor which counts is the relative price of gold in the different markets and the comparative convenience of transportation.
A good deal of interest is taken in Warsaw cables stating that the Bank of Poland, after having increased its gold reserve in the first half of Septtember by $10,000,000$ zlotys, will make further considerable purchases in the United States during the next few weeks.

## $\$ 3,000,000$ Treasury Gold Notes of Yugo-Slavia Sold By

 Blair \& Co., Inc.While an issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ six months $6 \%$ Treasury gold notes of the Kingdon of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugo-Slavia) was formally offered yesterday (Sept. 25) by a banking group headed by Blair \& Co., Ine. and the Chase Securities Corporation, it was announced that the issue had been disposed of privately, all of the notes having been subscribed for. The purchase of the notes by the banking group had been made known on Sept. 24. The proceeds will be used to refund $\$ 3,000,000$ Notes maturing Sept. 30 1925. The offering of the new issue was made at 100 and interest to yield 6\%. The notes will be dated Sept. 301925 and they will mature March 31 1926. They are in denom. of $\$ 1,000$. Principal and interest payable at maturity in United States Gold coin at the offices of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York and Blair \& Co., in New York City without deduction for any tazes or imposts, present or future, imposed by the Kingdom or any taxing authority therein.

From information contained in the offering circular, furnished by Dr. M. M. Stoyadinovitch, Minister of Finance of the Kingdon of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, we take the following:

## Direct Obligation

These Notes are to be the direct obligation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and the issuance thereof is duly authorized pursuant to the Finance Law of July 31 1925. The Government agrees that until these Notes are paid it will not issue any evidences of indebtedness having any specific security without giving these Notes priority in respect of such
security. security.

## Economic Progress

During the last few years Yugo-Slavia has made great progress in improving its financial and economic situation and in consolidating the various political units which form the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The recent agreement between the Serbian and Croatian parties and the co-operation of representatives of the Croatian Peasant Party in the war, in stabilizing the politics of the Kingdom. For the fiscal sear 19241925 the estimates of receipts and expenditures were fixed at Dinars 10,405,000.000 whilst the actual budgetary expenditures amounted to Dinars 10,579,000,000 and the receipts attained the figure of Dinars 11, 190,000,000, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $611,000,000$ Dinars. The bulk of this surplus was applied in payment for railway construction and equipment and for other productive capital expenditures. The estimates for the next fiscal year 1925-26 are balanced in the budget at Dinars 11,910,000,000 . For the last twelve months both Sterling and Dollar exchanges have remained steady; Dollar exchange improved gradually from 1.2c. per Dinar early last year to about 1.78 c . per Dinar, the present rate, which means an increase in value of $48 \%$. This large appreciation in the value of the national currency should be borne in mind in estimating the real increase In Government Revenues. Early last year the State signed a treaty with
Italy determining the status of Fiume and later a commercial accord Italy determining the status of Fiume and later a commercial accord between the two countries was signed which has already exerted a favorable influence, both imports from and exports to Italy being higher than those of a number of conventions which finally settled all questions between the two countries which will contribute further to the questions betw oen economic conditions. On June 201925 a new customs tariff was put in force, which new tariff will serve as a basis for future commercial treaties, several of which are already being negotiated or terminated.

## Governemnt Revenues.

The net receiptsfor the last five years from Customs and Monopolies and gross receipts of State Railroads, which constitute the most important revenues of the Government. Receipts from the above sources for the $\bar{f}$ 'rst five months of 1925 compare as follows in Dinars:
1925 Customs. Monopolies. State Railroads. Total.
1925 (5 mos.) --- 651,932.690 $1,173,402,617$ 1,362,537,251 $3,187,872,558$
$\begin{array}{llllll}24 & \text { ( } 5 \text { mos.) } & \text {.-- } & 664,006,827 & 790,250,811 & 932,809,570\end{array} \quad 2,387,067,208$
The revenues from these sources in the whole of 1924 at the monthly average rate of exchange aggregated $\$ 80,750,000$ whilst for the first five months of 1925 these revenues already aggregate $\$ 51,500,000$ against $328,800,000$ for the first five months of 1924.

## Bank Note Circulation.

The volume of bank notes in circulation for the last two years has been about five and a half and six milliards of dinars.
 Closed.
The offering of the $10,000,000$ kroner City of Oslo (Chris-
(tiania) bonds by L. F. Rothschild \& Co. and A. Iselin \&

Co., which we indicated last week (page 1410) was to be among this week's offerings, was made on Sept. 21, and it was stated yesterday (Sept. 25) that the books had been closed, L. F. Rothschild \& Co. announcing that the issue has been oversubscribed both in New York and Oslo. Details of the issue, the offering price, \&c., were given in our item of a week ago.
$\$ 740,000,000$ Loans to Be Sought Here by Foreign Nations-Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, on ListCredits Depend on Debt Adjustments.
The following Associated Press advices are taken from the New York "Journal of Commerce" of yesterday (Sept. 25):
Opening of the French debt funding negotiations, with a prospective settlement likely to pave the way for a fresh flood of European loans, has directed attention to America's growing prestige as banker to the world. Loans to foreign countries and industries, including private bank credits negotiations pending for an additional $\$ 1,000,000,000,1925$ promises to set a new high record in foreign financing.

## Prospective Loans.

Based on inquiries from foreign governments, municipalities and industries, tentative estimates made in banking circles list prospective loans o varions countries as follows:

\section*{ Italy...... <br> | $180.000,000$ | Japan |
| ---: | :--- |
| $100,000.000$ |  |
| $75,000.000$ | Austria- |
| Hungary |  |}

of other loans, ranging in size from re listed as possibilities.
For several months
borrowing has been the chief obstacle in the way of large scale European agreements on the funding of war of American purse strings pending door to France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and This has effectively closed the are unfunded. Belgium negotiated a settlement last month and is now eligible for a loan to aid in the stabilization of its money situation. Bankers have indicated their willingness to assist in such a program as soon as the country is ready to proceed, which may be late this year.
If satisfactory debt settlements are reached at conferences between the United States and the French and Itallan Governments, it is considered certain that large private loans to these countries will follow. France is expected to ask for at least $\$ 100,000,000$ and Italy probably will replace its present $\$ 50,000,000$ exchange stabilization credit with a loan of $\$ 100,000$.000 or more. Flotation of a $\$ 50,000,000$ Czechoslovakian bond issue awaits only a similar agreement as to its war debt.

German Cities Seek Loans.
Bankers who have recently returned from Germany reported that no further financial aid would be needed by the Central Government for some time. The largest undertaking in Germany at the present time is the development of the German Rentenbank as an institution to finance the promotion of agricuture. This bank recently obtained an initial $\$ 25,000$,cities and merman cities and industries have applications on file for the sale of small bond issues. Austria and Hungary are interested mainly in obtaining new capital for
Relaxation of Japan's restrictions on gold exports and the possibility of Street that Japan may follow Greld standard have aroused reports in Wall street that Japan may follow Great Britain's example of fortifying itself however, is one for the city of Tokio only Japanese bond issue in sight, however, is one for the city of Tokio. which may total $\$ 50,000,000$.
nd varied. Public utilities in Japan, cotton planters ince are manifold coffee growers in Sao Paulo, nitrate producers in Chils in Ceara (Brazin), turers in Hungary are seeking loans.

Industrial Mortgage Bonds of Finland-Permanent Bonds Now Ready.
Permanent bonds of the Industrial Mortgage Bank of Finland $7 \%$, due 1944, are now ready in exchange for interim certificates at the offices of Lee, Higginson \& Co., New York, Boston and Chicago.

## Latvia Agrees to Refunding of War Debt to United

 States of $\$ 5,775,000$.Regarding the proposal for the refunding of Latvia's war debt to the United States, agreed to by the World War Foreign Debt Commission, we quote the following to the New York "Times" from Washington Sept. 24:
Secretary Mellon announced to-night the conclusion of an agreement with Latvia for the settlement of its war debt to the United States. The agreement was signed at the Treasury Department late this afternoon.
sale of indebtedness represents obigations received in connection with the sale of war supplies by the secretary of War and obligations received from the American Relief Administration on account of the relief supplies fur nished on credit.
The amount of the indebtedness to be refunded is $\$ 5,775,000$, computed
as follows: Principal
Principal amount of obligations to be funded_-..............- $\$ 5,132,28714$ Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to Dec. 151922 at the
rate of $41 / 2 \%$ per annum.
Total principal and interest accrued and unpaid as of Dec.

647,275 62
779,562 76
Total indebtedness to be funded into bond
Secretary Mellon gave out a statement showing-- $5,775,00000$ made under the terms of the settlement, in which Latvia has the to be of semi-annual cash payments, beginning June 15 1926, and ending in 1930 The country is added that the economic situation of Latvia is good, that
convenient trade routes between Russia and Western Europe and that she is now in a position to meet her international financial obligations

## New British Loan Issue Next Week- $£ 40,000,000$ Conversion $31 / 2 \%$ to Be Tendered for by Tuesday.

The following special cablegram from London Sept. 22 appeared in the New York "Journal of Commerce"
At a time when many close students of the financial situation were expecting the announcement of a new conversion scheme for War Loan 5 s the Government surprised the market to-day by the totally unlooked for announcement

## oan for cash

Tenders will be accepted at the Bank of England by Tuesday next at minimum price of 761 . The next hall year's interest will be due in April. It is presumed that the proceeds of this loan will be devoted to reducing the floating debt, this latter now totaling $£ 768,011,000$, which is $£ 25,816,000$ more than in March last.
Previous issues of conversion $31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ by tender were $£ 30,000,000$ in April, which realized an average of $76.85 \%$. The minimum acceptable tender then was $76 \frac{36}{4}$, while in January last an unlimited amount was offered for tender with a minimum of $77 \frac{1}{2}$, some $559,660,000$ being then allotted with the average price, $77.55 \%$, which included a three months accrued dividend
The unexpected addition of $£ 40,000,000$ to the floating supply of first class investment securities caused a sharp reaction on the Stock Exchange to-day. Furthermore arrangements for this issue are regarded as possibly implying no early reduction in the bank rate unless the rate be reduced to-morrow to assist the success of next week's flotatio

French Gold Loan a Disappointment-Total Subscribed Thus Far Is Only Four Billion Francs Toward Twenty Billions Expected.
From the New York "Times" we take the following Paris cablegram (copyright), Sept. 18:
It is now apparent that the French Government's gold conversion loan will not be the success that had been hoped for. Fifteen days before the end of the subscription period it is understood that the total stands at around $4,000,000,000$ francs, and autho
The purpose of this $4 \%$ loan, with guaranteed payment of interest on a basis of 95 francs to one pound sterling, was to convert as much as possible of the $67,000,000,000$ francs of short-term national defense bonds into long-term securities. At the inception it was hoped that the loan would retire between $15,000,000,000$ and $20,000,000,000$ short-term paper
The defense bonds constitute a constant peril to the Treasury, because in case of even a mild panic there would probably be presented for payment a greater amount of bonds of one, three, six and twelve months than the Bank of France and the Treasury could redeem, it being borne in mind that the crrculation is about $5,000,000,000$ francs from the legal limit and
to Government within $3,000,000,000$ of the present legal limit.
There would then have to be inflation or repudiation. It is to remedy this situation that M. Caillaux evolved the gold loan. While the conversion of even $5,000,000,000$ short-term paper means bettering the situation and incidentally decreasing interest payments about $100,000,000$ francs annually, it is quite clear that it does not solve the problem. There would still remain more than $60,000,000,000$ in defense bonds, and in the event of a panic it might not make much difference whether there were $67,000,000,000$ or $62,000,000,000$ francs in defense bonds out
Of course it is the hope of the Government that a settlement of France's foreign debt to England and America will lead to a consolidation of the French financial situation, removing the danger of panic and the conseuent threat of large redemptions of defense bonds.

References to the Government's gold basis conversion loan appeared in these columns July 11, page 146; July 18, page 275 ; July 25, page 405; Aug. 22, page 931; Sept. 5, page 1168 , and Sept. 12, page 1300.

## Paris and Lyons Internal Issues.

According to information received by Moody's Foreign Department, and made public under date of Sept. 18, the City of Paris is issuing an internal loan of $250,000,000$ francs (about $\$ 12,000,000$ ), bearing interest at the rate of $7 \%$ per annum and maturing in fifteen years. Bonds are in denomi nations of 500 franes and are being offered at $841 / 2 \%$, yielding currently about $8.28 \%$ and $8.89 \%$ to maturity
From the same source it is learned that the City of Lyons is issuing an internal loan of $30,000,000$ franes (about $\$ 1,500,000$ ), bearing interest at $7 \%$ per annum and redeemable by purchase in the open market at or below par or by drawings at par commencing in 1926, to retire the whole issue by 1935. Bonds are available in denominations of 500 francs, which are being offered at $90 \%$, yielding currently about $7.78 \%$ and $8.51 \%$ to final maturity

Japan to Ship Gold to Protect the Yen-Has $\$ 48,000,000$ Ready, but May Send Only $\$ 10,000,000$ in

## Cotton-Buying Season.

The following is from the New York "Times" of Sept. 19:
Akira Den, Vice-Finance Minister of Japan, announced yesterday that the Tokio Government has $\$ 48,000.000$ in gold immediately available for shipment abroad if necessary to protect exchange, according to private sio 000,000 will be shipped to the Federal Reserve Benk of New York in the next two or three months when the pressure on yen exchange due to in the next two or three months when the pressure on yen exchange due to
cotton purchases in this country is expected to rean its keight
rchange with the idea of returning to the gold standard some time nett
winter. The first shipment, amounting to $\$ 2,000,000$, will be made on Sept. 20 to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. According to word received yesterday by New York bankers, Finance Minister Yuko Hama suchi has confirmed the details of the program and has announced that the old shipments are "aimed at improving the international trade balance, as a preliminary step toward a return to the gold standard."
It was also learned definitely that the $\$ 50,000,000$ City of Tokio loan which Kenzo Mori, Japanese Financial Commissioner, has been authorized by the Government to contract will be placed in New York. The original plan was to float part of this issue in London. The loan has been delayed by the opposition of Japanese bankers, who have contended it was not necessary to go out of the country to raise the needed funds, and suggested that at least part of the issue be floated in the domestic market. It is understood that the loan will be placed in New York in a month or so It is being arranged chiefly for the development of Tokio into a modern city as part of the earthquake reconstruction program.
Japanese purchases of cotton in the United States this year are estimated at between 600,000 and 700,00 bales, of which less than $50 \%$ has been con tracted for to date. The large purchases yet to be made, necessitating the sale of yen and the purchase of dollars, would be expected to depres Japanese exchange, as is usual at this time of the year. An addulonal factor is the high price of silver, which causes many Chinese merchant to sell yen and acquire silver, which is the basis of the national currency in China.
Later in the year payments for silk in large quantities will begin coming into Japan, and this usually causes a return to an upward trend in yen The turn usually is reached in November, and it is to govern exchange until then that the gold shipments were decided on, constituting a relaxation of the gold export embargo for the firs time in nine years.

Send $£ 3,000,000$ to Hong Kong-British Colonies Secretary Places Credit at Bankers' Disposal.
From the New York "Evening Post" of last night we take the following Associated Press advices from Hong Kong Sept. 25:
Replying to the petition of Chinese bankers and merchants, who urged the Governor to relieve the economic crisis which was threatening widespread financial disaster, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies has agreed to place $£ 3,000,000$ at the disposal of Hong Kong. This will relieve the financial stringency.

Belgium to Back Exchange-Stabilization Credit Will Be Sought Here and in London.
Brussels advices Sept. 24 published in the New York Evening Post" state:
The Belgian Minister of Finance says that Belgium is negotiating for an exchange stabilization credit for early next year in New York and London. Otherwise foreign borrowing is finished. The Congo will obtain from now on the necessary development funds upon her own credit standing, he added

Polish Buying Boosts Dollar in Berlin-Reichsbank Gets Large Orders in Zloty Exchange Canceled as Premiums Are Paid.
From Berlin Sept. 24 the New York "Times" announces the following copyright advices:
Heavy purchasing of dollar notes in exchange for Polish zloty has caused such a scarcity of United States currency in Berlin that the dollar to-night vas quoted at 4.25 marks. It was necessary for the banks to pay a premium to fill large orders of the Poles, one of which amounted to $\$ 80,000$
The Reichsbank stepped in, fearing that the high quotation might give a wrong impression regarding the stability of the mark, and succeeded in canceling several other big orders. The heavy Poolsh purchases here are attributed to the restrictions again bing the large Polish purchases of merchandise in America which must be paid in dollars, and the desire of holders
continually falling Polish money

## British Banks Stop Mail Credits to Polish Banks.

The "New York News Bureau" under date of Sept. 24 re ports the following from the Central News at London:
As a result of the recently reported instances of misappropriation of fund belonging to British traders by Polish banks, the British bank. it is an nounced, have ceased giving the Polish banks mail credits. Some Polish banks pay sterling bills in zloty instead of sterling.

## Russia Opens Paris Bank-Institution to Handle Deals <br> Between Soviet and France.

The following Paris Associated Press advices Sept. 25 are from the New York "Evening Post":
A Russian bank prepared to finance all commercial operations between Soviet Russia and France and Belgium is to be opened here shortly. It is to be known as the People's Bank. M. Gavriloff, Chairman of the bank, has just received authorization from Moscow to open the institution

## Name of Imperial Ottoman Bank Changed to Ottoman Bank.

The name of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, by a resolution of a general meeting of the shareholders of the bank, has been changed to "Ottoman Bank," effective Oct. 11925.

Provisions of German Law for Revaluation of German Bonds-Special Commissioner to Establish Office in New York for Exchange of Bonds.
Details regarding the provisions of the recently enacted law for the revaluation of German pre-war bonds, were made public at Washington on Sept. 18 by the German Embassy, the announcement indicating that in order to
facilitate the exchange of old mark loan bonds of the German Government a special commissioner will establish an office in New York City in the near future. It is further announced that it will not be necessary for American holders of these mark loan bonds to take steps for the protection of their rights before issuance by the special commissioner of detailed advices as to the proper procedure to be taken, and it will likewise be unnecessary to send the bonds to Europe. The signing by President von Hindenburg of the revaluation bill was noted in these columns July 25, page 402 , and on page 1299, in our issue of Sept. 12, we referred to the fact that American holders of German industrial and similar bonds must file notice of claim and proof of their holdings by Dec. 281925 to benefit by revaluation of such debts under the German law. The following is the Embassy's statement of Sept. 18:
On account of numerous inquiries about the German revaluation law of July 16 1925, the German Embassy in Washington wishes to give the public 1. For the revaluation of liaw: and of the German Federal Stat bonds of the German Government apply:
(a) Mark Loan Bonds of the German Government will be exchanged against redemption loan bonds by the issue of 25 marks' worth of redemption loan bonds for each 1,000 marks' face value of the old bonds. The holders of these new bonds are not entitled to demand payment. interest is payable on these new bonds before Germany's payment. No the peace treaties for the payment of reparations are fulfilled
In addition, the original holders of old bonds will receive upon application bonuses for every 500 marks' worth of their redemption loan bonds. The bonus will be allotted within thirty years after Jan. 11926 . On the bonus drawn the creditor will be paid five times the amount of the face value of the bonus, together with $41 / 2 \%$ interest thereon from the face value All such persons are considered original holders who have acquired o bonds before July 1 1920, and who have since been in continuous possession of same. The same applies to certain cases in which the old bonds were acquired by operation of law, for instance in cases of inheritance, after July 11920.
(b) On mark loan bonds of Federal States and municipalities similar peovisions apply

Special Commissioner to Establish Office in New York.
(c) In order to facilitate the exchange of old mark loan bonds of the German Government and probably also of the Federal States and municipalities, a special commissioner will establish an office in New York in the near future. It will not be necessary for American holders of the abovemefore the special commissioner will have fissued detailed advicen of their rights proper procedure to be taken. It will not be necessary to send the bonds to Europe.

Retaluation of Private Debts.
2. As the revaluation of certain classes of private debts the following provisions will obtain:
(a) Mortgages and similar rights on real estate, maritime mortgages and mort value. No time limit is wiven generally be revalued at $25 \%$ of the cannot demand repayment before Jan. are entitled to interest at a gradually increasing from Jan. 11925 they The fact that the mortta a graduail 1
revent the reve tue mortgages or similar rights have been paid does not before July 15 1922, the creditor is not entitled to revaluationt was made reserve his right in accepting payment. In cases of mortgases he did not creditors must make their request for revaluation kn mn to the pald, the revaluation offices, i. e., the German district court within the district of which the respective property is situated. For this notification a time limit is given, running until January 1926.
On account of the difficult questions involved in most of these cases of German lawyer.

## Revaluation of Industrial Bonds.

(b) Industrial and similar bonds are generally revalued at $15 \%$ of their valuation, The creditors must send the debtor an application for reAs to repayment and payment of interest, the same provisions apply as aforementioned under 2-A.
In addition to the revaluation the original holders, as defined above under 1-A, are entitled to so-called beneficiary rights, amounting to $10 \%$ of the gold value of their bonds. Interest is payable on these beneficiary rights from the surplus of the company during the next years and furthermore installments for amortization.
The debtors must publish a general request in the next Reichsanzeiger for the creditors to file the application for such beneficiary rights. The debtors must publish this request between Aug. 291925 and Sept. 301925. Creditors having their residence outside of Europe must file their application within four months after the publication of the request in the Reichmanzeiger.
For American original holders of these bonds this term will therefore not expire before Dec. 29 1925, and not later than Jan. 30 1926. It would appear to be advisable for American bondholders not to wait for the debtor's request, but to file their applications for the beneficiary rights immediately with the debtor, enclosing bond certificates or certificates of deposit and documentary proof of their continuous original ownership, as provided Por above.
Revaluation is also granted for bonds heretofore drawn or called for redemption. If an owner, of American residence, did already deliver his certificates to a bank in charge of the redemption on behalf of the issuing firm, he must then file with that bank his application as to revaluation and the kranting of beneficiary rights within a time limit expiring by Dec. 31 1925!
If he claims the privileges of an original holder he must at the same time in pest the bank to send his documents in his name to the issuing house, in order to inform the debtor of his original ownership.
(c) Loan bonds issued by public corporations and similar corporations as owners of economic enterprises are generally revalued at $15 \%$ of the gold forth under to repayment and interest, the same provisions apply as set forth under 2 A .
The revaluation of mortgage bonds, savings bank deposits and insurance claims will be performed by liquidation and distribution of the old assets

No time limits have as yet been given for applications for revaluation in the cases quoted in this paragraph. It would, however, appear to be advisable for the creditors to communicate with their respective debtors (d) Re question of revaluation of their paper mark debts. Ea d. The Galans of arrent accouns are as a rule excluded from revaluation. New Yorman Embassy in Washington and the German Consulates in pleased to郎

## German Reparation Receipts and Payments for Period

 Ended Aug. 311925.For the first annuity year to Aug. 311925 German reparation receipts under the Dawes plan totaled 1,000,457,572 gold marks, according to the statement, under date of Sept. 10, which has just come to us from S. Parker Gilbert. The payments for the year amounted to $893,444,301$ gold marks. For the month of August 1925 the receipts were $170,303,861$ gold marks, while the payments were $76,253,702$ gold marks. The following is the summary of receip ts and payments to Aug. 311925 (on cash basis, reduced to gold mark equivalents):

1. A. Receipts-
man External Loan 1924 proceds of Ger
Month of
Month of
Avoust 1925.
Gold Marks.
First Annuity Gold Marks.
800,000,000.00 bahn-Gesellschaft; Interest on Repara Interest received... Annuity Year_....-100,000.000.00 200,000,000.00
Exchang Taytal receipts $\begin{array}{r}198.365 .24 \\ 25.917 .78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 293.572 .82
163.999 .63 $\overline{170,303,860.93} \overline{1,000,457,572.45}$ 1. To or for the account of
$\qquad$ France..
Italy.
Belgium.
Jonan
Japan-.-
Portugal
Rumania
Greece.
Poland.

$189,863,496.74$
$396 .: 79,044.33$
60.44 .403 .89
93.487 .000 .07
3.809 .332 .46
$3 r .080 .743 .69$
4.724 .399 .86
7.394 .225 .43
$2,642,364.43$
40.179 .12
For expenses of Commission
Reparation
Rhineland HighCommission
Military Commission of Control.
Naval Commission of Control
$1,036.644 .29$
499.508 .63 $5.550,000.00$ Furopean Commission of the Danube1924 -ice of German External Loan $9,496,533.60$ 77,529,576.60 5. On account of cost of administration of
Office for Reparation Payments 6. Discount on payment made by Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft in advance
of due date
$433,826.97$ 3,700,000.00
 $\qquad$
202,802.16 202.802.16

$\overline{1,000,457,572.45}$

## Offering of 63,756 Shares of Capital Stock of Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank.

C. G. Taylor \& Co., Inc., and Gilbert Eliott \& Co., who on Sept. 22 offered 63,756 shares of Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank Capital stock, announced the same day that syndicate subscriptions to their offering were received in excess of the amount offered, and that subscription books had been closed. The new stock was offered at $\$ 925$ per share and accrued dividends. The stock is in shares of \$5 and the present dividend rate is $10 \%$ ( 50 cents a share). Dividends are payable on the first day of January and July. According to J. B. Madison, President of the Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank, the purpose of the financing is to provide for the merger of the Columbus Joint Stock Land Bank with the Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank, reference to which was made in our issue of Aug. 22, page 936. The Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank was chartered May 7 1917. Its initial paid-in capital of $\$ 250,000$ was increased last March to $\$ 700,000$ and is now being increased to $\$ 1,000,000$. The following balance sheet is a preliminary estimate, reflecting the present financing and is based upon the respective balance sheets of the two banks, as reported by the Treasury Department July 31 1925, and is intended to indicate the approximate condition of the Virginian Bank upon the completion of the merger, the final figures, it is stated, not yet being available.

PRELIMINARY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.
Assets-
Net mortgage loans....-....................................
Interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans.-....
United States Government bonds and securities..........
\$14,812,770 62 256.20928

Interest accrued but not yet due on bonds and securities. Cash on hand and in banks. 125,000 00

Notes reand and in banks.
277.31396

Accounts receivable.
8,56203
2.22097
Installments matured (in process of collection). Banking houses.........
Furniture and fixtures
Real estate..
47.37600

Other assets.
125,000 00

22,15446
176.02350
48.40406

Total assets.....................................................
$\overline{\$ 15,901,03488}$

Liabilities-
Farm Loan bonds outstanding
Interest accrued but not yet due on Farm Loan bonds Notes payable
Accounts payable.
Other interest accrued but not yet due
Due borrowers on uncompleted loans
Amortization installments paid in advance
pividends declared but unpaid
Other IIabilities
Total liabilities
Net Worth
Capital stock
Capital stock paid in. $\qquad$

Total liabilities and net worth_
$\qquad$ 200.00000

The Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank has paid in dividends to stockholders since its inception, an amount equivalent to approximately $75 \%$ of its entire initial paid-in capital.

The stocks of Joint Stock Land Banks have the same exemption from State, municipal and local taxation as national bank stocks and need not be declared by the owner for such purposes. The dividends are exempt from the Federal normal income tax.

Offering of $\$ 500,000$ Bonds of Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit.
C. F. Childs \& Co. offered on Sept. 21 at 102 and interest to yield $4.25 \%$ to the optional date and $41 / 2 \%$ thereafter, $\$ 500,00041 / 2 \%$ farm loan bonds of the Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit. The bonds, dated July 11925 and due July 1 1955, will be redeemable at 100 and accrued interest on July 1 1935, or on any interest date thereafter. Principal and interest (July 1 and Jan. 1) will be payable at the Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit, Mich., or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. They are coupon bonds in denominations of $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000$, fully registerable and interchangeable
O. P. Gossard, Vice-President and Manager of the Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit, summarizes as follows the salient features with respect to the bank's operations:
The Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit was organized May 11923 and given charter No. 79 with pald-up capital of $\$ 250000$ and $\$ 25.000$
surpus. The charter provides for foans to be made in Michigan and
Ohlo. These two states are recognized as being among the best adapted surplus. The charter provides for loans to be made in Michigan and
Ohio. These two States are recognized as being among the best adapted
States in the Union for diversified or general farming. Soil. climate and market conditions are exceptionally good and the borrowers are afforded in the parts of these two states where the community is prospernus and has a reputation of having staple land values. All applications for loans are passed upon by officers of the bank who have had years of successful
experience in the farm mortgage business and who are familiar with the experience in the farm mortgage busi
territory in which the loans are made.
Total loans (Michigan-680 Loans as of Sept. 11925. The following collateral secures outstanding bonds totaling $\$ 3.550 .60000$ Owners valuation of farms..-
Appraised valuation of farms
Insurance (fire and cyclone)
Average number of acres per farm $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Ohichigan } \\ \text { Ohion }\end{array}\right.$
Total acres $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Michigan } \\ \text { Ohio.... }\end{array}\right.$
(incl. buildings) $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Mich } \\ \text { Ohio }\end{array}\right.$
Average amount loaned per acre $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Michigan } \\ \text { Ohio..... }\end{array}\right.$ $\qquad$
Foreclosures days over 90 days


Frank W. Blair, President of the Union Trust Co. of Detroit, is President of the Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit.

## $\$ 200,000$ Bonds of Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank Sold.

The bond department of the Fletcher Savings \& Trust Co. of Indianapolis has issued, and sold, at $1021 / 2$ to yield about $4.18 \%, \$ 200,00041 / 2 \%$ farm loan bonds of the Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank. The bonds will be dated Nov. 1 1925, and will become due Nov. 1 1955. They will be callable Nov. 11935 or at any interest date thereafter at par. Interest will be payable semi-annually May 1 and Nov. 1. The bonds will be in denominations of $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. They are issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act and are exempt from Federal, State, municipal and local taxation. The capital stock of the Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank is owned, with the exception of the directors' shares, by the Fletcher Savings \& Trust Co.

## Redemption of Joint Stock Farm Loan Bonds.

The Illinois Joint Stock Land Bank of Monticello, Ill., has called for redemption on Nov. 11925 bonds numbered as follows, issued by the Illinois Joint Stock Land Bank of Monticello, Ill., on Nov. 1 1920, with maturity date of Nov. 1 1940, and callable five years from date of issue:

Coupon Bonds
M 5001 to M 5048 , Inclusi
M 5001 to M 5048 , Inclusive
M 5052 to M 5150 . Inclusive

## Reoistered Bonds M 5001 to M 5003 . Inclusive

The bonds are payable upon presentation on Nov. 1 at the First Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.

The Virginian Joint Stock Land Bank of Charleston, W. Va., has called for redemption on Nov. 11925 certain of the Farm Loan bonds issued by it on Nov. 1 1918, May 1 1919 and Nov. 1 1919, maturity dates Nov. 1 1938, May I 1939 and Nov. 1 1939, callable five years from date of issue.

The Iowa Joint Stock Land Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, has called for redemption on Nov. 11925 certain coupon bonds dated May 1 1918, due May 1 1938, callable May 1 1923; also coupon bonds dated Nov. 1 1918, due Nov. 1 1938, callable Nov. 1 1923; likewise coupon bonds dated May 1 1919, due May 1 1939, callable May 1 1924, and coupon bonds dated Nov. 1 1919, due Nov. 1 1939, callable Nov. 1 1925. The numbers appear in an advertisement on another page.

## Conferences Between French and United States Debt Missions-Proposal of M. Caillaux.

During the past two days the French Debt Mission headed by Joseph Caillaux, the French Finance Minister, and members of the American Commission (the World War Foreign Debt Commission) have come together with a view to effecting an adjustment of the French war debt to the United States. M. Caillaux and those serving on the Commission with him arrived in New York on the French Line steamer Paris on Wednesday, the 23d, and almost immediately departed for Washington, where the conferences with the American Mission were opened on the succeeding day. A funding proposal submitted at the outset of the conferences by $M$. Caillaux failed of acceptance by the American members and yesterday (Sept. 25) on behalf of the latter a counter proposal is reported to have been made by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. This is apparently as far as the proceedings have gone, the further exchanges being scheduled for to-day (Sept. 26), when the members of the two commissions will meet jointly this morning. In its account of yesterday's proceedings, the New York "Evening Post" had the following to sy last night in its Washington advices:
The American Commission, it was said officially in behalf of Secretary Mellon, went over the Caillaux proposal with extreme care and designated specific items which they found objectionable.
Mr. Caillaux and his associates were told plainly that the "offer" did not constitute the best France could make when the French capacity to pay. now and in the future, was scrutinized. One comment was that the program thrown on the table yesterday by M. Caillaux at the opening of the negotiations was little more than his "second best proposal."

## France's Second Best Offer.

The plan submitted by the French Finance Minister and rejected to-day, with suggestions how it might be improved, seemed to have been nothing more than a statement of what France could do at once, without further negotiations. France, M. Caillaux informed the American Commission could begin immediate payments on the principal sum or about $\$ 25.000 .00$ for the first five years, $\$ 3000,00$ for the next five For the last forty-two from $\$ 45.000 .000$ to $\$ 80,000,000$ ror the years of the accepted sity-tum paid over the sixty-two-year period would be
$\$ 80,000.000$. The total sum $\$ 80,000,000$. The total 50 .
more than $\$ 4,000.000,000$. more than $\$ 4,000.000,000$
The question of interest was not covered and it has not been made clear whether the proposal precludes consideration of interest or whether M. Caillaux intended to leave that to negotiations.
The details of the American counter-proposal were not disclosed, but it was obvious the American negotiators are standing squarely on the method of funding the principal adopted first in the British and in all subsequent settlements, and the French were informed that the Commission stood ready to neguction the of reduction that wour the Treasury's books, amounts to nearly $\$ 900,000,000$.

## Cailluax Talks of Offer.

Although Secretary Mellon, Chairman of the American Commission, would authorize no formal comment on the day's development, M. Oailluax received newspaper men at the French Embassy.
M. Cailluax gave formal confirmation of the fact that he had submitted a specific proposal to the American Commission. He declined to say whether it constituted a minimum or a maximum of French effort for an agreement.
"Yes, I submitted a proposal," he said, "and I think it was a good one. I wrote it myself on the boat."
Pressed regarding its nature, or extent, the picturesque Frenchman, with a characteristic gesture, returned:
"I never answer second questions; I answer only the first one."

## Calls on Diplomacy.

Newspaper men who prodded M. Cailluax to say whether or not his first proposal would be final, whether he was prepared to negotiate or compromise or would stick to his first offer, touched the button which revealed the diplomat.
"I never stick," he exploded. "I am a public man of long experience." M. Cailluax, it was said, had brought to Washington a program in general outline similar to that he carried away from his London conferences with Winston Churchill, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer. He proposes to segregate the several types of French obligations to the United States. The first would be the so-called "cotton loans" made prior to American
entrance into the war.

## Would Hinder Funding

The second group would be the Treasury advances to the account of the Bank of France for the stabilization of her currency.

The third would be the actual war loans.
The fourth, the post-war debts owing for surplus army supplies left in France to the amount of about $\$ 400,000,000$.
Such segregation of the several components in the aggregate of French obligations to the Treasury of the United States is contrary to the policy followed by the American Debt Commission in its funding adjustments with Great Britain and other countries.
Accurate information about the actual figures embodied in the first Caillaux statement of what France could pay was not forthcoming. It was said that one of the primary causes of American disappointment arose from the fact that the Caillaux schedule of payments did not reach at their maximum, some years hence, the figure regarded by the United States as the bed-rock basis of consideration.
It was reported that France purposed to start her payments at something like $\$ 20,000,000$ to $\$ 30,000,000$ a year and work steadily up over a period of probably twenty years until annual payments of from $\$ 80,000,000$ to $\$ 90,000,000$ would be reached. It was said those figures were below the extreme outside the American commission ever had reckoned as a minimum, even considering that such a sum would be paid over a longer stretch of years than the term of the British settlement-sixty-two years.

## Arguments Are Convincing.

In fairness to the French Minister of Finance, it should be said that the data on the financial position of his country carried some impressive arguments, so much so was it, that some of the American commissioners who had scouted the whole theory of French inability to pay, began to express doubt that France could make return for her American borrowings in anything like the sum thought consistent with an obligation of $\$ 4,000,000,000$. the French internal debt, which is earried at around $5 \%$, and the revenues the French internal debt, whic
Although M. Caillaux made no representations such as those which enabled Belgium to gain a special treatment on her debt, the American commissioners are not at all certain he does not purpose doing so in subsequent negotiations. The issue of "moral obligations" might not be pro-
duced from the Caillaux portfolio until a more psychologically favorable duced fro
Some of the American commissioners are confident that the negotiations will not conclude without the French having brought forth the memorandum signed by President Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau at the Paris peace conference, securing France against attack by promises by the United States and Great Britain until the League of Nations could become It was believed that France would contend for special consider
that "moral obligation" on the score that she made large conderation under Treaty of Versailles, especially the Rhine frontier she had demanded originally.

At the inception of the conferences on Thursday M.Caillaux delivered an address in which he said essayed that "we'll go to work as practical men, desirous to come to a settlement satisfactory for all material interests, worthy of the past of the two great nations, combined in such a way as to fortify peace and help the economic stabilization in the world." Secretary Mellon, replying, made the statement that "it is our duty to reach with you a conclusion in the estimation of each of our peoples, fair, and in the practical test of time, workable. The following are M. Caillaux's remarks:
Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:
"I have come from France entrusted by my Gov
obligations of my country toward the United States
Highy appreclated members of our Parliament, belonging to all parties, and Lower Heporters of the financial and trade commissions of the Upper theso gentlemen have the greatest desire to reach a settlement.
to America for her splendid work to end victoriously the war and for the generous help our people received from citizens of the United States in time of need. We neither forget and we feel sure nobody on this side of the Atlantic forgets the ties knotted between both our countries at the end of the eighteenth century.
"Now, if you wish, we'll go to work as practical men, desirous to come to a settlement satisfactory for all material interests, worthy of the past of the two great nations, combined in such a way as to fortify peace and help the economic stabilization in the world.
Secretary Mellon's reply follows:
'One by one the world is overcoming the effects of the war which so long after its termination linger with us. The Dawes plan is a forward step toward economitc stability in Europe. The reconstruction of devastated areas approaches conclusion; governmental expenditures are becoming more regular, more certain of estimation and more possible of being met through axation; and budgets approaching equilibrium. There still remain, howover, loose ends to be gathered I. War and post-war governmental debts n many cases remain unsettled.
"To establish the binding character of an international promise and to protect its own citizens the creditor nation must seek adjustment. To keep good its word and to give itself time to recover its prosperity the debtor nation must determine its future liabilities. No concern can successfully be eorganized in the face of an unfunded demand obligation. So we meet her in council as business men to conclude the matter whichis in controversy between our two countries."

We were glad to receive the help which France extended to us when we were fighting for our independence, and we were eager to make some return in France's own great need. The war is over, but we minimize neither the burdens France has borne nor the difficulties which menace her future. Through the necessity of recreating her destroyed productivity, through postponement of reimbursement from the destroyer, her present fiscal that his condion. ances for this condion. Fith the courese which withstood the assults a Verdun. The condition is not permanent. France will emerge successfully from difficulties.
"We know that his conference opening today may influence greatly the peel, therefore, the great responsibility resting upon us. It is reach with you a conclusion, in the estimation of each of our peoples, fair.
and in the practical test of time workable. In the constructive attitude of the representatives of the two countries, who now meet together, a solution will come
"Mr. Minister and gentlemen, I welcome you here."
With the arrival of the steamer Paris on Wdenesday, the French delegation was met at Quarantine by Garrard Bigelow Winston, Under Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of the American Debt Commission; Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador to France, and M. Daeschner, the French Ambassador to the United States. At that time M. Caillaux made the following statement:
the French Parliament stance in her Pariament, to bring a settlement of our debts. There is no inWe are men of good will, my colleagues to so.
pleasure in meeting the men of good will who form the Whall have great Commission. We are men or gocd will who form the War Debt Foreign shall be able to reach an equitable and practicable agreement.
The United States and France, which have twice fought side by side upon the battlefield, cannot but attain a close understanding upon the basis of peace and righteousness.

Those accompanying M. Caillaux include Senator PauI Dupuy, owner of "Le Petit Parisien"; Senator Henri Berenger, General Reporter of the Budget in the Senate; Senator Ferdinand Chapsal, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor; Senator Louis Dausset, Reporter of the Budget of the Ministry of Finance in the Senate; Deputy Maurice Bokanowski, formerly adviser on financial questions to Premier Poincare; Deputy Marquis Pierre de Chambrun; Deputies Auriol and Lamoureux; Maurice Simon, Comptroller of the French Treasury; Andre Moreau-Neret, Inspector of Finances, and M. Fromageot.

## J. P. Morgan Sails for Europe.

J. P. Morgan sailed on Sept. 18 on the Olympic for a short stay in England. Mr. Morgan was accompanied by Vivian Hugh Smith, partner in the London house of Morgan, Grenfell \& Co. Mr. Morgan, it is"stated, Iwill'spend a short time in London and will stay a few weeks in the English country, returning to New York in December.

## A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Dies Suddenly.

## Alfred Cotton Bedford, Chairman of the Board of Directors

 of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and one of the outstanding figures in the financial and industrial world, died sudenly of heart disease on Monday morning, Sept. 21, at his country home, Pemberton, at East Norwich, L. I. He had been ill only 20 hours. Mr. Bedford's death came as a complete surprise to the business and financial world, though his close associates had known for some time that he was in poor health. His physician, it is said, upon Mr. Bedford's return from Europe early in August, had advised him that his heart was in delicate condition, but, he said, he saw no need for immediate alarm. Mr. Bedford was born in Brooklyn on Nov. 51864 and was educated at Adelphia Academy, now Adelphi College. Afterward he traveled and studied in England, Switzerland and Germany. His first business occupation was a clerkship in the wholesale dry goods firm of E. S. Jaffray \& Co. of this city, where, however, he remained only a short time. In April 1882 he entered the employ of the Bergenport Chemical Co., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co., at the request of Charles M. Pratt, whom he succeeded as General Manager of the company when the latter in 1889 became a member of the Standard Oil Co. directorate. Later Mr. Bedford became general representative of Charles Pratt \& Co. and devoted a great deal of his time to the numerous activities of that concern. Representing the Pratt interests, he was made a director and Treasurer of the Long Island R.R., and later, still in the same interest, he became a director and Secretary of the Ohio River Railroad Co. Subsequently he became President of the Portland, Ore., General Electric Co., President of the Pratt \& Lambert Varnish Co. of the Self-Winding Clock Co. and a director in many other corporations. In 1907, at the age of $43, \mathrm{Mr}$. Bedford was elected a director of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Three years later he became Treasurer. The following year he was elected a Vice-President and in 1916, was made President, succeeding the late John D. Archbold. Upon the reorganization of the Standard Oil Co. in November 1917, Mr. Bedford became Chairman of the board of directors, the highest office in the company and held the position until his death. Mr. Bedford took an active part in the establishment of the International Chamber of Commerce, which held a congress in Brussels in 1923, and was Chairman of its American section. During the war Mr. Bedford didnotable service as Chairman of the Petroleum Committee of the Council of National Defence. Decorations were conferred upon him in recognition of his war work by France, Belgium and Italy, it is said. Besides his many business interests, Mr. Bedford was deeply interested in church and Y. M. C. A. work.

The funeral services were held at Mr. Bedford's late home on Long Island on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 23, and were marked throughout by simplicity. A special train from the Pennsylvania Station took 200 business associates and friends to Oyster Bay, L. I., from whence they proceeded by motors to the Bedford estate at East Norwich. During the services Standard Oil operations throughout the world were suspended for five minutes as a mark of respect to Mr . Bedford's memory. Among those who attended were many leaders in finance and industry.

John P. Keogh, New Haven, Suspended From the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
On Sept. 23 the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange announced the suspension of John P. Keogh of New Haven from membership for failure to meet his obligations to the Exchange's Clearing House. Mr. Keogh had been a member of the Exchange since 1916. In this regard, the following Associated Press dispatch from New Haven on Sept. 23 appeared in the New York "Times" of Sept. 24:
The brokerage firm of John P. Keogh, which was suspended from the Consolidated Stock Exchange in New York to-day, has offices in New Haven, New Britain, Waterbury, Danbury, Bridgepert, Bristol and Stamford.
An the office here it was said that little was known about the firm's inancial difficulties. The New Haven office has been maintained about ten years and had a considerable number of customers.
was made.

## Federal Trade Commission's Report on Grain Futures

 -Cash Wheat Prices Most Stable.A report on the grain trade, in which it is stated that "the data studied do not indicate that future prices are especially stable, and the technical conditions of future trading appear to cause some fluctuations in prices that would not otherwise occur" was issued by the Federal Trade Commission on Sept. 21. The volume deals with the prices of cash grain and grain futures as related to various factors of supply and demand and especially with the functioning of future markets as indicated by price relations and comparisons. As to the report and its findings, the Commission says:
Cash wheat prices are more stable than the prices of cash corn, rye, barley and oats, and the wheat harvest is also less variable from year prices of the different grains do not show generally a close correspondence in their year-to-year changes, and this is especially true as between wheat and the four other grains considered. Statistical tests prove, what is generally supposed, that the demand for the grains is inelastic, so that a considerable increase or decrease in supply will cause a marked change in price, rather than a prompt change in the rate of consumption. Other statistical tests for the 30 years ending in 1916 also show that the prices are more apt to be low in years when exports of grain are larger than in years when exports are small, indicating that conditions relating to supply are more decisive than those relating to demand.
The critical time of readjustment of prices to the changing conditions of supply and demand in different crop years is in general the month of July for all the grains, notwithstanding the fact that the marketing of the corn crop starts much later.
It has often been asserted by advocates of future trading, especially large speculators and commission houses, that future trading operates as a stabilizing infulence on prices. But detailed statistical analysis of cash and future price movement for many years yields no convincing evidence of this.
Considerable significance is sometimes attached to the question whether cash prices lead future prices, or the futures cash, on the theory that one market influences or controls the movement of the other. The statistical evidence available relates only to priority of price changes from day to day. So far as this answers the question it gives a divided verdict, but with leadership preponderating for cash prices.
As between terminal markets in this cou
As between terminal markets in this country, the price changes of futures more often occur first in the Chicago market, but as between Chicago and Liverpool, the Liverpool market leads.
One of the most important and significant facts statistically demonstrated - the downward bias of the future market. An extensive comparison of rice data for various grains and options over many years shows that, on months of trading (perhaps nine months for the future price in the earlier months of trading (perhaps nine months ahead of delivery) to fall short of the price subsequently attained just before or during the month of
delivery. In other words, the tendency of the future price is to understate the ultimate price. This is true merely in a large majority understate the ultimate price. This is true merely in a large majority, but by no in the direction of low prices is in part explained by the welght of market in the direction of low prices is in part explained by the weight of selling
hedges during the heavy marketing season. But the prevalence of und hedges during the heavy marketing season. But the prevalence of undue
discounts, or the downward bias of forecasts, at other seasons discounts, or the downward bias of forecasts, at other seasons (as, for example, for wheat in the spring before the opening of the new crop year,
when trades of hedges are more likely to be on the buying side) must be attributed to causes other than hedging pressure. The character must be professional speculation is suggested as one of these factors. This bias of the futures market operates especially to depress unduly the next-crop options. The downward bias of the futures market in large part explains the tendency of the future price to be at a discount below the cash priceOwing to the tendency of the futures to be at a discount the rick. hedge sales (which constitute the bulk of hedges) is considerable. Cash
and futures must come approximately together in the delivery month If, owing to the downward blas of the future the hedge sale of the future must be made at a discount below the cash price, the tendency referred to is much more likely to result in loss than if the bias were in the opposite direction. This, in any case, operates to make the hedge unduly costly and may, if the discounts are sufficiently large, render the future practically worthless as a hedge. The correct use of the futures market for the purpose of protection against loss is, in consequence, not so simple a matter a. the advocate of future trading ordinarily assumes. Hedging must, there fore, be done skillfully or else it contains risks to the user of the futures for this purpose that are often almost as great as the riks incurred in abstaining from the practice of hedging altogether, at least as regards the country grain dealer, in view of alternative methods open to him, par ticularly "to arrive" and "on track" bids.

## Proclamation of President Coolidge for Observance of

 Week Beginning October 4 as National Fire Prevention Week.Under a proclamation, dated Sept. 20, issued by President Coolidge, it is recommended that the week beginning Oct. 4 be observed as National Fire Prevention Week. Calling attention to the fact that during 1924 fire caused the loss of approximately 15,000 lives and of property exceeding $\$ 548,-$ 000,000 in value, the President says: "It is highly desirable that every effort be made to reform the conditions which have made possible so vast a destruction of the national wealth," and he appeals to State and municipal officials, civic organizations, school authorities and all citizens and organized bodies "for the fullest co-operation inimproving conditions." The following is the proclamation:
By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation. The time has come for the annual resurvey of the nation's enormous wastage, alike in human life and in property, and for the annual appeal for the lessening of this huge loss. I am informed that during 1924 fires caused the loss of approximately 15,000 lives, and of property exceeding \$548.the loss in wppoximate the figures are startling; they are yet more so when it is 000,0 that this is decled by competent authorities the greatest fire loss in any year of our history
This waste results from conditions which justify a sense of shame and horror; for the greater part of it could and ought to be prevented. Not only was the 1924 fire loss greater than that of any preceding year, but the loss for the first half of 1925 exceeded that for the like period of 1924. As a result of careful inquiries, I am informed that whereas the absolute as well as the per capita fire loss of this country tends to increase from year to year, the same losses in comparable European countries tend to decrease. For the most recent comparable periods fire losses in Great the United calculated at less than $\$ 1$ per capita per annum, while with other European countries are similarly to our discredit.
It is highly desirable that every effort be made to reform the conditions which have made possible so vast a destruction of the national wealth. To this end, for a long time past, it has been customary to set aside a week in each year during which the need of fire prevention may be emphasized. It is important that this practice be continued.
Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States, recommend that the week beginning Sunday, Oct. 4, be observed as Natoinal Fire Prevention Week. To State and municipal officials, civic organizations, school authorities and all citizens and organized bodies, I appeal for the fullest co-operation in improving conditions. There is need for earnest study of the principles of fire protection as a practical measure of national economy.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done in the City of Washington on this 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred twenty-five and of the independence of the United States of American the one hundred and fiftieth.

ISeal.
FRANK KELLOGG, Secretary of State.

## Roger W. Babson on "Sane Methods of Investing Money."

At the twelfth annual National Business Conference, held this week at Babson Park, (Boston), Mass., Roger W. Babson, discussing on Sept. 24, "Three Sane Methods of Investing Money," said:
In my judgment there are three forms of investment by which both service is rendered and an appropriate reward received. I believe that it is our duty as citizens to consider that we have as high a moral and civic responation. and service in one of the following ways:
rift and economies. This gives a market rate of interest of at least $6 \%$ without undue risk.
To help fincenew industries which are for the general good. The profite present time, in my judgment electric ore the common stock, At the presest opportunities along this line.
reate
(3) To steady business conditions by buying stocks in a panic and selling them in a boom thereby checking dangerous periods of inflation and depression. This method of investment returns profit of about $50 \%$ from
Mr . Babson also had the following to say on the subject= People wonder why so many lose money and why so few make money in connection with their investments. The answer is because the average person seems to lack all moral sense of responsibility when it comes to theinvestment of money. It is true that the average porson with not steal or lie to make a dollar, but if he cal law, it seems "ordinary business." The lying, or otherwise disobeymg the the seat ress. The average person money that the flapper uses for her foolishness, namely "everybody's doing it.

Even the fop one knows what Jesy

He would approve it as a reward for saving. There was no borrowing for business purposes in Jesus' day-the borrowing then was by the poor to keep body and soul together-but had there been, it is logically assumed that the payment of a market wage for the use of money would be approved. On the other hand, the Church would have urged its people to keep out of debt, showing them that the financial downfall of most men is due to the borrowing of money. Such misfortune not only means failure for the borrower, but loss to the lender and investor.

## Certain Profits Justified.

Justice demands paying a bonus or profits to those who would loan money for new and untried enterprises, if they are for something to make people healthier, happier or more useful. Certainly those willing to risk their savings in the construction of something untried, but believed worthwhile should receive more than those who loan on stable industries and established State which would borrow money for industrial experiments the same as for roads and school houses; but this is pure Socialism such as is being tried in Russia. Moreover, it cannot be tried by one individual without revolutionizing the entire social system of a nation.
Profits, however, are not justified when profit for one means loss to another which is the case in ordinary stock market operations such as buying and selling for a mere profit. No real service is rendered in such cases. Yet this attempt to buy something "Because it is going up" and sell something "because it is going down" is the real reason for most investment losses. Frankly, we do not understand why church people who frown at poker playing, seem to approve the promiscuous buying and selling of stocks. Both are attempts to get something for nothing; both are responsible for a tremendous lot of trouble; and surely one is as wrong as the other. Any attempt to get something for nothing is ethically wrong if not legally gambling.
How then can one make a profit beyond simple interest without risk? The answer is very plain, namely, by performing a real service. The man who intelligently uses his money as a trust unmoved either by the appeals of friends for help or by lust for abnormal gain never makes any losses and is often, handsomely rewarded. Losses are due either to unethical attempts to get something for nothing or to mistaken judgment. Moreover, in the latter case the mistaken judgment is often the resuit of an attempt to get inancial or business advice without paying for it. Men and women expect pusiness adval or medical advice, but they think they can get financial or business advice free. Hence, many depend upon brokers circulars, inspired relible Investment Service. reliable Investment Service

## Large Profits Morally Possible.

Those who are willing to invest intelligently may eliminate mistaken judgment and select securities of companies which are worthy of expansion argest price increases come in stocks of companies which For here again, the largest price increases come in stocks of companies which are supplying the so many good people fail to recognize this fact is beyond our understending The surest way to select securities in which to permanently invest is to follow Jesus' principles of forgetting self and consider that one's money to render.

The greatest opportunity which people have for both rendering service and making money is in connection with the studying of business conditions. Economic history shows most conclusively that the greatest cause of social unrest is the fluctuating business conditions. First, the country has a period of prosperity which gets everyone on an artificially high basis and hen comes a period of depression which wipes out fortunes, throws wage ontrolled of work and causes havoc generally. This situation can be by refusing to invest during periods of high prices so that funds will be in hand to use during periods of depression. For every additional person who will follow this example, the next boom will be less dangerous and the nex panic less harmful.

Income Tax Collections for Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1925 Only Slightly Lower Than Preceding Year, Despite 25\% Tax Cut.
Preliminary figures for the fiscal year ended June 30 1925, made public on Sept. 15 at Washington by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, show total internal revenue collections of $\$ 2,584,140,268$, as compared with total collections of $\$ 2,796,179,257$ for the year ended June 30 1924. For the fiscal year June 301925 the income tax collections amount to $\$ 1,761,659,049$, comparing with $\$ 1,841,759,316$, a decrease of $\$ 80,100,267$. The fact that so large a yield came during the fiseal year 1925, when the $25 \%$ tax reduction (under the Revenue Act of 1924) was operative, caused Treasury officials to declare, says the Associated Press advices from Washington, the comparative figures had given proof of their argument that a lower Federal tax rate would produce a proportionately greater volume of taxes than high schedules. The same dispatches (Sept. 15) said:
The comparatively slight reduction accomplished by the 1924 tax law, Treasury spokesman explained, had acted as an encouragement to business and to investors, resulting in expansion of old tax sources and the creation of new ones by withdrawal of funds from tax-exempt investment or places of hiding and the re-investment in productive enterprise.
It cost the Government slightly more to carry on its tax collection system in 1925, however, than in 1924. The Bureau's report pointed out that its appropriation carried $\$ 9.013,000$ for prohibition enforcement and \$1.128,000 for enforcement of the narcotic law in 1925, and approximately quivalent sums in the preceding year. Eliminating these items from at $\$ 143$ for each $\$ 100$ in 1925 , as compared with $\$ 124$ in the preceding welve months.
The chief drop in the Federal tax items, came under the general heading of miscellaneous receipts, where a decrease of $\$ 131.938,722$ was shown y the report, which gave the totals as $\$ 822,481,218$ for picior 1024.
Ofrictals explained that the tax law of 1924 had completely wiped nu merous taxes off the statute books while lowering some others, but among The principal increase came in receipts from the tares on tobacco and obacco manufactures. This amounted to more than $\$ 19,600,000$.

From the Washington "Post" of Sept. 16 we take the following table giving a comparison of the receipts in the two fiscal years from the general sources to which the Treasury looks for its funds to pay government expenses:

## Income <br> Income

$\qquad$ 1.841759.316

Cigars, tobacco,
 102.966 .761 324.501.782 324.501 .782
85.722 .385 85.722 .385
186.84 .235 186.884 .235
$95,856.958$ $95,856,958$
$62,257,553$
96.250.591
1925. Admissions, dues
Excise, manufactures taxes Special taxes, corporation ther taxes, playing cards ther taxes, including re
able after July 11924
apital stock.
eipts not tax-

Commissioner Blair, as fiscal year
Alabam
Alaska
Arizona_
Arkansas
California
Connecticu Delaware District of Columbia Florida
Heorgia
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine -..
Maryland
Maryland....
Massachus
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska
Nevada.
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New Yoxk
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahom
Orenn
Rhode Island
South Carota
Tennessee.
Texas
Vermon
Vermont
Virginia_
West Virginia
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Corporation.
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$2,306,268.27$
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$40,324,036.75$
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13,760.553.10 4,289,425.46 5.702,674.25 3.888,995.67 8.334.311.71 3,575,467.38 1,094,746.61 86.765,897.65 15.101,138.32 6,224.734.96 12,036,724.38 9,560.538.65 7.747.454.91 4.927.689.74 12.446.313.16 52,754,992.15 63.875.996.53 13.212.270.79 1.724.082.60 28,446,278.83 $1,077.823 .54$
$3,069.830 .26$ 3,069,830.26 247.150.07 1,580.866.62 317.758.14 02,621,707.68 $10,581,332.47$
$337,150.40$ 53.035,341.21 $53.035,341.21$
$4.021,573.30$ 4.099 .024 .07 4. 604.839 .96 6,831,415.99 $6,831,415.99$
$4.267,589.84$ $4,267,589.84$
$426,475.75$ .232,346.62 $7.232,346.62$
15.697 .307 .57 15.697 .307 .57
$0,704.064 .69$ 1.619 .862 .57 11.182.945.38 8.681.215.44 7.964.864.32 $7.964,864.32$
$18,470.328 .09$ $862,684.67$

Individual. \$3,187,049.55 126.455.32 606.542.38 2,386.705.48 52,560,484.46 4,145,229.57 2,805,077.58 2.274,305.16 6,777,860.58 8.229.729.00 .279.419.85 4.279.419.85
1.4918 .87 342.322 .85 2.649.620.01 $8.601,699.92$ .492,064.89 3,104.016.73 4.764397 .27 4. $648,717.44$ 2.755.107.86 2.664.298.66 46.689.245.42 36.992.405.67 9.214 .450 .74 1.758.976.52 .021.294.80 807.366 .88 .611.556.41 204,755.59 $1,640,690.21$ 116.155 .29
415.318 .37 94088.020 .05 5.088,020.05 296313.78
330843.83 330843.83
$42,490.770 .46$ 5.798846 .60 2.685.077.60 $2,685.077 .60$
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587.475 .26
were made public
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,416.794.43 4,692,973.75 92.884,521.21 11,740.667.75 $26.565,630.68$ 6,563,730.62 12.480,534.83 12.118.724.67 12,613.731.56 5,067,186.25 1,437,069.46 59.415.517.66 23.702,838.24 10.716.799.85 15.140.741.11 14.324.935.92 12.396.172.35 7.682.797.60 25.110.611.82 99.444.237.57 100.868.402.20 22.426 .721 .53 3.483.059.12 42.467,573.63 $1.885,190.42$
$5,681,386.67$ 451.905 .66 3.221.556.83 66.137.027.83 733.076.51 96,709.727.73
15.877,646.25
667.994 .23 95.526.111.67 9.820 .419 .90 6.784.101.67 89.164.203.75 $14.234,137.95$
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$28,885,747.79$ $28.885,747.79$
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3.001 .689 .45 $3.001,689.45$
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$26,697,560.11$ $\begin{array}{r}1.450 .159 .33 \\ \hline\end{array}$

## Campaign of Federation for the Support of Jewish

 Philanthropic Societies.Representative bankers, brokers and members of allied fields, at a recent luncheon meeting of the Bankers' Club, accepted the quota of $\$ 1,000,000$ as their part in a general campaign of $\$ 4,000,000$ which the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York will conduct this fall. Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the board of Federation, presented Frederick Brown, the philanthropist, who will be the general chairman of the campaign. Arthur Lehman, who will lead the Banker's and allied industries in raising their $\$ 1,000,000$ quota, accepted the chairmanship of one of the $\$ 4,000,000$ days. Mr. Solomon Lowenstein, Executive Director of Federation, described the handicap under which many of the 91 charitable agencies in Federation worked because of lack of funds, citing the case of the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes as an example of an agency which could do even more effective work if the community responded to the call for funds. Edwin S. Friendly, business manager of The Sun, pledged the co-operation of the committeemen in the newspaper, publishing and advertising fields. The Far Rockaway division of Federation, of which Leo. J. Goldberger is chairman, also is included in the Lehman Million Dollar Day. The formal campaign dates are November 16, 17, 18 and 19, and the Bankers' group should report on the raising of a million dollars on November 17th. The men's wear, women's wear and textile industries are responsible for an additional million dollars and the real estate and theatrical groups also have pledged themselves with similar amounts.

Income Tax-Ruling Governing Loss from Short Sale.
An important income tax advantage is given to short sale transactions over the ordinary purchase and sale in a ruling just announced by the Income Tax Department, where it is held that the loss resulting from a short sale is not a capital loss, and therefore the deduction is not limited as in the case of capital losses, according to M. L. Seidman, tax expert city. Mr. Seidman in explanation says:
Under the present law where a loss is sustained on stocks or bonds held for more than two years, it is regarded as a capital loss and cannot reduce the tax by more than $121 / 2 \%$ of the amount of such loss. The new ruling declares that a loss from a short sale cannot be a capital loss because in a short sale transaction the stock or bond is sold first and bought back later,
so that it is never "held" for the prescribed two-year period. The deducso that it is never "held" for the prescribed two-year period. The deduc-
tions for losses on short sales, therefore, are to be treated like other losses tions for losses on short sales, therefore, are to be treated like other losses
having no limitation as to their deduction. In other words, if a share of stock is bought at 100 and more than two years later is could reduce the tax by no more than $\$ 5$ (or $121 / 2 \%$ of $\$ 40$ ). However, if a $\$ 40$ loss were sustained through a short sale-that is, the stock was first sold for $\$ 60$ and later the sale covered by a purchase at 100 -the wass of $\$ 40$ could be deducted without limit. If the taxpayer's income were subject to tax at the $40 \%$ rate, the loss would reduce his tax by $\$ 16$. If subject to tax at the $40 \%$ rate, the loss would reduce his tax by \$16. If
the taxpayer's income were subject to tax at the $30 \%$ rate, the loss would reduce his tax by $\$ 12$, and so on.
Obviously, this gives losses from short-sale transactions a tremendous tax advantage, and is a factor to be considered by the stock market operator.

President Rea of Pennsylvania Railroad Attains the Age of Seventy and Is Automatically Retired.
Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania RR. Co., reached the age of 70 on Monday (Sept. 21) and under the regulations of the company will automatically retire from active service on the first of October. The following account of his career comes from the General Office of the company in Philadelphia:

Mr. Rea's rallmad career covers a period of 54 years. He is the first President of the Pennsylvania RR. Co. to reach the age of 70 in its active service, and his gradual promotion from the position of rodman to the presidency covers a period of exceptional development and emergencies in the railroad industry His business experience embraces outstanding activity in many fields, including construction work, merchandising, ac-
counting and finance, and for a time he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a partner in the firm of Rea Brothers \& Co., bankers and brokers. in Pittsburgh.

No man should ask for more than employment,", was one of his maxims. "When that is given, it is up to him to do the rest," He was forced to put this theory to a test very early in his life. Born at Hollidaysburg in Pennsylvania 1855 . the ceaterking in stores and working on farms. His educ hion as a raftroad enrineer began when he was not gutte 16. from edacation as a rallroad engineer is predecessor as Presid qut of the Prom James McCrea, later to become his predecossor as Presiden of the Pennsylvania System, he seccen Then the entered the office of the Hollidaysburg Iron \& Nail Co., and the knowledge entered the office of the Hollidaysburg Iron \& Nail Co.. and t
there obtained of mercantile iron was valuable in later years.
Two years later he re-entered the service of the Pennsylvania, engaged in various engineering undertakings. At one time, when the engineering work slackened, he obtained a job as cashier and later as ticket agent of the Pittsburgh \& Lake Erie RR., returning to his engineering at the first opportunity. When promotion seemed slow in 1889, he resigned to go to Baltimore as Vice-President of the Maryland Central Ry. and Chief Engineer of the Baltimore Belt RR. This latter he located and put under In 1892 , and it is now a part of the main line of the Baltimore \& Ohin. RR. to become Assistant to the President. Here he was responsible for the construction and promotion of new lines, as well as for the general financial work of the Pennsylvania subsidiary companies; and later he was given charge of the engineering and accounting departments. The financial experience, acquired from his work as partner in the investment house of Rea Brothers \& Co. and his 12 -year membership in the New York Stock Exchange, was valuable in his new position.

At one time he was president, vice-president, or director of over 100 companies in the Pennsylvania System, which number he was constantly reducing through mergers. After climbing step by step through almost every department of the System, he was elected President of the Pennsylvania RR. Co. on Jan. 11913.

Previous to this he had been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific in 1899 by Speyer Brothers and Collis P. Huntington, and in 1903 Mr. J. P. Morgan offered him the presidency of the New Haven. Both offers were declined. When the famous battle between the Hill and Harriman interests for control of the Northern Pacific RR. resulted in a compromise, Mr. Rea served as one of the "peace directors" on the board of that road. During the war he was a member of the Railroads' War Board.
Much of his work with the Pennsylvania centred on the extension of the Pennsylvania lines to New York City so as to secure a direct rail entrance either by bridge or tunnel-a project that had been under consideration since 1871.

In 1884 Mr . Rea presented before Mr. Roberts, then President of the railroad, the proposition of Gustav Lindenthal, civil engineer, for the construction of a bridge across the Hudson between Jersey City and Desbrosses Street, New York. Plans for the bridge were temporarily disBridge. Lindenthal, Rea and their associates continued with the prooklyn Bridge. Lindenthal, Rea and their associates continued with the project, however, with the idea that 1890 the charter was granted; of the sixteen company for the purpose. In 1890 the charter was granted; of the sixteen incorporators of the North River Bridge Co., only Mr. Lindenthal, Thomas
and Ryan and Mr. Rea survive. The Pennsylvania agreed to join with and Ryan and Mr. Rea survive. The Pennsylvania agreed to join with other roads in guaranteeing sufficient traffic to the North River Bridge Co. to make the project self-sustaining. Upon the failure of the other roads
to join in this guarantee, the bridge plan again lapsed. Speaking of the to join in this guarantee, the bridge plan again lapsed. Speaking of the present situation in regard to the bridge, Mr. Rea said: "It will be built, of course, but only when an awakened public is overwhelmed with inconvenience and housing costs in the city are prohibitive. No system of tun-
nels can ever do as much for New York as a bridge properly located." nels can ever do as much for New York as a bridge properly located."
tunnel for electric locomotives. In 1892 he had made a careful survey of
the London Underground Railway projects in England; compiling from his first-hand observations a discussion entitled "Railways Terminating in London," which was now to prove extremely useful. A similar investigation was made later of the underground extension of the Orleans Railroad in Paris. As a result, the Pennsylvania perfected its plans and Mr. Rea was made supervisor of the construction of the New York tunnel extension. opened near, in which the best engineers of the world co-operated, were sengers per annum

When the University of Pennsylvania desired to confer a degree upon some officers of the Pennsylvania RR. Who was responsible for the construction of the tunnels, Mr. McCrea, then President of the company, replied: "Rea is entitled to the degree. If the project proves to be a
failure, he must take the responsibility, and if a success he is entitled to the credit

Mr. Rea was also closely interested in the rapid transit tunnels built by the Hudson \& Manhattan RR. Co. between New York, Jersey City and Newark. Believing that ferry transportation was becoming obsolete for New York and not wishing to keep both an uptown and downtown station active, the Pennsylvania RR., largely through Mr. Rea's influence, permitted the Hudson \& Manhattan Company to construct underneath its station in Jersey City and to use its tracks in the open between there and Newark. Both the public and the companies concerned were benefited thereby.
In the period of railroad consolidation, from 1900 to $1907, \mathbf{M r}$. Rea played an active part. Severe competition between 1892 and 1899, accompanied by the financial panic of 1893, had so reduced railroad rates that a great part of the mileage of the country was in the hands of receivers. To meet this situation the Pennsylvania joined with other railroads in what is known as the "Community of Interest Plan." and bought a substantial interest in the Baltimore \& Ohio, the Chesapeake \& Ohio, and the Norfolk \& Western Railway companies. Mr. Rea supervised and was responsible for these $p$
companies

In addition, in close contact with Jacob H. Schiff, he took charge of the acquisition of $43 \%$ of the Reading Company stock, which was subsequently divided equally between the Lake Shore \& Michigan Southern and the Baltimore \& Ohio railroads, as the laws of Pennsylvania prohibited its acquisition by the Pennsylvania System. Subsequently, when the "Community of Interest Plan" was disapproved by the public, the Pennsylvania disposed of its interest in the Baltimore \& Ohio and the Chesapeake \& Ohio, and Mr. Rea resigned from their boar

His work has of necessity brought him into personal contact with the leaders in business of the past half century. Recognizing the value of such intercourse, he maintained a constant acquaintanceship with English engineers and economists, like the late Sir William Acworth, one of the greatest of England's railroad authorities, and Sir George Paish. The late Jacob H. Schiff, former head of Kuhn, Loeb \& Co., was one of his intimate friends: and Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. E. H. Harriman, Mr. J. J. Hill, and many other railroad notables of that period were in the circle of his acquaintances.
He did not, however, confine his contacts to those whom he would have It in the natural course of his work. On one occasion he said to a friend: I am fond of motoring or travel as a quick means of acquiring knowledge of one's State and the country and its resources, and getting into close contact with business men, the farmers and the public. He will prove to be a poor railroad man if he does not learn a great deal about the public he is called upon to serve." This same desire for knowledge of humankind found expression in his love of books, supplying the background of culture, vision He is Hory, biown among his friends as an ex
When his retirement takes effect on Oct. 1 Mr . Rea will return to his farm, where most of his free time in the last few years has been spent. He has been interested on the side in the study of old English silver craftsmanship and its distinctive hallmarks, of which there is a record for about six hundred years. On one occasion, on being questioned as to his hobbies, he stated: I have played about one game of golf each year for the last five years so as to be ready to meet Mr. John D. Rockefeller if 1 am challenged, but I expect he has become so expert as to beat me easily. My family will admit. I think, that as a consumer of tobacco I am entitled to a high rank. and as to wood-chopping, I have done my share in the past ten or more years."

## United States Railroad Freight Traffic in July.

Class I railroads in July handled a freight traffic amounting to $37,800,641,000$ net ton miles, according to reports for the month filed by the carriers with the Bureeu of Railway Economics. This was an increase of $4,759,750,000$ net ton miles, or $14.4 \%$ over the same month last year, but a decrease of $717,265,000$ net ton miles, or $1.9 \%$, under July 1923 and $2,592,218,000$ ner ton miles, or $6.4 \%$, below July 1920. Freight traffic in the Eastern District showed an increase of $17.0 \%$ over July last year, while in the Southern District there was an increase of $19.1 \%$. The Western District showed an increase of $9.3 \%$.

For the first seven months in 1925 the volume of freight traffic amounted to $249,335,046,000$ net ton miles, an increase of $5.3 \%$ over the corresponding period last year, but a decrease of $5.6 \%$ under the corresponding period in 1923. There also was a decrease of $3-5$ of $1 \%$ under the same period in 1920. In the Eastern District an increase for the seven months' period of $5.4 \%$ in the volume of freight traffic compared with the same period last year was reported, and in the Southern District, there was an increase of $7,7 \%$. The Western District showed an increase of $4.1 \%$.

The daily average movement per freight car in July was 27.7 miles, an increase of 2.2 miles compared with July last year, but a decrease of $1-10$ of a mile compared with the same month in 1923. The average daily movement per freight car in July this year was an increase of 3-10 of a mile compared with the preceding month. In computing the average movement per day, account is taken of all freight cars in service, including. cars in transit, cars io
process of being loaded and unloaded, cars undergoing or awaiting repairs and also cars on side tracks for which no loan is immediateiy available.

The average load per freight car in July was 27.3 tons, $3-5$ of a ton greater than for July last year, but 1.2 tons below the same month in 1923. The average for July was an increase of $2-5$ of a ton over June this year.

## F. R. Fenton Appointed Executive Secretary of Invest-

 ment Bankers Association of America.Frederick R. Fenton, Secretary and one of the founders -of the Investment Bankers Association of America, has been appointed Executive Secretary of that organization by the association's board of governors. Announcement of the appointment was made on Sept. 24 by Thomas N. Dysart, President of the association. Mr. Fenton has been in the bond business more than 25 years and for the last six years has been president of the investment banking house of Fenton, Davis \& Boyle. He has been Secretary of the Investment Bankers Association of America since its organization in 1912 and will retain that poition in addition to his new duties as Executive Secretary. In announcing Mr. Fenton's appointment Mr. Dysart said:
The total amount of annual capital issues-stock and bonds-in this country was about $\$ 2.000,000,00013$ years ago when this association was rormed. Now more than $\$ 6,000,000,000$ of new capital issues are sold
yearly in the United States. By far the greater part of these securities yearl handled by the member houses of the Investment Bankers Association of America. The activities of the Association itself are chiefly concerned with the ascertaining the applying the soundest principles and practiies in financing the business and civil enterprises of the country.
This work is carried on by the board of governors and by 19 standing committees, which committees are continually studying the problems and needs in the various major fields of finance. While the business of the activities of the organization. Because of this increase there was need for a resident executive to direct the affairs of the association between meetings and to execute the plans and program which concerned the interests
of the dealers and the investing public. Heretofore this work has been of the dealers and the investing public. Heretofore this work has been
carried out by voluntary committees assisted by the local groups of the carried out by voluntary committees assisted by the local groups of the
national organization. The appointment of Mr. Fenton as Executive national organization. The appointment of Mr. Fenton as Executive
Secretary will not supersede the work of these voluntary officials. Rather Secretary will not supersede the work of these voluntary officials. Rather
will the work of the association be pushed to a more vigorous conclusion.

## Golden Anniversary Convention of American Bankers Association.

The attention of the bankers of the country will be centred the coming week at Atlantic City, where the golden anniversary convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held. While the general convention will not open until Tuesday, Sept. 29 (and will continue through Wednesday and Thursday), both the Savings Bank Division and the National Bank Division will hold their sessions on Monday. On Monday also there will be a conference of Auditors and Comptrollers and a subscription conference dinner of Clearing House examiners and managers. Tuesday the Clearing House Section will meet, and for the same day a conference on community trusts is scheduled. Wednesday is set apart for the meeting of the Trust Company Division and the State Secretaries Section, and on Thursday the State Bank Division will meet. One of the speakers before the State Bank Division (not previously announced) will be George V. McLoughlin, New York State Superintendent of Banks. With one or two exceptions, all the other speakers were announced in our issue of Sept. 12, page 1312. F. M. Low, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Houston, Tex., and Congressman John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, are on the program of the National Bank Division in addition to those heretofore indıcated. Congressman Tilson will speak on "Federal Tax Reduction," while Mr. Low's subject will be "Aids in Management of Clerical Departments."

As was noted in these columns a week ago (page 1422), bankers opposed to branch banking have issued a call for a meeting at A tlantic City to-morrow (Sept. 27). It is stated that Congressman Louis T. McFadden and Comptroller of the Currency McIntosh have been asked to be present.

## Next Week's A. B. A. Convention Alleged to Be Facing Revolt in Ranks-Secession From Association

 and From Reserve System Said to Be Possible.We reproduce the following from the news columns of yesterday's New York Journal of Commerce:

New York bankers, particularly those who have been closest to the work of the American Bankers' Association, are looking forward to the convention meeting at Atlantic City next week with an unusual amount of apprehension and doubt. They recognize the possibility of a serious split in the American Bankers' Association.

They also, in a number of cases at least, believe that developments at the convention may mark the beginning of a serious disintegration of the Federal
Reserve System. Both possibilities have been recognized for a number of
months past. Both have come nearer as the season has advanced. There
is a very acute situation in banking circles. is a very acute situation in banking circles.
The point at issue is the relation of the member banks to the Federal Reserve System. This question has been pushed to the front in a number of ways, but perhaps the most urgent is the branch banking phase of the
situation. A convention of bankers opposed to branch banking has been situation. A convention of bankers opposed to branch banking has been
summoned for Sunday next in Atlantic City, and what is done at that summoned for Sunday next in Atlantic City, and what is done at
meeting will to some extent set the pace for the general convention.
meeting will to some extent set the pace for the general convention.
It is predicted that the anti-branch bankers will demand action designed It is predicted that the anti-branch bankers will demand action designed
to put the association squarely on record against branch banking, and will to put the association squarely on record against branch banking, and wis
put it in the position of demanding Congressional action to that end. This. however, is only one phase of the real problem.

## State Bankers Disturbed.

The underlying cause of the apprehension expressed by not a few circles is the renewal of controversy between State and national interests. State
bankers feel that an unwarranted attack upon them has been made by the bankers feel that an unwarranted attack upon them has been made by the
national banking authorities and that in their advocacy of legislation national banking authorities and that in their advocaey or state banks out of the Federal Reserve System, except on very onerous conditions, they are forcing to the front the old issue, which group of institutions shall be given the prior standing.
For years past decided differences of opinion have existed between leading State and national bankers and at times they have broken out openly in the Bankers Association. One result some years ago was the organization of separate "sections" for State and national bankers. This tended to prevent
either of these groups from imposing upon the other, but the question which one would be able to influence the action of the association as a whole has always been very urgent.
A year ago, the national bank group stole a march upon State bankers and succeeded in getting an indorsement of the so-called McFadden bill without discussion. The bill in question contained, among other things, provisions putting the national banks into the real estate and loan business, and also allowing them to go into investment banking without any considerable of branch banking and would effectually have confined State banks, which already have branches to the number they already maintained.
Of course, if they were willing to leave the Federal Reserve system they could do whatever the laws of their States would permit. But the Federal Reserve system was definitely used by the McFadden bill as a means of equalizing competition and attempting to put national banks into a position similar to that of the State banks so far as competitive conditions went. The McFadden bill was based upon an alleged effort to protect small banks, a view which prevailed among various Government officials, at least nominally, and this has resulted in rallying a great many small banks to its support. The small bank issue is, however, considered largely artificial;
the real issue being that of national versus State banking. the real issue being that of national versus state banking.

## A Stalemate in Congress.

Last winter there was a stalemate in Congress on this whole issue but preparations have been made for pushing forward with the legislation during the coming session. Statements are already made that the McFadden bill is an Administration measure and will be passed as such. Administration friends and supporters deny that it has ever been made an AdministraThe point is absolutely essential becanse the McFadden bill, if passed at all, would be passed by a very small majority and the party standing of the all, would be passed by a very small
bill would be of utmost significance.
Where President Coolidge and the Secretary of the Treasury stand on the subject would determine a good many votes. It is not at all certain the subject would determine a good many votes. It is not at all certan where they stand today and local bankers express his mind the President
that point. It is believed that before making up his will seek important financial advice both here and elsewhere.

## Bankers' Attitude Significant.

This makes the action of the Bankers' Association on the subject significant. What is desired is to show that the association as a whole strongly indorses the McFadden measure and thus to induce the Administration to adopt it as a part of its program. This is a mode of proceeding that has often been invoked in the past, but on most former occasions it has been ased for the purpose of modifying an attitude on the part of executive
officers which was already well known. On the occasion, it is desired to officers which was already well known. On the occasion, it is desired to
use the weight of the Bankers' Association to assist in shaping an attitude. use the weight of the Bankers' Association to assist in shaping an attitude.
Because of the knowledge that this is intended, very sharp exchanges have Because of the knowledge that this is intended, very sharp exchanges have
already taken place between the guiding committees of the association and already taken place between the guiding committees of the association and
some extremely influential members both State and national. The latter some extremely influential members both state and nationar. The latter
are unwilling to see the association used in this way. The present manageare unwilling to see the association used in this way. The present manage
ment on the whole is disposed to let things take their course and this would normally mean that the action of last autumn, which was displeasing to a large section of the membership, may be repeated.

## Some Selfish Interests.

Some selfish interests have become involved in the banking controversy thus developed, quite apart from the mere question of ordinary self-interest involved in banking policies of one kind or another. A few large banks with extensive strings of branches have been desirous to have further development stopped or suspended, knowing that they themselves would be in a very advantageous position because of the exploitation work which they have done. Of course the city banks which have branches within their own
cities wan cities want to have these retained and the McFadden bill makes full provision for that, but there are a few of them which have fairly got their growth and would apparently like to see the possibility of expansion outside of city
limits terminated. There are a good many wheels within wheels in the whole discussion.

## Disintegration Possible.

The American Bankers Association is a large and very loosely joined organization. It would be very hard to make much of a "dent" in it. Nevertheless, leaders in it have been made aware that it is facing the loss of a good many members, or at all events a serious revolt within its membership designed for the purpose of overthrowing the present type of organization. Some stirrings with that end in view were apparent at the Chicago convention last winter, but they were modest and inconspicuous as compared with what now appears to be in sight.
At the same time it has also become apparent that considerable secession from the Federal Reserve system is to be expected within the next year if present tactics are continued at Washington. Such retirements from membership have often been threatened and rarely carried into effect. There is a good deal of reason for believing that in a number of parts of the country substantial retirements will take place within the next few months if conditions in Congress should be productive of legislation of the kind now proposed.
The whole situation is also closely ent wined with the question of renewing
ederal Reserve charters, the present dissatisfaction working strongly Federal Reserve charters, the present dissatisfaction working strongly
toward a withdrawal of support from the Reserve system.

Banquet of Association of Bank Women.
Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, and Doris Stevens of New York will be among those who will address the Association of Bank Women at their banquet to be held at Atlantic City at the Ambassador Tuesday, Sept. 29. The banquet is one of the features of the third annual convention of this association, which opens Monday the 28 th and will continue until the evening of the 30th. Miss Stevens' subject will be "Woman-Power."

Labor Aims to Aid Western Farmers-Brotherhood of
Locomotive Engineers Backs Corporation with
$\$ 5,000,000$ Capital-To Invest in Big Farms.
The following special advices from Aberdeen, So. Dak., Sept. 23 appeared in the New York "Times"
Funds of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' banks may be extended to relieve farmers of the Northwest, according to plans being made in connection with the formation of the Northwest Co., a corporaion with an authorized capital of $\$ 5,000,000$.
Development of these plans was announced here to-day following conference of H. C. McCartney of Oakes, No. Dak., and George T. Webb, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' National Bank at Cleveland and of the Empire Trust Co. of New York. Mr McCartney, who is President of the new company, said it expected to devote itseli to investments in lands where owners of large holdings w
eeeking relief. It is the intention later to make investments in banks.
The new corporation is the outgrowth of a merger with the Northwest and North Dakota.
Among Mr. McCartney's associates are George T. Webb, william V Prenter. President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Ed Pierce of Sheldon, No. Dak.; F. D. McCartney of Oakes, No. Dak., and Horace Haldeman of Glover, No. Dak. Enormous resources are back of the new movement, which contemplates stabilization of conditions in this and the adjacent state
The plans for bringing farmer relief to the Northwest do not contemplate loans to individual farmers, but support to large holders of acreage on which they must realize because they are unable to carry the load. The usual operation in such cases is to foreclose on delinquent contracts, to their own drastic loss and to the wrecking of stable conditions in a whole community. The Northwest Co. proposes to demonstrate its belief in the future of the Northwest by acquiring deeds to such large holdings as may be available and then, instead of proceeding to ouster, arrange for arying delinquent purchasers at a reasonable interest rate, to give them may have to work out their own sal
Mortgages and contracts already existent would be taken over without disturbance, and relief would be afforded to farmers by extending the time for them to make gond.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, \&c.
The New York Stock Exchange membership of Dewees W. Dilworth was reported posted for transfer this week to Clayton Dubosque, the consideration being stated as $\$ 119,000$. Last previous sale was for $\$ 120,000$.
J. Louis van Zelm, Vice-President of the Bank of New York \& Trust Co., arrived in New York this week on the SS. Minnetonka after spending the summer abroad.

The Fordham National Bank of this city, a newly projected institution with a capital of $\$ 250,000$ and a surplus of $\$ 75,000$, has received a charter from the Comptroller of the Currency and has elected as its President United States Senator Royal S. Copeland. It is understood that Senator Copeland's new duties will not interfere in any way with his political activities. He was Health Commissioner of New York until his election to the Senate two years ago. Percy N. Moore has been chosen Cashier of the new bank. Joseph P. Ryan is Vice-President. The stock, offered at $\$ 130$ per share, has, we are advised, all been sold. The bank plans to begin business in November. Its organization was mentioned in these columns on July 4, page 38.

It is reported that Clark B. Davis, Vice-President of the Bank of America of New York, will leave shortly for Miami, Fla., to become President of the City National Bank of Miami, which has just received a charter from the Comptroller of the Currency. The new institution, which will have a capital of $\$ 1,000,000$ and a surplus of $\$ 250,000$, will be the third national bank to be established in Miami.

The delegation of the Bank of America, NewYork, to the coming meeting of the American Bankers Association in Atlantic City will consist of Charles F. Junod, Vice-President; Clark B. Davis, Assistant Vice-President, and Giles Barksdale, O. F. Meredith and John H. Trowbridge, Assistant Cashiers.

The board of directors of the Seventh Avenue National Bank of this city has elected Joseph D. R. Freed, President of the Freed-Eisemann Radio Corp., a director of the bank to fill a vacancy.

Edward Sanderson, heretofore Assistant Cashier of the Franklin National Bank of this city, has been elected Cashier to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Nelson F. Fairweather, which was noted in our issue of Aug. 29, page 1048. Mr. Sanderson had been connected with the Chase National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce before he joined the Franklin National.

The officers and trustees of the Italian Savings Bank of the City of New York announce the opening on Sept. 28 of their new main office on Cleveland Place, southeast corner of Spring and Lafayette Sts., New York City. Inspection is invited of their new bulding and safe deposit vaults.
Albert P. Steiner, until recently Cashier of the First National Bank of Roosevelt, L. I., and his brother-in-law, T. Smith Buchman, a broker, were sentenced by Judge Ervin in the Federal District Court in Brooklyn on Sept. 10 to serve two and a half years each at Atlanta Prison, according to the New York "Times" of Sept. 11. Sentence followed pleas of "guilty" entered by the defendants the previous week to a charge of misappropriating and dissipating in Wall Street speculation $\$ 72.000$ of the bank's funds. According to the New York "World" of Aug. 25, $\$ 10,000$ of the bank's loss is covered by a surety bond and the remainder has been made good by the directors. The defendants were held by United States Commissioner Wilson, Brooklyn, on Aug. 24, in bail of $\$ 15,000$ each, at which time they both pleaded "not guilty." In default of the bail they were lodged in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, until sentenced.
The following from the Union Trust Company of Cleveland will attend the American Bankers Association convention at Atlantic City Sept. 28 to Oct. 1: Vice-Presidents C. E. Farnsworth, F. J. Woodworth, E. E. Creswell; Assistant Vice-Presidents C. B. Anderson and J. C. Anderson; Clara Dombey, Manager Women's Service, and Paul Laferty of the Estates Trust Department. Miss Dombey is scheduled to speak at the meeting of the Association of Bank Women, to be held in conjunction with the convention of the American Bankers Association.

The Fidelity Trust Company of Detroit, Mich., is at the head of a group offering $\$ 1,500,000$ University of Detroit first mortgage 5 s , due 1928 to 1945 , at par. The present property of the corporation has been appraised by the American Appraisal Company at $\$ 4,226,985$. The mortgage covers all of the real estate and buildings of the corporation, which includes some valuable downtown property. Any financing done by the University must have approval from Rome, which has been obtained in this instance.

The Globe National Bank of Denver was closed by its directors and its affairs turned over to a national bank examiner on Saturday morning, Sept. 19 , following a run on the institution which threatened its immediate cash reserve, according to the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" of Sept. 20. The run on the institution was caused, according to the bank officials, the "News" stated, by rumors and false reports concerning the condition of the bank circulated within the previous fifteen days. The suspension of the bank's business, it was said came a short time afte Herman B. Gates, the bank's President, had completed new financial arrangements in New York, and if the run had been held off until after Wednesday (Sept. 25), the refinancing plan would have been made effective. A later issue of the "News," Sept. 22, stated that the directors had indicated that the institution would be liquidated. The institution was capitalized at $\$ 200,000$.

The Standard Bank of Canada, General Manager's Office, Toronto, Ont., announces the declaration of a dividend for the current quarter ending the 31st of October 1925, at $3 \%$, being at the rate of $12 \%$ per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, and which is to be payable on and after the 2d of November 1925.

Failure of the First State Bank of Cunningham, Kan., is reported in the following press dispatch from Topeka on Sept. 8 to the Kansas City "Star":
Heavily "over-loaned," the First State Bank of Cunningham voluntarily closed its doors this morning (Sept. 8) by action of the board of directors. Roy L. Bone, State Bank Commissioner, will send a deputy this afternoon to take charge of the bank. With a capital of $\$ 25,000$ and surplus of $\$ 2,500$, the bank had $\$ 53,000$ deposits, $\$ 107,000$ loans and discounts and $\$ 53,000$ of rediscounts. Correspondent banks refused to rediscount any more paper and the bank closed. E. C. Crow is President and Hazel Papp Cashier. The bank is not under the Guaranty Act.
A. C. Force, until recently a Vice-President and Cashier of the Bank of Picher, Okla., was sentenced in the District Court at Miami, Okla., on Sept. 8 to eight years in the State Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $\$ 500$, according to a press dispatch from Miami on that date, which appeared in the Kansas City "Star" of the following day. The sentence, it is said, followed Force's plea of "guilty" to embezzlement. The former Cashier, after disappearing from Picher the night of Aug. 19 last with $\$ 10,000$ of the bank's funds, seturned three days later and gave himself up to officers. He confessed he had embezzled $\$ 20.000$ in addition to the $\$ 10$. 000 which he returned to the bank upon his surrender. He is reported as saying he used the money in gambling.

The First Guaranty State Bank of Cedar Hill, Texas, has been sold by Judge G. W. Riddle, President, and R. B. Bradenburg. Cashier, to R. L. Thornton of Dallas and a group of men associated with him. The bank has been reorganized, effective Aug. 13. C. B. Pool, formerly VicePresident, has been made President; J. A. Anderson has become Vice-President ; Miss Josie Wilson is Assistant Cashier; C. Straus and R. L. Thornton are directors. The affairs of the institution are being directed by W. F. Miller. Cashier. Mr. Miller was formerly Cashier of the Commercial State Bank of Dallas. Mr. Thornton is President of the Mercantile National and the Mercantile Trust \& Savings banks of Dallas.

## THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Motor shares have been the outstanding feature in the speculation on the New York Stock Exchange the present week and except for a sharp setback late on Thursday, have moved steadily forward to higher levels. Trading has been active and the trend of prices generally upward except on Monday and Thursday, when there were sharp downward reactions. Specialties were in active demand and railroad stocks moved to the front at advancing prices. On Saturday trading was unusually active for a week-end market, the day's transactions aggregating nearly a million shares during the two-hour session. Motor stocks were again the centre of interest. General Motors moving upward $31 / 2$ points and Mack Trucks scoring a gain of $67 / 8$ points. Jordon, White Motors, Pierce Arrow, and Packard also registered substantial advances. The outstanding feature of this group, however, was Hudson Motors, which jumped forward 9 points to a new high record. Du Pont moved briskly forward 12 points to 187. The early trading on Monday was characterized by numerous advances, ranging from 1 to 5 points, but as the day progressed the early gains were lost in the general decline. Motor shares moved against the trend, General Motors and Hudson establishing new high records. Other strong stocks in the motor group included PaigeDetroit and Hupp Motors. Sharp declines were recorded by General Electric, American Can, Baldwin Locomotive, and Pullman. Motor shares again assumed the leadership on Tuesday, Studebaker crossing 58 to a new high, followed by Hupp Motors, Pierce Arrow, Willys-Overland and Paige Detroit. Specialties were in strong demand at advancing prices, notably American Tobacco, Fleischmann and Remington Typewriter. Railroad shares again came to the front and Southern Railway made a net advance of two points. The railroad stocks continued to display strength on Wednesday and specialties moved forward in a vigorous fashion to higher ground. New high records were made by Atlantic Coast Line and Chesapeake \& Ohio, and substantial gains were made by New York Central, Missouri Pacific and Seaboard Air Line preferred. Motor stocks were in strong demand and new tops were recorded by Hupp, Studebaker and Paige-Detroit. The downward reaction that occurred in the market on Thursday carried many of the market leaders to lower levels. Selling was particularly heavy in the motor group and numerous stocks in this section, including Hupp Motors, Mack Trucks and Hudson Motors showed substantial losses. One of the outstanding incidents of the day was the sharp break in Briggs Manufacturing, which receded more than seven points to $271 / 2$ on reports that the usual dividend would be passed. Railroad shares moved against the trend, Chesapeake \& Ohio reaching the highest level since it was placed on the Stock Exchange list Norfolk \& Western and New York Central were also strong features and Baltimore \& Ohio recorded a substantial gain. The market resumed its upward trend on Friday, the price rebound carrying numerous stocks to new high ground. Industrial shares were prominent in the upswing, American Can improving $111 / 2$ points to $2413 / 4$ and motor shares moved
forward from two to three points. The strong stocks were General Motors, Chrysler, Mack Trucks and Studebaker. Under the leadership of New York Central the railroad stocks further improved. General Electric was likewise strong and closed with a net gain of $33 / 8$ points. The_final tone was good.
transactions at the new york stock exchange,

| Week Ended Sept. 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stock } \\ \text { Numbe } \\ \text { Share } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ratltroad, } \\ \text { Bonds. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sture, } \\ \text { Muntilinal \& } \\ \text { Forelon Ronds } \end{gathered}$ |  | United Stanes Bonds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$1.930.000 |  | 548 |
|  |  |  | 6.34 |  | 3.088.000 |  | 1,145 |
| Wednesday |  |  | 6.409 .500 <br> $6.845,000$ |  | 2.622 .500 <br> 2.183 .500 |  | 983.00 816.80 |
|  | ( |  |  |  | 3,470.000 |  | 811,300 |
| Friday .- |  |  | 7.513.0 |  | 2,632,000 |  | 842 |
| tal.................... $9,518,48$ | 9,518,48 | \$37.498.50 |  |  | \$15,924,000 |  | 5,086, |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales at } \\ & \text { New York Stock } \\ & \text { Exchange. } \end{aligned}$ | Week Ended Sept, 25 |  |  | Jan. 1 to Sept. 25. |  |  |  |
|  | 1925. | 1924. |  | 1925. |  |  | 924. |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Stocks—No. shares.... } \\ \text { Bo ds. } \end{gathered}$ | 518,484 | 4,785,190 |  | 284,982,763 |  |  | 176,569,960 |
| Government bonds State \& forelgn bonds Railroad \& misc. bonds | $\$ 5,086,550$ $15,924,000$ <br> 37,498,500 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 13,087,400 \\ 12.056 .500 \\ 50.055 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\$ 270.097 .310$$516,943.500$ 516,943,500 |  | $\$ 722,858,580$$\begin{array}{r} 359.741 .000 \\ 1.6222959100 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total bonds........ | \$58.509.050 | $\frac{776.099 .300}{}$ |  |  | 142.884.585 |  | 05,558, |

daily transactions at the boston, philadelphia and baltimore exchanges.

| Week Endtng | sto |  | Philadelphia. |  | Balltmore. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | res | Sales. | Shares | Bond Sales | Shar | nd |
| Saturday | ${ }^{32} .157$ | 347.000 |  | 59.300 | 1.901 | 313.000 |
| Monday | ${ }^{573.958}$ | 32.500 46.500 | 19.324 | 22.000 38.300 78 | 1.914 <br> 3.489 | 24,200 14.200 |
| Wednes | 39,611 | 34.250 | ${ }_{13}^{13.392}$ | 78.300 | 5.157 | 34,200 |
| Friday | [ 42.747 | 40.200 27.000 | 13,422 | 44.000 7.000 | 产 | 21,400 125,000 |
| T | 266,918 | \$227,450 | 73,758 | \&198,900 | 24,383 | \$231,800 |
| Prev. week revised | 234,824 | \$185 000 | 109.667 | \$144.900 | 18.929 | \$200,000 |

## COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings for the present week show a satisfactory increase as compared with a year ago. 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, Sept. 26) bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will aggregate $11.7 \%$ more than in the corresponding week last year. The total stands at $\$ 9,273,910,-$ 038, against $\$ 8,297,020,799$ for the same week in 1924. At this centre there is an increase for the five days of $9.9 \%$. Our comparative summary for the week is as follows:

| Cleartnos-Returns by Telegraph. Week Ended September 26. | 1925. | 1924. | Per <br> Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | \$4,101.000.000 | 83,732.834, 384 | +9.9 |
| Chica | 536.190 .721 441000 | 487.780.580 |  |
| Boston. | 3427.000.000 | 399.000 .000 313.000000 | +10.5 |
| Kansas Cid | 113,922,394 | 115.000.000 | +1.1 |
| St. Louls | 123.800.000 | 108.300.000 | +14.3 |
| San Franci | 157.090.000 | 1366678.000 | +14.9 |
| Pos Ange | ${ }_{143,134,707}^{128,17.000}$ | 104.112 .000 129.430 .423 | $\pm{ }_{+10.6}^{+23.1}$ |
| Detrol | 156,626,043 | 134.084 .420 | -16.8 |
| Clevel | 92,668.777 | 81,491.052 | +22.3 |
| Baltim | 87.100 .905 |  | +18.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total 13 cities, 5 day | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 6.482 .659525 \\ 1.245 .598 .840 \end{array}$ | $\$ 5.876 .117 .136$ 1.038.066.855 | +10.3 +19.9 |
| otal all cities, 5 |  |  |  |
| All citles, 1 day | 1.545.651,673 | 1.382.838,798 | +11.7 |
| Total all citles for w | 59,273.910 03 | 297.020799 | +11.7 |

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 previous week-the week ended Sept. 19. For that week there is an increase of $16.2 \%$, the 1925 aggregate of the clearings being $\$ 10,511,264,263$, and the 1924 aggregate $\$ 9,048,330,085$. Outside of New York City the increase is $15.9 \%$, the bank exchanges at this centre recording a gain of $16.4 \%$. We group the cities now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located and from this it appears that in the Boston Reserve District there is an improvement of $1.0 \%$, in the New York Reserve District (including this city) of $16.6 \%$, and in the Philadelphia Reserve District of $13.5 \%$. In the Cleveland Reserve District
the totals are larger by $12.9 \%$, in the Richmond Reserve District by $28.1 \%$, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by $52.0 \%$. The Chicago Reserve District has a gain of $12.9 \%$, the St. Louis Reserve District of $21.4 \%$, and the Minneapolis Reserve District of $14.9 \%$. In the Kansas City Reserve District there is an increase of $6.6 \%$, in the Dallas Reserve District of $15.3 \%$, and in the San Francisco Reserve District of $22.7 \%$.
In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

| Week Ended Sept. 191925. | 1925. | 1924. | \|rincor $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { De. }\end{aligned}$ | 1923. | 1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Federal Reserve Districts. | 517,370 |  | + |  | ${ }^{\text {8 }}$ |
|  | 517,370,97. | - $512,58771,509,565$ | +1.6 |  | (375,23, ${ }_{\text {, } 282,124,541}$ |
| 3rd Philladelphis.....-10 ... | 541,895,6ic | 565, 177,388 | +13.5 | 51+,181,80: | ${ }_{4}$ |
| 4th Cleveland........ 8 | 438,252,5,3 | 388,53,733. | +12.: | -12, | 356,023,127 |
| 5 th Richmond........ ${ }^{6}$ | 242,777,714 | 189,515,800 | +2 | 179,688,18. | 170,065,614 |
| 6th Atlanta_......... 12. | 306,923,598 | 201,722,79 | +52.0 | 181,91, 15. | 166,92,784 |
| 7th Cuicaso --...-- ${ }^{19} 9$ | ,005,108, 2,25 | 889,939,911 | +12.9 | 854,111,626 | 775,760,740 |
|  |  |  | -21.- | col, 67 | ce, 66,48, 6.62 |
|  | 17, 17, | ${ }_{262,779,689}^{179,61,81}$ | +14.9 | $\xrightarrow{1355,665,666}$ | ${ }_{2 \text { 25i,218,762 }}^{126,518,768}$ |
| 11th Dallas | 105,206,746 | 91,242,39: | +15. |  | 70,065,670 |
| 12th San Fravelsco.... 17 | 633,157,042 | 516,148,058 | +22: | 501,68,92 | 398,266,853 |
| Grand total 127 cttle outside New York City. |  |  | +16. |  |  |
| Canada--............. 29 cittes |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 308,349,722 |

We now add our detanled statement, showing last week's figures for each city separately, for the four years:

| Clearings at | Week Ending September 19 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1925. | 1924. | $c \text {. }$ | 1923. | 1922. |
| rst Federal |  |  | \% | s- | 8 |
| Yalne- Bangor. | cent | 99 | 14 |  | 755,774 |
| Pass.-Boston | 462,.4000,000 |  | +16 | 395,00 | 338.000.000 |
| Fail River |  | 1,62 | $+{ }^{26}$ | 2601.611 | 1,791,718 |
| Lowell | 1,19 | 1,100 | +8 | 1,312,300 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lewn }}^{\text {Ly }}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Bedrid | 1,928 | 4,802 | +23 | ${ }_{4,315,295}^{1,339,4{ }^{\text {a }} \text {, }}$ |  |
|  | 3,617 | 3,810 |  |  |  |
| Non.-Harti | $17,33,991$ $6,824,270$ | 15.174,26: | - | ${ }_{9} 141,180$ | 8,717,893 |
| New Have | $6,824,274$ $12,282,900$ | 7.184,088 |  | (6.051.24* | 5,111,941 |
| N. H.-Manch'er Total (12 oities | 643,290 | 621,05: |  | $0.995,100$ 651,450 | $\begin{array}{r} 0,0,0,000 \\ 603,558 \end{array}$ |
|  | 517,370,974 | 512.571,2 | +1.0 | 438,151,664 | 75,239,039 |
| Socond Feder | 4) Reserve I | $\begin{array}{r}\text { istrict } \\ 5,387,747 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | York. |  |  |
| Bingham | $\begin{aligned} & 1,004,600 \\ & \mathrm{~d} 00,274,320 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 5.134,889 | 3,680,570 |
| Butralo.. |  |  | $+516$ | $51,005,226$607,500 |  |
| Elmira |  | 49,477,832 |  |  |  |
| Jamesto |  | 1.512.171 | +5.0 +34.0 |  | 1,150,675 |
| New Y |  | 4,949,244,546 |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 4,041,723,990 \\ 9,417,30 . \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| Roch | $\begin{array}{r} 59,654,504 \\ 12,519,750 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| sy |  |  | +17.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,417,30 \\ & 4,463.142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,769,354 \\ 400.891 \\ 50,143,571 \end{array}$ |
| J. | c3,839.352 <br> $44,752.899$ <br> 4 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,201,724 \\ 654,847 \\ 31,824,535 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +20.0 \\ & +40.6 \\ & +40 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Northern N.J. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (11 cities | ,.897,875,881 | 3.058,409,4 | +16.6 | 4,162,704,341 | 4,282,124,541 |
| Third Federai | ceserve Di ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | cict-Philac | elphia | - 1,430,290 | 1,198.778 |
| Bethlehan |  |  | 7.7 .9+27.0+16.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}{ }^{2,7441.623}$ |
| Lancaster | $\begin{array}{r} 1,263.330 \\ 609,000.000 \\ 11020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,521,304 \\ 535,000.000 \end{array}$ | +13.8 |  |  |
| Philadelp |  |  |  |  | $476,000,000$$2,629,092$ |
| Scranton | ($4,034,256$ <br> $5,965,024$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000.000 \\ & 3.240,870 \\ & 5,871,082 \end{aligned}$ | + +2.5 | $486,000,000$ <br> $3,223,175$ |  |
| Hikee-B |  |  | $\begin{gathered} +32.3 \\ +10.5 \end{gathered}$ | $3,277,868$ <br> $1^{1} 495$ |  |
| York |  |  |  |  | $4,481,268$ |
| J.- | 6.405.05. | $6,971,111$ | $-8.1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,493,250 \\ & 5,031,475 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Total (10 citles) Fourth Feder |  |  |  | 4,18 | 98,958,668 |
|  |  |  | veland | 7244000 |  |
| Ohlo-Akro |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,744,000 \\ 5,317,978 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Canto |  |  | $-0.3$ | , | 4,640,454 |
| eve |  |  | -44.5 | 70,261 | $61.937,638$1077.6959513, |
| Cleve |  |  | $\begin{gathered} +24.8 \\ a, ~ \\ a \\ a \\ +35.2 \\ a \\ a \\ a \\ a \\ a \\ +12.3 \end{gathered}$ | 119,583, |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 13,086,000 \\ a \\ \text { a } \\ 1,720,874 \\ \text { a } \\ \text { a } \\ 3,771,607 \\ \mathfrak{a} 157,000,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Mansfield. <br> Springfield Toledo <br> Youngstown. <br> Erie. <br> Pittsburgh. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal (8 cttes). | 438,852,59: | 8,653 | +12.9 | 389,427,313 | 356,023,127 |
| Fifth Federal | Reserve Dist |  | $\stackrel{\text { mond }}{-1.8}$ | ${ }_{9}^{2,0639.533}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | d7,786,714$59,995,000$ |  | +10.4 $\begin{array}{r}+1.8 \\ +16.7\end{array}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {R }}$ R.-Chmonariestor |  |  |  | 53,853,000 | - |
| d.-Baltimo |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,360,030 \\ 101,299,270 \\ 22,550,000 \end{array}$ | +43.6+12.0 | 89,246,341 22,117,000 |  |
| D. C. -Wash'tot |  |  |  |  | 91,856,172 <br> 18,794,925 |
|  | 242,777,716 | 189,515,809 | +28. | 179,648,183 | 170,065,614 |
| th | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} \text { Reserve Dist } \\ \mathbf{d} 8,808,76 ¢ \end{array}\right\|$ | $\underset{\substack{6,733,921 \\ \mathbf{b}}}{\text { rict-Atlant }}$ | +30.8 | 7,241,899 | 6,459,603 |
| enn.-Chattr'ga |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cer95,6888,082 <br> $2,953,638$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,743,687 \\ & 58,741,617 \end{aligned}$ | +9.3+62.9 |  |  |
| .-Als |  |  |  |  |  |
| Macon. | 2,667,495 | 1,970,792 | +35. | 1,656,140 | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,522,108}$ |
| -Jac |  | , ${ }_{\text {a }}^{14.240,411}$ | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{+}$ | 1,469,615 |  |
| Mlami | ${ }^{39,120.08}$ | 3,379, 704 |  |  | ,063,328 |
| Ma.- - irmm | - ${ }_{\text {31,462, }}$ | ${ }^{28.058,421}$ | +12.1 | 25.6 | 27,017,451 |
|  |  | $1,579,000$ <br> 497693 <br> 9.496324 | +30.3+51.0+5.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8992,855 \\ 379,790 \\ 3,462,264 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 831,535 \\ 265,835 \\ 51,652,035 \end{array}$ |
| Ga.-Neworleans |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total (120ittes) | 308,923,599 | 201,792,790 | $+52.0$ | 181,914,153 | 166,932,7 |



Return to Standard Time-Notice of Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Chicago.
Daylight saving time, which has been in effect in New York since April 26, will end at 2 a. m. to-morrow (Sunday), Sept. 27, when the clocks will be turned back one hour to standard time. The following notice in the matter has been issued by Gov. Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:
To all Banks, Trust Companies, Savings Banks and Bankers in the Second Federal Reserve District;
Beginning on Monday, Sept. 28 1925, this bank and its Buffalo Branch will open and close for business in accordance with standard time which becomes effective in New York City and in the City of Buffalo by the retarding of one hour at 2 a. m. on Sunday, Sept. 271925
Clearings at the New York Clearing House wilake place at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. and at the Buffalo Clearing House at $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on week days and 10:15 a. m. on Saturdays

Very truly yours,
BENJ. STRONG, Governor
The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago issued the following notice Sept. 21:
Effective Sept. 27, Chicago banks, in compliance with the Daylight Savings Ordinance, will turn their clocks back one hour, reverting to Central standard time.
There will be no change in banking hours, which are from $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to 12 m on Saturdays and from $9 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. to $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. on other days.

## THE CURB MARKET.

Trading in the Curb Market this week was in large volume and, while price movements were irregular, the general tone was strong. Many new high records were established. Miller Rubber common was conspicuous for an advance from $2031 / 2$ to 246 , the close to-day being at 236 . Gillette Safety Razor was also in demand, jumping from 97 to $1091 / 4$ and reacting finally to $1055 / 8$. American Hawaiian SS. rose from $113 / 4$ to 16 and ends the week at 15 . Atlas Portland Cement advanced from $557 / 8$ to $621 / 2$, reacted to $593 / 8$ and recovered finally to 60 . Continental Baking, class A, sold down from $1403 / 4$ to $1341 / 8$ and up finally to $1377 /$. Class B fell from $351 / 8$ to $327 / 8$ and finished to-day at $331 / 2$. H. H. Franklin Mfg. common dropped from $403 / 8$ to 33 . Kelvinator after a drop from 43 to $415 / 8$ ran up to $491 / 2$ and closed to-day at $493 / 8$. New Mexico \& Arizona Land lost some of its recent advance, dropping from $193 / 8$ to $131 / 2$, with the final transaction to-day at $147 / 8$. Nizer Corporation, class A, sold up from 63 to 70 and reacted finally to 66 . Servel Corp., class A, improved from $291 / 4$ to $321 / 8$ and sold finally at $311 / 4$. Victor Talking Machine was strong, advancing from 75 to 92 , the close to-day being at $901 / 2$. Activity in public utilities was confined to a few issues. Lehigh Power Securities lost 12 points to 141. National Power \& Light common after early loss from 373 to 368 advanced to 397. Power Corporation of New York common fell from $811 / 2$ to $751 / 4$, but recovered to 79 . Southern California Edison common gained $241 / 2$ points to 147 . Oil stocks were quiet and little changed. Humble Oil \& Refining sold up from $613 / 4$ to $633 / 4$ and at 63 finally. In the mining list Engineers Gold was conspicuous for a drop from 80 to $461 / 2$, with the close to-day at $551 / 2$.
A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 1560 .
daily transactions at the new york curb market.

Week Ended Sept. 25.
Saturday
Raturday
Monday
Tuesday
Wesday We..
Wednesday
Friday

## Total.



## THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu \& Co. of London, written under date of Sept. 9 1925:

GOLD.
The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 2 d Inst. a amounted to $£ 160,718.230$, as compared with $\varepsilon 161.366 .640$ on the previous Wednesday. The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been reported since our last issue.

Received. $\qquad$ £30,000 £542.000 £157.000
The destinations of the $£ 143,000$ sovereigns withdrawn were given as follows India, $£ 55.000$; Singapore, $£ 55,000$; Straits Settlements, $£ 28,000$, and Brazil $£ 5.000$. During the week under review $£ 1,159.000$ on balance has been withdrawn from the Pank. The net in
It is officially announced that the production of the gold mines of Ontario, Canada, during the first six months of 1925 constituted a new high record, amounting in value to $\$ 14,506,219$, as compared with $\$ 11,810,060$ during the corresponding period of last year.

SILVER
Silver prices advanced during the first siver prices advanced ander review. from this quarter carried the quotation on the 4 th inst to $333-16 d$, a premium of $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. over forward-this being the first occasion since July 11 last that cash silver has been quoted at a premium. Under further pressure from China and the Indian bazaars on the 5 th inst. prices reached 33 7-16d. and $333 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. for cash and forward delivery, respectively-the highest figure for cash since Nov. 291924 and for forward delivery since Dec. 21924. The higher level attracted som profit taking by bulls and offerings on account of China. Failing support from India (where yesterday and to-day are being observed as holidays) prices fell sharply, the price for both doliveries being quoted to-day at $3215-16 \mathrm{~d}$
The popularity of currency notes in India continues, and again the bullion reserves against notes is on the increase. The ratio on Aug. 31 last was $59 \%$, as against $53.5 \%$ on March 15 last. No change hsa taken place in the gold portion of the holding and therefore the influx of silver rupee has been considerable. The ratio of the silver reserve on Aug. 31 was $47.1 \%$, as against $41.3 \%$ on March 15 last. The Government has sought to retire the one-rupee notes from circulation on the score of heavy cost of printing, but the natives have a fancy for them and recovery is therefore difficult. Their risk of being lost and of being defaced or accidentally destroyed must be very great, as they are doubtless freely handled by the poorer portion of the community, often in bad climatic conditions. Hnce the value of the substantial proportion that can never be pres ised for cashment may well set off against the cost of printing, for the lss of these small notes was extremely useful in the the of ergela and follow, should similar difficulty recur, that the popularity of the notes could be regained.

INDIAN GURRENCY RETURNS.

## (In Lacs of Rupees.)

ug. 15.
18599
Aug. 22. Aug. 31.
Silver con and bullion in India
8656
Silver con and bullion out of India
Gold coin and bullion in India ....
2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India-
Securities (Indian Government)
--7-
5711
ecurities (British Government)-
2000
$\overline{5} 711$
2000 18821

2000
No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 31st ult.
The stock in Shanghai on the 5th inst. consisted of about $54,400.000$ ounces in sycee, $52,000,000$ dollars and 2,260 silver bars, as compared wi h $57,200,000$ ounces in sycee, $50,000,000$ dollars and 3,860 silver bars on the 29th ult.


Bar Gold,

- Bar Quotations-
erage_.
The silver quotations
Oz. Std.-
2 Mos.
33 1/3d.
331/8d.
33 3/8d.
33 5-16d.
33 1-16d.
32 15-16d.
33.156d. Per Oz. Fine. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / \mathrm{d}$. $84 \mathrm{~s} .111 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. 16 d . above those fixed a week ago.


## 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: London,
Week Ending Sept. 25 Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.,
Sept. 19. Sept.21. Sept. 22. Sept. 23. Sept. 24. Sept. 25. Silver, per oz_................ $323 / 4331 / 8 \quad 331$ 1-16 $33 \quad 3215-163215-16$ Gold, per fine ounce......... $84.111 / 284.111 / 284.111 / 284.111 / 284.111 / 284.111 / 2$ Consols, $21 / 2$ per cents British 5 per cents. British $41 / 2$ per cents French Rentes (in Parls) fr $\begin{array}{ccccc}551 / 2 & 551 / 2 & 553 / 3 & 551 / 4 & 551 / 8 \\ 021 / 8 & 1021 / 8 & 102 & 102 & 102\end{array}$
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{lllll}963 / 4 & 96 \% / 4 & 963 / 4 & 963 / 4 & 961 / 2 \\ 46.50 & 46.15 & 47.15 & 47.70 & 48.70\end{array}$ The price of silver in New York on the same day has been: ver in N. Y., per oz. (cts.)
Foreign.

## Iommercial and iniscellaneous

[^1]VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.
 Dundas, Mussellshell, Mont. Midating agent: D. J.
Absorbed by Miners \& Merchants Bank of Roundup. Sept. 16-5804-The First National Bank of Watonga, Okla--
Effective July 21
His Hoberecht, Watonga, Okla.
Absorbed by First Bank Bo Trust Co., Watonga, Okla. ${ }^{12086-\text { The First National Bank of Putnam, Okla--rin }}$ Effective Aur, 18 1925. Liquidating agent: Frank Succeeded by First State Bank, Putnam, Okla.
Chicago Stock Exchange.-Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange Sept. 19 to Sept. 25 , both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:


Auction Sales.-Among other securities, the following, not actually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia on Wednesday of this week:
By Adrian H. Muller \& Sons, New York
 36 First Nat. Bank of Parma, Idaho, S1 ............................... 83410 120 Commonwealth Finance Corp. 10 Research Inc...preterred.
10 Research Inc. common



 si, on iilinois Coal Corp. $6 \%$ gen.
mtge. gold note, July 1925 coupon

By R. L. Day \& Co., Boston:

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{15}$ National Shawmut Bank- 226 ex- |  |
| ${ }_{3} 3$ First National Bank.......326 ex-div: | 3 Merrimac Comemical Co., par $\$ 500884$ |
| Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland, | 2 Central Mass. Lt. \& Pr., pret...- 923 |
| nd $2121 / 2$ | $2 \mathrm{Laconia} \mathrm{Car} \mathrm{Co.}$, |
| 500 Hill Manufacturing Co..---..-22/4 |  |
|  | 5 Merrimac Chemical Co... par $\$ 50.843 \%$ |
| 35 Nashua Mtg. Co., common..... 70 | Fall River Electric Co., par \$25. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 500 Saco Loweil Shops, common... 11 | 25 Heywood-Wakefield |
|  |  |
| 2 Ludlow MIg. Assoclates .-.-.....-163\% | \$26,000 Boston \& Worcester Street |
| 1 West Point Mig. Co ----.- | Ry. Co. 41/28, 1923 $\ldots$.-...- 22 \% |
| 3 Northern RR. of N. H.a. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \$200,000 Spadra Anthracite Coas |
| 9 Boston \& Chelsea RR., par $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50 \text { ex } \\ & 39\end{aligned}$ | Co. 1st 7s, Avg. 1. 1942. Coupon <br> Feb. '23 and subsequent on $\$ 101,395.44$ |
| 6 Boston Insurance Co | 86.000 Lexington Mo |
|  | politan Trust Co., New York- 860 lot |

> By Wise, Hobbs \& Arnold, Boston:

| St |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| aco Lowell Shops, common----12 | 21 Puget |
| ${ }_{5}^{5 \text { Saco Lowell Shops, } 2 \mathrm{~d} \text { pret...... }}{ }^{24}$ | 5 Couincrio |
| Naumkeag St. Cotton Co.1899\% ex-div. |  |
| Saco Low | 40 C |
| dlow M |  |
| dalow Mrg, Associates.... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 16 |  |
| C Nashua Mtg. Co., com...--- 7 | 5 Mass. Bonding \& Insura |
| 10 Connecticut Mil | 31 Southern N. E. Te |
|  | 10 |
| Nonneet |  |
| 5 Nashua \& Lowell R R .-- | 10 Indus, Exi. Institute, In |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $\$ 25,375$ Cucharas Devel. Corp. |

By Barnes \& Lofland, Philadelphia:


 6 Southern Transport. Co., pref.- 70
1 Bell Telep. Co. or Pa., preft...1101/ ${ }^{1 / 2}$ Franklin Trust Co-........... ${ }^{360}$
 15 Philadelphia Trust Co.........-
1026
40 Frovidint Trust © © Prod. Corp., pref. 25 Arizona Consol. Mining Co.-
10
10
oriental Navigation Co. Minis 10 oriental Navigatonco.Mining s3 lot
18.000 Paymaster Consol. Mininth Nat. Bk. of Phila.-..-916
10 El 10 American Dredging Co 1.164 10 Peoples Bk. \& Tr. Co.. par $550-140$
5 Metropilitan Trust Co, Dar 850 - 100 124 Mutual Trust Co.it par 550 - $1101 /$
4 Commonealth Titie Ins \& Tr 450 11 Allegheny Trust Co., par 850 ${ }^{5}$ Republic Trust Co.., par 850 8 Fifellity Trust Co.-
17 Fidelity Trust
Co 17 Fidelity Trust Co-
2 Franklin Trust Co-
4 West Pila. Title \&
6 Whatcomery Tr 6 Mostgomery Tr © Tr., Dar $500-228$ 5 Phila. City Pass. Ry,
51
59 Philadelphin Warehouse Co.... 1111 89 De Long Hook \& Eye Co.......
100 Bankers Boond $\&$ Mtge., pref. $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { with } 100 \text { shs. common_-........... } 130 \\ & 10 \text { Phila. sub. Mtge. \& Guar Co.. } 130\end{aligned}$

By A. J. Wright \& Co., Buffal
$\qquad$ 10 Burt. Niag, \& E
10 Booth Fisheries. 10 Booth Fisherres. 10 Butf Nlag. \& East. Pow........... ${ }_{5} 100$ Pratt \& Lamber

## 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:

| Name of Company. | Per Cent. | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable. } \end{gathered}$ | Books Closed Days Inclusite. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railroads (Steam). |  |  |  |
| Carolina Clinchfield \& Ohlo, com. (qu.)- | $11 / 4$ | Oct. Oct. 10 | Holders of rec. Sept. 30 a Holders of rec. Sept. $30 a$ |
| Delaware, Lackawanna \& Western (qu.) | \$1.50 | Oct. 20 | Holders of rec. Oct. 3 |
| Meadville Conneaut Lake \& Linesville |  | Oct. 1 | Holders of rec. Sept. 20 a |
| Midland Valley | 81.25 | Oct. 15 | Holders of rec. Sept. 30a |
| Missouri-Kansas-Texas, pref. A (qua | 11/4 | Nov. 2 | Holders of rec. Oct. 15 |




THE CHRONICLE

| e of Co | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Whe } \\ \text { Payat } \end{gathered}$ | Books Closed. Days Inclusive. | of Compan | Per Cent. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Payable. } \end{aligned}$ | Books Closed. <br> Days Inclusite. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Utilities (Continued). |  |  | Holders of ree. Sept. 19 |  |  |  |  |
| nap | 1/2 |  | 22 to Oet. |  |  |  |  |
| nat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| state Power Co., pret. (quar.)-- Power $\&$ Light, preferred (quar.) |  | Oct. | Holders of rec. Se | Y | 13 | Oct. Oct. cot | Hol |
| Pablic service | 13/4 |  | Ho |  |  |  |  |
| y Central Pow | $14$ |  | но | Amerta Bant |  |  |  |
| nsas City Pr. \& Lt. | 13 |  | Holders or rec. | America, Ba | ${ }_{4}^{3}$ | Oct. |  |
| ansas Gas \& Elec., Pret. (quar.) | 114 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. $14 a$ | Amer. Exchange Securitles, class A (qu.) |  | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |
| ucky Securities Corp., com. (quar.) | 114 |  | Sept. 19 to Oc | C | 114 |  | Holders of rec. Sedt. 24 |
| ferred (quar.) | $11 / 2$ |  | Sept. 19 to Oc |  |  |  | a |
| ntide Po |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Star Ga |  | Oct. | Holders of rec. septa ${ }^{\text {Helda }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Long Island Lightin |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class A \& 1 | 43/4/4 | Sept | Holder |  | 3 |  |  |
| Mackay Companies, com |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manatan Py moditied gur |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $22 a$ |  |  |  | a |
| nila Eleotric Corp | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturers Light \& Heat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sachuset | 11 |  |  | Firs | $1231 / 2$ |  | ab |
| 8\% preererred (quar, | s1 |  | но | Hanover Nat | ${ }_{6}$ |  | Sept. 20 to Sopt. 30 |
|  |  |  |  | Manhattan Co., B | 4 |  |  |
| Utill |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9 a \\ & \hline a \end{aligned}$ |
| eterred Cla | 1 |  | Idee | Meeh |  |  | Holders of ree. Sept. ${ }^{\text {Head }}$ |
| nnesota Power d Lie | 1 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. $12 a$ | Mu | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | Oc | Holders of rec. Sept. $24 a$ |
| issouri Power \& Light, $7 \%$ pret | $13 / 4$ | oc | Holders of $r$ | Na | 4 | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. 18 a |
| wk Valley | 30 c | Oc |  |  |  | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. 18 a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |
| Preterred (a |  | Oct. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mountain States Pow |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rragansett Ele tric | \$1 |  |  |  | 13/4 |  |  |
| tional Power \& L |  |  | 5 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| at. Public Set |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electric, comm |  |  |  |  | $13 /$ |  | a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| York Central | 13/4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| w York Steam Co., pre |  |  |  | Br |  |  | a |
| ew york reephone, prer. | 178 | Oct |  | Em | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | Sept 2 | Holders of rec. Sept. 19a |
| Prefer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iagara Lock. © On |  | Oc | но | Fidelit | $21 / 2$ | Sept. 30 | Sept 19 to Sept. 30 |
| Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| thamerican | 750 | Oct | Hold | Irving Ban |  |  |  |
| Preererea ( ${ }^{\text {auar.) }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| orthern N . Y. Utillt | 75 |  | Ho | an |  | Oct. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| or. Ohio Tr | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of | Title Guar |  | Sept. 30 | Holders of reo. Sept. 22 |
| Northern ${ }^{\text {Preterred (ates }}$ (auar), |  | Oct. 20 | Holders of |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 22 |
| orthwest Utilities, | si |  |  | ited States (qu | 121/2 | Oct. | rec. Sept. 19 a |
| Bell Telephone. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ohio Edison, 6 | 8135 | D |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seven per cent preferred | 11\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $6.6 \%$ preferred (monthly) | ${ }^{555}$. |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{6.6 \%}$ preferred (monthly) |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ac }}$ |  |  |  |
| hio River Edison. pret. (qu | $13 /$ |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 24 | Adams ExD |  | Sed |  |
| lahoma Gas \& Ele | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ht, Heat |  |  | Holders or | Aero Supply MIg., Class A (No. 1) (qu) |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | Oct | Hol |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $19 a$ |
| Pactic Gas \& Electric, com |  |  |  |  | 173 |  |  |
| ificic Telep. \& Teleg. | 13/6 |  | Hold | Alr | \$1 | Oct. 15 | a |
| Pacific Telep. \& Teleg., pret |  | Oc | Holders of rec. Sept. ${ }^{\text {Hea }}$ | Alles \& Fishe |  |  | Sept. 24 to Oct. 1 |
| entral Light \& | \$1. |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $10 a$ | Allled Ch | $3 /$ |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 15a |
|  |  |  |  | All |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $24 a$ |
| Pennsylvanla-Ohio P. \& L L., 8\% pt.(qu.) |  |  | Holders of ree. Oct. ${ }^{22}$ | Aluminum Ma |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 5 a |
|  |  |  |  | Pre |  | Dect. |  |
| nnsylvania Power \& | ${ }_{2}$ | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 180 | ${ }_{\text {Preferre }}$ | 13 | Jani | Holders of rec. Dec. 20a |
| Peoples Gas Light \& C | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  | Holders of rec. Oct. 3 a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | American Bank Not |  |  | Hoiders of rec. Oct. $10 a$ |
| lisdelphia \& Weste |  | O- | Holders of rec. Sept. 30a | American Beet suga |  | Jan3. |  |
| Prior preference ( a | 134 | Oct. | Holder | Preferred (quar | 3 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 180 |
| er Corp. of N. Y |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $15 a$ | Ame | \$1.4 |  | Sept. |
| Preterred ( Cuar.) |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Am }}$ |  |  | Holders of re |
| Pubight per cent prete |  |  |  |  | $13 /$ |  | Ho |
| Se | 13/4 |  | H | Am |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 156 |
| bic Service Elee. | $11 / 2$ |  | Holder | Am |  |  |  |
| et Sound Power \& L | 13 | Oct | Holders or rec. Se | ${ }^{\text {American }}$ - | soc | Sept. 30 | Sent. 20 to Sept. 30 |
| Prior preferred (quar.) ${ }^{\text {Prear }}$ | $11 / 2$ |  | Holders of rec. Se | Amer. Chlcle | 82.33 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Se |
| Ridge | \$3 |  | Se | dix | 13/2 | Oc |  |
| van | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ure |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. ${ }^{\text {Soma }}$ | American |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Thi }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  | 15 | Pre | $11 / 2$ |  | Ho |
| uthern Canada Power | $11 / 2$ |  | Holders | American E | \$1.50 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 10a |
| South Pittsburgh Water, pref. (quar |  |  | Holders of r | American Fork \& Ho | 31/2 | Oct. 15 | Holders of rec. Oct. ${ }^{51}$ |
| tern Gas \& | *134 | Oct. | *Hold | Amer. Greenhouse |  | Oct. 15 | a |
| uthwestern Light | \$1.50 | Oct. | Ho | ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }_{\text {Preferred ( }}$ (quar.) |  | Oct. 1 | Holders of rec. Sept. $15 a$ |
| andard Gas \& Elec. | 75 c . | Oct. 26 | Hold | Amer. Laundry Mac |  |  | Nov. 23 to Dec. 1 |
| fer | $11 / 4$ | Oct. 26 | Ho | Preferred (quar.) | 13 | Oct. 15 |  |
| perior Water, Lt \& Pow, pret. (qu).) | 13 | Oct. | Hold | ${ }_{\text {amer }}^{\text {Preferred }}$ (qua | 14 | Jan. $2^{26}$ | Holders of rec. Dec. 20a |
| ferr | $13 / 2$ |  | Hold | terr |  |  |  |
| dedo Edison Co. | 2 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Se | American Loco |  |  | H |
| ${ }^{\text {1-Clity } \mathrm{Ry} \text {. \& Laght }}$ | $21 /$ |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 20 | Common |  |  | a |
|  | ${ }^{24}$ | Jan1 | Holders of rec. Dec. ${ }^{\text {Heders }}$ | Pre |  |  | Ho |
|  | 13 | Oct. |  |  | 11/2 | Oct. |  |
| nited Gas Improvemen | \$1 | Oct. 15 | Ho |  | 154 |  | Dec. ${ }^{16}$ to |
| nited Light \& Pow.co | 600 |  | Holde |  | 114 | Dec. 31 | Dec. 16 |
| Com. class A (in class A stock) - |  | Nov | Holders of rec. Oct. ${ }^{\text {Hers }}$ | American Mullil | 14 |  | -Holders of rec. Sept. $25 a$ |
| Common Class B (quar) - | 60 c . |  |  | American Plan |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 a |
| Com. | (9) |  | Holders of rec. Oct. 15 | Preferred (quar. |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $15 a$ |
| Com. |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Amer }}$ Amer. Raumatiator. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Preferred }}$ Class |  |  |  | American |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $15 a$ |
| Onder |  |  |  | Amer. R |  |  | Ho |
| Frirst preferred | $13 / 2$ |  | Holders of rec. Sept. ${ }^{\text {Hed }}$ Holders of rec. Sept. $15 \pi$ | ${ }^{\text {Preferred }}$ | 75 c . |  | Holders of rec. Sept. H (10a |
| Unarted Utipating | ${ }_{13} 13$ |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $21 a$ | Amer. Sales Book. L |  |  |  |
| ah Gas \& Coke, | 13 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 | American Seeding | 11/2 | Oc | Holders of re |
| ah Power \& Ligh |  |  |  | American shipbuil | $13 / 4$ |  | Holders of rec. Oct. ${ }^{\text {Hea }}$ |
| (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  | ets of rec |
| VIrginia Ry \& Powe |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $22 a$ |  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $11 a$ |
|  |  |  | H | Am |  | Oct | Holders of rec. Oct. ${ }^{15}$ |
| d (quar. | $11 / 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{81}$ | Sept. | ders of rec. Sent. 150 | American Sugar Re | 19 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. |


| e of Company. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Crit. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable. } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | Books Closed. Days Inclusive. | Name of Company. | ${ }_{n t}^{e r} .$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { When } \\ \text { Payable. } \end{gathered}$ | Books Closed ays Inclusive. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
| rican T |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| merican |  |  | Holders of rec. Oct. ${ }^{\text {Ha }}$ |  |  |  | 5 |
| ${ }_{\text {Pmererersed }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | t. |  | S1 | Oct. 10 | oct |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $24 a$ |  | 11/2 | Oct. 10 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armour de |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mour \& Co., Delaw | 1 |  | Holders or rec. Sep |  |  |  |  |
| Armstrong Cork, con | $11 / 2$ | Oct. | Sept. 18 to 0 | Cul |  |  |  |
| Preterred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Artloom Corp., com. |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $17 a$ |  | 1/4 |  |  |
| Associated Oil (quar.) | 50 c | Oct |  | Detroit \& Clevelan | s1 |  |  |
| as Plywood | \$1 |  | Holders of rec. Oct. ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Atlas Portland |  |  |  | D |  |  | Sept. 18 to Sept. 30 |
| Auburn Automoblie, |  |  |  |  | 13/4 |  |  |
| \& Wibo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  | $13 / 4$ |  |  |
| Babcock |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Balaban \& K | 25 c . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| erred | 13/4 | Oct. 1 | Holders of rec. Sept 20a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and |  |  | Holders of rec. Oct. $24 a$ |  |  |  |  |
| , | $13 / 4$ |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $30 a$ |  | 11 |  |  |
| 8\% second pret |  |  | Ho |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $11 / 2$ |  | Holders of rec. Oct. 20a |
| Beech-Nut Packin | 60 c . |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 25 | Eastern Ro |  |  |  |
| Preferred, Cl |  |  | Holders of rec. Oct. 1 | Preferred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| Belding Bros. \& Co | 75 c . |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $21 a$ | Eastern Steamship no par pref. (quar | 872, |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Beigo-Canad }}$ | 1 |  | Holders or rec. Sept. 30 | Eas | \$1. |  | Holders of rec. Aug. 319 |
| Bendix Corp., |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| erry Motor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prethleh }}$ |  |  |  | Edmunds \& Jones C |  |  |  |
| Elight per cent p | ${ }_{2}^{1 / 4}$ |  |  | Eisenlohr (O |  |  |  |
| Btg Store Realty | 25 |  | Hold | Elsenstadt Mtg |  | ISept30 | Sept. 26 to Oct. ${ }^{5}$ |
| ngham M1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Ele |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Sept. 27 to |  | *60c | Oc |  |
|  | 13 | Oct | H |  |  |  |  |
| geport Mach | 13/4 |  | Holder | Preferred ( |  | Oct |  |
| British Americal |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sa |
|  | (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 13/2 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept | Pricotr Johnso | 11/4 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 19a |
| Bruns | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| key |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| yrus Con | 1/4 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 19 | Erupcion Mining |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar | 50c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First preterred (qu | 13 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $10 \square$ | Evans (E. S.) Co | *50c. | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. 21 |
| arns Bro |  |  | Holders of rec. Sep |  | ${ }_{20}^{200}$ |  |  |
| Burroughs Adaing |  |  | Hold | Common (monthly) |  |  |  |
| (F. N.) \& C | ${ }^{13} 5$ | Sept | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 | Fa |  | Sept. 30 |  |
| Preferred (quar |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $21 a$ | ${ }^{\text {Famous Players-Lasky }}$ Corp., comef ( ${ }^{\text {amu. }}$ |  |  |  |
| Bush Terminal 7 | \$1. | ct. | Holders of rec. Oct. $1 a$ | Faultless Rubb | 50 c . |  |  |
| Super | 13 |  | ders of rec. Sept. $17 a$ |  |  |  | a |
| Butterick Publish |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 18a | Finance Co.of Am.(Balt.), cm A\&B (qu.) | c. | Oc | Holders of rec. Oct. 5 a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada Bread, 1 st pref | *1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canadan Car \& Fd | 1/4 |  |  |  | s1 |  |  |
| Canad. Connecticu | 13 |  | H | Common (extra) | \$1 |  |  |
| Canad |  |  |  | Fo |  |  | Sept. 1 to sept 30 |
| Canadian Locomo | 13/4 |  |  | Common (quarterly) |  |  | Dee |
| Canadian Westingho Canfield Oll, common |  | doct. 1 | Holders of rec.Sept.d18a |  |  | Oct. | Ho |
| Panieered (quar.) | $1{ }^{13 / 5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carey (Phillp) Co., pi | 11/2 |  | Sept. 22 to | Garenielsilgnal |  |  | Holde |
| ey-Hedges Co | 2315 | No | $1 a$ | General Am |  |  |  |
| entral Igulrre Sugar |  |  | Holders of rec. . | General Bal |  | Oc. |  |
| mmon (payabl | 120 |  | H | General Ciga | 13/4 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 243 |
| rals | 81 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $25 a$ | ${ }^{1}$ Ele |  |  | Hol |
| Certain-te |  |  |  | Common | ${ }^{(0)}$ |  | a |
| First and |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $18 a$ | General |  |  |  |
| Chandler Moto | 75 c. | Oct. | Sed | General Mo |  |  | Hold |
|  |  |  |  | 6\% prete | $13$ |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) |  | Se | Hoiders of rec. Sept. $10 a$ | $6 \%$ debe | 13 |  | a |
| Chicago Fuse Mfg, (au |  | Oet. |  |  | $1{ }^{1 / 3}$ | Oct. |  |
| Chice |  | Oct. 1 | *Holders of rec. Se | , | 13 |  |  |
| Chleago Mill ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 115 | Oc | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 | General | ${ }^{15} 5$ |  | Hodt |
| hicago Y | 33 | Oct. | , |  | 100. |  | Sept.$d 20$ to Sept. 30 |
| Monthl |  |  |  |  | 13/4 |  |  |
| ronth | (8) |  | Ho | Glid |  |  |  |
| Common (no | (\%) |  | Ho | ${ }_{\text {Go }}$ | ${ }_{*}{ }^{13}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Hold }}$ |
| ant Copper Co. (qua | ${ }_{82}^{62}$ |  | Sep | d |  |  |  |
| tion | \$2 |  | Oct. 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Common (mon |  |  |  | Goodyear Tire \& |  |  |  |
| Common (pay | $f$ |  | H | Gossard (H. | 25 c. |  | Hol |
| Preterred anc |  | Oct. | H | Monthly.. | 25 |  | H |
| Common ( p |  |  | Holders of rec. Oct. 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred and |  | Nov. 1 | Hoders or rec. Oct. 15 | Goulds Man | $11 / 2$ |  |  |
| Clty Iee \& Fuel of | 50 | Dec | ders of rec Noy 11 | Grassell |  |  | но |
| City Investing, preter |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $26 a$ | Preterred (qu | 13/2 | Sep | Holders of rec. sept. 15 |
| Clinchrifild Coal, comm | \$1 | Oct. | Sept. 20 to ${ }^{\text {to }}$ Hold. | Great Lakes | 1/4 |  | Holde |
| Cluett, Peahody $\& C$ |  |  |  | Great Western |  | Oct |  |
| Coca-Cola Co, common (quar. |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 a | Preterred | 134 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |
| Commo | 70 | Jan |  | reenfie | 18 | Oct |  |
| Co | 70 |  |  | Grennan Bakerles, non-par.com.stk.(qu) | *25c. |  |  |
| Commot Parar, | 50 c |  | H | Preferred (quar.) --.-.-.......- | ${ }^{13 / 4}$ |  |  |
| olumbia Sug |  |  |  | Guantanamo Sugar, |  |  |  |
| mmercial |  | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. $15 a$ | Guir |  |  |  |
| mmercial | \$1 | jet. 1 | Holders of rec. Sept. 23 |  |  |  |  |
| First preterrec |  |  |  |  |  |  | Holders of ree Dec. 156 |
| Preferred (a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nnor |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 19 |  |  | Oct. 1 | Holders of rec. Sept. 200 |
| , |  |  |  | Hanes (P, N.) Knitting, pret |  |  |  |
| 隹 |  |  |  | ) |  |  |  |
| tin |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 19a |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| coo |  |  | or rec. Se | Common (extra) |  | De | Holders of rec. Nov. 30 a |
| In |  | Sept. 30 | 20 |  |  |  |  |



| Name of Company. | $\stackrel{P}{\text { Per }}$ | When Payable | ooks Closed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous (C |  |  |  |
| onal Paper \& Type, preterred (quar.) |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |
| ala Sug | 13/4 |  |  |
| National Supply prer | 21. |  | of rec. Sept. $18 a$ |
| National Tea, commo | \$2 |  |  |
| keag |  |  |  |
| Newark Yellow |  |  |  |
| New Bradrord Oil (quar.) --...-. |  |  |  |
| New England Equity C | 600 |  |  |
| Newton Steel, |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Second preterred |  |  |  |
| New York Title \& |  |  |  |
| New York Transit cua | ${ }_{50} 75$. |  |  |
| Nichols Copper Co. | 13/4 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 21 |
| Nizer Corporation, Class A (quar.) -.... |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \mathrm{c} \\ & .55 \mathrm{c} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Class B (extra) --... |  |  |  |
| h American Ca |  |  |  |
| th American P |  |  |  |
| walk Tire \& R |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Onlo Fuel C | 2 |  |  |
|  | 50c. |  |  |
| Omnibus | 15. | Oct |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| mmo | 15 c . |  |  |
| d (qu |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Owens Bottle | 750 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Paige-Detrolt M |  |  |  |
| Am.Yet.\& Tri |  |  |  |
| mp |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Utah | 15 c |  |  |
| mick \& Ford, Ltd.i. | ${ }^{114}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pennoek Oil Corp. |  |  |  |
| Pet Milk C |  |  |  |
| Petrererre | $14 / 4$ | Oc | Holders of rec. Sept. $22 a$ |
| P |  |  |  |
| Phllilips Petrol |  |  |  |
| Plerce-Arrow N |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | $5$ |  |  |
| Pittsburgh ste |  | oc | Ho |
| Plusburgh steel |  |  |  |
| Pressed Steel C | ${ }_{2}^{13 / 4}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pralire }}$ Pipe Line |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pr }}$ | 218 |  |  |
| Provinclal Paper M | 1/2 | Oct. | Hold |
| Pret |  | Oct. |  |
| oret | 1 |  |  |
| Six per cent pref. (9 |  |  | H |
| Euaker Oats common | 75 c . |  |  |
|  | 1/24 |  | a |
| Radil |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $17 a$ |
| 俍 | s1 |  |  |
| Reece Butt | 35 c . | Oc | Hoid |
| Reece Folding |  |  |  |
| R |  |  |  |
| Remington Arms. |  |  |  |
| -N | 13/4 |  |  |
| Remington Typewriter- |  |  |  |
| 1 1st pref. \& Serless St |  |  | Sept |
| Second prer. (auar.) aicuilated divs.) | h4 |  | sent. 22 to Oct. 1 |
| Reo | ${ }^{200}$ c. | Oct | Holders of rec. Sept. $15 a$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| ubic | 14 | Oct. | Holde s of rec. Sept. 15 a |
| Reynold |  |  | Hol |
| Rreter | 14. |  | 硅 |
| Rtchardson\& Boynt |  |  | но |
|  | 14 | Jan | Holders of rec. Dea. 31a |
| River Ralsin | $11 / 2$ |  | Holders of rec. Oct. 5 a |
| al Baking Pou |  | Sept. 31 | a |
| Prefer |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $15 a$ |
| Sarety car Heat. |  |  | Dec. 10 to Dec. 21 |
| dt. Jooeph Lead (auar. |  |  |  |
| St. Louls Rocky Mt. \& Pac. Co., pf. (qu) | 144 |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 15a |
| St. Maurice Paper M | 18.20 |  |  |
| Regis Paper, com |  |  |  |
| Preferred (quar.) | 15. | Oc | Hol |
| Savaze Arms CorD., 1 |  |  |  |
| Bavage Ad preferred | -11/2 |  | , |
| Schulte Retail |  |  |  |
| S |  |  |  |
| Serto |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $21 a$ |
| Shell Unlon Oill Corp., com. | 35 c . |  |  |
| Sh |  |  |  |
| Sllver King Coall | c. |  |  |
| Company | 50 c. |  | Holders of rec. Sept. ${ }^{150}$ |
| sior | 21/2 |  |  |
| Sloss She | ${ }_{52}$ |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $21 a$ |
| So |  |  | Hhlders of rec. Sept. $14 a$ |
|  |  |  | Hodders of rec. Sept 10a |
| So | 31 | Oct. | Holders of rec. Sept. 15 |
|  |  |  |  |
| d Oil ( Kent |  |  |  |
| 8tandard Oill (Ohio | $21 / 3$ |  | Holders of rec. Aug. ${ }^{28}$ |
| dard P | 11/2 |  |  |
| dard S |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. 16 |
| Co. of Canada |  |  |  |
| Sterling oil \& |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Holders of rec. Sept. $25 a$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| sy |  |  |  |
| T |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| J. R . |  |  | a |
|  | 25 c . |  | t. ${ }^{23 a}$ |
|  |  |  |  |




Weekly Returns of New York City Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies.
The following shows the condition of the New York City Clearing House members for the week ending Sept. 19. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the grand totals, we also show the actual figures of condition at the end of the week.
new york weekly clearing house returns.

| Week Endins Sept. 191925 (000 omitted.) | $\|$Neto <br> Capstal <br> Natl. <br> State, <br> Tr. $\mathbf{T}$. | Prosts ${ }_{\text {June } 30}^{\text {June } 30}$ Jun |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { an } \\ \text { Vault. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Demana } \\ \text { Deposits. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Time } \\ \text { Tose } \\ \text { poste. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Members of Fe Bank of N Y \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| Trust Co |  | 12,519 <br> 14,230 | 71,515 159.956 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mech \& Met |  |  | 179,440 |  |  | 165,495 |  |  |
| Bank |  | ${ }_{62,2}^{5,1}$ | 607.3 |  | 11. |  |  |  |
| Ch |  | 17. | 133, |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Am Ex }}$ | ${ }_{25,0}$ | 40,23 | ${ }^{1456,069}$ | 2,1 |  | 12 | 12,850 |  |
| Chat | 13,5 | 12,554 | ${ }^{212.724}$ | 2,43. | 23,4 |  | 41 | 5,935 |
| Ganover ${ }^{\text {Corn Excha }}$ | 5. ${ }^{5} .000$ | ${ }_{13}^{24,777}$ | 196,59 | 6,317 |  | 17 | 29.94 . |  |
| National | 10.000 | ${ }^{23} .761$ | 172,2 | 96 | 16. | 128. |  |  |
| East River Na First Nation | 2.500 <br> 10.000 | ${ }_{\text {70, } 102}^{2,251}$ | ${ }^{435,763}$ | 454 | ${ }_{29,11}^{4.16}$ | 219 |  | +,951 |
| Irving $\mathrm{Bk}^{\text {k }}$ | 17.500 | 12,869 | 282,64 | 2,5 | 36 , | 269.811 | 35. |  |
| Chase National | 20,000 | ${ }_{26,365}$ | 358.65 | 4,368 | 47,248 | *357.044 | 18,355 |  |
| Fifth Avenue | 500 | 2,787 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |
| Commonwe |  |  | 13, | ${ }_{472}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1,4}$ |  |  |  |
| Seaboard Nat |  | 8.448 | 111,3 | 1.019 | 14,4 | 109. | 3. | 48 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Iron }}$ | 1,500 | 27.99 | ${ }_{344,468}$ | 860 | 2,3 36,4 | *280, |  |  |
| U M Mtge $\mathrm{S}^{\text {Tr }}$ | 3,000 | 4,46 |  | 41 | 7.15 | 54. |  |  |
| Guaranty ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | ${ }_{2,0}^{25,0}$ |  | ${ }_{212}^{412}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10. | 19.145 | ${ }_{165,3}$ | 54 | 19. | 143 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 651 | 4.634 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 29,328 | 30,271 | 27,3 |  |



 Greenwlch B Bank
Bowery Bowery Bank.
State Bank.-.

Total
Total
Total
Totals
Totats
Totas
Trust
Trust
Tru

## Tota

\section*{| Tot |
| :--- |
| Tot |
| Tot |}






Note. - - . S. deposits deducted from net demand deposits in the general total
 $85.424,000$ Bills payable, rediscounts, acceptances and other liabilities, average
for the week sept. $19, \$ 546,205000$, Sept. $12, \$ 571,480,000 ;$ Sept. $5, \$ 523,396,000$
 \$542.873.00

* Includes
National City Bank s145.057,000: Chase National Bank, \$11.065.000: Banker Trust Co.. 814,185.000. Guaranty Trust Co. \$88,.987,000: Farmers' Loan \& Trust
 Chase National Bank, \$1,576.000; Bankers Trust Co.. $81,412.000$ Guaranty Trust


The reserve position of the different groups of institutions on the basis of both the averages for the week and the actual condition at the end of the week is shown in the following two tables:
statement of reserve position of clearing house banks and trust companies

| Averages. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Cash } \\ \text { Reserve } \\ \text { in Vault. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Reserve } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { Depostarles } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total Reserve | $\begin{gathered} \text { b } \\ \text { Reseroe } \\ \text { Required. } \end{gathered}$ | Surpius Reserve. |
| \$ |  |  |  |  |
| 6,598,000 | $\begin{gathered} 576,897,000 \\ 478900 \end{gathered}$ | 1. 387,000 | 568,259,220 | 8,637,780 |
| 2,341,000 | 6,331.000 | 8,672,000 | 8,516,250 | 155,750 |
| 8,939,000 | 588,017,000 | 596,956.000 | 587, 589,690 | 9,366,310 |
| ${ }_{8}^{8.868 .000}$ | 581,920.000 | 590,788.000 | 583,154.380 | 7,633,620 |
| 8,443,000 | 585.534,000 | 593,921,000 | $588,919,020$ $587,593,630$ | $5.001,980$ | Total Sept. $8,387,000585.534,0000$

$8,443,000$
$584,391,000$
$592,834,921,000$
$5888,5933,630$
$7,633,620$
$5,001,280$
$5,240,370$

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank
a This is the reserve required on the net demand deposits in the case of Stale banks
and trust companics, but in the case of members of the Feders Includes also amount in reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows
Sept. $19 . \$ 15,108,180$. Sept. 19. \$15, 108,$180 ;$ Sept. $12, \$ 15,227,640$; Sept. $5, \$ 15,314,340 ;$ Aus. $29, \$ 18$,-
533,$700 ;$ Aug. 22 , s15,543,990.

|  | Actual Flgures. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cash Reserve in Vatht. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Reserve } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { intuarles } \end{array}\right\|$ | Total Reserve. | Reserve Requited. | Surplus Reserve. |
| Members Federal Reserve banks. | \$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\stackrel{8}{8}}{550,184,000}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 566,566,160 }}{\text { S }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\text { S }} 16382160$ |
| State banks*... | 6,547,000 | 4,855,000 | 11,402,000 | 10,836,720 | 565,280 |
| Trust companies*. | 2,209,000 | 6,493,000 | 8,702,000 | 8,559,750 | 142,250 |
| Total Sept. 19 | 8,756,000 | 561,532,000 570,288,000 |  | 585,962,630 | $-15674630$ |
| Total Sept. 12 | 8,889.000 | 583,084,000 591,973.000 |  | 581,988,470 | 9,984,530 |
| Total Sept. 5 | 8,479,000 | 556,333,000 564,812,000 |  | 583,329,270 | 18,517,270 |
| Total Aug. 29 | 8,282,000 | 580,135,000 588,417,000 |  | 588.036.460 | 380,540 |
| * Not members of Federal Reserve Bank. <br> a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Sept. 19, $\$ 15,088,350$; Sept $12, \$ 15,186,840$; Sept. $5, \$ 15,210,030 ;$ Aug. 29, $\$ 15,529,560$; Aug. 22, \$15,587,160. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

State Banks and Trust Companies Not in Clearing Housel-The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House as follows: sUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.
(Figures Furnished by State Banking Department.)
Differences from
Loans and investments
Goans and inves
Gurrency notes.
 ........-1,151,708,360 Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve de
positaries and from oner banks and . . deposits. $1,093,551,400$ Inc. $11,612,6 \mathrm{CO}$ Reserve on deposits.
Percentage of reserve, $21.4 \%$.

## RESERVE.

Gash in vault * $\qquad$ $\$ 34.981,440$
$11,703,400$

Trust Companies
$\$ 94,391,700 \quad 16.47 \%$ Total $\qquad$ $\overline{\$ 46,684,800} \overline{21}$ $30,714,700 \quad \begin{array}{r}5.36 \% \\ \hline\end{array}$ *Includes deposits with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which for the state banks and trust companies combined on sept.

Banks and Trust Companies in New York City.-The averages of the New York City Clearing House banks and trust companies combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House are as follows:
COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN cienten swe vonk

|  | Loans and Investments. | Demand Deposits. | *Total Cash in Vaults. | Reserve in Depositaries. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week Ended- | , 5730 | ${ }^{\mathbf{8}}$ |  | 720.787 .70 |
| May 23 | 6,257,736,200 | 5,452,014,500 | $80,842,200$ | $720.787,700$ |
| May 29 | 6,285,428.000 | 5.439,376.100 | $83,550,000$ $81,243,900$ | $732,827.70$ |
| June 6 | $6,329,320,400$ 6,319885700 | 5,508,073,800 | $81,243,900$ $83,427,400$ | 726,011,100 |
| June ${ }^{\text {June }}$ | 6,319,885,700 | 5,502,440,100 | 81,037,200 | $741,188,80$, |
| June 27 | 6,311,487.200 | 5,469,225,600 | $81,431.500$ | $724.783,00 \mathrm{~J}$ |
| July | 6,403,112,800 | 5.598.609.700 | 81,367,100 | 750,531.40) |
| July 11 | 6,353,275,000 | 5,534,240.800 | $85,120,100$ | 741.205.709 |
| July 18 | 6,320,677.200 | 5.509.425.100 | 82,246,400 |  |
| July 25 | 6,284.570,900 | 5,466,216,200 $5,472.674,300$ | $79.116,400$ $79.377,600$ | $724,866,500$ $718,669,200$ |
| Aug. | $6,302,682.100$ $6,324,244.800$ | 5,472,674,300 $5,481,392,100$ | 79.377 .600 $79.866,100$ | $721,005,000$ |
| Aug. | 6,332,147,800 | 5,463,129,200 | 82,507,800 | 723,923,100 |
| Aug. 22 | 6,345.708,100 | 5,442,736,800 | 79,454.700 | 712.983 .700 |
| Aug, 29 | 6,341,502,700 | $5,443,132,500$ | $80,540,400$ |  |
| Sep | $6,354,728,100$ $6,345,880,300$ | $5.466,107,300$ | $\begin{aligned} & 81,151,400 \\ & 84,211,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 711,813,900 \\ & 718,328,800 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sept. | 6,361,302,700 | 5,465,413,400 | 83,247,000 | 731,651,200 |

New York City Non-Member Banks and Trust Com-panies.-The following are the returns to the Clearing House by clearing non-member institutions and which are not included in the "Clearing House Returns" in the foregoing: return of non-member nstitutions of new york clearing house


Boston Clearing House Weekly Returns.-In the following we furnish a summary of all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks:
boston clearing house members.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 23 \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | Changes from pretious week. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 16 \\ 1925 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept }{ }^{9}{ }^{9} 925 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 66,800,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ \text { changed } \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\mathbf{s}}{66,800,000}$ | $\stackrel{\mathbf{8}}{66,800,000}$ |
| Surplus and | 88,862,000 |  | changed | 88,862,000 | 88,862,000 |
| Loans, disc'ts \& investments. | 977,174,000 | Inc. | 8,292,000 | 968,882,000 | 966,509,000 |
| Individual deposits,1ncl. U.S. | 682,264,000 | Inc. | 1,592,000 | 680,672,000 | 663.152.000 |
| Due to banks. | 129,525,000 | Dec. | 6,096,000 | 135,621,000 | 126,743,000 |
| Tlme | 197,755,000 | Dec. | 9,961,000 | 207,710,000 | 212,217,000 |
| United States deposits | 13,673,000 | Inc. | 7,701,000 | 5,972,000 | 2,942,000 |
| Exchanges for Clearing House | 26,426,000 | Dec. | 846,000 | 27,272,000 | 21,557,000 |
| Due from other banks. | 85,929,000 | Dec. | 8,271,000 | 94,200.000 | 76,785,000 |
| Reserve in Fed. Res Bank. | 79,312,000 | Dec. | 286,000 | 79,598,000 | 78,461,000 |
| Cash In bank and F. R. Bank | 9,481,0¢0 |  | 297,000 | 778,000 | 0 |
| Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank | 876,000 | Dec. | 140,000 | 1.016,000 | 618,000 |

Philadelphia Banks.-The Philadelphia Clearing House return for the week ending Sept.19, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is given below. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve System requirements for members of the $10 \%$ on demand deposits and $3 \%$ on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve System the reserve required is $10 \%$ on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositaries" and "Cash in vaults."

| Troo Ciphers (00)omitted. | Week Ended September 191925. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 12 \\ 1925 . \end{gathered}$ | Sept. 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Members of F.R.System | $\begin{gathered} \text { Trust } \\ \text { Compantes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1925 \\ \text { Total. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Capita | \$41,875,0 | \$5,000,0 | \$46,875,0 | \$46,875,0 | \$46,875,0 |
| Surplus and proft | 126,740,0 | 16.869.0 | 143,609,0 | 143,609,0 | 143,609.0 |
| Loans, disc'ts \& investm'ts | 822.804 .0 $37.253,0$ | 48,235,0 | $871,039,0$ $37,621,0$ | $871,634,0$ $30,206,0$ | $866,809.0$ $40,293,0$ |
| Due from ba | 117,652,0 | 15,0 | 117,667,0 | 105,406,0 | 105,200,0 |
| Bank deposit | 148,773,0 | 915.0 | 149,688,0 | 143,266,0 | 143,537,0 |
| Individual deposi | 594,193,0 | 28,021,0 | 623,114,0 | 612,430.0 | 622,229.0 |
| Time depos | 93,714,0 | 1,997.0 | 95,711,0 | 98,953.0 | 99,235,0 |
| Total deposits. | 836,680,0 | 31,833,0 | 868.513,0 | 854,649,0 | 865,001,0 |
| U. S. deposits (not incl.) Res've with legal depos'les |  | 3,668,0 | $12,036.0$ $3,668,0$ | 3,127,0 | $3,472,0$ $3,443,0$ |
| Reserve with F. R. Bank-- | 63,916,0 |  | 63,916,0 | 63,659,0 | 64.851,0 |
| Cash in vault | 9,360.0 | 1.362,0 | 10,722,0 | 10.587,0 | 10.165,0 |
| Total reserve \& cash held | 73,276,0 | 5,030,0 | 78,306,0 | 77,143,0 |  |
| Reserve required Excess res. \& cash in vault | $63,818,0$ $9,458,0$ | $4,516,0$ 514.0 | $68,337,0$ 9.972 .0 | 9,126,0 | 9,865,0 |

* Cash in vault not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve members.

Condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. -The following shows the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business Sept. 231925 in comparison with the previous week and the corresponding date last year:


## CURRENT NOTICES.

-Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed trustee, paying agent and registrar under an indenture of the Consolidated Power \& Light Co. of South Dakota, dated Aug. 1 1925, securing an authorized issue of
$\$ 1,900,000$ par value 1-year mortgage lien 6\% gold notes dated Aug. 11925 $\$ 1,900,000$ par value 1-year mortgage lien $6 \%$ gold notes dated Aug. 11925 Savings Departments of the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee. has been elected president of the Advertising Club of Milwaukee for the year 1925-26.

## Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, Sept.24, and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve Banks at the close of business on Wednesday. In the first table we present the results for the system as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and Reserve Agents and between the latter and Federal Reserve banks. The Reserve Board's comment upon the returns for the latest week appears on page 1521, being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

Combined Resources and Liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks at the Close of Bubiness Sept. 23, 1925.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Go | $100]^{1}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,489.568 .000 \\ 48,019,000 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $441,993,000$ |  | ${ }_{20}^{20} 1$ |  | $1,436,480,000$ $57,715,000$ 1,0, |  |
| Gold held exclusively agst F.R. notes Gold and gold certificates held by banks |  | $\begin{aligned} & .537 \\ & \hline 696 \\ & 5989 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.484 \\ & \hline 699 \\ & \hline 699 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 635,35,5 \\ & 60,4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,772, 10984 | ${ }^{10}$ |  |  | ${ }^{2,775.206 .000} 13$ |  |  | 069,163,000 <br> $86,552,000$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 51,872,000 \\ 337,69,000 \\ 303,078,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{259}^{225}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36424,000 \\ & 274,468,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 310.690 .000 <br> $268,385.000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290 \\ & 269 \end{aligned}$ | $289,251.000$ <br> $248,333,000$ | $303,260,000$ $240,577,000$ |  |
| Total bills discounted- Bulls bought in open marke Bulls bought in open market- U. S. Government securities: Bonds Treasury notes Certit ertificates of indeb-tednes |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 255: } \\ & \hline \text { 545! } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 639, \\ & 614, \\ & \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{213,18,16}^{699}$ |  | 69.1 | $538,184,000$ 69,047,000 226,374,00 |  | $\underset{\substack{259,863,000 \\ 92,146,000}}{ }$ $37,061,000$ 37, $139,732,0000$ |
| Total U. S. Government securities oreign loans on gold. All other earning assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 574,596,000 \\ i, 750,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total earning assets. Uncollected items All other resources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. R. notes in actual circulation DepositsMember banks-reserve account Government-Other deposits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total deposits Deferred avallablity items Capital paid in <br> All other liabilitles |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,901,072,000 70.2\% 72.9\% 34,027,00 | $5,062,931,000$$70.9 \%$$73.7 \%$$34,665,000$ | 4,857,960,000 $70.5 \%$ 34,646,000 | 1,627,000 | 7,947,000 | 34,237,0 | 4,782,688,000 $72.0 \%$ $75.5 \%$ <br> 31,186,000 | $\begin{array}{r}4.741,116,000 \\ 71.7 \% \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br> 31,508.000 | $\overline{4,812,143,000}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , 692, |
|  |  |  | $58.574,000$ <br> 505.211 .000 <br> $14,176,000$ 36.335.000 |  | $\underset{\substack{6.024,000 \\ 438,250.000 \\ 4,280,000}}{ }=$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} S \\ 20,064,000 \\ 143,331,000 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 23 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 37,205,000 \\ & 17,144,000 \\ & 17,1400 \end{aligned}$ |  | - 4 4,767.000 | - | ,563,000 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33,9,93,000 \\ & 37,050,000 \\ & 3, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{6}^{61,11}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} -53,601,000 \\ 6.2 .041 .000 \\ 2.000 .000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} -45.745 .000 \\ \hline 45.825 .000 \\ 19.081 .000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,270,000 \\ & 48,850,000 \\ & 3,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 54.822, .000 \\ 34.850 .000 \\ 1,203,000 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $41,988,000$ <br> $33,024,000$ | $\begin{array}{r}39.900,000 \\ 40.916 .000 \\ 550,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,469,000 \\ & 39,568,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 937,99.0000 \\ & 44,151,000 \end{aligned}$ | $73.67,000$ $39,236,000$ 3 | 34,289.000 <br> 40.603 .000 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8,114,000 \\ & 4,45,900 \\ & 4, \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,512,0.000 \\ { }^{1,655,050} \\ 8,655 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $2,950,946,000$ $963,786,000$ | 2,946,295,000 | 2,907,442,000 | 2, ${ }^{2,917,355.000}$ | 992,998,000 | $\left[\begin{array}{l}2,907,445,000 \\ 1,000,504,000\end{array}\right.$ | $2,908,412,000$$999,298,000$ |  | $159,466,000$$923,047,000$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,087,100,000 | , | 1,953,543.00 | 1,925,589.00 | 1,915,607.000 | 1,906,941,000 | 1.909.114,000 | 1,913,244,000 |  |
| Gold redemption fund Gold fund-Federal Reserve Board By ellgible paper |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 310,698,000 \\ 112.018,000 \\ 1.028 .0850,000 \\ 808,848,000 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 308.028,000 \\ 108.506 .000 \\ 1.099 .94 .000 \\ \hline 721,028.000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{2,244,632,000}{}$ | 2,159,087,000 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

EWEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 23 1925.

| Ttoo edizhers ( 00 ) omitted. <br> Federal Reserve Bank of- | ton | York. | Phula. | veland. | Richmond | Allanta. | apo. | as. | p. | aty | Dallas. | San Pran. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RESOURCES Gold with Federal Reserve Agents | 144,931,0 | $0,728,0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold red'n fund with U S. Treas. | 10,535,0 | 10,202,0 | 8,161,0 | ${ }_{\text {3,607,0 }}$ | 45,471,0 3 | 129,218,0 | 135,074,0 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 16,280,0 \\ 1,158,0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $45,289,0$ $1,328,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,262,0 \\ 3,086,0 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 33,410,0 \\ 1,469,0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,032,0 \\ 1,923,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 405,694,0 \\ & 48,726,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Gold held excl agst. F. R.notes Gold settle't fund with F. R. B'rd | $155.466,0$ <br> $32,788,0$ | $310,930.0$ 268325,0 | $135.625,0$ <br> $45.027,0$ | 186,142,0 |  | 131,237,0 | 137,161,0 | 17,438,0 | 46.617,0 | 53,348,0 | 34,879,0 | 196,955,0 | .454,420,0 |
| Gold and gold certificates .....- | 26,337,0 | ${ }_{347,076,0}^{26,325,0}$ | 45,027, $20,758,0$ | 68,861,0 $47,195,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,035,0 \\ 8,391,0 \end{array}$ | 26,342,0 | 107,705,0 | $27,791,0$ <br> $9,827,0$ | $23,959,0$ $7,406,0$ | $32,040,0$ <br> $3,988.0$ | 20,690 $7,147,0$ | 34,7788,0 | $71,341.0$ 591784,0 |
| Total gold reser | $214,591,0$ <br> $13,274,0$ | 926,331,0 | 201,410.0 | 02,198,0 | 88,048,0 | 160,327,0 | 332,585,0 | 55,056,0 | 77,982,0 | 89,376,0 | 62,716 |  |  |
|  | 13,274,0 | 24,422,0 | 5,555,0 | 7.465,0 |  | 7,183, C | 15,850,0 | 8,977,0 | 1,544,0 | 4,454,0 | 7,122,0 | 5,536 | 105,394,0 |
| ${ }_{\text {Non-resese }}^{\text {Total }}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 227,865,0 \\ 4,328,0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $950,753,0$ $18,295,0$ | $206,965,0$ $1,125,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 309,663,0 \\ 2.965 .0 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{92,060,0} 3$ | 167,510,0 | 0 | 64,033,0 | 79,526,0 | ${ }^{93.830,0}$ | , 0 | 0,461,0 | 870,9 |
| Bills discounted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,047,0 | , | 2,451,0 | 51,8 |
| Other bllis discounted. | 24,797,0 | $\begin{array}{r} 159,791,0 \\ 72,974,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,977,0 \\ & 21,511,0 \end{aligned}$ | $32,851,0$ $27,209,0$ | 15,651,0 | 3,380,0 | $33,374.0$ $25.405,0$ | 99 |  | 5,262,0 |  | 37,059,0 |  |
| otal bills discounte | 37.868, | 765,0 |  | 60,060 | 51,526,0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bliss bought in open market U. \& Government securites: | 41,626,0 | 27,151,0 | 20,478,0 | 18,348,0 | 4,719,0 | 16,623,0 | 29,900,0 | 1,699,0 | 23,659,0 | 21,499,0 | 12,022,0 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 59,434,0 \\ 20,769,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 640,727,0 \\ & 238,493,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bonds |  |  | 885,0 | 7,965 |  |  | 19,928,0 | 197 |  | 8,11 | 6,358 |  |  |
| muticates of Indebted | 4. | 755,0 | 50,0 | $21,989,0$ <br> $1,021,0$ | 4,253,0 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 12,306,0 \\ 861,0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,069,0 \\ 1,742,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,873,0 \\ & 93,0 \end{aligned}$ | 9,020,0 | $22,905,0$ $1,754,0$ | 22,143,0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 38,942,0 \\ 4,937,0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 251,603,0 <br> 15,919,0 |
| Total U. S Govt. securitles... | 7,336,0 | 60,504,0 | 19,063,0 | 30,975,0 | 5,444,0 | 14,120,0 | 43,739,0 | $2(, 163,0$ | 16,578.0 | 32,777.0 | 28,501,0 | 43.932.0 | 323,132, |


| REROURCES (Conctuded)- <br> Twoo csphers ( 00 ) omitted. | Boston. | Newo York. | Phila | Cleveland. | Richmond | Atlanta. | Chicago. | St. Louts | Manneap | Kan Cuty | Dallas | Fran. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fore | $\stackrel{\$}{599,0}$ | $\underset{2,187,0}{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{S} \\ & 753,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{867,0}$ | $29.0$ | ${ }_{332,0}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{1.118,0}$ | $\stackrel{\text { S }}{3} \mathbf{7 , 0}$ | $\stackrel{\text { S }}{267,0}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & 324,0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\$}{284,0}$ | ${ }_{567,0}^{8}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \\ & 8,100,0 \\ & 2,420,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| All other earni |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 87,429,0 | 322,607,0 | 91.102,0 | $110,250,0$ $64,927,0$ | 62.118 .0 60.513 .0 | $\begin{aligned} & 60,618,0 \\ & 39,885,0 \end{aligned}$ | $133,536,0$ $91,840,0$ | $58,881,0$ <br> $36,481,0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,836,0 \\ & 15,696,0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,851,0 \\ & 38,972.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48.942,0 \\ & 27.185,0 \end{aligned}$ | $124,702.0$ $38,951.0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,212,872,0 \\ 685,239,0 \end{array}$ |
| Uncollected Ite | $59,257,0$ 4,190 | $\begin{array}{r}149,676,0 \\ 17,159 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 61,856,0 \\ 1,252,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64,927,0 \\ 7,948,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60,513,0 \\ 2,446,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 39,885,0 \\ 2,780,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 91,840,0 \\ 8,099,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,481,0 \\ 4,708,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,696,0 \\ 3,047,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,972.0 \\ 4,612,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27.185,0 \\ 1,834,0 \end{array}$ | $3,324,0$ 4,180 | $\begin{gathered} 680,399,0 \\ \hline 6,0 \end{gathered}$ |
| Bank premlses | 4.190 .0 83.0 | $17,159,0$ $4,082,0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,252,0 \\ 284,0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.948,0 \\ 285,0 \end{array}$ | 2,468,0 | $2,334,0$ | 1,363,0 | 481,0 | 2,872.0 | 789,0 | 1,425,0 | 4,180,0 | 18.751,0 |
|  | 383,157,0 | 1,462,572,0 | 362,584,0 | 496,038,0 | 221.025,0 | 275,688,0 | 592,176,0 | 167,907,0 | 147,692,0 | 207,101,0 | 151,063,0 | 434,069,0 | 4,901,072,0 |
|  |  | 34 | 14 | 22 | 76,700,0 |  | 1 | 39,567,0 | ,1 | 65,816,0 | 46,955,0 | 2 | 1,670,348,0 |
| F. R. notes Deposits: |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 207,090,0 |
| Member b | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 142,834,0 \\ 857.0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 859,457,0 \\ 14,841,0 \end{array}$ | $127,733,0$ $1,472,0$ | $175,651,0$ $1,699,0$ | $65,888,0$ $2,240,0$ | $8,499.0$ $1,988.0$ | 320,434,0 | 1,176,0 | 908.0 | 831.0 | 1,947,0 | 158,161, | $\begin{aligned} \\ 32,169,0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other de | 314,0 | 15,989,0 | 1, 358.0 | 1,255,0 | +376.0 | 188.0 | 1,148,0 | 1,176,0 | 249,0 | 1,335,0 | 167,0 | 5,640,0 |  |
| Total | 144,0 | 890,287,0 | 129,563,0 | 178,6 | 68,504,0 | 80,675,0 | 323,409,0 | 76,658,0 | 54,658,0 | 92,998.0 | 61,908.0 | 166.184,0 | $2,267,454,0$ $614,787,0$ |
| Deterred | 57,519.0 | 128,780,0 | 54,377,0 | 56,311,0 | 57.099.0 | 30,272,0 | 75,754.0 | 35,877.0 | 15.090.0 | 34,431.0 | 29,494.0 | 39,783,0 | $614,787.0$ $116,433,0$ |
| Capital | 8.600.0 | 31,949,0 | 11,501,0 | 13,058,0 | $5,980,0$ 117010 | 4.613 .0 8.950 | $15,629,0$ 30.426 .0 | $5.126,0$ 9.971 | 7.194.0 | 4.271 .0 $8,977,0$ | $4,321,0$ $7,592,0$ | 15,071,0 | 116,837,0 |
| Sulp | 16,382,0 | $58,749,0$ $3,597,0$ | $20,059,0$ 515,0 | $22,462,0$ $1,150,0$ | $11,701.0$ $1,041,0$ | $8,950,0$ 901,0 | 1, $1,776,0$ | 708.0 | 1,105,0 |  | 793,0 | 1,378,0 | 14,213,0 |
|  | 641.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 383,157,0 | 1,462,572,0 | 362,584,0 | 496,038,0 | 221,025,0 | 275,688,0 | 592,176,0 | 167,907,0 | 147,692,0 | 207,101,0 | 151,063,0 | 434,069,0 | 4,901,072,0 |
| Memoranda. Reserve ratio (per cent | 76.0 |  | 75.0 | 76.8 | 63.4 | 72.5 |  |  | 65.8 | 59.1 | 64.2 | 70.5 | 72.9 |
| Contlingent liability on bills pur cta-ed for foreign correspond 't. | 2,583,0 | 8,549,0 | 3,246, | 3,734, | 1,850, | 1,431,0 | 4,816 | 1,605,0 | 1,152,0 | 1,396 | 1,222,0 | 2,443,0 | 34,027, |
| , notes on hand (notes rec'd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| from $F$. H Agent elrculation) | 19,178,0 | 124,016,0 | 36,423,0 | 16,266.0 | 15.310,0 | 22,625.0 | 16,945.0 | 6,563,0 | 3,652,0 | 7,329,0 | 5,391,0 | 43,114,0 | 316,812,0 |

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 231925.

| Federal Reserve Agent at- | Boston | New York | Phtla. | Cleveland | Richmond | Atlanta | Chicago | St. Louts | Minn. | Kan. Ctty | Dallas | San Fr. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{8}{872.818 .0}$ | S $764,086.0$ | 216.792.0 | 285,588.0 | 8 <br> $113,809.0$ <br> $21,799,0$ | 2 <br> 224,257,0 <br> $51,355,0$ | $\$$ <br> $430,704,0$ <br> $268,577,0$ | $69,490.0$ $23,360,0$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 8 \\ 89,250,0 \\ 19,450.0 \end{gathered}$ | 8 <br> $98,878.0$ <br> 25.733 .0 | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8} \\ 71,698,0 \\ 19,352,0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \$ \\ 313,576.0 \\ 67,000.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 2,950,946.0 \\ 963,786,0 \end{array}$ |
| F.R. notes held by F. R. Agent. | 97.630,0 | 290,860.0 | 33,800,0 | 44,870,0 | 21,799,0 | 51,355,0 | 268,577,0 |  | 19,450.0 |  |  | 67,000,0 |  |
| F.R. notes issued to F. R bank | 175,188,0 | 473,226,0 | 182,992,0 | 240,718,0 | 92,010,0 | 172,902,0 | 162,127,0 | 46,130,0 | 69,800,0 | 73,145,0 | 52,346,0 | 246,576,0 | 1,987,160,0 |
| Collateral held as security for F.R. notes tssued to F.R. Bk.: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gold and gold certificates... | 35,300,0 | 186,698,0 | 4,800,0 | 8,780.0 | 21,160.0 | 10,000,0 |  | 10,975.0 | $13,052.0$ $1,237,0$ | 3,902.0 | 17,136,0 | 18,774,0 | $307,901,0$ $105,346,0$ |
| Gold redemption fund...... Gold fund -F, R, Board... | $9,631,0$ $100,000,0$ | $28.030,0$ $86,000,0$ | $8,775.0$ $113,889,0$ | 13,755,0 | $3,016,0$ $21,295,0$ | 712,000,0 | 130,645,00 | $1,805,0$ <br> $3,500,0$ | 11,2370.0 | $3,902,0$ $46,630.0$ | 11,500.0 | 176,258,0 | 1092,447.0 |
| Elgible paper........ | 179,494,0 | 234,179,0 | 59,185,0 | $77.590,0$ | 52,958,0 | 46,093,0 | 88,596,0 | 38,330,0 | 28,702,0 | 33,607,0 | 20,138,0 | 80,066.0 | 838,938,0 |
| Total eollateral | 224.425.0 | 534,907.0 | 186,649,0 | 260,125.0 | 98.429,0 | 175,311.0 | 223,670,0 | 54,610,0 | 73.991.0 | 83,869,0 | 53,548,0 | 275,098,0 | 2,244,632,0 |

## 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; the liabilities of the 727 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 Dec. 12 1917, published in the "Chronicle" of 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 1521.

| cera | on. | York | phlala. | a. | nd | ta. | 00. | ts. | Manneap. | Kan. Cuy | Dallas. | San Fran. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mber |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49 |  | 727 |
| Loans and discount Becured by U.S. |  | 6,083 | . 534 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{19.208}$ | 6,497 | ${ }_{7,457}^{\text {S }}$ | 30,542 | ${ }_{7}^{\mathbf{S}}$,228 | $\stackrel{8}{8,426}$ | ${ }_{3,705}^{8}$ | 3.144 | ${ }_{8,323}^{8}$ | 177, ${ }^{\text {892 }}$ |
| Secured by stocks | 324,749 | 2,235,416 | 348.981 | 491.595 | 13, $\begin{aligned} & 13,956 \\ & 374.777\end{aligned}$ | 96,380 411.708 | - 81.22 .713 | ${ }_{323,652}^{173.101}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 68,935 \\ 178,846 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 110.354 \\ 331,189 \end{gathered}$ | 80,957 217,717 | 245.396 884,203 | ${ }_{8,296,995}^{5,123,533}$ |
| All other loans and discounts.-. | 642,670 | 2.551,275 | 385,403 | 772,643 | 374,777 | 411,708 | $\underline{1,222,912}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 977,664 | 4,852,774 | 746,918 | ,4 | 515,230 | 15,545 | 2,067.167 | 503,981 | 250,20 | 445,2 | 301,8 | ,137, | ,597,920 |
| U |  |  |  | 32,2 |  | 14, | 17,6 | 12,7 | 6.896 | 8.784 | 17. | 29 | 2 |
| U. S. Liberty bo | 79,25 | 596.5 | 49.9 | 170.3 | 29,4 | 14.0 | 170. | 1 | 25, |  | 17 | 149,333 | - |
| U. \%. Treasury b | 20.643 | ${ }_{182}^{200,3}$ | ${ }_{7}^{15,7}$ |  | 2,023 | $\stackrel{5}{2,3}$ | ${ }_{73,215}$ | 6.7 | 19.3 | 16.7 | 8.22 | 27. | 385.171 |
| U. g . Treasury ce |  | 17 |  |  | 3,16 | 8,244 | 12,44 |  |  |  |  |  | - 118.2998 |
| Other bonds, stocks and se | 203,348 | 1,141,391 | 253,256 | 347, | 63, | 52, | 425,041 | 12 | 42 | 80.96 | 20,891 | 193,332 | 2,936,682 |
| Total I | 325,311 | 2,177,418 | 342,298 | 642,251 | 130.5 | 97,880 | 754,38 | 169,56 | 108,55 | 175.06 | 76.20 | 464,035 | 5,463,510 |
| Total loans an | 1.302,975 | 7,030.192 | 1,089,216 | 1,925,6 | 645,762 | 613.425 | 2,821.554 | 673.549 <br> 46.629 | 358.765 24.49 | 620,313 <br> 52.919 | 378,025 29,135 | (1,601.957 | 19,061,430 ${ }^{1,628,072}$ |
| Reeerve balances win | ${ }_{20,344}^{96.128}$ | 73997 | 16. | 122,076 30 | ${ }_{13,82}^{38,60}$ | ${ }_{10,284}^{45}$ | 240,973 |  | ${ }_{6.09}$ |  | 10,6 |  | 1,277,054 |
| Net demand deposits | 895.203 | 50, | 763.8 | 1,009.30 | 365.518 | 380,273 | , 809.424 | ${ }^{392}$ 2, | 234,4 | 497.99 | 268.51 | 779 | 12,964,967 |
| Time deposits | 363,167 | 1,183.465 | 181.030 |  | 198.32 | 2C2,185 | 977,50 | 210.0 | 4,571 | +140,108 | 8.562 | 22,869 | -143,456 |
| Goversment dep | 13,463 | 1 | 17.897 | 29,824 | 1,2 | 11,090 | 23 | 5,108 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ured by U. S. Gov't obligations |  |  |  | 26,30 |  |  |  | 3.8 | 2,785 | 17 | 1,207 |  | 157,648 |
| All otber | 4,773 | ,736 | 18,588 | 24,624 | 17,465 | 11,723 | 10. | 19. | 1.212 | 1,582 |  | 1 |  |
| ber banks in F. R. Bank cities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Due to banks. | 127,393 43,903 | 1,111, | 185,35 61,59 | 27,897 | 17,477 | 12,496 | 180,049 | 28,927 | 22,386 | 49,60 | 33,318 | 56.404 | 636,659 |

2. Data of reporting member banks in New York City. Chicago, and for whole country.


## 

## Wall Street, Friday Night, Sept. 261925.

 Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.-The review of the tock Market is given this week on page 1534.The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not
pages which follow

W. Foreign Exchange.-Sterling exchange continued to move downward, although the declines were again confined to fractions. Trading was very dull. The Continental exchanges were also inactive, but irregular movements were still in evidence in the Scandinavian division. French Italian and Belgian currencies showed only minor changes.
 Commercial on banks, sixht, 484 (a4 $441 / 8$, sixty days, $480 \%$ © 4801 ) ninety dass, $479 \%$ © 4793, and documents for payment (sixty days), $484 @ 4841 /$ (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were, $467 @$
 were 39.74 (43.75 for long and $4010 @ 40.11$ for short.
Exchange at Paris on London, 102.29 fr .; week's range, 102.13 fr . high
and 102.12 fr. Low.
The range for foreign exchange for the week follows
Sixty Days.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hit | ${ }_{4}^{473,3}$ |


| High for the week | ${ }_{23}^{23.81}$ | ${ }_{23}^{23.81}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low for the week. | 23.801/2 | $23801 / 2$ |
| High for the week-.....-----39.75 | 40.19 | 40.21 |

 count; Boston, par; San Francisco, par; Montreal, par: Cincinnati, par. Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. - B low we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Liberty Loan bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. The transactions in registered bonds are given in a footnote at the end of the tabulation

| Daily Record | Sep | Sept. 21 |  |  |  | Sept. 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First L | 10 |  |  |  |  | $100{ }^{4} 3$ |
| $31 / 2 \%$ bonds of 1932-47.- Lo | $100{ }^{1882}$ | $100^{\circ}$ | $100^{\text {s }} 32$ | $100^{8 / 2}$ | 100 | 100 |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untts. |  | $100^{1432}$ 54 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 100^{10} 0_{32} \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $100{ }^{5} 32$ 66 | 100 ${ }^{\text {c } 5_{2}}$ | 100.00 73 |
| Converted 4\% bonds of High |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1932-47 (First 4s) ....-\{Low. |  |  |  |  |  | $100^{2031}$ |
| Clo |  |  |  |  |  | $0^{20_{3 a}}$ |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ untes... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| of 1932-47 (First 41/8) \{ Low. | ${ }_{10122^{2}}^{1022_{3}}$ | $102.0{ }^{102}$ | ${ }_{101} 101^{22}$ | 102.00 | ${ }_{101} 102.00$ | ${ }_{101238}^{10123}$ |
|  | $101{ }^{28} 32$ 20 | $\begin{array}{r}10128^{22} \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $101{ }^{30}{ }^{32}$ 35 | $10123^{22}$ 24 | $\begin{array}{r} 101^{28} 82 \\ 13 \\ 13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10128_{31} \\ 21 \end{array}$ |
| cond Converted $41 / 4 \%$ Hi |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| bonds of 1932-47 (First L Low |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| econd 41/8. .-....... ${ }^{\text {Clo }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Converted 4 $4 \%$ bonds High |  |  | 100 |  | 10 |  |
| $4 \%$ bonds of 1927-42.... (second 4 s L L |  |  | $101{ }^{10_{32}}$ |  | 100 |  |
|  |  |  | $100^{10^{32}} 5$ |  | 1001 |  |
| Second Liberty Loan \|H|gh | 101.00 | 101.00 | $100^{-13}$ | 101.00 | $100^{313}$ | 101.00 |
| of 1927-42 (Second \{Lo | $100{ }^{31}$ | 100 | $100{ }^{29}$ | $100^{30^{32}}$ | $1000^{20} 3$ | $100^{28_{3}}$ |
| (s) $\qquad$ (Clo <br> tal sales in \$1,000 units | $100{ }^{31} 1_{39}$ 113 | $\begin{array}{r} 100^{20032} \\ 121 \end{array}$ | 100 73 | $100^{30}{ }^{32}$ 21 | $100^{31}{ }^{13}$ | $100^{3039}$ 64 |
| hird Liberty Loan High | $101^{1632}$ | $101^{11_{32}}$ | $10115_{32}$ | $101^{15 \mathrm{saz}}$ | $101^{15}$ | $101^{15_{31}}$ |
| $4 \% \%$ bouds of 1928...- Low | $1011{ }^{13}$ | $1011^{12}$ | $10111_{52}$ | $1011_{32}$ | $101{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $101{ }^{13_{31}}$ |
| (Third 41/8) ........ (Clo | $10116_{32}$ | $101{ }^{12} 32$ | $101^{143}$ | $10115^{52}$ | $101^{1588}$ | $101^{133}$ |
| Total sales in \$1,000 units. |  | 262 | 136 | 152 | 284 | 398 |
| Fourth Liberty Loan ${ }^{\text {High }}$ | $102^{10_{32}}$ | $102^{11_{32}}$ | $102^{11_{32}}$ | $102^{12} 32$ | $1022^{12}$ | $102^{10_{31}}$ |
| 434\% bonds of 1933-38 - Low | $102^{88_{32}}$ | $102^{83_{32}}$ | $102{ }^{\text {b }} 3$ | $102^{82}$ | $102{ }^{52}$ | $102^{53}$ |
| (Fourth 4/4s). | $\begin{gathered} 102^{822} \\ 87 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1022^{8_{22}} \\ 600 \end{array}$ | $102^{2}{ }^{3}$ | $1021^{10} 2$ 199 | $1022^{b_{32}}$ 237 | $\begin{array}{r} 102^{b_{21} b_{21}} 207 \end{array}$ |
|  | $106^{23}{ }_{32}$ | $1064^{62}$ | $10680_{32}$ | $106{ }^{11_{22}}$ | $10{ }^{237}{ }^{237}$ |  |
| 41/4, 1947-52........... Low $^{\text {L }}$ | $106^{162}$ | $105^{20}{ }^{22}$ | $106^{16^{22}}$ | $106^{132}$ | $106^{13_{32}}$ |  |
| [Close | $106^{1}$ | $106^{2}$ | $106^{16_{32}}$ | $106^{1}$ | $106^{13^{32}}$ |  |
| Total sales in $\$ 1,000$ units. | 103 ${ }^{3}$ | $103{ }^{4}{ }^{3}$ | 103.00 |  |  |  |
| Hig | $1027{ }^{22}$ | $102^{23} 3^{32}$ | $102^{50_{32}}$ | $1023^{2}$ | $102{ }^{27} 7^{29}$ | $103^{213}$ |
| Close | $\begin{gathered} 103^{3}{ }_{32} \\ 145 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103^{2} z_{3} \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103.00 \\ 188 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1031, \\ 350 \end{array}$ | $10227_{32}$ | $103^{218}$ |

Note. -The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:


Quotations for U. S. Treas. Ctfs. of Indebtedness, \&c.

| Matur |  | Bdd. | Asked. | at | ${ }_{\text {Rate }}$ | Bid. | Astas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar. 15 |  | 100? | $10011_{10}$ | Jun | 34\% |  |  |
| D |  | 1001 | ciotic | Lec 151 |  |  |  |
| Sent. 1519 | 3\% | ${ }_{\text {2903 }}$ | 999/8 ${ }^{10}$ | ${ }_{\text {Dee. } 15} 1925 .$. | 3\% | 1 |  |

New York City Banks abd Trust Companies.
all prices dollars per ahare


| $A 3 k$ |
| :---: |
| 435 |
| 240 |
| $\cdots$ |
| 225 |
| 249 |
| 90 |
| 515 |
| 358 |
| 233 |
| 068 |
| $\cdots$ |
| 390 |
| 335 |
| 525 |
| 525 |
| 365 |
| 2.00 |
| 160 |
| 370 |
|  |

*Banky marked (*) are state banks (x) Ex-dividend
New York City Realty and Surety Companies.

| Allance R'lty | Bta 165 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ \% | tge Bond.- | $B 64$ 135 | ${ }_{140}^{A, k}$ | 1ty Assoc | d |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amer surety- | 153 | 156 | Nat surety-- | 210 | 214 | (Bklyn) 00 m | 465 | 0 |
| Bood \& M G. | ${ }_{230}^{275}$ | ${ }_{237}^{285}$ | N Y Titie \& | 420 | 430 | 18t pret...- | ${ }_{83}^{92}$ | 87 86 |
| Lawyers Titie | 318 | 323 | Us Casualy- | 315 365 | 375 | (exter | 415 |  |

For sales during che week of stocks usuatiy tnactive，see preceding page．

| GIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES－PER SHARE，NOT PER CENT． |  |  |  |  |  | Salesfor the Week． | STOCKSNEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE | PER SHARE <br> Range for Year 1925. On basts of $100-8$ hate lots． |  | PER SHARTH Ranoc for Preotows Year 1924. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| saswrady． Sept． 19. | Monday． Sept． 21. | Tuesday． Sept． 22. | Wednesday Sept． 23. | Thussday． Sept． 24. | Fisday． Sept． 25 |  |  | Lovest | Highest | Lowest | Hsonsst |
| \＄per share | \＄per share | \＄per share |  | are |  |  |  | per shars |  | － | S der atharo |
| ＊5512 58 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} * 371_{8} & 40 \\ & 451_{2} \\ * 551_{2} \end{array}$ |  |  | 5 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 22 & \text { Feb } 17 \\ 40 & \text { Mar } 24 \end{array}$ | $19$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} y_{8} & \text { Dee } \\ 14 \\ \text { Dee } \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll} { }^{5} 551_{2} & 58 \\ 1231_{8} & 1231_{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & * 5 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{* 551_{2}} \\ & 1271_{4} \\ & 1231_{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & * 56 \\ & 1221_{2} \end{aligned}{ }^{58}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 571_{2} \\ 1238 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | 15，000 | Atch Topeka \＆Santa Fe＿－ 100 | 1164 Jan 16 |  | $71_{18} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Atlante Birm \＆A Aliantic．．． 100 | ${ }^{\text {and }}$ |  | 18 | ${ }_{5}^{3_{8}{ }_{8}^{\text {Dee }} \text { Deo }}$ |
| $1961_{4} 1961_{4}^{64}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{19614}^{519814}$ | 196121997 |  |  | ${ }^{3} 74{ }^{\text {J Jan }} 16$ |  | 8 | Dec |
| $\begin{array}{ll}825_{8} & 8318 \\ 668\end{array}$ |  | 8 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}825_{8} & 83{ }^{3} \\ 663_{8} & 663\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{43} \quad 43$ | ${ }_{42}$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{6612}{ }^{2}$ Dec |
|  | 95 |  | ＊9478 |  | ＊943 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{571}{ }_{81}{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{8}{ }_{8}^{5}$ |  | 5512 <br> 80 <br> 80 <br> 80 <br> 81 | 5434 $* 80$ $* 81$ | 55 | 20，900 |  |  | 59 82 89 Suly 28 |  |  |
| ＊8212 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Butta |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 148121 |  | 1491815 | $150{ }^{3} 1$ |  | Ca | $1^{36612} \mathrm{Mar}^{\text {Mar }} 30$ | $1523_{8} \mathrm{~J}$ | 422 | $1561^{12}$ Nov |
| 29 |  |  | ${ }^{296}{ }^{296}{ }_{8} 10800$ | ${ }_{1073_{4}}^{1100^{14}}$ | 1093811 | 06，400 | Chesapeak | ${ }_{8914} \mathbf{M a r} 30$ | $1113_{8}$ Sept 25 | ${ }_{673}{ }^{4} \mathrm{Feb}$ | 9884 Doc |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Do Dret－－．．－－－－－－－－100 | ${ }^{10514}{ }^{514} \mathrm{Apr} 14$ |  | 9912 Jan | ${ }_{\text {10918 }}^{10918}$ July |
|  |  |  |  |  | $13^{2}$ | ，500 | － |  |  | ${ }_{818} \mathrm{M}$ | lin ${ }^{1012}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{*} 151$ | 152152 |  | 200 |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 15014 |
| ${ }^{* 35} 37$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2934{ }^{\text {Mar }} 30$ 40 | ${ }_{5714}^{3814}$ |  |  |
| $*^{4512}{ }^{18}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{* 4512}$ |  | ${ }^{4}$ |  | Chi | $\begin{array}{cc} 40 & \text { Mar } 30 \\ 9 & \text { Jan } 2 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{114}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{158}$ | ${ }_{253}^{158}$ | ${ }_{2514}^{151}{ }_{26}$ | ${ }_{2518} 26$ |  | ${ }_{248}^{172}$ |  | － | 1944 Mar 30 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{83} 8$ | ${ }^{83} 4$ |  | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 878 |  |  | A |  | 78 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}1618 & 1612 \\ 6883_{4} \\ 683\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1584} 4688$ |  |  |  |  | 4914 |  |
| 111 | 111 |  |  |  |  |  | D | ${ }^{\text {Apr }} 14$ | 54 | 100 Jan | － |
|  |  |  |  | 48 99 99 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $86^{14}$ | 868612 | ${ }_{8578}$ | ，00 |  | Mar 30 |  |  | Nor |
|  |  |  |  | ＊＊4 |  |  |  | ${ }_{731}^{3318} \mathrm{Apr} 22$ |  | ${ }^{29} 8{ }^{29}$ Jan | Deo |
|  | ＊95 |  |  |  | ＊95 | 00 |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}{ }^{\text {Apr }} 8$ | $7_{7012}$ | J | ${ }_{9}{ }^{\text {Dos }}$ |
| S | ${ }_{* 6312}$ |  | ${ }_{* 64}{ }^{64} 4{ }^{612}$ |  |  | 000 | Do 1st pref＿．．．．．．．．．．100 | Mar 26 |  |  | ${ }^{6514}$ Deo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | D |  | 15 |  | 0 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}14718 & 1483_{4} \\ 140 & 140\end{array}$ |  |  | 14 |  |  | D | $1331_{2}$ Mar 30 | ${ }_{14785}{ }^{155}$ | F | 14988 Do6 |
| 14 | 140 4518 14 |  |  | 13 |  |  | D |  | ${ }_{6} 4$ | F | ${ }^{4312}$ Dec |
| $313_{4} 32{ }^{11_{4}}$ |  | 32 | $313_{4}^{2} 327_{8}$ |  | 3314 |  |  | $26^{4}$ May 15 |  |  | 8 |
| 41 | ${ }^{5}$ |  | ${ }^{11_{4}}$ | 40 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  | lis ${ }^{4914}$ |
|  | ${ }^{* 3758}$ |  | 74 | ${ }_{7314}$ | 74 | 10，900 | Great Nort | 60 A |  |  | Doo |
| 3138 | 30 |  |  | 3 | 31 |  | Iro |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 102 | 3114 100 1022 | ${ }_{101}^{314}{ }^{102} 1021$ |  | Guir ${ }_{\text {Do }}$ mob |  | $1091_{4}$ S | ${ }_{\text {pr }}$ | Dec |
|  |  |  | $240{ }^{3} 4441_{4}$ | 240 | $240 \quad 24$ |  | Havana Elec Ry，Lt \＆P． 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{3514}$ |  | 3 | 00 | Hudson \＆ M |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 205_{8} \\ & 57 \mathrm{~N}_{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2914 \\ & 647 \mathrm{D} 80 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $116 \quad 116$ |  | 3，200 | Illino | 111 Mar 31 | $119{ }^{8}$ |  | ${ }^{1788}$ |
|  |  | ＊112 |  | 115117 |  | 100 |  | Apr 23 |  | 104 Mar | 74. Dec |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{3112} \quad 311_{2}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{5912}^{18}{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |  |
| 1． 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Int | Mar | ${ }^{3} 1$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{42}{ }_{4}^{274} 48$ | ${ }_{413}^{2514}{ }_{4}^{214}$ | ${ }_{4112}^{248} 42{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{425}{ }^{\text {s }}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}{ }_{4158}^{50} & 4314\end{array}$ | ${ }_{4114}$ | 19，900 | Kan | ， |  |  | 4158 |
| 研 |  |  | $613_{4}$ $613_{4}$ <br> 7912  |  |  | 00 | Lehi | Ma |  |  | ${ }^{19}$ Doc |
| 8038 11818 11 |  | $117{ }^{191}$ | 118 | $\begin{array}{ll} 71898 & 798 \end{array}$ | $118{ }^{18} 119^{19}$ | 3，100 | Lo | 106 Jan 16 | 12078 Aug 6 | $878^{\circ} \mathrm{Jan}$ | 109 Deo |
|  |  | 115 |  | 113 | 113 |  | Manh |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{x 4412}$ | $432_{2}$ |  |  |  | Do |  |  |  | and |
| $10^{1034} 11$ |  | 11 | 44 | ${ }_{40}^{10}$ |  | 00 | Market | Jan |  |  |  |
|  |  | 59 |  | ${ }_{5314}^{40} 4{ }^{54}$ |  |  | Do pr | an |  |  |  |
| 5718  <br> 2612 69 <br> 2988  | $\begin{array}{ll}603_{8} & 65^{14} \\ 31 & 35\end{array}$ | ${ }_{31}^{59}$ |  | ＊26 |  | 18,000 1 | ${ }_{\text {Do }}{ }^{\text {do }}$ | 16 Mar 19 | 35 |  |  |
| ${ }_{318}^{318} 318$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Minneap }}^{\text {Min }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ＊3912 42 | ${ }_{*}^{* 3912} 4$ | ${ }^{*} 69$ | $\begin{array}{ll}41 \\ 673_{4} & 411_{8} \\ 6784\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}4012 & 4012\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | Ma |  |  | 0 |
| ${ }_{4}^{* 6814} 4{ }_{431}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 6812}{ }^{4}{ }_{43}{ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{42}{ }^{6} 7_{8}$ | 43 | $415^{68} 4314$ | $42{ }^{42}{ }^{4}{ }^{5}$ |  | Mo－Ka | Jan | ${ }_{4512}{ }^{\text {Sept }}$ en 8 |  | Dee |
| $877^{878} 877_{8}$ | 877488 | 87 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}8612 & 8612 \\ 38 & 3858\end{array}$ |  | M | ${ }^{\text {Ja }}$ | ${ }_{41}^{913}{ }_{4} \mathrm{Augg}^{\text {Feb }} 8$ |  | Deo |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}373_{8} & 377_{8} \\ 8458 \\ 84588\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}3712 & 388^{8} \\ 843_{4} \\ 855_{4}\end{array}$ | ${ }^{3812}$ |  |  | 19，8 |  | 71 | ${ }_{8812}$ Aug 24 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12178 | 122 | 1224 | 12 | $22^{18}$ |  |  | ${ }_{113}^{1124}$ June 10 | ${ }_{1387}^{1244}$ Ja |  | $1193_{4}$ Deo |
| 13 | ${ }^{131} 131$ | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 118 |  |  | ${ }_{9378}^{28}$ Deo |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}94 & 9412 \\ 37 & 3758\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 22.000 | $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{Y}}$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}3712 & 3784 \\ 2934 & \\ 30\end{array}$ | 18 | $\begin{array}{lll}381 \\ 281 & 298\end{array}$ | 2 | ${ }_{28}^{2044}$ |  | 2， | N |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{2939}{ }^{293} 4{ }_{40}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 7.500 | Nort | 1231 |  | AD | 29 Nov |
| － | ${ }^{1363_{4}} 1388^{3}$ | ${ }^{13718} 1313$ | ${ }_{*}^{13}$ | 13 | ${ }_{* 81}^{1391}$ |  | Norfolk \＆Western．．．．．．． 100 | ${ }_{7512}{ }^{212}$ Ja |  |  |  |
| $70^{3}{ }^{4} \quad 717_{8}$ | ＊ |  | ${ }^{* 81}{ }^{* 11_{4}} 88{ }^{83}{ }^{14}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}81 & 81 \\ 71 & 7178\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}* 81 & 83 \\ 71\end{array}$ | 500 | orthe | 5814 | 23sep | ${ }_{478} 7^{2} \mathrm{M}$ | Deo |
|  | 49 |  |  |  |  | 32，000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1712 | ＊1712 |  |  |  |  | P |  |  |  |  |
| ， |  | 7118 71 | 71 <br> $* 8312$ <br> 85 | （1144 $71{ }^{711}$ | ${ }_{83}^{73}$ | 2，300 | Pere | unl | ${ }_{8412}{ }^{\text {Se }}$ | 712 | 0 |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{8412}$ |  | ${ }_{*}^{*} 811_{4}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 13_{4}}$ |  |  |  | $681_{2}$ Apr 16 | ${ }^{755_{4}}$ Jan 10 |  |  |
|  |  | $801_{2} 817_{8}$ | ${ }^{8214} 4827^{8}$ |  | $815{ }_{3} 82$ | 4，700 | P1tesburk | Ma | $8{ }^{8378}{ }^{\text {S }}$ Sept 14 |  | －0 |
| $887_{8} 871_{2}$ | 86388818 |  | 86 | 8512 8714 | ${ }^{86}{ }_{3} 8^{8718} 8$ | 15，700 | Reading |  |  | ${ }_{34}^{5178} \mathrm{Ma}$ | ，Dee |
| ${ }^{39}{ }^{49}{ }^{40}$ | ${ }^{11_{4}}$ | ＊40 |  | 978 | ${ }_{3978}^{3938}$ | 4，700 | Do 2d |  |  | ${ }_{\text {b3318 }}{ }^{3}$ |  |
| ＊5 | ${ }^{4012} 4{ }^{4} 5$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 54$ | ＊54 |  |  |  | Rutland R | ${ }^{42} \mathrm{Appr} 24$ | ${ }^{6278}$ Jan 9 |  | 0v |
| ${ }^{*} 544_{14}$ | ${ }_{9712}^{54}{ }_{981}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 9718 \\ 97 & 97\end{array}$ | 97 | ${ }_{97}{ }^{3}$ | 18983 | 31，9 | st | ${ }_{78}^{5712}$ Jan 16 | 102 | pr | Deo |
| ${ }_{893_{4}} 89$ | ＊8 | $891_{2} 891_{2}$ |  | ${ }^{9034} 9{ }^{31}$ | $8{ }^{897}{ }^{57}$ |  |  | 76 |  |  | dee |
| $5^{573_{4}} 5$ | ${ }_{5774}^{574} 5$ | ${ }_{78}^{57} \quad 58$ | $\begin{array}{llll}58 & 5914 \\ 7688\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5658 \\ { }_{7612} & 5774\end{array}$ | ${ }_{763}^{5718}$ | 9， | Do | ane | $7{ }_{2}$ Sep |  | ${ }_{74}{ }^{578}{ }^{7} \mathrm{Doc}$ |
|  |  |  | $46^{58}$ |  | ${ }_{4612}^{764} 4$ | 33，60 | Seabo | Jan | $48{ }^{28} \mathrm{Au}$ | 614 Jan | 24， |
|  | $45{ }^{4} 8$ 4778 487 487 | 47 |  | 49 |  | 8， | Do pre | Mar | ${ }^{5112}$ Aug | 144 | 4512 Dee |
|  |  |  | 4 | ${ }_{9758}^{488}$ | ${ }_{9778}^{48} 98{ }^{38}$ |  | Southern | Sept | $1088_{8}$ Jan | ${ }^{8518} \mathrm{Mar}$ | $10512{ }^{\text {Nov }}$ |
| 迷 |  | $105 \quad 107{ }^{3} 4$ | 1063410 | $106^{5}$ s 10 | $107{ }^{1078} 10818$ |  | Dou | ${ }_{83} 718$ Jan ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ |  | crer | Deo |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9212 & 9314 \\ 5312 & 5458\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}921 & \\ 511_{2} & 93 \\ 5318\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}924 & \\ 5234 \\ & 5312\end{array}$ | 13. | Texa | ${ }_{4314}{ }^{83}$ Jan 27 | ${ }_{5834} 58 \mathrm{Mar} 13$ |  |  |
| 5312 54 <br> 13 13 <br> 12  | 13 | $\begin{array}{ll}5318 & 544 \\ 1258 \\ 1258\end{array}$ | ${ }^{5}$ | ＊ | ${ }^{21218}$ | 1 ， | Th | 2 Apr | 15 | ${ }^{834} 4 \mathrm{Ma}$ | usy |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5958}$ |  |  | Jad | 15 | ${ }_{12888}^{3912}$ | Jan |
|  | $1{ }_{4} 1$ | $1{ }^{1} 1$ | 43 | $141{ }^{3} 8142^{34}$ | $141^{1 / 8} 141^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ＊ 76 | $76 \quad 7614$ |  | ${ }^{7512}{ }^{7512}$ | ${ }^{757}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{788}{ }^{1}{ }_{4} \mathrm{D}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}25 & 25 \\ 73 & 74\end{array}$ | ${ }^{257} 8$ | ＊23 |  |  |  | 80 | D | ${ }^{48} 2$ | 8314 June 2 | $261{ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{6478}$ Doo |
| 132 | 74 <br> $* 122$ <br> 182 | ${ }_{* 122}^{* 66}$ | ${ }_{* 122} \quad 132$ | ${ }^{122}$ | ${ }^{122} 113$ |  | Virginia R | ${ }^{6418}{ }^{\text {d }}$ Jan 14 | 13512Aug | 36 Fe | July |
| ${ }_{441}$ |  | － | ${ }_{4312}^{4} 4{ }^{443_{8}}$ | ${ }_{43}^{43} 444{ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{433}^{43} 8448$ | 50，400 | Wabash． | $19{ }^{19} 2 \mathrm{Mar} 30$ | ${ }^{4714} 4$ Aug 20 | ${ }^{103_{4}} \mathrm{Ja}$ | Doo |
| 8 |  | $70{ }^{8} 813$ |  | 70142 |  | 24，300 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 555_{4}^{5} \text { Jan } 20 \\ & 3819 \\ & 3819 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Deo |
| ${ }_{*}^{7158}$ | ${ }^{10}$ | $*_{52}{ }^{5}$ | ＊50 60 |  |  |  | Western | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar 24 |  |  | 428 1614 Dee |
| ＋1678 17 | lll | ${ }_{23}^{1618}{ }_{23}^{161}$ | ${ }_{23}^{1612}{ }_{238}^{17}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}163_{8} & 163^{3} \\ 27\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{16} \mathrm{Ma}$ |  | $15^{1} 4 \mathrm{May}$ | ${ }_{2614}^{14}$ |
|  | ${ }_{311}^{23}{ }_{325}{ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{31} 1_{3}$ | 32 | ${ }_{3178} \quad 331$ | ${ }_{3218}^{21_{8}} 3{ }^{32^{3}}$ | 27 |  | $1{ }^{193}{ }^{3}$ July ${ }^{\text {d }}$ 31 |  |  |  |
|  | 771 |  | ${ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{* 77}$ 20 |  |  |  | Mar 31 |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{3}{ }_{4}$ |  | ${ }_{427}^{197_{3}}$ | $2^{78} \quad 4318$ | 43 |  | 4，400 | Do pret－．．．．．．．．．．．．－ 100 | 22 Apr 2 | ${ }_{47} 7^{2}$ July 16 | Jan | 3212 Deo |
|  | $427_{8} 4^{4312}$ | 427 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | All Amerlea | 119 Jan |  | ${ }_{2} \mathrm{May}$ |  |
|  |  | 咗 |  |  | ${ }^{983} 10$ | 4，200 | Adams | ${ }_{13}^{90}$ Apr 16 | ${ }_{181}^{10314{ }^{\text {Jan }} 9}$ |  | 12 D |
| $16^{14}$ |  |  | ${ }^{1534}$ |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | D |
|  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{93} 3_{4} \mathrm{Apr} 21$ | 1258May 27 |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{11018} 111238$ | 10811 | ${ }^{10878}{ }^{7} 110^{3}$ |  |  |  | （14．Aug 19 |  |  |





| high and low sale prices-pek share, not per cent. |  |  |  |  |  |  | sTOCKS <br> NEW YORK STOOK EXCHANGE | PER SHARE Ranoe for Year 1925. On basis of 1 Gu -shate iots |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { PRR SHARE } \\ \text { Range for Preolows } \end{gathered}$$\text { Year } 1924 .$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saturda Sept. 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lovest | Hiohest | Lowest | Hepoes |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$per share } \\ & 156 \quad 157 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{15}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{-1312} 13$ | (1312 | lll | $\begin{array}{ll}131 \\ 4 & 133^{3} \\ 4\end{array}$ | 1314 $133_{4}$ <br> 44 47 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{22}$ | $22^{42}$ |  | ${ }_{21}^{45_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 8188 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 35,800 \\ 200 \end{array}$ |  | $463_{4} \mathrm{Jan}^{27}$ 100 Jan 2 | 105 Apr 21 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 107 Jun |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1614}{ }^{163}{ }^{163}$ | 1618 |  |  |  |  |  | Republic |  |  |  |  |
|  | *91 | 5058 9114 915 9158 |  | *9 |  |  | Do pre |  |  |  |  |
| 11.114 | ${ }^{1012} 1{ }^{111_{8}}$ |  |  |  |  | 52 | Reynolds |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{* 12018}^{9158}{ }^{\text {a }} 122{ }^{938}$ |  |  |  | 122 | 1154 Mar | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Der } \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |   <br>  88 <br> 12018 122 | 500 |  |  |  | 86 Mar | 96 Sedt |
| ${ }_{4918}^{4914} 4$ | 494 | 4912 |  |  | ${ }^{38}$ |  | Rt | 4814 Mar 24 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6612}^{42}{ }_{6658}^{4258}$ | ${ }_{67}^{4212}$ | 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8878}$ |
| ${ }_{107}^{6612} 108$ | ${ }_{10512} 10$ |  |  |  | 10378 |  |  | 101 | $11678{ }^{\text {Feb }} 9$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{+11212121434}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | *11212 |  |  |  |  | 0 | Jan | 118 Aug 21 |  |  |
|  |  | $2121_{4} 215$ | 21 | 210 | 2121 | 9,610 | Sears, Roebuck \& Co..... 100 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shattuck Arizona Codper- 10 |  | 1 |  |  |
| 7712 |  |  | 75 |  | ${ }_{7}^{7412} 751$ |  | sh |  | $5^{3} 4$ |  |  |
| , |  | ${ }_{2214}$ |  | ${ }_{2178}$ | ${ }_{22}{ }_{2}$ | 20, | she |  |  |  | c |
|  |  | $1044{ }^{1043}$ | 10334 104 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | \% | ec |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | SI | ${ }_{3114}^{17492} 17$ | ${ }^{2034}$ |  |  |
| 18 | 18 | 1814 | ${ }^{1} 19$ | 1 |  | 19,60 |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{2478}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ |  |  |
| *8818 90 |  | ${ }^{8818}$ | ${ }^{8812} 90$ | ${ }_{* 888}^{* 88}$ |  | 14 |  | M | ${ }_{3012}^{918}$ | ${ }_{1718}{ }^{1}$ |  |
| 12 | , | ${ }_{99}^{2518}$ |  |  | ${ }_{*}^{26}$ |  |  |  | 1072 ${ }^{12}{ }^{\text {J J }}$ |  | 478 Dee |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * 150 |  |  |  |  |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{20} 10{ }^{\text {Doc }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{58,80}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| *8014 | *80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $53 \quad 53$ | $52^{34} 5$ | $52^{35}$ | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{3}^{395_{8}} 3193_{4}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{117}^{391}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $117{ }_{7}^{117}$ | 117 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $70{ }^{7} 478{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7,100 | stro |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{112}^{414} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{122}^{59}{ }^{\text {P }}$ Se |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 112 | 12 M |  | 1288 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Su |  |  |  |  |
| , | 24 |  | *22 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{113}^{4184}$ Jan 7 | ${ }_{184}{ }_{4}$ Sep |  |
|  | 18 |  | ${ }_{1818} 187^{2}$ | 1814 |  |  | symi | ${ }^{1012}$ Jan 15 |  |  |  |
| . | 1323 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2214}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | ${ }^{1112}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{7}{ }^{5} 8$ A |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42 | 115 |  |  |
| $11_{12} 1$ | 110 | 10 |  | 10 | 108 |  | Tex |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1114 |  | 11 |  |  |  | Tex |  |  |  | 151 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Do |  |  |  |  |
| 1041810414 | , | $10312{ }^{10378}$ | 104 | 10312 10414 | ${ }^{5} 8$ |  | Do Cla |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{* 24}^{33_{4}}{ }_{25}^{37_{8}}$ | ${ }_{* 24}^{312}{ }^{33^{384}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | S |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unde |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{618}$ | 48 |  |  |  |  |  | Union |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Union |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{115}^{123}$ |  | Do pret | 11314 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,4 | Onited All |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{13212}^{8484}$ |  | $129{ }_{2}$ |  | 129 |  |  | Unit | 52 |  |  | ${ }_{53}^{1219_{8}}$ |
| *55 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unit |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 230 \\ 35 \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{35}^{230}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{50} 7_{8} \mathrm{~F}$ |  |  |
| *83 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{250}^{94} \mathrm{Fe}$ |  |  |
| 17217 |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  | 113 Au |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \\ 333_{4} & 3434\end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }^{3018}$ | ${ }^{3984} 4$ |  | 42 |
| 00 |  |  |  |  | 130 |  | Do | ${ }_{23}{ }_{23} \mathrm{Jan}$ |  | M |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{413_{4}}$ |  |  | 41 87 88 |  |  |  | 仡 | 76 M |  |  | ${ }^{874}{ }^{874} \mathrm{Doc}$ |
| ${ }_{110}{ }^{113}$ |  |  | 10 |  | 141 |  | $\checkmark$ | ${ }_{1142}^{105}$ |  |  |  |
| 14212 |  |  | 42 |  |  |  | S Realty | ${ }_{3} 1122_{2} \mathrm{M}$ | $6_{512}{ }^{\text {J Ju }}$ | 221 | 4278 |
| $5818{ }^{5858}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{105}^{1054}$ |  |  | ${ }^{10}$ | 10 | 10434 10478 | 10. | U ${ }_{\text {S Smeltin }}$ | 4 |  |  | $4112{ }^{4} \mathrm{Doc}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{112}{ }^{44}{ }^{3}{ }_{8} \mathrm{~A}$ M |  |  |  |
|  | $1223^{3} 1241_{4}$ | 1224 | 122 |  | ${ }_{12034}^{122}$ | 2,200 2 | United ${ }^{\text {Do }}$ pr | ${ }_{122}{ }_{18}{ }^{12}$ | ${ }_{12688}$ |  |  |
| 12454 | 124 | 124 | ${ }_{595}^{125}$ | 124 |  |  |  | 82 Mar 19 | 10018 Au |  | 8834 Dac |
| *9 |  | 95 | $32^{1} 4$ | $321_{8} 323_{8}$ | 3178 | 100 | Utilites Po |  |  |  |  |
| *30 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{4}$ |  |  | ${ }^{*}$ |  | 3,30 | Van | 154 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{* * 65}^{* 1512} 18$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 1551218$ | $* 1512$ $* * 65$ $*$ | $\begin{array}{ll}* 1512 \\ { }_{*}^{* 55} & 18 \\ 70\end{array}$ | ${ }_{*}^{* 165}$ |  |  | Do | 154 | 2, |  | Javo |
|  | ${ }^{*}{ }^{65} 5{ }_{2} 7_{2}{ }^{18}$ | ${ }^{66} 58$ | ${ }^{-65}$ | ${ }^{11_{2}}$ | cre | 15, ${ }^{\text {15, }}$ | VIrgrina |  |  |  | Jan |
| $113_{4}$ | 105 | ${ }^{105_{8} 8} 100^{3} 4$ | $1{ }^{1014} 1{ }^{2} 1078$ | 10 | ${ }^{10}{ }^{11_{4}^{58}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{1} 114$ | ${ }_{1}^{138}$ | 143 | 1458 | ${ }_{148}^{148}$ | 14 | 5,300 | Vlvadou (V) | 1 | 行 |  |  |
| ${ }_{*} 15$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Waldorts | ${ }_{1162}^{142}$ |  |  |  |
| 165 | $160 \quad 170$ | 60 | 160 | 160 | 160 165 <br> ${ }^{1358}$  <br> 658  |  | Ward | ${ }_{3714} \mathrm{M}$ | ${ }_{73}{ }^{7} 8$ |  |  |
| 68 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{635} 3^{658}$ |  |  | $1_{2} \mathrm{~F}$ | $110{ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| ${ }_{22}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{43}^{20} \mathrm{~A}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 46,4 |  |  |  | 3,700 3,700 |  | 51 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{*}^{7412}$ |  | 727 |  |  |  |  | Western Elea $7 \%$ \% prer $\quad 10$ | 110 Aug |  | ${ }^{111} 1_{8}{ }_{8}$ | 117 Juty |
|  | $1382^{12} 142^{38}$ |  |  |  | $137 \quad 137$ | 8,600 | Western Unlon Telegradh 10 | $11614{ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | $144^{1}$ Sept 18 | 105 May |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | West |  |  |  | 111 D6 |
| $763_{4} 7$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{7412}{ }^{75}$ |  | Weesting | 4 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Class | 19. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{115}^{2615}{ }^{261612}$ | 11 |  | ${ }^{112} 1114$ | $110{ }^{113}$ | ${ }_{11014}^{2514}$ | 3,30 | West | 100 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{31 s_{4}}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{253}$ | $25^{12}$ | ${ }_{9434}^{2585}$ |  | ${ }_{9012}^{2534}$ | ${ }_{9212}^{254}{ }_{93}^{26}$ |  |  | 36 | $1042{ }^{\text {a }}$ A | 5012 AD | 7219 Dec |
| 3 | ${ }^{\text {x }}$ | ${ }_{3814} 9$ |  |  | *37 38 |  | White |  |  |  |  |
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New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 3















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New York Bond Record-Continued-Page 5


| IGe 4 ND Low sale prices-PER Share, not Pbr cznt. |  |  |  |  |  | $-\begin{gathered} \text { sales } \\ \text { sare } \\ \text { fore } \\ \text { Week. } \end{gathered}$ | STOOKSBOSTON STOCKEXCHANGE |  | Ranoe for Year 1925. |  | PER SHAREERano Sor PresoYear 1924. |  |
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|  | ${ }_{\substack{62 \\ 208 \\ 2018}}$ | ${ }_{20}^{*} \times 20^{54}$ | $19 \quad 198$ | 1912 |  |  | diluway Min |  |  |  |  |  |
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Quotations of Sundry Securrities

| Standard Oll Stocks Par anglo－American Oil new．$£ 1$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \text { Bld } & \begin{array}{l} \text { Ask } \\ * 22 \\ 221 \end{array} \end{array}$ | Atlantic Coast | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { or Ct. } & \text { Basts } \\ 5.25 & 5.00 \end{array}$ |
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| Atlantle Refining． |  | Equipment 6 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0.20 & 0.00 \\ 5.05 & 4.85 \end{array}$ |
|  | 116 | Balt | 5.104 .80 |
| Borne | ${ }_{* 57}^{225}$ | Equipmen | 5.054 .50 |
| Buckey | ${ }_{* 64}^{* 57}{ }_{*}{ }^{5712}$ | Butf Roch \＆ | $5.25 \quad 5.00$ |
| Preferred | ${ }_{112}{ }^{64}{ }^{64}$ | Canadian | 5.004 .75 |
| Continental Oil new－－－－2 |  | Che |  |
|  | 855 | Equipment $6 \%$ | 5.104 .85 |
|  | ， | pment | 5.054 .80 |
| berl | ${ }^{143} 143$ | Chleago Burl | 0 |
| reka Plpe | ${ }^{* 7012}$ | Chicago \＆Eastern III $51 / \mathrm{s}$－ | $5.50 \quad 5.15$ |
| eri | 35 36 <br> 102 107 <br> 0  | Chicago \＆North | 5.40 |
| Prefrea | 05 |  |  |
| Gumble Oll ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ${ }_{*} 63{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Equipment 6 | 5.10 5.50 5.25 |
|  | ${ }_{*}^{135}{ }^{1341}{ }^{137}$ | Colorado \＆ S | 5.50 |
| Imperial | 35 |  | 0 |
|  | 31 | Er1 | 0 |
| tniana Pipe Line Co．．． 50 |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a Pet }}$ | ${ }_{138}^{26}{ }^{264}$ | reat Nor | 5.35 |
| National Trans | ${ }_{* 20}{ }^{20}$ | Hocking | 5.10 5.10 5.85 4.85 |
| New York Tranat Co．${ }^{100}$ | $52{ }^{53}$ | Equlp |  |
| Eorthern Pipe L | 7980 | nunots Ce |  |
|  | ${ }^{* 631}{ }_{4}{ }_{4} 633_{4}^{4}$ | Equipment 68 |  |
|  | 49 | EO |  |
|  | ＊ $483{ }^{3} 4$ | anawha | 5.505 .20 |
| ar Rettinting | ${ }_{210}^{122}{ }_{215}^{12}$ | ${ }_{\text {Kansas }}$ Equity | 5.20 5.35 5.000 5.00 |
| ern Pl | ${ }^{7512}$ | Toulsville | 5.25 5．00 |
| soatawest Pa Pipe Lines 100 | ${ }_{* 57}^{156}{ }^{158}$ |  | 00 |
| gtandard Oil（Callfornas） 25 | ${ }_{* 53}^{* 5} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { 5312 }\end{aligned}$ | Mich | 5．75 |
| standard Oil（ Indi | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*} 1818$ | Equipmen | 5.35 5．05 |
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| 8tandard Onl（Nebraska） 100 | $* 133$ 235 ${ }_{240}^{134}$ |  | 5.605 .25 |
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| gtandard Oil of New York 2.5 | ＊40844 4114 | Equlpment | 30 |
| Standard Oil（Ohlo）－．．． 100 | 18 | Nor | 4.804 .60 |
|  | ${ }_{12}^{1171_{2}} 117$ |  |  |
| Union Tank | ${ }_{123}^{123}$ |  |  |
| Preterred | 115116 | Pitts \＆Lake Erle | 5.104 .85 |
|  |  | Equipment 6 | 5．25 |
| Other Oll stocks |  |  |  |
| Atantio Lobos Oll－．．．．．．（ $\ddagger$（ | ${ }^{2} 22{ }^{2}$ | 3eaboard Atr Lin |  |
| Guit Oil | ＊7414 7412 | －outhern $\mathrm{Pr}^{\text {a }}$ | 4.85 |
|  | ＊2038 21 | 3outhern Ry 48 |  |
| can | ＊412 ${ }^{2}$ | Equipment |  |
| lonal | 119120 | Toledo \＆Oht |  |
| Balt Creek | ${ }^{* 514}$ | Onlon Pactic | 5.00480 |
| Public Utilitios |  |  |  |
| Gas 4 pref $n$ | ＊77 ${ }_{*}^{* 79}$ | mer |  |
| Deb 68 2014．．．．．．．．．．M $\mathrm{M}^{\text {N }}$ |  |  | so |
| mer Light \＆Trac com 100 | $232{ }^{234}$ | British－Ame | ${ }_{* 25}{ }^{18}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Pmererere }}$ | 1008102 | Bearer－．－． | ＊25 26 |
| Preferred． | ${ }_{92}^{57}{ }_{9}^{58}$ | Imperras T | ${ }_{31}^{2312} 24{ }^{2412}$ |
| Deb bs 2018．．．．．．．．．im\＆ | ${ }_{9512} 9$ | Johnson TIn | s0 |
|  | 95100 | Macandrem | 160165 |
| prior pr | 88.91 | Preterred | 100103 |
| clated | $\begin{array}{lll}80 \\ * 50 & 85 \\ 511\end{array}$ |  | 63 65 |
| Secure |  |  | ${ }_{51}^{65}$ |
| Blackstone | ${ }_{* 88}{ }^{11}$ | Pr | ${ }_{96}^{49}{ }_{98}^{51}$ |
| Caroilins Pow \＆Lt com．－． | 420 | Young i | 123 |
| ${ }^{6}$ Service common．－． 20 | ＊3818 | Pret | 105 |
| eterr | ＊7 |  |  |
| eterr | ${ }_{80}{ }^{* 78} 88{ }^{818}$ | （Creveland） |  |
| 9t1 | ＊19 |  |  |
|  | ＊3412 35 | sto | ＊130 140 |
| Cond ex Share pret 100 | ${ }^{82}{ }^{82} 84$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {ec Bond }}$ \＆Sb Secur－ | ${ }_{* 6512}^{10312} 105$ |  |  |
| Elee Ry See | ${ }_{* 15}^{6512}{ }^{6012}$ | ${ }^{\text {arene }}$ |  |
| Lehlgh | 40145 | Goody |  |
| Misiessppl Riv Pow com 100 | ${ }^{69} 72$ | Goody＇r T \＆R of Can pt 100 | 1 |
| 水 | $\begin{array}{ll}923_{4} & 95 \\ 9984\end{array}$ | Ma | ${ }^{* 1}{ }^{* 1}{ }^{16}{ }^{134}$ |
| M | $102{ }^{103}$ | Miller Rub | 220 |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}397 & 199 \\ 499 & 101\end{array}$ | （ Preferre | $105{ }^{20512}$ |
| Income 78 1972．．．．．．．．jcJ | 10112103 |  | 80 |
| Orth State | 121122 | Selberll | ${ }_{* 251_{2}}{ }_{26}$ |
| Nor Texas Elec Co com． 100 | 100 40 50 |  |  |
|  | 50.60 | Preferred $\qquad$ 100 |  |
| Paciffle Gas \＆El 1st pref 100 | $\begin{array}{rl}96 \\ * & 14 \\ 17\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{* 28}{ }^{32}$ | Caracas sug |  |
| Come | $* 80$ $* 81$ | ${ }^{\text {Cent }} \mathrm{Ag}$ | ${ }_{90}^{312}$ |
| get sound Pow \＆Lt． 100 | 50.53 | Federal Sugar Ret com． 100 |  |
| $7 \%$ | 84 | Preferred＿．．．．．．．．．．． 100 |  |
|  | ${ }_{10812}^{10612} 10812$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Godeh } \\ \text { Pree }}}{ }$ |  |
| epubile R | 60.66 | Holly sugar Cord com．（t） | 36 $* 38$ $* 30$${ }^{41}$ |
| ath | $81-83$ | Preterred．－．－．．．．．．． 100 | 90 |
| 8\％preferr | 148 <br> 128 <br> 148 | Juncos Central ${ }^{\text {Natlonal Sugar Ru }}$ | 105120 |
| Standard G\＆E17\％pr pf 100 | 100 | New Niquero Sugar．．． 100 | 104 105 <br> 80  <br> 90  |
| Tennessee Elec Power．．．．（t） | ＊60 | Santa Cecilla Sug Corp pfioo | 1 180 |
| Western Power Corp．．．． 100 | 10012 | Savannan su | 23126 |
|  | $95{ }^{97}$ | Sugar Estates Oriente pt． 100 | 106  <br> 50 109 <br> 00  |
|  | 9497 |  |  |
| － |  | American Hardware．．．． 100 |  |
| $\mathrm{An}^{\text {naconda }}$ |  | Babcock \＆Wilcox．．．－．．－ 100 |  |
| Chicirit ${ }_{\text {P }}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|c} 991_{4} & 995_{8}^{9} \\ 04 & 06 \end{array}$ | Blise（E W）Co new．．．．．．（t） | 53 |
| deral |  | ${ }_{\text {Prater }}$ Prerred．．．．．．．．．．－${ }^{50}$ | ＊81 |
| 0 Term Ry | 101 | Preferred．．．．．．．．．－100 | 107 110 <br> 26 30 |
| high Pow | $101{ }^{1011}$ | Cellulold Co | ${ }^{66}{ }^{30}$ |
| ibsourneff Sd | 1021 | ${ }_{\text {Pr }}$ | 115 |
| 18 | $1002_{2} 1007$ | Hercules | 122128 |
| Ht Stk La |  | Preterred | $1{ }^{10}{ }^{112}$ |
| \％ater | 10218  <br> 1024  <br> 1024 10312 <br> 104  |  | 106118 |
| ${ }_{58} 1963$ opt 1933 | ${ }_{102344} 104{ }^{\text {che }}$ | Phelps Dodge | 127 |
| $831819510 \mathrm{opt} \mathrm{pr31}$ |  | Royal B8 | 140 |
| 6\％8 1952 opt 193 638 1952 opt 1932 | ${ }^{1013_{4}}$ | Preferred－ |  |
| 43581964 odt 1934 | $1003_{4}^{4} 102{ }^{105}$ | － |  |
| ： 1983 opt 1933 | 10184 $103{ }^{14}$ |  |  |
| － |  |  |  |
| ¢ 1954 op 1934．．．．．M\＆N |  |  |  |

Outside Stock Exchanges
Boston Bond Record．－Transactions in bonds at Boston

| Bonds－ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Luacy } \\ \text { Lasst } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． Lovo．High | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Week. } \end{gathered}$ | Range Since Jan． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | High． |
| es | 991／2 |  | 386 |  |  |  |
| G \＆W ISS L 5 S． 1 | ${ }_{99}^{78}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}77 & 78 \\ 99 & 99\end{array}$ | 47，0 | ${ }_{96}^{63}$ |  |  |
| Mass StrR ser A $41 / s^{\prime}$＇4s |  | $62 \quad 62$ | 4.00 | 62 | Sept |  |
| ${ }_{\text {5s Series B }}$ | 1043 | ${ }_{1042}^{67}$ |  | 1017／5 | Sept |  |
| K C Mem \＆ B Inc 5s． 1 |  |  |  |  | Mar | 991／2 |
| Mess cas |  | 98\％ 99 |  |  |  | 971／6 June |
| Mew England |  | $983 / 199$ 100 100 |  | ${ }_{99}^{963 / 4}$ | ${ }^{\text {Jan }}$ | 100 June |
| Engla | 112 | 112120 | 40，0 |  |  | 120 Sept |
| Sw |  | 第99141400 |  | 97 |  |  |

Chicago Stock Exchange．－For this week＇s record of transactions on the Chicago Stock Exchange see page 1537.
Philadelphia Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange，Sept． 19 to Sept．25，both inclusive，compiled from official sales lists：

| Stocks－ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { rididy } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sase } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． <br> Low．High |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Siles } \\ \text { Wer } \\ \text { Wheek. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Range Since Jan． 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | High． |  |
| Abbotts Al Dairy，pref． 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  | an |  |  |
| Allots Alvara 10 |  |  |  |  |  | an |  |  |
| Am Elec Pow Co，pret ．－100 | 101 | 10115 | 02 |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {American Stores }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brill（J G） | 1451／2 | 135 | 146 | 1，835 | 95 | Mat | 147 |  |
| Preterre |  |  | 100 | 10 |  |  | 110 |  |
| Elsenlohr | 143／6 |  | 15 |  | $931 / 3$ | July |  |  |
| ec Stor Batte |  | 67\％ | 693／4 | 115 |  |  |  |  |
| e Assoclation |  |  | ${ }_{41}^{275}$ | 促 | ${ }_{171}^{227}$ | Jan |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {ant Portland }}$ |  | 40 |  | 50 |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred |  | 5476 |  | 1，531 | 46 |  |  | an |
| ke Sup | 4 |  | 47／6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| high | 96 | 9514 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broth |  |  | 251／2 | 1，937 |  |  |  |  |
| Minehill \＆S |  | ${ }_{79}^{51}$ | ${ }_{79}^{51}$ |  |  | July |  |  |
| oithern Ce |  | 693 | 691／2 | 07 |  | Jan |  |  |
| ennsylvanla |  |  | 4912 | 11，783 |  |  |  |  |
| enna Sal | 74 | $7{ }^{73 / 8}$ | 74 |  |  | May |  | ${ }_{\text {dpr }}$ |
| enn Traffic |  |  | ${ }_{38}{ }^{21 / 4}$ | 500 |  |  |  |  |
| Pret（cumul 6 |  |  | 49 |  |  | Apr |  |  |
| nila Elec of | 463 |  | 47 50 | 20，756 |  | ${ }_{\text {May }}^{\text {Apt }}$ |  |  |
| Phila Insulated |  | 50 49 |  | ， 392 | 40 | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Phila Triction | 58 | 58 | 581／2 | 42 | 57 | Apr |  |  |
| da \＆W | 361／8 | ${ }_{36}^{14}$ | ${ }_{361}^{14}$ | 12 <br> 163 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred ono－Belm |  |  |  |  |  | Jan |  |  |
| ， |  |  |  | 3，86 |  | Mar |  |  |
| Union Tractio |  |  | ${ }_{971}$ |  |  | Mar |  |  |
| United Gas Impt | $45 \%$ |  | 45\％ | 130 |  | June |  | A |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Gas \＆ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar |
| ${ }_{\text {Elec }}$ \＆Preople | 60 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Keystone Telep ${ }^{\text {K }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 | Jan |
| Leh C \＆ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 70 |  |
| Phlla Co cons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| stmpd |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,0,0 \\ & 16, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Sept |
| Phat | 104 |  | 10412 |  |  |  |  | Sept |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kork Rys ist 5s．．．．． 193 |  | 95 | 95 |  |  |  | ， | （June |

＊No par value．
Note．－Friday＇s price of Keystone Tel．1st 5 s was quoted in our last week＇s issue
at 98 ；thls was an error，made in transmitting the figures by telegraph．The correct price was $901 / 2$

Baltimore Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange Sept． 19 to Sept．25，both in－ clusive，compiled from official sales lists：

| Stocks－ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． <br> Lovo．High | Sates Week． Shares | Range Since Jan． 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Hig |  |
| Armstrong Cator pr pf． 100 |  | 45 | 10 |  | Apr |  |  |
| Arundel Corp，new stock－＊ | 3378 | $337 / 835$ | 2，620 | 201／2 | Ma |  |  |
| Atlan Coast L（Conn）＿． 50 | 2071／2 | $2071 / 42071 / 2$ | 25 | 160 | Jan |  |  |
| Baltimore Brick＿－．．．． 100 Baltimore Trust Co．．． 50 |  | $\begin{array}{ll}10 & 10 \\ 136 & 150\end{array}$ | 348 1.261 | 1111／2 | Jan | 150 | Sept Sept |
| Baltimore Trus Benesch（I），pr | 146 | $\begin{array}{ll}136 & 150 \\ 27 & 27\end{array}$ | 1,261 40 | $1111 / 2$ | Jub | 150 | Aug |
| Century Trust．．．．．．．．． 50 |  | 149149 | 10 | 106 | Jan | 149 | Sept |
| Ches \＆Po Tel of Balt pfi00 | 113 | 1133411414 | 40 | 110318 | Jan | 11414 | June |
| Commerclal Cred | 38 | $361 / 8393 / 4$ | 8，432 | 22318 | Mar | 3934 | Sept |
| Preferred | 251 | ${ }_{26}^{25} \quad 251$ | 594 |  | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  | Sept |
| Preferred B． | $261 / 2$ | $26 \quad 263$ | 606 | $233 / 8$ | Sept |  | July |
| Consol Gas，E | 453／8 | 33344 46 | 736 | － 32 | Jan |  |  |
| $6 \%$ cum pref ．．．．．．．． 100 |  | 1041／2 $1041 / 2$ | 20 | 102 | July | 1041／2 | Sept |
| $61 / 2 \%$ preferred．．．．． 100 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}1071 / 2 & 1081 / 4 \\ 113 & 113\end{array}$ | 30 1 | 105 | Apr Mar | 1114 | June |
| $7 \%$ preferred．．．．．．．．．． 100 | 126 | $1261271 / 2$ | 30 | 122 | Mar | 127\％／8 | May |
| Consolidation C | 54 | $523 / 354$ | 643 | 36 | May | 72 |  |
| Continental Trust．．．．． 100 |  | 245 | 119 | 201 | Jan |  |  |
| Eastern Rolling | 130 | 128130 | 216 | 103 52 | Apt | 140 57 | Aug |
| Equitable Trust C |  | 563／4 57 | 20 |  | Jan | － 57 |  |
| Fjdelity \＆Deposit ．．．．．． 50 |  | $\begin{array}{cc}106 & 108 \\ 55 & 5636\end{array}$ | 285 | 89 50 | Jan | 108 | Sept |
| Finance Co of America－－ 25 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}55 & 563 / 2 \\ 271 / 2 & 28\end{array}$ | 132 | 50 26 | Apr | 28 26 | Sept |
| Preterred＿－．．－Class A 10 | 201／2 | 201／2 $201 / 2$ | 170 | 1814 | Jan | 22 | July |
| Preferred．．．．．．．．．．－ 10 | 1014 | $101 / 4101 / 4$ | 93 | 9 | Jan | 11 | July |
| Ga So \＆Fla， 2 d pref．－ 100 |  | 135135 | 170 | 67 | Jan | 135 | Sept |
| Houston Oil pref tretts 100 |  | 8686 | 35 | 78 | A |  | an |
| Lorraine Pet Co＿1c shares |  | 11／4 $11 / 4$ | 500 208 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Manufacturers Finance＿－25 | 23 | ${ }_{23}^{58 / 4} \quad 2395$ | 189 | 22 | June |  | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |
| 2d preterre | 24 | $24 \quad 25 \frac{1}{2}$ | 143 | 22 | June | $251 / 2$ | Aug |
| Preferred | 22 | 22 221／4 | 47 | 21 | June | $241 / 2$ | June |
| Maryland Casualty Co－ 25 | 97 | $97 \quad 98$ | 416 | $823 / 2$ | Apr | 100 | July |
| Merch \＆Min Tr Co．． 100 |  | $167 \quad 170$ | 51 | 115 | Jan | 170 | Sept |
| Mtge \＆Accep | 171／2 | 171／2 171／2 | 106 | 131／2 | Jan | 181／2 | June |
| Preferred． |  | $431 / 2 \quad 43 \%$ | 54 | $431 / 2$ | Jan |  |  |


| \％ueet |  | Hitan |  | Low． | ${ }_{\text {Hom．}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ioncur |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {arn }}^{\text {arn centrale }}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.60 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adeaty dear |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mat Dary，ine， |  |  | ， |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29\％ | 边 10.5 |  |  |  |
| Cons coirea |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | con jume |  |
|  |  |  | cheo |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{86}^{95}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Seaboard |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | citioze |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Cincinnati Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange Sept． 19 to Sept．25，both in－ clusive，compiled from official lists：

| Stocks－ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Last } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． Low．High | Sales <br> for <br> Week． <br> Shares． | Range Since Jan． 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Low． |  | High． |  |
| Amer Laund Mach com－25 | 123 | 1181／2 1231／2 | 3，145 | 72 | Feb | 1247／3 | pt |
| Preferred．－．－．．．．．． 100 | 125 | $125 \quad 125$ | 10 | 118 | Jan |  | Aug |
| Amer Rolling Mill com | 49 | $49.491 / 2$ | 1.875 | 48 | July | $571 / 2$ | Jan |
| Preferred＿．．．－．．－－ 100 | 1073／4 | $1071 / 21073 / 4$ | 208 | 1061／4 | Feb | $1111 / 2$ | May |
| Am Seeding Mach pref 100 | 75 | $75 \quad 75$ | 5 |  | Mar |  | Aug |
| Baldwin com．．．．．．．．． 100 | 210 | 210210 | 8 | 198 | Feb | 220 | Jan |
| New preferred．．．．．． 100 | 1071／2 | 107 1071／2 | 52 | 1035／4 | Jan | $17091 / 4$ | Jan |
| Carey（Philip）com．．．－ 100 | 168 | $\begin{array}{rr}165 & 168 \\ 75 & 78\end{array}$ | 10 | 135 | Jan | 170 | July |
| Churngold Corp－．．．－ | 78 | $\begin{array}{ll}75 & 78 \\ 92 & 92\end{array}$ | 1，067 | 481／4 | Jan | 79314 | Sune |
|  | 237／5 | 231／8 24 | 140 | 23 | June | 24314 | Jan |
| Cooper Corp new－．．．－ 100 | 1161／2 | $111 \quad 117$ | 676 | 9514 | Apr | 117 | Sept |
| Dalton Add Mach pref－ 100 | 1061／2 | $1061 / 21061$ | 50 | $9931 / 2$ | Feb | 1061／2 | Sept |
| Douglas（John）pref－－ 100 | 1081／2 | 10831／2 1081／2 | 7 | 105 | Jan | 110 | July |
| Dow Drug common．．．． 100 | 180 | 175180 | 250 | 159 | May | 180 | Sept |
| Eagle－Picher Lead com．－ 20 | $351 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{lll}337 / 8 & 37\end{array}$ | 8，626 | 31 | Mar | $401 / 8$ | Jan |
| Formica Insulatio | 29 | 29 291／2 | 90 | 183／ |  | 30 | Sept |
| Gibson Art com． | 3814 | $3814{ }^{38}$ | 1，008 | 35 | Apr | 40 | Feb |
| Gruen Watch pref ．．．．－100 | 1013／4 | $1011 / 21013 / 4$ | 75 | 10012 | Jan | 103 | Mar |
| Kroger common． | 140 | $1371401 / 4$ | 1，782 | 763／4 | Mar | 14014 | Sept |
| New preferred＿－．．－ 100 | 113 | 1117／6113 | 24 | 1103 | Jan | 1131／2 | July |
| McLaren＂A＂ | 13 | ${ }_{17}^{121 / 4} 121 / 4$ | 20 | $111 / 2$ | May |  |  |
| Monitor Furnace com．．．－ Paragon Refining com． 25 | $171 / 2$ $83 / 4$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 17 & 18 \\ 83 / 6 & 87 / 6 \end{array}$ | 480 |  | Aug | 18 | ${ }_{\text {Suly }}^{\text {Sept }}$ |
| Paragon Refining com． 25 Preferred 100 | 63 83／4 | $\begin{array}{rl} 83 / 4 & 87 \\ 63 & 63 \end{array}$ | 10 | 56 | Apr | 781／4 | July |
| Procter \＆Gamble com＿ 20 | 1271／4 | 12614128 | 1，733 | 112 | Jan | 131 | Apr |
| Pure Oll $6 \%$ preferred． 100 | 88 | $873 / 48$ | 158 | 81 | Feb | 89 | June |
| 8\％preferred．－．．－－ 100 | 107 | $1061 / 2107$ | 23 | 103 | Feb | 108 | Aug |
| Richardson com．．．．．．． 100 | 113 | 112113 | 170 | 90 | Feb | 116 | May |
| U S Can com | 63 | $61 \quad 63$ | 105 | 51 | Jan | 61 | June |
| Preferred．．．－．－．－．．． 100 | 103 | 103103 |  | 100 | Apr | 105 | July |
| U 8 Playing Card．．－．．．－ 20 | 133 | $132 \quad 139$ | 264 | 1071／2 | Mar | 139 | Sept |
| U S Print \＆Litho com． 100 | 68 | $671 / 468$ | 258 | 59 | Feb | $721 / 2$ |  |
| Preferred．－－．．－．－．－． 100 | 95 | 95.95 | 20 | 775／8 | Jan | 923 1015 | Feb |
| U S Shoe com | ${ }_{57}^{71 / 4}$ | ${ }_{57}^{71 / 6} 5^{71 / 2}$ | 110 |  | Apr |  | Feb |
| Preferred． | ${ }_{33}^{57}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}57 & 57 \\ 33 & 34\end{array}$ | 300 | 30 | July |  | July |
| Wurlitzer 8\％pret．．．．－ 100 | 1051／2 | 1051／4 1051／2 | 22 | 104 | Feb | 1093／4 | May |
| Public |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telrites－－．．－－－－－－－－ | 5714 | $\begin{array}{cc}51 / 4 & 51 / 2 \\ 771 / 2\end{array}$ | 2,979 36 |  | Sept |  |  |
| Cincinnati \＆Sub．Tel．．．－${ }^{50}$ | $771 / 2$ $871 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{ll}771 / 2 & 781 / 2 \\ 871 / 2 & 88\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 355 \end{array}$ |  | Sept | 94 | June |
| CIn Gas Transportation 100 | 125 | 125126 | 85 | 103 | Jan | $1261 / 2$ | Sept |
| CN \＆C Lt \＆Tr com． 100 | $813 / 4$ | 81\％813／4 | 3 | 75 | Jan |  | June |
| Preferred．－．－．－－－－－ 100 | 621／4 | 62.6214 | 67 | 6 | Apr | 631 | June |
| Ohio Bell Tel pref．．．．－ 100 | 1081／2 | 1081／2 1081／2 | 10 | 106 | Mar | 110 | May |
| Tractio | 36 | $36 \quad 373$ | 696 |  | Aug | ， | Sept |
| Ohlo Traction com．．．－100 | 10 | 10 101／2 | 85 | ， | Apr | 15 | May |
| Preferred．－．－．－－－－－－ 100 | $801 / 2$ | 80 811／2 | 551 |  | Jan | 85 | Sept |
| $\stackrel{\text { Railroads－}}{C \text { NO \＆T P com }}$ | 700 | 700700 | 10 |  |  | 700 | Sept |
| Preferred．．．．．．．．．．．．．－100 | 1031 | $1031 / 4031$ | 50 | 1013／4 | May | 105 | July |

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Sept． 19 to Sept．25，both in－ clusive，compiled from official sales lists：

| Stocks－ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Casiaut } \\ \text { Sase } \\ \text { Srice } \end{array}$ | Week＇s Ranseof Prices．Lovo． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \\ & \text { Week. } \\ & \text { Shares. } \end{aligned}$ | Range Since Jan． 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Am Vitrifled Prod， |  | ${ }_{94}^{271 / 2} \quad 271 / 2$ | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Preferred | 83 | 94 94 <br> 83 83 | 10 |  |  | 110 |  |
| Preferred． | － | ${ }_{94} 98$ |  |  | May | 110 |  |
| kaneas Nat Gas，com＿10 | 6 | ${ }_{17}^{6}$ | 18，180 |  |  |  |  |
| Byers（AM）Co，com．．．．${ }_{\text {Prefered }}$ |  | 171／81748 | ${ }_{20}$ |  | July |  |  |
| Carnegie Metals |  | 15 151／2 | 783 | 14 | Aug |  |  |
| Colonial Trust Co－．．．－100 |  | 200 200 |  | 190 | Jan | 225 |  |
| Consolidated Ice，pref． 50 |  | 151／2 $151 / 2$ | ${ }_{4}^{30}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Devonian Oll－．．．．． 100 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Duquesne Light，pref．．100 |  | ${ }^{112}{ }_{95} 112{ }^{12 / 2}$ | ¢ |  | June |  |  |
| Fayette County Gas＿．．100 |  |  | 655 | $11 / 4$ | Mar |  |  |
|  |  |  | 430 | 1111／6 |  |  |  |
| nes \＆Laugh＇n，pret．． 100 |  | 1143／2 $1141 / 2$ |  | 112 |  | 441 |  |
| t Fireprooting，com． 50 | 42 | 143／3 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred．．．．．．．．．．－50 | $363 / 8$ |  | 2，20 | 317／8 |  |  |  |
| Ohlo Fuel Corporation．－． 25 | 333，4 | ${ }^{33} 14{ }^{33}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| klatoma Na | 14 <br> 304 | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 14 \\ 304 & 31\end{array}$ | 2.18 |  | Jan | 31 |  |
| Pittsburgh Bre |  | $41 / 8$ | ， | 13／6 | ， |  |  |
| d |  | 1414 |  |  |  |  |  |
| b \＆M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tsb |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pltts Steel Fdy，com．．． |  | $181 / 318$ | $50$ |  | Sept |  | June |


| Stocks（Concluded）Par | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sale } \\ \text { Patce. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． Lown．Hloh | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { Wheek. } \\ \text { Shares. } \end{gathered}$ | Range Stace Jan． 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Ht |  |
| ittsburg |  |  | 121050 | $\begin{array}{ll} 220 & \text { Jan } \\ 37 & \text { Sept } \\ & \text { Siven } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}225 & \text { Aug } \\ 40 & \text { July } \\ 9 & \text { Feb }\end{array}$ |  |
| Rich \＆Bo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salt Creek Cons Oil．．．． 10 | 107 | （1） | － 886 | 100 |  |  |  |
| Stand Sanit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Osag |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}13 / 4 & 14 \\ 125 \\ 92 / 4 & 125 \\ 92 / 2\end{array}$ | 21010040 |  |  | 14012 |  |
| use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Penn R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond |  |  | $\$ 1.000$1,000 | $\begin{array}{ll} 1083 / 4 \\ 1001 / 2 & \mathrm{Jan} \\ \text { Sept } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { Apr } \end{array} \\ & 1001 / 3 / \text { Sept } \\ & 91 / 3 / 2 \mathrm{Sept} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| MononRiv ConC\＆C68． 1949 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plta Bess \＆LE RR 581940 |  | 91 | 1，000 |  |  |  |  |
| Note．－Sold last week and not reported： 10 Colonial Trust Co．at 200,20 Consoli－ dated Ice，pret，at $151 / 2.70$ Independent Brewing，pref．，at $7 / \mathrm{h}, 100$ National Fire proofing，com．，at $14,1,000$ San Toy Mining at 3 c ． <br> ＊No par value． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St．Louis Stock Exchange．－Record of transactions at St．Louis Stock Exchange Sept． 19 to Sept．25，both in－ clusive，compiled from official sales lists： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Stocks－ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Friday } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { Sacle } \\ \text { Price. } \end{gathered}$ | Week＇s Range of Prices． Lovo．High． |  | Sales Week． Skates． | ange Since Jan |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Banks－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honal Bank－－ 100 |  |  | ${ }_{127}^{222}$ | 10 | 202 1431 |  |  |  |
| Nat＇1 Bank of Com ce．．．100 |  | 173 | 73 | 53 |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 俍 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berry Mo } \\ & \text { Boyd－we }\end{aligned}$ | 441／4 | ${ }_{44}^{32}$ | 61／2 | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Brown Shoe，preferred 100 |  | 108 | 108 |  | 981／2 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}$ |  |  |
| Certain－teed Prod 1st prico | 105 | 105 | 10 | 20 | 45 |  | 146 |  |
| Lead－zinc－ |  |  |  | 150 |  | 兂 |  |  |
| Preferred |  | 100 | ${ }_{98}^{100}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Sept }} \mathrm{Aug}$ | 101／3／2 | Fe |
| Emerson Ele | 30 | 29 | 30 | 3，711 |  |  |  | Sep |
| \＆ prefer |  | 108 | 108 |  |  | an | 108 |  |
| Fred Medart Mfg，pref． 100 | 43 | 103 | $1{ }_{45}^{103}$ | 10 |  |  |  | se |
| Fulton Iron w Preferred |  |  |  | 465 | ${ }_{98}$ | ${ }_{\text {Jan }}$ |  |  |
| Globe Demoerat pref．－． 100 |  |  | 110 |  | 104 | June | 110 | Sep |
| Hamil won－Brown Shoe．－25 |  |  |  |  | 373／4 |  |  |  |
| ssman | 33 |  |  |  | 31／2／ |  |  |  |
| ydraulic P |  |  |  | 295 |  | Ju |  |  |
| Preferr |  |  |  | 69 |  | eb |  |  |
| Internat |  | 421／2 | 47 | 100 |  | Mar |  |  |
| P |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sep |
| O Portla |  | 109 | 109 | 5 | 107 | Mar | 109 | se |
| d preferred |  | 104 | 104 |  | 103 | Apr | 106 | Feb |
| igo | 47 |  |  |  | 200 |  |  | Sep |
| as |  | 43 | 443 | 10 | 41 | мay | 44 | Ma |
| Skouras |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southe |  |  |  | 51 |  |  | 112 | June |
| Wagner Elec，comm | 46 |  |  | 4，18 |  |  |  |  |
| rred ．－．－－ | 91 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St L \＆Sub Ry |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ |  |

New York Curb Market．－Below is a record of the transactions in the New York Curb Market from Sept． 19 to Sept．25，both inclusive，as compiled from the official lists． As noted in our issue of July 2 1921，the Now 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．

| Week Ended Sept． 25. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Frical } \\ \text { Last } \\ \text { act } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sales } \\ & \text { for } \end{aligned}$ |  | ge Sir | Jan． 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stocks－Par． | ce． | Low．Hi |  | Low． |  | High |  |
| 硡 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adirond $\mathrm{kPr} \mathrm{\& L}$ P\％oprertio． | 101\％ | 191／3 201／4 | 2，300 | 18 |  | 2014 | Sept |
| Class B | 65／ | 139\％ $16 \%$ | 3，000 | 111 |  |  |  |
| Allied Packers，com－－${ }^{\text {Alpha }} 10$ |  | $130{ }^{134}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amalgam Leather，com | 144 | 12315154 | 2，500 |  |  | 1514 |  |
| Preterred．．．－．${ }^{\text {a }} 100$ |  | 587／818976 | 300 |  |  |  |  |
| erican G | 78 | 773／2 7978 | 3，10 |  |  |  | Sept |
| American H | 15 | 913／4 913 | 1,500 |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Lt \＆T | ${ }^{233}$ | ${ }_{2}^{227}{ }^{238}$ | 7，025 |  |  | ${ }^{238}$ |  |
| Preterred | 102 |  |  |  |  | $1033 / 5$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}$ Pneuma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Amer Pow \＆Lt com new－＊＊}}$ |  | 1／4 927 | 12，400 |  |  |  |  |
| Amer Rayon Produets．．－＊ | 37 |  | 4，000 |  |  |  |  |
| American Seating．．． 100 | 222 | ${ }_{211}^{211}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{37}^{36}$ | $351 / 23$ | 6，7 |  |  |  |  |
| Prior preter | 271 | 263127 |  |  |  |  |  |
| erican |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apeo Mrg Class A－－ |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armour \＆Co（ills）comb25 | 16 | 15\％／467／6 | 34，600 |  |  | 167／6 |  |
| Preterred |  | $\begin{array}{ll}90 \\ 37 & 91 \\ 38\end{array}$ | ， 00 |  |  |  |  |
| 18soo G \＆E Class A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Atlas Porti Cement }}$ | 60 | 551／3 $621 / 2$ | 4，600 | 44 |  |  |  |
| Auburn Automobill cor |  |  | 100 |  |  | 43 |  |
| arcelona Tr Lt \＆P ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2\％ | 1031／2．${ }^{23}$ | ${ }_{20}$ |  |  | 1031／2 |  |
| Bigelow Harticarp | 25 |  | 200 |  |  |  |  |
| Bohn Aluminum |  | 141／8 141／8 |  |  | Sept | 14\％ |  |
| Boissonnault（G）Co | ${ }_{821}^{720}$ | 800 | 1，000 |  |  |  |  |
| Borden Co，com，exch stk50 Preterred |  | 80 ${ }^{827}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazllan Tr，L \＆Pow－100 |  |  |  | 49 |  | 731／ |  |
| dggeport Machine |  | 2513 | ${ }_{1}^{100}$ |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {3rit－Am }}$ Tob |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bucyrus Co，com．．．．－ 100 |  |  | 455 |  |  |  |  |
| Preterred ．．．．．．．．．． 100 | 106 | 10610 | 100 |  |  |  |  |
| an Dry Gip | 363／2 | ${ }^{36}{ }_{21 / 2} 3_{3}^{381 / 2}$ | 2，200 | ${ }^{331 / 2}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1013／2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carolina Power \＆ LJ t－．－ 100 | 424 |  |  |  |  | 445 |  |
| Iluloid |  |  | 130 |  |  |  |  |
| Cent Agulrre Sugar．．．．． 20 |  | 90 | 20 | 7914 | Jan |  |  |




Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks. - In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of September. The table covers 3 roads
$20.88 \%$ increase over the same week last year:

| Third Week of September. | 1925. | 1924. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Buffalo Rochester \& Pittsburgh. Canadian Pacific. | $\stackrel{\text { S }}{5} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ 343,255 \\ 3,511.000 \\ 1,952,006 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ \\ 12.651 \\ 1,11, .000 \\ 81,923 \end{array}$ | \$ |
|  | 4,629.000 |  |  | \$ |
| St Louis-San Francisco <br> Total (3 roads) <br> Net increase ( $20.88 \%$ ) | 2,033.929 |  |  |  |
|  | 7,018,835 | 5;806.261 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,212,574 \\ & 1,212,57\end{aligned}\right.$ | --.-.-- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| In the table which follows we also complete our summary of the earnings for the second week of Sentember: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Second Week of September. | 1925. | 1924. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Previously reported (5 roads) --- | 7.634,406 | $6.366 .132$ | $1,270,383$ | \$,109 |
| Ann Arbor ${ }^{\text {Canadian }}$ | 5.077,516 | 102,675 $4,099,773$ | $\begin{array}{r}9.077 \\ 977 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Georgia \& Flori | 56,800 | 40.000 | 6,800 |  |
| Great Northern | 3,176,000 | 2,601.232 | $\begin{array}{r}574,768 \\ 40,758 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Mobile \& Ohio- | 401,707 | 360,949 12,168 | 40,758 | 506 |
| St Louis Southwestern | 516,800 | 548.061 |  | 31,264 |
| Southern Ry Sys | $4,170,797$ 410,043 | $3,655,596$ 376.312 | 515.201 33.731 |  |
| Western Maryla | 410.043 | 376,312 | 33,731 |  |
| Net increase (18 | 21,553.483 | 18,162.901 | 3.428 .461 3.390 .582 | 37.879 |

In the following we show the weekly earnings for a number of weeks past:


Net Larnings Monthly to Latest Dates.-The table following shows the gross and net earnings for STEAM railroads reported this week:
$\begin{array}{lllll}-G r o s s \\ \text { Grom Rallway- } & \text { Net from Railway- } & \text { Net after Taxes- } \\ 1925 . & 1924 . & 1925 . & 1924 . & 1925 . \\ 1924 .\end{array}$

Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal$\begin{array}{llr}\text { August } & 120.604 & 105,007 \\ \text { From I } & 954,166 & 941,315\end{array}$ From Jan I 954,166

| 386,895 | 369,489 | 326,864 | 3411,680 |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | 30,310 |  | $\begin{array}{lrr}\text { August } & 112,005 & 131,311 \\ \text { From Jan } 1 & 1,075,601 & 1,229,364\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rlr}\text { Chicago \& Alton- } & \\ \text { August } & 2,856,037 & 2,762,425 \\ \text { From Jan 1 } & 1,986,846 & 2,001,076\end{array}$ Chicago Great Western$\begin{array}{llll}\text { August } & 2,-290,774 & 2,232,489 \\ \text { From Jan } 115,476,024 & 15,803,723\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Delaware Lack \& Western - } & 2,391,232 & 2,391,417\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { August Lank } & 7,660,047 & 6,943,347 & 2,347,037 & 1,781,959 & 1,696,460 & 1,231,473 \\ \text { From Jan 1 } 59,010.666 & 56.881 .566 & 15,953,932 & 13,845,249 & 11,115,349 & 9,487,579\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville- } \\ \text { August } & 106,804 \\ 97,752\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { From Jan 1- } & 852,810 & 864,074\end{array}$ IIInols Central System -

August $\ldots-15,366.690$

$14,133,619$ From Jan 1113297,731 112784,398 $\begin{array}{lll}\text { August.... } & 461 & 125 \\ \text { From Jan } 1 & 4,297,822 & 402,475,410\end{array}$ | Kansas Clty Southern (including Texa |
| :---: |
| August -... |
| From Jan $1,836,570 \quad 1,752,679$ |
| 138,461 |
| $13,764,302$ |


 Maine Central$\begin{array}{cr}\text { August.... } \\ \text { From Jan 1 } 13,378,304 & 13,626,019\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{rrr}\text { Midand Valley- } & 31,887 & 361,783 \\ \text { August } & \\ \text { From Jan 1.:- } & 2,915,617 & 2,936,118\end{array}$ Minneapolis St Paul \& Sault Ste Mar $\begin{array}{cc}\text { August.... } 2,486,869 & 2,110,764 \\ \text { From Jan 1-16.848.598 } & 15,721,555\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Wisconsin Central- } \\ \text { August } . . . & 1,973,479 \quad 1,712,566\end{array}$
 Montour-
$\begin{array}{lrr}\text { Montour- } & 64,481 & 156,821 \\ \text { August } & 640 \\ \text { From Jan 1- } & 677.398 & 1,040.359\end{array}$ New York Chicago \& St Louls-
August $4.677,896 \quad 4,433,064$
From Jan $135,525,062$

$35,398,091$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { New Orleans Great Northern- } \\ \text { August } & 245,959 & 247,767 \\ \text { From Jan 1.: } & 1,903,333 & 1,968,178\end{array}$ | New York Ontario \& Western- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| August |  |
| From Jan 1. | $1.813,680$ | Norfolk \& Southern$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { August } & 7 . . & 722,497 & 721,678 \\ \text { From Jan I } & 5,916.515 & 6,358,972\end{array}$ From Jan 1

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Norfolk \& Western- } \\ \text { August } & \\ 9.642 .154 & 8.042,326\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { August } \ldots . & 9,642.154 & 8,042,326 & 3,786,311 & 2,302,314 & 3,135,766 & 1,022,375\end{array}$ 18,54 16.135 .973 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { August - } & 159,658 & 133,694 & 42,139 & 18,454 & 24,139 & 5,954 \\ \text { From Jan 1 } & 1,232,893 & 1,146,380 & 295,987 & 251,449 & 165,987 & 151,449\end{array}$
 Gt Louls-San Francisco- $\quad 8,832,000$
August ... $8,420.000 \quad 7,83,000$
Erom Jan 1. $57,845,000 \quad 56,675,000$
$\begin{array}{rrrr}36,854 & 32,267 & 29,014 & 24,427 \\ 280.238 & 298,522 & 217,518 & 235,802\end{array}$


| -1.838 | -4.776 | -5.338 | -8.276 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-8,063$ | $-83,651$ | $-35,286$ | -120.455 |


-… -.....- $2,653,580$ 2,852,00
ana \& Fort Smith)-
$\begin{array}{llll}11,692 & 3,774,529 & 3,226,856 & 2,942,031\end{array}$

$\begin{array}{cccc} & - \text {....... } & a 129,039 & a 21,618 \\ --. & a 685,570 & a 161,807\end{array}$
134,127
$1,022,721$ 712,283
$3.412,181$

360,795
$1,959,592$
$\begin{array}{lll}637.493 & 397,155 & 2,916\end{array}$
$3,204,319 \quad 2$
$-5,051$
-29.420
32,22
98.44
$5 \quad-8,82$
$\begin{array}{ll}1,320,172 & 1,136,4 \\ 9,682,981 & 8,226,1\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{rr}82,172 & 77,827 \\ 564,250 & 579,939\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrr} & 67,153 \\ 564,250 & 579,939 & 408,301\end{array}$

59,800
437,897 $\begin{array}{rrrr}701,738 & 702,932 & 662,267 & 654,875 \\ 2,148,719 & 1,974,590 & 1,807,803 & 1,589,075\end{array}$ -........... *117.924 *109.329


 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Union Pacific System } & 17,925 & 5,079,913 & 5,105,754 & 4,103,828 & 3,787,767\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lrrrrrr}\text { Western Maryland- } & & & & 3815 \\ \text { August } & 1,771,126 & 1,485,926 & 611,315 & 381,331 & 546,315 & 311,331 \\ \text { From Jan } 1,15,921,024 & 12,54,710 & 3,918,856 & 3,193,381 & 3,408,877 & 2,573,381\end{array}$

Fo
Fonda Johnstown \& Gloversville
From Jan 1 to Aug 31.

From Jan 1 to Aug 31.

| Income. |  | Charges. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug '25 | *43,633 | 31,456 |
| '24 | *39,344 | 30,961 |
| '25 | *259,665 | 255,727 |
| 24 | *276.180 | 252,404 |
| g 25 | *555,989 | 251.281 |
|  | *261,358 | 256,768 |
| 25 | 3,123,588 | 2,024,597 |

Baanch

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Ne ELECTPIC re following table gives the returns of earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

## Companies.



 * After taxes. $b$ After depreciation and taxes.

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { Earnings. } \\ \$ \mathrm{~S} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net after } \\ \text { Taxes. } \\ \$ 8 \end{gathered}$ | Fixed Charges. | Balance. Surplus. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atl Gule \& W I SS | 2.367 .00 | $c^{*} 406,19$ | $k 1$ |  |
| nes \& S |  |  | . 316 | 1,326,492 |
|  |  |  | , 40 | 526,751 |
| Bangor Hydro-Elec Aug <br> Co <br> , 24 <br> 25 | 131,329 | 66,364 | 27 | 237 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 | 1,546,725 | 789,839 | 301 |  |
| Brooklyn City RR Aug ' | *941,356 |  |  |  |
| end Aug 31 | *1.901.917 |  |  | 9 |
| end Aug 31 | 1.906.519 |  |  | 02,435 |
| B M T Corp and | 3.814.52 | *1,166.362 | 736 | 26 |
| affil cos |  | 316 | . 307891 |  |
| os end Aug 31 | 7.269.871 | . 124 | 1,293,022 | 831 |
| Central Illinois Aug ${ }^{25}$ | 285.495 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,612,730 |  |  |
| 24 | 2,783,662 | 1,520,005 | 499 , | 1.020.524 |
| Columbia Gas \& Aug ${ }^{2} 25$ Elec Co \& Sub Cos '24 8 mos ended Aug 31 '25 |  | 1,114.299 | f603.492 | 807 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , 9 | 8,532,776 | , | ,33 |
|  | 3,355,779 | 1,268,610 |  |  |
| Corp \& Sub Cos8 mos ended Aug 31 | ,907,155 | 18,241,169 |  |  |
|  | $39,183,496$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,159,6 \\ & 17,118, \end{aligned}$ |  | $0$ |
| Consumers Pow Co Aug '25 | 1.575,055 | $651,833$ |  |  |
| 12 mos ended Aug 31 | 19,357,9 | 8,910,465 |  |  |
|  | 18,279,268 | 8,589,193 | 2.448 |  |
| Cumberland Co Pr \& July' 25 <br> Lt Co \& cons cos 24 <br> 12 mos ended July $31 \cdot \frac{25}{24}$ | 292,827 | 81,940 | 62.232 |  |
|  | 317.129 821.948 | c119,277 | 741, |  |
|  | 3,821,948 | $\begin{aligned} & c 1,330,, 77 \\ & c 1,486.550 \end{aligned}$ | 741.366 754,822 |  |
| Grafton Co El Lt | 16.293 | 8087 |  | 2 |
|  | 15.808 |  |  |  |
| 8 mos end Aug | 142.973 132.853 | 72,993 | 12.865 11.327 |  |
|  |  | 417.075 | 209.411 | 207,664 |
| Great Western Pr Aug $\quad 25$ <br> System <br> 8 mos end Aug 31 <br> 25 | 639,315 | 352,69 | 221 | 131.614 |
|  | .230,118 | 3.196.817 | 1.736.70 | ,460.109 |
|  | 5,059,104 | 2,933.366 | 1,733.45 | 1,199.909 |
|  | 34,679 | 5,785 |  | 162 |
| Elec Light Co |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 501.413 \\ & 523,080 \end{aligned}$ | $136.901$ | 49.110 | 7,791 |
| New Bedford Gas Aug '25 Edison Lt Co <br> 12 mos ended Aug 31 ' 25 |  | *10 | 45,780 | 58.847 |
|  | 273.792 | *1,98,658 | 948.851 0615.739 |  |
|  | $3,875,499$ $3,496,398$ | $\begin{gathered} * 1,493.045 \\ * 1,240,161 \end{gathered}$ | 0591.419 | 648.742 |
| Newpt N \& Hamp Aug' 25 y Gas \& Elec Co <br> 12 mos end Aug 31 ' 25 | 190.947 | 74,834 | 20,891 |  |
|  | $188.451$ | $68,533$ | $\begin{array}{r}20.526 \\ 248 \\ \hline 85\end{array}$ |  |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2,043.052}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 690.486 \\ & 633.784 \end{aligned}$ | 248857 253.260 | $\begin{aligned} & 441.629 \\ & 380.524 \end{aligned}$ |
| Y Dock Co Aug'25 | 276.891 | $j 153$ |  |  |
|  | 268.113 | $j 14$ | k104.765 |  |
| 8 mos end Aug 31 ' 25 | 242.594 | j1,21 | $k 775.830$ $k 848.014$ | 436.399 361,911 |
| Nor Ohio Power |  |  | [184,508 | 4 |
|  | 01.089 | 154.173 | i177,507 |  |
| 8 mos ended | $7,553,698$ $6.528,607$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,936,150 \\ & 1,392,955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & i 460,333 \\ & i 353.144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 475,817 \\ 39,811 \end{array}$ |
| Edison Co Aug '25 | 107.98 | 36,743 |  |  |
| Ohio Edison Co A mos ended Aug $31 \times 2$ | 103.6 | 41.055 |  |  |
|  | 1,496,533 | 581.349 603.404 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Penna Coal \& Coke Aug',25 Corp and subs 8 mos end Aug 31 ' 25 | 446.688 | 936 | 92,755 | 1 |
|  | 428.312 | -16.487 | 35.032 |  |
|  | 3,473.312 | 182 | 255.932 | $-438.733$ |
| Philadelphia R T A |  |  | 11,087,068 |  |
|  | 320,930 | *876.201 |  |  |
| $8 \mathrm{8mos}$ end Aug $31 \cdot / 25$ | 33,053.38 | *8,772,532 | d8,747,382 | - |
|  | 29,402,302 | *8,304.602 | 6.948.178 | 1,356.424 |
| Portland Elec Pow Aug'Co24.25 2 mos ended Aug 31 ' 25 | 5859 | 31 | 205.624 | 11 |
|  | 10.944.224 | 307.635 | 197,291 $2.436,107$ |  |
| 12 mos ended Aug 31 | 10.880.55 | $4,188 ; 804$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,436,107 \\ & 2,146,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,042,694 \\ & 2,042,556 \end{aligned}$ |
| Public Service Corp Aug ${ }^{\prime} 25$ <br> of $\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{~S}^{2}$ of N J \& Subs <br> 12 mos end Aug 31 :25 | 7,343,6 |  |  | 382,037 |
|  | 66.566.92 |  |  | 4 |
|  | 91,92 |  |  | .504.145 |
| Republic Ry \& Lt Aug' ${ }^{2} 25$ 12 mos end Aug $31{ }^{\prime} 25$ | 5 |  |  | 12 |
|  | 4796 | , | 825.843 |  |
|  | 10.92666 | 3,565,3 | 12,801.568 | - 763.759 |
| San Joaquin Light \& |  | 3,612,863 | 9 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 mos end Aug 3125 | 6,543,963 | 3,515,890 | 1,567,902 | 1,947,988 |


all successful corporations, has enabled it to respond to the varying needs
of a highly seasonal business without having to increase the cost of transof a highly seasonal business without having to increase the cost of trans-
acting that business by incurring interest-bearing indebtedness. Company has no funded debt.
No. of Cars.-At the close of the year company owned 8,510 cars. Cash and Government Sccurities.-Government securities and cash in the
treasury amounted to $\$ 25.23,669$. The shrinkage in this item from the
amount reported treasury remorted last year is due to the ine shreased inge in this item from the tin equipment,
amount
which is reflected in that account. In addition to the above amount: company's holdings of other bonds, stocks and equipment trust notes have held $\$ 35,799,031$. Pullman Co., is not included in the security holdings above enumerated, hut is shown separatel. As of July 311925 the manufacturing corporation
had in its treasury $\$ 16.757,158$ of cash and Government securities and $\$ 1$,
915.259 of car trust and 915,259 of car trust and other negotiable securities
The car $m$ runuacturing plants, whel, malleable and brass foundries
formerly or era
 treasury of Pullman Co. The fiscall ear ear of the manumeactuck ing held in the
doos not coincide with that of the Pullman Co., but a statement of earning received from the Pullman Car \& Mfg. Corp. indicates that in the 112-mont
period ended July 311925 that corporation earned $\$ 6.816 .996$ after a period ended July 31 . 1925 that corporation earned $\$ 6,816,996$ after al
charges. The stock of the Pullman Car \& Mff. Corp. has been placed
on a $6 \%$ dividend basis and Pullman Co has rece. 967 , covering period of 13 monthm, and the received as dividends $\$ 3,249,-$
to the surplus of the Passeners Carried.-Duringcturing corporation.
passengers were carried in Pulman cal year just closed $34,515,265$ revenue ver 94,500 passengers. These passengers, in the aggregate, traveled
$13,422,311,533$ miles or an average distance of 389 miles $13,422,31,533$ miles, or an average distance of 389 miles per passenger.
Acommodation of this volume of travel was made possible only by the Accommodation of this one operation of the various equipment pont units, as indi-
greated the the
cated by the fact that each Pullman car operated during the year traveled cated by the fact that each Pullman car operated during the year traveled
an average distance of 149,700 miles, or approximately 410 miles per day. ow being retired because of obsolscace suptient to meet on car ent-day cost of new equipment to replace the retired cars, and an appro-
priation of $\$ 1,00,000$ has been set aside to furnish funds to meet these Pensiops, dec.-Directors have also appropriated $\$ 1,000.000$ as an addi-
tion to the pension reserve. The sum of $\$ 185.087$ was distributed in penions the pension reserve
In addition to pensions, company, under death benefit plan inaugurated Dec. 1122 , paid during the year $\$ 168,554$ to widows and dependents of
deceased employees. Company's pension and death benefit plans do not require any contribution or payment on the part of employees.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR yEARS ENDED JULY 31

 Reserve for defer. maint.
Propor'n of rev. accr. to
railroad companies
der oper'g agreement.
Reserve for pensions.
Reserve for excess cost of
replacement or cars-n'
dd'n to res've for depr.
Dividends (8\%).
$8,575,388$
$1,000,000$
$8,991,156$
$1,000,000$
8,433,239

Balance, surplus
$1,000,000 \quad 1,000,000$
$\begin{array}{lll}10,7 \overline{3} \overline{8}, \overline{8} \overline{7} \overline{2} & 10,7 \overline{0} \overline{3}, \overline{2} \overline{2} \overline{1} \overline{1} & \begin{aligned} \text { b } 6 \overline{7} \overline{0}, \overline{6} \overline{6} \overline{3} \\ 10,799,852\end{aligned}\end{array}$
10.499 .870
$C 77.399 .367$ \$3,033,104 $\begin{gathered}\text { \$2,899,842 } \\ \$ 2,417,084 \\ \$ 1,171,294\end{gathered}$ settement of claim for perived of From the U. S. S. Railral control, Jan. Administration in
1920 , received during this year and which to March 1 accounts of previous years. b Addition to reserve for depreciation to
 PROPERTY ACCOUNT AS OF JULY 31 (SHOWING DEPREC'N. \&C.).


 | Toserve for depreciation | $\frac{81,805,150}{}$ | $73,877,320$ | $74,355,396$ | $69,100,963$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $88,132,981$ | $78,084,091$ | $80,840.273$ |  |  | Total

Reserve for depreciatio | $5,762,9$ |
| :--- |
| $1,457,89$ |

| $88,132,981$ |
| :---: |
| 5.50 .725 |
| $1,551,246$ | Pullman Building

Total------------- 967,
Total property acct-1-108,216,247 $\frac{1,140}{93,256,244}$

| $1925 .$ | $924 .$ | $\qquad$ 1925. | $\begin{gathered} 1924 . \\ 8 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| aperty account (see above) $108,216,247$ | 93 | Capitalstock ---135,000.000 |  |
| Oper'g supplies, | 03,250,211 | Acects. dayabie-ends ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 2,684,734 |  |
| linen, \&c ..... $8,627,759$ | 8,743,347 | Insurance and |  |
| Unexpired insur. 22,546 |  | other reserves $8,058,367$ |  |
|  | $9,387,689$ <br> 4,850 | Net surplus---- $29,720,579$ | 26,687,475 |
| Cash \& Govi.see $25,237,6$ | 32,618,3 |  |  |
| Bills \& accts. rec. $5,779,779$ | 5,813,631 |  |  |
| Corp. cap.stk. 36,779,964 | 36,779,464 | Total each side-19 |  |

## American Ship Building Co.

(26th Annual Report - Year Ended June 30 1925.)
President A. G. Smith, Sept. 4, wrote in substance
Results. - The results from operation for the fiscal year just ended, vessel
operation on the Great Lakes considered. have been fairly satisfar operation on the Great Lakes considered, have been fairly satisfactory. Sear reoth in volume and profit. New ship construction contracted for and completed during the year proved to be profitable.
the opening of navigation in 1925 . During the year the of commission since the opening of navigation in 1925 . During the year the company docked a
its various plants 247 vessels, aggregating 941,400 dead-weight its various plants 247 vessels, aggregateamers ithe largest ingt tons, an bulk freight Diesel-drive motorship, one bulk freight steamer and one selfunloading steamer. The latter is equipped with turbo-electric drive for propulsion and is the first of its kind on the Great Lakes.
plant additions, improvements and betterments at the cleveland $\$ 367$ for Buffalo, Chicago and superior plants. Of this amount, $\$ 327.783 \mathrm{was}$ expended at Lorain, which, in the main, was made necessary by damage resuiting from the windstorm or June 281924
during the year. This decrease results after payment of all dividends.2 after making cash expenditures for plant account and other items not ove classification.
physical condition and having in hand ampany being in good financial and two large bulk freight steamers for April contract for the construction of fair prospects for an
outlook is gratifying
General.-Due to market conditions at this in indicating that the valu at which Type Eleven ships have heretofore been carried on the company's ooks was excessive, the directors reduced their book value $\$ 520,000$. compass the physical operating areas at the Detroit and superior yards Consideration is being given to a similar change at our South erincaro yard.

On April 51925 the electrical shop and general storeroom at the Cleve-
land yard were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30. Set earns. all prop.after $\begin{array}{llll}1924-25 . & 1923-24 . & 1922-23 . & 1921-22 .\end{array}$ mfg expenses.......$\begin{array}{cccc}\$ 2,455,165 \\ 395,596 & \$ 1,316,939 & \$ 2,010,091 & \$ 1,369,758 \\ 390,736 & 691,228 & 1,514,098\end{array}$
 laneus taxes-Depreciation Maintenance repirs Red. taxes,
Alterations.
Net income for year
Previous surplus Total Total.......
Net charges
Peef. dividend Rere of Common divs_ $\begin{array}{lllll}\$ 2,850,761 \\ \$ 588,791 \\ & \$ 1,707,675 & \$ 2,701,319 & \$ 2,883,857 \\ \$ 661,429 & & \$ 637,743 & \$ 480,491\end{array}$
 adjustments of claims,
for damages at Lorain

$$
\text { CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE } 30 .
$$

 Goodwill, patents
Govt.securitics. Inventory Acts. \& notes rec. Shind $\quad$ nestr.inven
Deferred assets:
Bldgs., mach's
equipm't, \&c.
Prepard exp. \&c.
ompleted ships- -
otes receivable \&
accrued interest

| $1925 .$ | $1924 .$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ,490,340 | 7,530.529 |
| 5,294,598 | 5,700,140 |
| 539,783 | 536.186 |
| 1,597,408 | 752,023 |
| 1,409,838 | 572,104 |
|  | 6,470,050 |
| 815,250 | 900,924 |
| 84,742 | 71,403 |
| 800,000 | 1,320,000 |
| ,042,316 | 1,249,305 | | 042,316 | $1,249,305$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 127,294 | 113,684 |

Total $x$ This amount includes buildings, machinery, equipment. \&cc. built and
installed on account of war production, residual value, $\$ 858$, 572 surplus materials, $\$ 41,66.0$ special stock, $\$ 1,292$, y Unpaid Common dividends,
amounting to $\$ 588,576$, represent two quarterly dividends of $2 \%$ each, amounting to 5588.576 represent t two quarterly dividemds of $2 \%$ each,
or $\$ 294,288$ each, payable Aug. 1 and Nov. 2 1925. -V. 121, p. 1464 .

## GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

## STEAM RAILROADS.

Telegraphers Ask Wace Increase.- Wage increases on the Chicago Burington filed buncy the Order of Railway Telegraphers before the United
 1 this year than at any time since Jan. 1 1924, although freight traffic measured by the number of cars loaded with revenue freight, is heavier
now than ever before on record according to reports file by the railroads
with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. The total number of locomotives in need of repair on sept. 1 this year was 10,551 or $16.5 \%$ of the number on line. This was an increase of 176 com-
pared with Jan. 1 1924, but a decrease of 413 compared with the number in need of repair on Sept. 1 last year. It also was a decrease of 369 compared
with Aug. 15 this year, at which time there were 10.920 or $17.1 \%$ Despite the fact that revenue freight loadings have exceeded the million car mark locomatives in storage. or the total number in need of repair on sept. 1,
5,514 or $8.6 \%$ were in need of classified repairs, a decrease of 377 compared
5 with Aug. $15^{\circ}$ this year, while $5,0,07$ or $7.9 .9{ }^{\circ}$ were in neced of running repairs,
an increase of eight locomotives within the same period. Freight Cor Repair. Freight cars in need of repair on Sept. 1 totaled
197,178 or $8.4 \%$ of the number on line. according to reports filed by the carriers with the Car service Division of the American Railway Association. repair on Sept. 1 totaled 149,705 or $6.4 \%$ a decrease of 1,560 compared
with Aug. 15 . Freight cars in need of light repair totaled 47,473 or $2.0 \%$. an increase of 3,467 compared with Aug. 19 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$. (a) Railroad revenue freight
Matters Covered
in loading continues heavy, p. 1401. (b) Big increase in shipments of fruits
and vegetables, p. 1406.'

Alabama Central Ry.-Final Valuation.
The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a final valuation of $\$ 86.860$ on the
owned and used property of the company, as of June $3 \theta 1917$.-V. 108 , p. 1935 .

Bangor \& Aroostook RR.-Expenditures, \&c.President Percy $R$. Tood declares that while the Aroostook County
potato crop this year is smaller than last year it is much greater in money value. Potatoes are bringing a good price, the farmers' purchasing power
is increasing and they are paying off debts to the banks and to the fertilizer companies.
President Todd further says: "The company this summer has spent
unusually large amounts on increased maintenance and improvements, espectally on reballasting on track very mextensivanye building arovements, engine house at Millinocket in place of a wooden one, and a new pier at
Sarsport at a cost of nearly $\$ 500.000$ to take the place of the piers burned
last November. The dividends on the Preferred and Common stocks will last November. The dividends on the. Preferred and
be earned by an ample margin in 1925."-V. 121, p. 835.
Boston \& Albany RR.-New Directors.-
Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, and Chandler Bullock, of Worcester,
Mast, have been elected directors to succeed the lite Chester W. Bliss
and Augustus G. Bullock, resigned. and Augustus G. Bullock, resigned.-V. 120, p. 2810.
Boston \& Maine RR.-Reorganization Plan Approved by Stockholders.-The plan for reorganization of the finances of the company (outlined in V. 121, p. 1223) was approved by the stockholders at as special meeting held Sept. 23.

Out of an aggregate of 560,551 shares voting, 557,416 were registered in
only 3,135 shares were voted in dissent. In all approximately $70 \%$ of the 814,728 outstanding shares were voted in person or by proxy. The vote on two supplementary questions authorizing the application
for approval of the issue of $\$ 13$. 000,000 new Prior Preference stock and the application for the approval of the proposed 15-year extension of $\$ 43.52 .000$
bonds showed only 2.834 and 2,60 shares, respectively, registered in
opposition as compared with 557,372 and 557,672 shares which were opposition as compared with 557,372 and 557,672 shares which were voted
in favor of these propositions. nes board of directors was formally empowered to take such action as
necessary to further the plan, the vote being 557,441 to 2,834 . On the necessan of amending the by-laws to provide for election by the executive
question
committee of its Chairman, the vote was: Yes, 558,349 and No, 1,833 .

The special stockholders' meeting called to pass the vote on the re-
adjustment plan adjourred until noon, Oct. 13, to transact further business
in conet in connection with the reorganization.
At the stockholders' meeting W. Rodman Peabody, Chairman of the general readjustment committee, outlined the purposes of the reorganization and the underwriting arrangements. He said:
The general plan of reorganization has already been submitted to stock-
holders. They will remember that its prin ary purpose is to insure an extension of $843,522,000$ mortgage bonds which become due in the immediate
future and thus insure the com
 improvements to its plant.
Brioth of these purposes accomplished by the issue of $\$ 13,000,000$ of
Preference stock which will add to the security of the bondholders new assets which are subject to the mortgage and which. in addition, will
provide the new equipment and modern facilities which the road so greatly needs. Moreover, this new capital will relieve the road from the necessity
of putting its earnigs back into plant and will allow the appropriation of
of ind
net income for dividends. Therefore, if the reorganization program goes net ico dividends on present Pref. stocks should be in siight and cont goes
through
improvement in earnings will greatly improve the position of Comen improvement in earnings will greatly improve the position of Common
stockholders. on the other hand, if the plan fails. the road is faced with
$\$ 40.000 .000$ of bonds already due or coming due within a few years, and such of the earnings of the road as are not consumed by additional interest
must be applied to the immediate needs of red of "The reorganization program, therefore, is of vital interest to all classes parioch Only. by their wuires, however, their active and personal partici-
profits which it will being to them. to share in the burden can they reap the
phe "This program is in one respect almost unique in the history of financing
of large corporations. It is to be accomplishad. if at all, it is hoped, without ore presure of court or receiver or penally upon the stockhllder who do-
the
clines to participate. It is a voluntary reorganization undertaken by coclines to participate. It is a voluntary reorganization undertaken by co-
operation of stockholders and bondholders. It is an opportunity not only "unch a thing was never heard ef before in the history of railroads,"
exclamed an official of another railroad to me yesterday. Such a thing
could be heard of oanly in a company whose stokholders and bondolors
are on such education and intelligence that they can balance immediate are or suchecaucature welfare. That is the highest form of thrift. May
sacrifice against future
it not be that such a program would in fact be impossibe in any community which lacks the thrift and intelligence of our New. England . of education , hodicers of
must know the facts before they can judge and act. Therefore, if this meeting passes the votes which will be presented for its consideration, an
army of 400 representatives of New England bankers and brokers will
and prepare to tc 1 tre story to our security hilders. Such a campaign needs
organization and involves large expenditures. But it is a service which will be paid for only if it succeeds.
If as a result of the efforts of these financial associates such a large pro-
ortion of bondholders and stockholders consent to the plan, deposit their pocurities, and offer to take the new stock or give up a portion of their eecurnt stock so that the remainder may be of greatly increased value, if
the success of the program is assured--then and only then will the bankers recelve to $y$ andertion, and even then they will be paid only if they state, to such Prior Preferred strck as has nott been subscribed for by stockholders or taken by the company for sale to its employeess: and, second. to
provide a fund of 5000.000 to be loaned under fair conditions to such small new stock and yet desire to protect their present investment in the company. For all this service the bankers will receive a compensation of $31 / 2 \%$
of the par value of the new Prior Preference stock. upon between the readjustment committee and the bankers' representatives and they will subscribe for the new stock not taken by stockholders at the
then market value less $\$ 3$ a share. Thus, in any event, their compen-
sation You will remember that stockholders who elect not to subscribe for new stock will be asked to give up a certain portion of that which they now hold. The stock thus given up will be held by your committee for the account
of the railroad and when sold by the committee the proceeds will be paid to the railroad as the balance due the company on account of the difference between the then market price of the Prior Pref. stock and its par value.
Thus the proceeds of all stock voluntarily relinquished by stockholders Thus the proceeds of all stock voluntarily relinquished by stockholders
goes back to the company to strengthen its assets. The proceeds of stock goes back to the company to strengthen its assets. The proceeds of stock
not necessary for paying the balance due upon the new stock may be used by the railroad in paying the bankers for other services rendered by them
as may be the proceeds of any past cumulated dividends on Pref. stocks. so far as these may be necessary for the purpose. We trust that stock-
holders will find this program to be of as great advantage to the railroad ha your committee is alreadyy convinced that it will he.., $\$ 500,000$ loan fund to assist holders of Boston \& Maine who have not the immediate means of paying for the new Prior Preference stock, stated
that the road has 6,000 stockholders holding 10 shares or less. The bankers, he said, would make the subscription for them. He further explained in answer to questions regarding the underwriting agreement that the bankers would be paid a commission of $31 / 2 \%$ on the face value of the
$\$ 13,000,000$ Prior Preference stock, and, further, if any stock remained $\$ 13,000,000$ Prior Preference stock, and further, in any stock remaned value of the stock to be taken by underwriters.
"If the program of reorganization is not acceptable to our security
holders., he said, "it will be not for the reason that the plan is not sound. but because our committee has failed to make clear to security holders the advantages of to pits best." he program, he declared, is sound. "Your At the close of Mr. Peabody's remarks, Edmund D. Codman, who is
opposed to the underwriting features of the plan, questioned Mr. Peabody closely as to the necessity for the reorganization and the compensation
to be paid to the underwriters. Mr. Codman asked how much cash the to be paid to the underwriters. Mr. Codman asked how much cash the
railroad had in the bank, with the purpose of bringing out that the railroad can afford to pay the Mr. Peabody stated that the road had on hand about $\$ 12,000,000$ of cash. whereupon Mr. Codman doclared that if the
due bonds were paid the road would have about $87,000,000$ in the bank. due bonds were paid the road would have accuuted dividends on the 1st Pref.
 could be utilized for the purposes of the plan, but he did not think this re-
quirement would be very large. It would depend. of course, en the extent quirement would be very large. It would depend, of course, on the extent "The advantage of the plan as I see it," said Mr. Peabody," is to enable
the road to secure funds aside from earnings to rehabilitate the road and the road needs rehabilitation. The bankers are to receive a commission at such a time in the future as the plan shall pave been put into operation.
My hope is that a very small amount of Prior Preference stock will not be taken by the stockholders. and that they will see the advantage of subscribing. If the reorganization does not go through, it does not matter
whether they are accrued dividends on the 1st Pref. or not. Money earned Whether they are accrued dividends on the 1 st. Pref. or not.
will have to go back into the property." -V .121 , p. 1223.

Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry.-Acquisition \& Operation of Line The 1.-S. O. Commission on Sept. 9 issued a certificate authorizing the
company to acquire, and operate in inter-state commerce a line of railroad company to acquire and operate in a distance of 10.05 miles, all in Boone
extending from Seth to Prenter, a County, Chesapeake on May 251925 entered into an agreement with the whereve it is to accuire, for the sum of $\$ 270,000$, the above proserty
designated as the Laurel Fork, together with a side track approximately $1,200 \mathrm{ft}$. in length and certain rights of way at Prenter for additional yard present cost of reproducing the propertyy as determined by the Chesapeake, less $\$ 120,000$, the estimated cost of bringing the road to the
standards of the Chesapeake.-V. 121, p. 1345, 845 .

Chicago Milwaukee \& St. Paul Ry.-H. E. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ Byram ${ }^{7}$ Asks Quick Action-Urges Reorganization Before Decision in Western Raté Case.-


 certannly do not want th leave the road in that condition. In addition, I
 gued in Washing on. "that he stll favored the Potter plan for pooling an
increase of revenues in Western territory as the best solution of the situation. Thcrease of revenues in Western territory as the best solution of the situation.
He called attention to the fact that the public had been apathetic on the questino of pooning the increases and said he folt the people should be more
itterested as they were vitally concerned.
President Jameson of Globe \& Rutgers Fire Insurance Co. Repeats Criticism.-
President E. C. Jameson of the Globe \& Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
who has hereotoro declared hits opposition to the plan for reorganization

 with him, inclucding other it suran atce companies. remaif and thase associated





Chicago \& North Western Ry.-Equip. Trust of 1925 .The I-S. O, Commission on Sept. 12 authrized the company to assume



 be approximately $4.98 \%$-V. 121. D. 1457, 1224
Manchester \& Oneida Ry. (Ia.).-Tentative Valuation.The I -S. C . Commission has phaced a tentative valuation of 8121.415 v. 113, p. 2614

Erie \& Pittsburgh RR.-Dehenture Bonds. The 1 -.s. . . Commission on Sept. 10 authorized the company to issue
 Authority was also granted to the Pennsylvania RR. to assume obligation
and tiabiily, a s iessee and otherwise, in respect of the debenture bonds.
Grand Canyon Ry. (Ariz.).-Tentative Valuation. Tre I.-S. O. Commission has plized a tentative valuation or $\$ 1.073 .925$
on on the whily owne
$-\mathrm{V} .120, \mathrm{p} .2939$.
Gulf Mobile \& Northern RR.-Listing.-
 Income Account. Six Months Ended June 301925.
Total operating revenues.
Total operating expenses-....
Tailway tax arcurals
Uncolilectible railway revenue-

Balance, surplus.
General Balance Sheet as of June 301925.

## Assets-

 Investment in road \&Other investments....
Cash - .-. .illa recelvable. agents and conductors... Misce, accounts recelva
Material and supplies Material and supplies..--
Interest \& dIvldends recelvile
Deferred assots. Unadjusted debits

Liabuities-
Commonstock.

Total_................. \$32.50; 134 Total............................. $\overline{\text { s32.605.134 }}$ Definitive 1st Mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ Series B Gold bonds are ready for delivery
in exchange for temporary certificates at the United States Mortgage \& in exchange for temporary certificates at the United States Mortgage \&
Trust Co. (For offering of bonds. see V. 120, p. 1582.)-V. 121, p. 71 .

Illinois Central RR.-Proposed Lease of Roads Opposed by Kansas City Southern.-
The Kansas City Southern Ry, has filed a protest with the I.-S. C. Com-
mission against the propesal of the Illinois Central to acquire control, mission against the propesal of the Illinois Central to acquire control, through the Yazoo \& Mississippi Valley RR., of the Alabama \& Vicksburg
and the Vicksburg Shreveport \& Paific RR. The Illinois Central has applled to the Commission for authority to lease the roads.
The Kansas City Southern states that the prop sed lease give the Illinnis Central system, by reason of its control of the east side connections, substantial control of all the principal Mississippi River crossings
south of Cairo and north of New Orleans. together with the great strategical advantage accompanying that control. The Kansas City Southern contends that the application should be denied in its entirety and that the Vicks-
burg route should be permitted to remain an independent line. a free and open bridge for traffic between the East and West in the Southern half of
the United States.-V. 121. p. 1345 . the United States.-V. 121. p. 1345.
Ironton RR.-Lease of Line.The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 12 authorized the acquisition by the Ironton RR., by lease. Each of the roads own $50 \%$ of the capital stock
of the Ironton RR. of the Ironton RR. with branches to Coplay and Ironton, a total distance of 12.06 miles with 5.26 miles $n$ f side tracks, all in the State of Pennsylvania. It connects
with the Lehigh's railroad at Coplay. Hokendaqua and Catasauqua, and with the Lehigh's railroad at Coplay. Hokendaqua and Catasauqua, and
with the Reading's system at Catasauqua. It also connects with the
Central RR. of New Jersey at Hokend uqua by having connections between Central RR, of New Jersey at Hokend auqua by

Kansas City Mexico \& Orient RR.-Sale Protested.tlon plan of the road has been filed in the Federal District Court in Kansas Oity, Kan. Ellintt H. Jones an attirney representing the American Loco-
motive Co., the American Car \& Foundry Co., a Memphis bank and other
concerns, all of which hold some $\$ 360,000$ in Orient notes, said he had filed
the notice in Judge John C. Pollock's Court. On Mar. 24 Judge Pollock issued an order confirming the sale of the railroad to Clifford Histed and
others of Kansas City and approving a reorganization plan.-V. 120.p.2142.

Kansas City Terminal Ry.-Notes Called All of the outstanding 3 -Year $51 / 5 \%$ Secured gold notes have been called Chicago, or at the offices of Lee, Higginson \& Co. at Boston, New York or The notes may be presented for payment at the above offices prior to
Nov. 15 and will be paid at the above rate with accrued interest to date
of payment. $\mathrm{V}, 120$, p. 582 . Lehigh Valley RR.-Lease of Line.-
See Ironton RR. above.-V. 121, p. 195 .
Louisiana \& North West RR. - To Pay Oct. 1 Interest.-
The Chatham Phenix National Bank \& Trust Co. announces that it has received funds to pay interest coupons due Oct. 11925 on the Louisiana
\& North West RR. Ist Mtge. $5 \%$ bonds.-V. 120, p. 1583 .

Louisiana Southern Ry.-Abandonment of Part of Line. company to abandon that part of its line of railroad extending from Elysian
Fields Avenue along St. Claude Avenue to Reynes St., a distance of 1.82 miles, all in the city of New Orleans.-V. 118, p. 2704 .

Madison County (N. C.) RR.-Abandonment.company to abandon, as to inter-State and foreign commerce, its line of railroad which extends from a connection with the $S$ cuthera Ry, at or near
Runion in a general northerly direction to Belva, a distance of 7 miles, all The company was incorp. in 1910 at the instance of the Laurel River
Logging Co.. and built its railroad to enable that company to transport timber holdings to the Broad River Lumber Co and caused the sold its to lease its railroad to the French Broad RR. for a term ended Aug, 11925 .
The company has no debts or obligations outstanding other than those due to the logging company. The latter will accept the proceeds from the

Midland Valley RR.-Common Divide $d$ No. 2.-
( $\$ 1.25$ per share) on the Common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30. An initial distribution of like amount was made on April
15 last.-V. 121. p. 1225, 975 .

Minneapolis St. Paul \& Sault Ste. Marie Ry.-Bonds. issue and sell $\$ 8.1360005 \%$ 1st Consol. Mtce. bo ads to retire a like amount of bonds of the Minneapolis Sault Ste. Mar
becomes due Jan. 1 1926.-V. 120, p. 2546, 2396 .

Muskogee Co.-Offering of Stock, \&cc.
company with an authorized capital Delaware Feb. 271923 as a holding The stock was offered to the stockhlders of the Midland Valley RR. at $\$ 50$ per share. These shares have all been subscribed to and are payable
in three equal installments on Aug. 20 . Sept. 20 and Oct. 20 1925, the to supply cal securities and partly to supply cash to provide fr dererred $\begin{aligned} & \text { on the Kansas Oklahoma \& Gulf Ry. Company has no bonds. }\end{aligned}$ Officers are C. E. Ingersoll. Pres., and R. R. Schall, Soc. \& Treas.
Directors are C. E. Ingersoll. O. H. Bullitt and R. Sturgis Ingersil. Office.

New Orleans Texas \& Mexico Ry.-Suh. Co. Value.The I.-S. C. Commission recently placed a tentative valuation of $\$ 796,025$ properties of the New Iberia \& Northern RR. in Louisiana (a subsidiary). as of June 30 The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of an additional $\$ 3,752.000$ First Mtge. $51 / 2 \%$ Gold bonds, Series A, due April 1 1954,
making the total ampunt of First Mtge.honds applied for: Series A bonds,
$\$ 14.270,000$, and Series B bonds, $\$ 13,500,000$.-V. 121, p. 975,189 . $\$ 14.270,000$, and Series B bonds, $\$ 13,500,000 .-V .121$, p. $975,189$.
New York New Haven \& Hartford RR.-Offer of $\$ 40$ Per Share for Boston \& Maine Stock Turned Down by Directors. The "Boston News Bureau," Sept. 25 , says: "A firm offer of $\$ 40$ per share
cash is understood to have been receatly made by certain interests to the New Haven for its holdings of 219,189 shares of Boston \& Maine Common stock. New Haven directors at a meeti ig considered this bid and decided
not to accept it expressing belief that the Boston \& Maile property is on opportunity to emerge from its investment of nearly $\$ 29,000,000$ in this
road eventually without loss. Whether the parties making the effer were acting for some other railroad or banking interests is not disclosed. interest in the Boston \& Maiae, not so much perhaps with any idea of a futs
its large investment so far as possible. In this connection it is understood
that the New Haven has virtually decided to subscribe to its full pro share of the new $\$ 13,000,000$
Maine, involving somewhat over $\$ 4,531,000$. Much of the Boston \& Maine Common stock which New Haven owns was acquired from the
American Express Co., some of it as high as $\$ 165$ per share.-V. 121, p.
Norfolk Southern RR.-Final Valuation of Affil. Co.ssion recently placed a final valuation of $\$ 110.798$ on properties of the Kinston-Carolina RR. \& Lumbor Co., as of June 301914. V. 120, p. 2812.

Old Colony RR.-Bonds Authorized.-
55 The I.-s. C. Commission on Sept. 12 authrized the company to issue $\$ 5,598,0001$ st Mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, Series B, said bonds to be sold at not
less than 98 and int., and the proceeds used for refunding $\$ 5.598 .000$
$30-$ Year $4 \%$ bonds due Dec. 1 1925. The bonds will be dated Dec. 1 and will mature Dec. Arrangements have been made to sell the bonds to R. L. Day \& Co.
at 98 and int. 0 that basis the annual cost to the company will be
approximately $5.16 \%$.-V. 121, p. 1457,975 . approximately $5.16 \%$-V. 121, p. 1457,975 .

Pennsylvania RR. - New Office Created.-
Mgr . of the central region, to the newly created position of At present Gen. in charge of operation. Mr. Olement will go to Philadelphia and aid activities. The appointment is effective ops, in co-ordinating operating The number of stockholders on Sept. 1 were 146,473 , a decrease of 36
compared with Aug. 1 , and an increase of 480 over Sept. 1 1924. Average shares, as compared with 68.40 shares a year ago. Foreign holdings totaled $3.72 \%$ a decreas.
compared with Sept. $11924 .-\mathrm{V} .121$, p. 1346, 1225.

Reading Co.-Rights Extended.-
an extension of 6 months for exercising of Reading rights and certificates an extension or Reading Coal shares. The application for an extension was
of interest for Reat and
made by William Clarke Mason, counsel for the Reading made by William Clarke Mason, counsel for the Reading Co., on the grounds
that to date oaly about $45 \%$ of the rights had been exercised. Rights which remain outstanding iaclude the 606.650 owned by the Baltimore \& Ohio and 100,000 owned by Widener interests.
The action of the Court in granting the order extends the time in which Reading rizhts may be exercised for certificates of interest by payment of
$\$ 2$ a share of Reading stock to June 301926 and the time in which certifi-
cates of interest may be exchanged for stock of the coal corporation by filing the necessary affidavit to Dec. 311926 . The extension was sought by the Reading Oo. In behalf of some stock-
holders who were in a quandary and without proper understanding of what
they could do. It is understood that with original time drawing near, some
stockholders have been selling their rights not realizing that if they had sold their Reading Co. stock they could take up their coal shares. In granting the extension of 6 months the Oourt stated that at the expira-
tion of the period it would determine what disposition was to be made of tion of the period it would determine what disposition was
the outstanding certificates and stock represented by them.

Joint Lease of Ironton RR.-
Joint Lease of Ironton $R R$.-
See Ironton RR. above.-V. 121, p. 1457.
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas.-Control of Stephenville North \& South Texas Ry.
The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 9 approved and authorized the acquisi-
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas of control of the Stephenville North \& South Texas Ry., by lease.-V. 77, p. 299.
Salina Northern RR.-Tentative Valuation.-
The I.-S. O. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of $\$ 1,311,630$ on the owned and $\$ 1.312,478$ on
June 301919 . $\mathrm{V} .118, \mathrm{p}, 1774$.

Sand Spring Ry.-Tentative Valuation.-
The T.-s. O. Commis isen has placed a tentative valuation of $\$ 646,323$ on the totai owned

Seaboard Air Line Ry.-Listing-Moves Offices.The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of si4,696,500
aditional First \& Consol. Mte. Gold (coupon) bonds, Series $\mathrm{A}, 6 \%$, additional First
due sept. 1945 , making the total amount of Series A bonds applied for
$\$ 58,704,500$. Gross revenue Gross revenue--
Operating expenses..........--
Taxes.
Uncollectible railway revenues
Operating income_-----$-85,902,102$
$-710,997$
 Joint facinty rents
Spent for leased roads
Misclaneoused rents.-.
Interest on funded debt-.--
Miscellaneous income charg
Income applied to sinkinge, sc-. reserve funds
Income
Interest Adjustment Mortigage (Income) bonds
Balance to profit and loss

## $\underset{\substack{\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Total investments }}}{\text { Spos. }}$

Special deposits
Loans and bills
Trafflic \& car sery bal rec.Net balances receivable from Mise. accounts recelvable Material and supplies Interest \& dividends Working fund advances.... O.her deferred asset Unadjusted debits

## Total

Vice-Pres
 \$961,001 offices of the company from Norfolk the temporary removal of the operating it is stated, will in no way affect the operating of its shops or other activities
 Stephensville North \& South Texas Ry.-Control.Sunset Ry. (Calif.).-Tentative Valuation.has placed a tentative valuation of $\$ 1,081,335$

Texas \& Pacific Ry.-Equip. Trust Authorized.$\$ 2,475,00041 / 5 \%$ Equip. Trust Certificates Series "HH" and to sell issue
 certificates will be used in the acquisition of 25 locomotives and 750 gondola
Texas State RR.-Tentative Valuation.-
The I.-S. C. Commission recently placed a tentative valuation of $\$ 603,204$
on the total owned and used property of the company, as of June 301917 .
United Railroads of Yucatan.-A pril 11923 Interest. Coupon due April 11923 on the $5 \%$ 1st Mtge. Red. Gold bonds will be paid on and after Oct. 1 1925, together with interest thereon at $5 \%$ per per
annum from April 1193 to oct. 192 tat the office of Ladenburg, Thal
mann \& Co., 25 Broad St., N. Y. City.-V. 120 , D. 1583 .

Virginian RR.-Loses Rate Injunction Plea.-
The petition of the company for an injunction restraining the I.-S. © Commission from applying through Western freesht rates on cariod
shipments by way of the Chesapeake \& Ohlo Ry. Was denied at Richmond shipments by way of the Chesapeake \& Ohio Ry. Was denied at Richmond,
Va., Sept. 19 by a special court sitting for the Southern District of West Virginia.
The company desired to establish through Western rates on coal by way
of the Norfolk \& Western. The court held that the Commission had exclusive jurisdiction as to whether the shipments originating on the \& Western. Jiclintick of the Federal District Court of Southern West Virginia
Judge Mcher
discented from the order which was read by Judge Waddill of the United dissented from the order which was read by Judge Waddill of the United
States Circuit Court or Appeals.
The order of the Commission was entered on May 19 to become effective The order of the Commission was entered on May 19 to become efrective
June 25 . It was sought by West Virsinia coal operators and shippers. who claimed the Chesapeake \& Ohio route would afford them better facilities.
After the decision Sept. 19 the Virginian sought an interlocutory injuncAtter the decision

## Inaugurates ELlectric Service.-

The company on Sept. 21 inaugurated electric service on the heavy grade climbe the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains. The electrification
concract. whicu was made witn the Wesinghouse company provices for
 Pres. C. H . Hix savs in part. Thither electritication was of traffic. The greater
 Gap, since. arter ciars
grade against trafric one or only $0.6 \%$. crossing the Alleghany maximum
at Whitehorne. Though the heavy $\%$ trade section from at Whitehorne. Though the heavy grade section from Elmore to Clarks
Gap has been double tracked. restriction to the growth of traffic under steam operation occurred at this point. In order to increase capacity,
the alternative was either to increase the number of tracks and employ more staam locomotives, or to electrify, and we chose the latter."-V.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

## Alabama Power Co.-To Issue Bonds, \&c.-

The Alabama P. 8. Commisslon has authorized the company to issue
 121, p. 1226

American Water Works \& Electric Co., Inc.-Listing. The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after
Sept. 30 of $\$ 550,000$ additional (authorized $\$ 50.000,000$ ) Common stock, par $\$ 20$ each, on official notice of issuance as a $5 \%$ stock dividend payable
Sept. 30 to Common stockholders of record Sept. 15 , making a total amount applied for $\$ 11,550,000$. Porter announces: "The net power output of the
elecesident electraring with $89.072,103 \mathrm{k}$. w. h. for the corresponding month of 1924, a gainat aggregated $843,798,441 \mathrm{k}$. w. h., arainst $782,802,832 \mathrm{k}, \mathrm{w}$ w. for
out
the for the first eight
p. 1458,1226 .

Associated Gas \& Electric Cos.-Earnings.-
Statement of Earnings and
Gross earnings
Oper. exp., maint. \& taxes.-.
Fixed chts.
\& other deduc'ns.
1
610
6
1,8
1

 $164 \%$
$164 \%$
$168 \%$
$149 \%$

## Class "A" dividends

## Balance for property retire-,

dividends and surplus - $\$ 1,123.401,{ }_{\text {ditend }} \$ 523,046 \$ \$ 600,355115 \%$ - Times preferred divid

Berkshire Street Ry.-To Operate Buses.Rument of Public Utilities has granted the petition of the company to operate buses on the highways of Pittsfield, Lenox,
Lee, Stockbridge and Great Barrington, Mass.-V. 121, p. 196.

Binghamton (N. Y.) Ry.-Proposed Reorganization.In May last following default in the interest due on the 1st Mtge. Consol. 5 sed representing the railway company, and that committee sent a organ-
iztter
to the security holders inviting their co-operation in reorganizig the pany. Another committee representing the 1st Mtge. Consol. 5 s (Frank pany, Newell, Chairman, V. 120., p. 3163) was formed to protect the holders of these bonds. This committee has prepared a plan of reorganization,
but has not yet made it public. The committee of which Mr. Newell is Charman strongly opposes the proposition (below) set forth by. the people interested as oceicers of the railway con.
company in recivership is now pending.
An introductory statement to the plan put forth by the committee representing the railway company says:
The inability of this company to secure funds for the payment of $\$ 599.000$
principal amount of underlying bonds, which become cue June 1 , and $\$ 175$. principal amount of underlying bonds, which become due June 1 , and sit7,-
000 principal amount of secured notes. which are past due or will shortly beoome due, and for the paying of heavy paving assessments, and the
present grossly overbonded financial structure of the company, which present grosher overbonded mancial structure of the company, which
prevents either ties to provide for future improvements, make imperative the prompt reorganization of the company.
In order that such a reorgaization may have any possibility of ultimate success and amount to something more than a mere temporary makeshift. it must be attended by a substantial reduction in the amount of outstanding bonded indebtedness, so that new money, when needed, may be ob-
tained by the sale of securities.

Terms of Propo
After careful consideration, not only by the company and its directors,
ut also by security holders and their representatives, the following reorganization plan has been formulated:
(1) Company's electric properties, including such properties as are not devoted exclusively to railroad use sufficient to pay in cash the underlying bonds and secured notes.
(2) The holders of the 1st Consol. Mtge. $5 \%$ bonds, due Nov. 301931 , to receive for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount thereof, together with the interest accrued thereon, $\$ 600$ principal amount of new $6 \%$ ist Mtge. bonds
and $\$ 250$ par value of $6 \%$ Pref. stock of the company or a successor cor poration. holders of the Gen. \& Ref. 1st Mtge. $6 \%$ bonds, due Jan. 11939 to receive for each $\$ 1,000$ principal amount thereof, together with the
accrued interest thereon, $\$ 1,000$ par value of the $6 \%$ Pref. stock of the accrued interasuccessor corporation. The new $6 \%$ 1st Mtge. bonds are to be a part of a new issue of bonds of
the company or of a corporation which shall acquire the railway properties the company or of a corporation which shall acquire the railway properties
of the company, to mature 50 years from their date, to bear int at rate of $6 \%$ per annum, payable semi-annually, to be red., all or part, at par
and int. and to be secured by a lst Mitge. upon the railway properties and franchises now owned and hereafter acquired, which morttgage shall
be a modern open-end mortgage permitting the issuance of bonds in serie be a modern open-end mortgage permitting the issuance of bonds in series
bearing different rates of interest, maturities and (or) redemption prices. The new Pref. stock shall be non-cumulative Pref. stock of the company or of a corporation which shall acquire the railway properties of the com-
pany, entitled to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of $\$ 6$ per annum pany, entitied to non-cumulative dividends at the rate of $\$ 6$ per annum,
payabe quarterly, and shall be red. at $\$ 100$ per share. New Pref. stock may either have the par value or $\$ 100$ per share or may be without par
value but entitled to $\$ 100$ per share in preference to the Common stocl upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, in which event the term "par
value" as herein used shall be deemed to be the amount to which the pref. stock shall be entitled upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up. New
Pref. stock shall be non-voting and non-participating in any new isue or
offering of stock or obligations convertible into stock.-V. 121 p .1459 .
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.-Smaller Common Div.payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 24.0 A distributom of $3 \% \%$ was
made on this on June 30 last, compared with quarterly dividends of $2 \%$ made on this on June 30 last, compared with quarterly dividend.
paid from Sept. 301922 to March 311925 incl.- $\mathbf{V}$. 121, p. 1226 .

Buffalo \& Erie Ry.-Branch Line Abandonment.
The petition of the company for consent to abandon that portion of its
 Commission. The privilege is granted the company of renewing the petition
not sooner than Nov. 1925 after at least 2 moxths' operation of the line
under a regular schedule and upon pron under a regulal scheaule and upon proof of its operating resuits on its entire Fredonia and residents along the line contend that no attempt was made to operate in Jan., Feb, and March and that such sarvice as has been given
was designed to discourage use of the trolleys.-V. 120, p. 954.

Central Indiana Power Co.-Earnings.-
Gross earnings for the year ending June 301925 were $\$ 7.116 .654$. With
other income of $\$ 251,058$. Surplus earnings after interest. other deductions and Preforred dividends were $\$ 114.478$ equivalent to $\$ 192$ a share on the
outstanding Corimon stock. This is the ifst annual report ever issued
and no comparisons are given.- $V$. 121 , p. 72.

Cincinnati Lawrenceburg \& Aurora Elec. Street RR. The company has established a bus line from its terminal at sedamsville
to the heart of Cincinnati, Ohio, about 6 milies. A fleet of four White buses to the tear between the two points.-V. 118, p. 3076 .

Columbia Gas \& Electric Co.-Earnings, \&c.-Pres. Philip G. Gossler in his monthly letter to shareho'ders says: customers in the Cincinnati-Dayton districts reflect directily the ver satisfactory industrial conditions obtaining throughout that territory and the substantial improvement in general business since this time last year.
Construction of the new Columbia power station, near Cincinnati, is
rapidly nearing completion. The first generating unit of $45,000 \mathrm{k}$. w.
capacity will be ready for operation in October and the second unit of the
same size will be ready in November. same size will be ready in November. The ten year renewal of the contract for street lighting in Cincinnati,
announced last spring, provides for enargements or the boultevard lighting
system to almost twice its previous extent. Work is progressing rapidly system to almost twice its previous extent. Work is progressing rapidly
in the instalation of the new units, of which more than 1,300 will be
placed in service during this year placed in service during this year.
Earnings of Company and Subsidiaries (Controlled by
Common Stock Ownership or Lease.)
Gross earnings.



Surp. avail. for divs--

- V . 1211 , p. i099, 977 .
$\$ 510,807$

$\$ 8,082,829$
$\$ 6,143,240$

## Commonwealth Power Corp.-Dividends.-

The directors have declared regular quarterly dividend of $\$ 150$ per
share on the Prefred stock and a dividend of 40 cents per share on the new
Common stock roth ster , both payable Nov 2 to holders of record Oct. 14 . This disbursement to the Common stockholdes is substantially the equivalent
of that of the last quarter, when $\$ 150$ per share was paid on the old stock,
which has since been split wh on the basis of four shares for ore which has since been split up on the basis of four shares for one
Combined Earnings Satement of Corporation and Subsidiaries. 12 Months En Gross earnings
Operating expens

Fired charges ine (see note) incl. taxes and maintenance-| 1925.7 |
| :--- |
| $-\$ 41.788 .757$ |
| -23.629 .107 |
| 23.183 .495 |
| $22,065,298$ | Fired charges (see note)

Dividends on Preferred st stock

| Balance |
| :---: |
| This combined earnings statement has been prepared on the basis of |
| $\$ 2,248,050$ |
| 2.817 | giving effect for the full two-year period to the accuisition of the control

of the Tennessee Electric Power Co. under plan which became effective in July 1925. Note. Includes interest, amortization of debt discount and dividends on outstanding Preferred stock of subsidiary companies.
457.
Connecticut Company.-New Bus Line.
The company has been granted authority by the Connecticut P. U
Commission to continue to operate a bus line between New Britain and Meriden via Berlin, and to operate a new bus line between Middletown and

Consolidated Gas Electric Light \& Power Co. of Bal-timore.-Common Div. Increased-T? Cut Electric Rates. The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $62 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cc}$ a share on the Common stock (no par value), payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 15 . This compares with a quarter y dividend of 50 cents per share, payable
Oct. 1 The latter rate has been paid since Jan. 1925 pe the no partock.
President Herbert A. Warner has notified the Pennsylvania P. S. ComPresident Herbert A. Wagner has notified the Pennsylvania P. S. Com-
mission that the company has decided to reduce electric rates, which will mission that the company has decided to reduce electric rates, which. .ity.
mean a saving of more than $10 \%$ to approximately 90.00 users of electricity. The new rates, which will go into effect Nov. 1 . Will represent a reduction
for November and December of $\$ 82,000$, and $\$ 875,000$ for next year, it
was stated.-V. 121, p. 705, 197.

## Denver \& Northwestern Ry.- Sale.- See Denver Tramway Co. below.-V. 120 , p. 3313

Denver Tramway Co.-Sale Ratified.-
Federal Circuit Judge Lewis, in the U. S. D. District Court at Denver, has approved the reorganization plan of Denver Tramway Co. and ratified
sale of its assets and the Denver \& Northwestern Ry, to the reorganization sale of its assets and the Denver \& Northwestern Ry. to the reorganization
committee for $\$ 7,001,240$. These will be transerred to the Denver Tramcommittee for $\$ 7,001,240$ These will be transferred
way Corp. per reorganization plan in V. 120. p. 2548 .
The joint reorganization committee of the Denver Tramway Co. and the Denver \& Northwestern Ry., consisting of Claude K. Boettcher, George C. Clark Jr., and Samuel M. Perry, issued the following notice to holders of the various securities of the companies:
Subject to the completion of the necessary legal and other details, it is
contemplated that the securities of the Denver Tramway Co contemplated that the securities of the Denver Tramway Corp ithe new
company organized under the plan of reorganization, dated Aprii 151925 , company organized under the plan of reorganization, dated Aprilis 1925 ,
will be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1 1 1925 . Notices setting forth the requirements to obtain such delivery have been mailed to all record
holders of certificates of deposit above mentioned, but any holders of holders of certificates of deposit above mentioned, but any holders of
certificates of deposit who did not receive such notice may obtain a copy of the same by applying to their respective depositaries
Holders of certificates of deposit for stock

Ry. and stock of the Denver Tramway Co., are notified that in order to plan, they must pay, on or before Oct. 1925 , to the dentied under the certificates of deposit they hold, the remaining installment of the payments | required of them under the terms of said plan as follows: |
| :--- |
| sion |
| 84 |
| 8 per share of stock of the Denver $\&$ Northwestern |

And at the time of making such payment must surrender to such deposi-
tary certificates of deposit (in negotiable form), nearing notation of the payment of the firsti instaliment paid in accormance with the recuirements of the plan. Any failure on the part of any holders of certificates of deposit
bearing notation of the payment of such first installment, to make due and punctual payment, on or before Oct. 101925 , of the remaining installment of the payments required by the plan, in accordance with the terms thereof,
will forfeit all rights in respect of such first installment already paid and Win rorres all rights in respect of such irirst installment already paid and
all rights and benefits of and under the
Untan Until the close of business on Oct. 101925 , the depositaries will continue to accept deposit of securities entitled to participate in the plan, and the
after no further deposits will be received.-V. 121, p. 1460, 1100.

Detroit Motor Bus Co.-Extra Dividend of $1 \%$.-
The directors have declared an extra dividend of $1 \%$ and the regular quarterly dividend of $2 \%$, both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 .
This is the same rate as paid in the three previous quarters.- $V .120, \mathrm{p} .3313$.

Detroit United Rälways.-Fares-Branch Line.- Th A $25 \%$ increase in fares has been approved by the suburban towns of
River Rouge, Trenton. Wyandotte, Riverview and Sibley, Mich. The cars and start installation of paving and double tracks and will become effective as soon as improvements are started. This agreement is expected to terminate the differences between the railway company and down-river
towns which have existed for some time. The Detroit City Counci has been requested by representatives from
The
The River Rouge. Trenton and W yandotte to grant the company permission
to abandon its service from Bates Street terminal to West fefferson Avenue to abandon its service from Bates Street terminal to West Jefferson Avenue
Bridge over Rouge River. The company, operating on a day-to-day agreement in these towns for the pompany, year, has lost $\$ 100,000$, the largest
item being in operating service from Rouge River to Bates Street terminal,
it is said.
Track application of the receivers to abandon approximately 10 miles of
treen Ypsilanti and Saline has been granted by Judge Simons in track U. S. District Court. The track is held under a 30-year franchise which expires in a year. Portions of the roadbed, it is said, will be used as part
of the state's proiect for a second all-concrete highway between Detroit and
Ohica Ohicago.-V. 121 , p. 1460,1347 .

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brockton.-Stock!.
 notes incurred for capital expenditures on the $\$ 530,000$ of promissory the remainder to finance the company's proportion of the Montaup Elec-
tric Co
Electric Power Corp. (Elektrowerke Aktiengesellschaft), Germany.-Bonds Offered.-Harris, Forbes \& Co., Lee, Higginson \& Co. and Brown Brothers \& Co. are offering at 87 and interest, yielding over $7.68 \%$, an additional $\$ 2,500,000$ First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold bonds, $61 / 2 \%$ Series, due 1950. Dated March 1 1925; due March 11950. (See description in V. 120, p. 1457).
Guaranteed as to principal, interest and sinking fund by United Industrial
Corp. Vian). Which owns the entire Capital stock of the Electric Power
Corp. The entire stock of Vian it Corp. The entire stack of Viag is owned by the German Government.
 many. Company supplies power entirely at wholesale, over $60 \%$ of its
output being sold to cistributing systen sserving the Province of Branden-
bur, including the City of Berlin the Prou burg, including the City of Berlin, the Province of Saxony, the Free State
of Anhalt and the Free State of Saxony. In this manner the corporation supplies about $75 \%$ of the current consumed by the City of Berlin.
Security.-Direct obligation of the company and with very minor exceptions are to be secured by 2 direct first mortyage on all the fixed properties
of the company. Company has agreed to extend the lien of this mortgage to cover an fixed properties hereafter accuired. Athorized issuee is
$\$ 25,000,000$ (or equivalent in other currency). $\$ 5,000,000$ of bonds of
$\$$, hos se series as the present issue are already outstanding. Additional be issued against the property as it existed on March 1 1925, and the remaining $\$ 15,000,000$ (or equivalent in other currency) may be issued for
$50 \%$ of additions when net earnings are three times bond interest, all as
provided in the Valuation.- Present reproduction value of the properties directly subject
to the lien of this mortqage, as shown by a recent appraisal by independent American engineers with additions to date, amounts to over 4.5 times the total funded debt now to be outstanding (including this issue. A like
valuation, based on costs in the United states, would be at least $50 \%$ higher Sinking Fund.-An annual sinking fund beginning April 11930 is cal-Earnings.-Nei earnings of the company under its ver ylow wholesale rates and after current maintenance expenditures and taxes but before
depreciation for the 12 months ended June 30 1925, were $\$ 3.525 .046$ or
over seven times the over seven times the $88 \$$ - 81 interest requirements on the Firs Mortgage
Gold bonds (including this issue) which constitute the company's sole funded
Reiation to Dawes Plan.-Company by reason of Government ownership
(through Viag) of all of its Capital stock, is now exempt from the operation (through Viag) of all of its Capital stock, is now exempt rrom the operation
of the so-called Dawes Plan. The German Government, however, in order
to equalize the reparations to equalize the reparations burden, requires the company to make certain
anmual payments estimated as not exceeding $\$ 150.000$, which are unsecured and correspond in amount to the annual charges for interset and amortiza-
tion of Dawes Industrial debentures, which would be imposed upon its tion of Dawes nudustrial de
properties ip rivately owned.
Capitalization
Capital stoction-
 Puctuding this issue)
Proceeds will be used to provide for the enlargement of the company's propertios, thereby providing for increased
output and more economical operation.-V. 120, p. 1457,

Electric Power \& Light Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-
12 Months Ended June $30-$ Operating revenue
Operating expense
Operating expenses, including taxes $\qquad$

$\qquad$ p.inci-1. undistrib $\$ 1$ 14,8
i, renewal \& replacement res.) of subs, applicable to it.
$\times$ Annual preferred dividend requirement................. $\$ 6,984,192$

 Fsued in connection with acquisition of properties.-V. 121, p. 1347, 457.

## Federal Light \& Traction Co.-Listing.-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after
Oct. 1 of $\$ 58.422$ Common stock (par $\$ 15$ each) on official notice of issuance
 Income Account
Inter-company earnings $\$ 697,514$; miscellaneous earnings $\$ 157$
176; total
Expenses -
Total interest
Total discount
$\$ 854,691$
157.046
251,987
150.031
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Net profit- } & \\ \text { Pref. divs. (paid and reserved) } \$ 235,380 \text {; Com. divs., } \$ 2 \overline{6} 9,7360,627 \\ 505,116\end{array}$
 *. Outstanding 39.374 shares, no par value; authorized 155,000 shares.-

Federated Utilities, Inc.-Bonds Offered.-Wm. L. Ross \& Co.; Fenton, Davis \& Boyle, Chicago, and Benjamin Dansard \& Co. Detroit, are offering at 100 and int., $\$ 1,000,000$ 1st Mitge. Collateral Gold bonds, Series A, $6 \%$. Dated Sept. 11925 dué Sept. 1 1945. Int. payable M. \& S. at First
Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicaao. Denom. $\$ 100$. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000 c^{*}$. Red, all or part on any int. date on 60 days notice as follows: On or
before Sopt. 1 1 130 at 105 and int.: thereatter at $1 / 1$ or $1 \%$ less for each
succeeding year or part thereof, to and incl. Sept. 1 1936, and thereafter at 102 and int. COmpany agres to pay int. without deduction for any
Federal income tax not exceeding 2\%.
Data from Letter of Fred W. Seymour, President of the Company. Company.-Incorporated in Delaware Aug, 18 1925. Owns all of the
outstanding bonds and the entire outstanding Common stocks, except directors' qualifying shares, of the Michigan Federated Utocks, except
and the Palm Beach Gas Coo., and in addition thereto, all the capital storp. except directors, qualifining shares oo three subsidianies in in capitial stock, Indiana and
Georgia, and over $90 \%$ of the capital stock of the Con Georgia, and over $90 \%$ of the capital stock of the Consumers Gas \& Colke
Co. of Waycoss, Gaa. all of which properties wil presently be placed
under this yortsage. IThe Michican P. U. Commission rece
 Company's subsidiaries now under this mortraze serve a ponulation of over 110,000 . which will be increased to about 160,000 by poluding the
new subsidiaries in Indiana and Georgia. Artificial gas is furnished to

11 communities in the State of Michigan in what is known as the Michigan
Industrial Belt and to Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. Fla. There Industrial Belt and to Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, Fla. There
are six gas plants in Michiman, all of which manufacture either coal gas
or both coal and water gas. The Palm Beach gas plant manufactures water gas only. Security. -Secured by pledge with the trustee of 1 st Mtge. bonds of subsidiary corporatio the Michigan P. U. Commission. The subsidiary been appnstitute the entire funded debt in aggregate principal amount
bonds cons
equal to not less than $100 \%$ of the total amount of 1 st Mtge. Coilateral Gold bonds outstanding and under the terms of the indenture this ratio must always be maintained. subere are sidew authorized and owned by
of the Michigan and Florida subsidier no the company, by pledge with the trustee of the entire outstanding Common stocks, except argectors Consolidated net earnings of the company and. its sub-
Earnings. sidiaries now placed under this mortgage through pledge pf collateral for the
12 months ended July 31 1925 availabe for interest, Federal taxes, deprethese \$1,000,000 1st Mtge. Collateral Gold bonds.

Fifth Ave. Coach Co., N. Y.-New Officer.-
Louis H. Palmer of the New York Tand Manager the stock of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. Mr. Palmer formerly was Vice-
He General Manager of the United Rys. \&lectric Co. Mr President \& General Manager of the United Rys. \& Electric
Palmer will assume his new duties on Oct. 1.-V. 120, p. 2268 .

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.-Expenditures.-
The directors have proved the expenditure of $\$ 524,954$ for new plant in
hicago and $\$ 885,303$ in 1llinois outsice of Chicago making the total proved thus far this year $\$ 20,788,427$ - - v. 121, p. 1101 .
Illinois Northern Utilities Co.-Acquisitions-its properties in Durand. Rock City, Davis and Dakota, If. plants in Steward and Lee, III. The town of Freeport granted the company a. 20 -year franchise to operate its electric street railway. This was done at
the May meeting of the Clty Council. No franchise has existed for the the May meeting of the Clity Counci
past two years.-V. 120, p. 1746 .

Illinois Power \& Light Corp.-New Director.ener .. Custer of Galesburg, III., Treasurer of the State of Illinois, has
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.- New Director.of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, of the New York \& $R y$, and of numerous other corporations, has been elected a director of the Interborough Rapid

Iowa Railway \& Light Co.-Pref. Stock Called.-
All of the outstanding Preferred stock have been called for redemption Sept.lders of Preferred stock may send their certificates either to the office of the company or to Merchants National Bank or
Bank, each of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.-V. 121, p. 74 .

Jersey Central Power \& Light Co.-Acquisition.issue 35,000 shares of Common stock of no par value, the proceeds to be used issue acquire the property of the Millburn Electric Oo. This issue is in lieu of an order by the Board, dated June 25 , whereby the company was author-
ized to issue the following securities: $\$ 260.000$ of $20-\mathrm{Year}$
$51 / 2 \%$
First ized to issue the following securities: $\$ 260,000$ of $20-$ Year $51 / 2 \%$ First
Mtge. Ref. bonds, 106 .ono of 7 . 10 . Cumul. Pref. stock, and 1,000 shares of
no par value Common stock.-V. 121, p. 330 . no par value Common stock.-
Kansas Power Co.-Earnings.-


#### Abstract

Yroar Eanded Gperating expe Net applicable to interest- Interest on $\$ 979,000$ 10-Year


$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}1924 . \\ \text { S } 8381.94 \\ 248,508 \\ \hline\end{array}$ inter - $\$ 132,686$
-V. 120, p. 2012
Mackay Companies.-Rumors Denied.-
In regard to rumors that the company proposed to retire its Preferred stock a "The trustees are not contemplating any benefits whatsoever to the shareholders in the way of increased dividends, bonuses or anything
else, nor is there any intention of changing the form of capitalization of the Mackay
Metropolitan Edison Co.-Pref. Divs.-Bonds Called.The directors have declared quarterly dividends of $\$ 175$ per share on
the Series B Pref. stock and $\$ 150$ per share on the Series O Pref. stock, both payable Oct. anding Ref. \& Impt. $8 \% 15$-Year Gold bonds. Series A. due Nov. 1 1935, have been called for redemption Nov. 1 at at $1055 / 2$ and
int. at the Guaranty Trust Co trustee. 140 Broadway, N. Y. City. The holders of these bonds, if they so ces upon may mmenediately obtain $1051 / 2$ and int. up to the date of surrender upon presentation of the bonds
for cancellation the Guaranty Trust Co. at any time prior to Nov. 1.-
V. 121, D. 839.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.-Expenditures.The directors have approved estimates for extensions totaling $\$ 3,705,000$,
which $\$ 1,400,000$ is for plants in Detroit, $\$ 355,000$ for Grand Rapids.

Michigan Federated Utilities Corp.-Acquisition and Control.-
See Federated Utilities, Inc., above.

Minneapolis Gas Light Co. Gas Rate Cut.The price of gas in Minneapolis, Minn., was cut 2 c . recently, from 95 to
93c. per 1,000 cut ft., the lowest $t$ igigre since 1918. The new rate is effective -V. 120, p. 2012.
New England Co., Boston.-Acquisition.-
The offer of the company to acquire the stock of the Mascoma Light \&
Poorer operating in White River Junction and Hartford, Vt. and Lebanon and Hanover. N. H., has been accepted by holders ord about and $98 \%$
of the Common and $97 \%$ of the Preferred stock of the latter concern, it was announced on Sept. 21. See V. 121, p. 979.

New England Public Service Co.-Organized.power properties in Maine. New Hampshire and Vermont, recently acquired power tre Insull interests of Chicago i immediately transferred to the New
by
The following companies wil be imp England Public Service Co. which will control the same stock ownership: and the National Light, Heat \& Power Co. Which controls the Twin State. Gas \& Electric Co., the Berwick \& Salmon Falls Electric Co., the Vermont
Hydro-Electric Corp., the Rutland Ry., Light \& Power Co. and the PittsHield Power Co.
The capitalization of the new concern will consist of 200.000 shares of
隹 no par
and 400,000 shares of Common stock of no par value. Aumuel Insull, of Mhicago, is the is the President of the new company.

New England Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Difference in Taxable Net and Income Reported to Shareholders for 1924.

On its 1924 income the company pays this year to the Federal governmen ${ }^{t}$
a tax of $\$ 432,304$. On the basis of a $121 / 2 \%$ levy on taxable income this would indicate a net income after tax payment of $\$ 3,026.135$. To its
shareholders the company reported net after taxes. depreciation and harenolders the company reported net after taxes. depreciation and
interest $33,732,303$ In explanation of the difference between these two Under the Federal laws the tax of $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ is not paid either on the revenue that this company derives in the way of dividends from stockss that
it owns, nor on the item of interest charged construction, which is one of "This interest represents the estimated amount of interest accruing
during the year on funds devoted to construction work in progress prior to dhring the year on construction is completed and ready for servsice. The the
the time sum
item in item is among the income accounts of the company in conformity with the
system of accounts for telephone companies prescribed by the $\mathrm{I} .-\mathrm{s}$. C . Commission. some other items that are taken into consideration when which may be deducted only as it accrues from year to year, although actually charged off in past years.
ing order to follow through the figures 1 offer the following: Balance net income, shown by report of directors to stockholders- $\$ 3,732,303$
EStimated Federal tax, payable in 1925 .
432,503
Total balance net income before deducting Federal taxes.... $\overline{\$ 4,164,806}$ "The actual Federal tax as finally computed was slightly different from amount on which the tax was computed, it may be multiplied by 8 in order to determine this a mount,
"TTo this scould be added:
tion work dividend revenues and sundries including amortiza-


- Total $121, \mathrm{p} .1227,1102$
$\overline{\$ 4,164,806}$
Niagara Lockport \& Ontario Power Co.-Merger.The Carroll Electric Light \& Power Co. was recently merged into the
bove company.-V. 121 . p. 1462 .
North American Co.-Listing.The New York Stock. Exchange has authorized the listing on or after
Oct. 1 of $\$ 785,600$ (auth. $\$ 60,000,000$ additional Common stock, par $\$ 10$ each, on ofricial notice of issuance as a $21 / 2 \%$ stock dividend, making the
total amount applied for $\$ 32,266,850$. total amount applied for $\$ 3,266,850$.
since June 171925 the completed the acquisition of has com, 750
shares (par $\$ 100$ each) of the Common stock of Washington Ry. \& Electric
 5\% Cumulative Pref. stock --v. 121, p. 1463, 1228.
Northern Indiana Gas \& Electric Co.-Stock.-
The company has applied to the Indiana P. S. Commission for authority to issue $\$ 1,000,000$ of Preferred stock at not less than 90 , the proceeds to
be used to reimburse the treasury for extensions, additions and betterments made and to be made.
The petition states that in April and May the company spent $\$ 652,220$ in this manner and of that sum the treasury has not been reimbursed for the period between Aug. 1 and the close of next December the expenditures
expectod total
Northern Ohio Power Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.-

 $\begin{array}{llllll}\begin{array}{l}\text { Oper. exps. incl. taxes } \\ \text { Ond maintenance-.-- }\end{array} & 5,617,547 \\ \text { and } & 5,135,652 & 8,329,905 & 7,668,769\end{array}$ | Gross income- |
| :---: |
| Fixed charges (see note)- |

$x$ xet income-.....-- $\$ 475,817 \quad \$ 39,811 \quad \$ 600,149 \quad \$ 109,034$ XAvailable for replacements, depreciation \&\&c.
Note. Fixed charges prior to Feb. 1925 have been computed for com-
. 19 . parative purposes to include interest of the Northern Ohio Power Co. for
expired periods of 1925 and for year 1924. and include interest charges and expired periods of 1925 and for year 1924 . and include interest charges and
dividends on outstanding Preferred stock of sub. cos.-V. 121, p. 1102, 459 .
Northwestern Light \& Power Co.-Bonds Offered.Emery, Peck \& Rockwood, Chicago, and Minnesota Loan \& Trust Co., Minneapolis, are offering at $981 / 2$ and interest, to yield over $6.10 \%, \$ 500,000$ First \& Ref. Mtge. $6 \%$ Gold bonds, Series "B."
Dated Aug. 1 1925; due Aug. 1 1950. Principal and interest (F. \&\& A.)
payable at Central Trust Co. of Tllinois, Chicago. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 100 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. Redeemable, all or part, on 45 days' notice on any interest
date on or before Aug. 11930 at 105 ; thereatter on or before Aug. 11935 at 104; thereafter on or before Aug. 11940 at 103 : thereafter on or before Feb. 11950 without premium. Central Trust Co... Illinois, and Aksel K.
Bodholdt, trustees. Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax not to exceed $2 \%$. Wns and operates public utility properties serving a rich agricultural territory in northwestern Iowa. A
total of 34 cities and towns are served either directly or through other companies to whom electric current is sold at wholesale. These communtIda, Woodbury, Cherokee and Buena Vista counties, and include among
others the towns of Peterson, Cherokee, Alvord. Ashton, Boyden, Doon, Ocheyedan, Sutherland, Corrrectionviluee, Alvortle Asteek, Lake Park, Harris,
Danbury, Linn Grove and St rm Lake.
 pover departments $16.7 \%$ is small revenue fom steam heat at one point)
and the remaining 16.7 is from the gas department.
Col Company has approximately 5,000 electric and gas meters instatled, be-
sides supplying electric current to a number of towns where the distributing
system systems are owned by other companies. Current is supplied from three
steam generating plants and three hydro-electric plants of a combined
capacity of 2,240 ha. p. and is distributed capacity of $2,240 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{p}$. and is distributed over 208 miles of transmission
lines. Company is now buiding a plant at Correctionville. which is being
connected by a connected by a 33,0 hate the transmission line with the steam plant at
Battle Creek and the hydro-ectric and steam plant at Danbury. In addi-
tion current is purchased at certain points under favorale contracts from tion current is purchased at certain points under favorable contracts from
other companies. Gas plants are owned and operated at Cherokee and
Ster Storm Lake.
Capitalization-
First Mortgace $6 \%$
Gold bonds, Series "B"......Authorized. Outstanding
$\$ 500,000$

 a Issuance of additional bonds restricted by provisions of the mortgage.
Purpose. - Proceeds will be used to retire existing indebtedness to pay in part for properties recently acquired and for other corporate purposes. lines and all other fixed property belonging to the company except dis-
tributing system in the town of Harris, anainst which there is a prior lien
securing $\$ 7.500$ bonds. mental indenture subjected to the lien of the mortgare, the properties of municipalities. against which there are outstanding bonds in the aggregate Earnings Twelve Months Ended April 301925.
Gross earnings -
Operating expenses (including maintenance and taxes).................. 15254,8451

Balance available for Federal taxes, depreciation and dividends $\$ 59,808$

Ohio Edison Co., Springfield, Ohio.- Stock Offered.tockholders pro rata, according to their repsective holdings, at par and and dividends to date of sale, payable at the offrice of the company in cash on in stockholders to subscribe to one share of additional stock for each 15 shares of their present holdings.
In order to enable stockholders desiring to subscribe to additional stock the company will receive subscriptions from each stockholder share, ne company will receive subscriptions from each stockholder for any
number of shares upon the understanding that shares in excess or their pro
that rata right will be subbect to allotm
before Oct. 12.-V. 121. p. 1228 .

Ohio Fuel Corp.-Negotiating for Control of Ohio Fuel The corporation has offered to exchange 29 66ths of one share of its stock of $\$ 25$ par value for each share of Ohio Fuel oil Co. of $\$ 1$ par value.
The Ohio Fuel Oil Co stock must be deposite on or befor Oct 20 with
George w ingent upon the deposit within the time limited of $60 \%$ of the outstanding $\$ 320,000$ capital stock (par $\$ 1$ ) of the ohio Fuel or oil Co. or the outstanding
The ohio Fuel Corp. has increased its authorized Capital stock from The Ohio Fuel Corp. has increased its authorized. Capital stock from
$\$ 100,000,000$ to $\$ 125,000,000$, par $\$ 25$.-V. 119, p. 2879 .
Ohio Fuel Oil Co.-Control Sought by Ohio Fuel Corp.-
Orange \& Rockland Electric Co.-Expansion Pending assurance from the above company that it will furnish adequate
S. withheld permission for the issuance of securities by the West Milford Elec-
 adjacent territory, obiected to the activities of the rival concerr. It is
ordered to begin installing equipment not later than Oct 15 and its rates ordered to begin installing equipment not later than Oct. 15 and its rates
must not exceed those announced by the new company.-V. 115, p. 2486 .

Pacific Gas \& Electric Co.- 630 Suits Against Company. The company has been made defendant in 630 suits filed in Superior approximately $\$ 4,000,000$, representing losses sustained by the plaintiff companies as a result, of fire which two yeass ago suzatained scores of homes and and
other buildings in Berkeley. The insurance companies hold the Pacific Gas \& Electric Co. responsible for starting the fire through 'carelessness of power transmission line in the hills northeast of Berkeley.. Weneral attorney for the Pacinc Gas \& Electric Co. is quoted as follows: Be can see no liability on our part. When the flames destroyed
Berkeley's hill section there were at least 100 similar fires im otherer parts of
the State. In fact, our electric line did not even come down."-V. p. 1348, 840 .

Pennsylvania Electric Corp. - New Personnel. At a meeting of the board held Sept. 23 , the following new directors were by the Associated Gas \& Electric Co, J. J. Mange, M. M. . . . Hopson, John M. M. Daly, w. C. Wishart, W. J. Henderson and Henry C. Hasbrouck. The and $F$. T. Hepburn being the other members.


## Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Initial Pref. Div.-

 The directors on Sept. 21 declared an initial semi-annual dividend of$33 / 2 \%$ (or $\$ 1.75$ per share) on the Preferred stock, payable Nov. 2 to holders
of record was also declared Oct. 15.-V. 121, p. 1349, 1103.
Pittsburgh Utilities Corp.-Extra Dividends.and an extra dividend declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $31 / 2 \%$ The regular semi-annual dividend of 81 per share was also declared on the Common stock together with an extra dividend in the total amount Investment Co. All dividends are payable Nov. 2 to holders of record
Oct. 10 . Oct. 10 . dividends of like amount were paid on the respective issues on

Portland Electric Power Co.-Franchises A pproved.Two franchises were granted to the company by the City Council of
Portland, Ore., on Sept. 16 - one to operate bus lines in five directions to the remote sections or town and the other to construct street car lines,
chief of which will be the short-cut to St. Johns, Ore. Both franchises operate until 1932, when most of the other franchises of the company
expire. They provide that fees shall be paid expire. They provide that fees shall be paid to the city for the privilege of
operation of both the bus and car lines and that transfers shal bie be made
from the bus lines to any street car line in the city and vice versa.

Portland (Me.) Gas Light Co.-City Sells Holdinas It is announced that Paine Webber \& Co. of New York has purchased
from the city of Portland its holdings of 4,857 shares of stock of the Portland Gas Light Co.-V. 121, p. 1228, 708.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.-Offers Stock. The directors have authorized the issuance at par and dividends ${ }^{\text {of }}$
115.500 shares $6 \%$ Cumul. Pref. stock. This is the first issuance of $6 \%$ Preferred to be offered to the present holders of the $8 \%$ Cumul. Prep. and
the $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. stock, in the proportion of one share of the $6 \%$ Pref.
 its popular ownership plan.-V. 121, p. 58

## Rapid Transit in New York City.-

 and Apportionment for authority to acquire, under the provisions of the Rapid Transit Act, a site for a storage yard, inspection sheds and repairshop for the cars of the city's new subway' system which is now under construction from 68th to 174th St., Manhattan
The site which the Board proposes to take is located generally between
207 th and 216 th streets from Tenth Ave. to the Harlem River. It is assessed at 83403750 for land and existing buildings. The area embraces accommodate 500 cars for storage. The repair shops will serve the equipment and the rolling stock on the entire new subway system. said that application to the Board of Estimate the Board of Transportation
tion the the lines now under construction and the erper sain with which such work is being prosecuted, together with the program
tion
for new work, require immedian for new work, require immediate consideration of the fixation and prorocare-
ment of a site upon which may be constructed yard and sho faclities in
the Borough of Manhattan for such system thorough and personal survey of available locations and has determined a subject to your approval, upon the site in the Borough of Manhattan.; Rockford (III.) \& Interurban Ry.-Protective Committee for Rockford Beloit \& Janesville Traction Co. First Mtqe. 5s.Owing to the defant last April-and since continued-of the interest
due on the $\$ 007.000$ First Mtge. $5 \%$ bonds of the Reckford (IIl.) Beloits \& Janesville Traction Cc. W. Farson, of Farson, Son \& Co. New York,
Askel K. Brdhldt and Otto Schadde. have formed a bondhiders prorec
tive committe ald Chicago, III. Charles I Horn is So of this committee W. Farson is Chairran, and Pam \& Hiurd. Illinois Merchants Bank Building, Ohicago.

South Bay Consolidated Water Co., Inc.-Acquisition. The company recently acquired the Amityville (L. I.) Water Works Co.
Other water companies which have previously merged with the South Bay Other water companies which have previously merged with the South Bay
company are the southampton and Port Jefferson concerns, the Gre it

South Bay Water Co., and the Sumpwams Water Co., supplying Linden
hurst and Babylon, L. I. It is reported that for each share of stock held, the Amityville company
stockholders will receive $\$ 125$ in cash and one share of stock of the new
Southeastern Power \& Light Co. (Me.)
The 00 (divided into 100,000 shares of Preferred and 500,000 shares of Common) to $3,600,000$, divided proposed to issue five shares of new Common stock in exchange for each The stockholders also approved the merger of the company and the
Southern Power Securities Corp. (See also V.121, p. 980.) -V .121 , p.1349.

Southern California Edison Co.- New Line Bequn.-

On Sept. 1 the company began construction of the third 220,000 -volt | transmission line between the Big Creek-San Joaquin River power houses |
| :--- |
| and | approximately $\$ 11,000,000$. The electrical carrying capacity will be The new

The new transmission line will begin carrying power from the High
Sierras to southern and central California by Jan. 11927 .-V. 121, p. 708.
Southern Cities Utilities Co.-Acquisition.-
The compan terved by it in Tennessee. The purchase just made and announced by the company was that of the Sequatchie Light \& Power Co . which operates in
Hohenwald and Petersburg, Tenn.-V. 121 , p. 1228,461 .
South Lisht Pow
Southwestern Light \& Power Co.-To Sell Ice.-
A Permit to manufacture, sell and distribute ice at issued to the company by the olklahoma Corporation Commission, under public utilities and placing them under control of the Commission. In granting the permit the Commission requires the Southwestern Light \&
Power Co. to have at least a 15 -ton distilled-water ice plant in operation at Hollis on or before April 1 1926, or otherwise tere permit will become nuil
and void. ("Electrical World."),
V. 121 , p. 1103 .
Southwestern Public S
Shis company incorporated in June, 1925, with general offices in the
Tlinois Merchants Bank Building Chic public utility properties, serving rapidly growing territory in New Mexico,
Arizona and Texas. The properties acquired include the Roswell Public ervice Coine indrook Electric Co., the Arizona Power Co... of Winslow. provides a diversified service, supplying one or more vital public require-
ments, including the electricity, water, gas, ice and heat, in 10 municipalities nd well, Carincbad and Artesia, Hagerman, Dexter and Lake Arthur, RosMexico and Flagstaff, Holbrook and Winslow, Arizona. The important and basic activity of the company is the manufacture and distribution of development. The company owns and operates 8 central generating stations with installed capacity of 10,825 horsepower. Southwestern Public Service Co. is a subsidiary of the Consolicated
Power \& Light Co. Sorth Dakota which owns and operates directly or 23,454, h.p. serving 30 prosperous and growing communities in South
Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas. New Mexico and Arizona, having an ggregate population in excess of 100.000 .-V. 121, p. 332 .
Spring Valley Water Co.-Earnings.-
Six Months ended June $30-$ Gross revenue---.--
Expenses, taxes. Interest, \&c-
Dividends $(3 \%)$

1925. $\$ 2,910.03$ $1,968,202$

| $\$ 2,883.694$ |
| :---: |
| $1,952,182$ |

Balance
Balance Sheet June 30 1924.
99,750 $\$ 91,513$
Assets
Capital a

Consumers' acce'ts-
Mtges, \& contracts
receivable-...
Cash
Decial deposit
Investments 984,878
337,790
Investments
Loan account
$1,916,731$
$1,00,000$
739,858
Emergency wate $\qquad$
$1,054,361$
109,031
1
supply suspense
$75,635,490$
50.
V. 120, p. 2150 .

Stamford (C
President Charles A. Hatch died at Stamford, Conn., on Sept. 23
Standard Gas \& Electric Co.-Listing.-
hare New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 126,484 upon official notice of issuance, making the total amount applied for not to Stockholders of record August 24 were tiven the value.
this stock at $\$ 48$ per share in the ratio of one share of Common stock for each 5 shares.
per share in the ratio of o.
Rights expired on Sept. 23.
Assets- Wune $30^{\prime} 25$. Dec. $31^{\prime 24}$
 Sinking funds.
Cash dep. for bond
\& note interest.
nt. \& divs. rec...
Acc'ts receivable.-.
Due from affil. cos
Votes receivable-
office furn \& fixt
ofree furn. \& fixt
Prepald acc'ts.--
106,119
382,075
272,135
 ack without par value for 212,000 shares of 212,000 shares of Common unamortized discount and expense on bonds, notes and Capital stock
$\$ 10.178,386$; (2) Capital account arising from conversion of funded debt b Capital reserve (1) arising from exchange of 212,000 shares of Common stock without par value, for 212,000 shares of $\$ 50$ par value, $\$ 10,600.000$;
less discount and expense on bonds, notes and Capital stock, $\$ 9,758,183$ $\$$ without par value for Convertible $61 / 2 \%$ Gold debenture bonds, $\$ 3,150,988$ :
total, $\$ 3,992,804$.-V. 121, p. 841,70 .

Streator (IIl.) Aqueduct Co.-Pref. Stock Offered.reo. A. Fernald Co., Boston are offering at 102 and div. $\$ 250,0007 \%$ Cumul. Pref. (a \& d) stock.
Dividends payable Q-M. Callable at 110 and div. Approved by the
Illinois Commerce Commission. Capitalization-
Common stock-
$\$ 250.000$

Company. - Incorp. in 1887 . Furnishes exclusively the water suppiy: or
the City or streator, Il. It takes its water from the Vermillion RIver and
has acquired all the available water rights within has accuired all the available water rights within 20 miles of Streator. are kept in the best condition. The distribution system consists of over
50 miles of mains, 39 miles of which is heavy cast iron pipe. Company 50 miles of mains, 39 miles of which is heavy cast iron pipe. Company
supplies 4,394 customers. Present franchise continues until 1940.
Pures of $399,000,000$ gallons. Company will also construct an addition to its
filter plant and add to its steam power. Operating revenue
Other income

Earnings Year Ending Dec. 311924.
Other incon
Operating \& miscellaneous expenses
Taxes $\$ 16,055$; interest on funded debt $\$ 13,500$; deprec, \& amortiz
1,317

Net operating revenue
This shows earnings of
ore than twice the dividend upon this

Tennessee Electric Power Co. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.Gross earnings.........
Gross earnings.
Gross income
Fixed charges-
Divs. on 1st Pref. stock and Nashvilie Ry. \& Lt
C. Pref, stock not owned Depreciation
1925.
$10,74,284$
$5,886,130$

| $\$ 4,9088,154$ | $\$ 4,410.483$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2,150,004$ | $1,859.883$ |

## 880,878 884,306

## Balance - V . $121, \mathrm{p} .10 \mathrm{~B}, 461$.

## \$992,966

Utica Gas \& Electric Co.-Larger Dividend.payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 5 . This compares with quarterly ividends of $2 \%$ paid previously.-V. i21, p. 332 .
West Penn Co.-Listing.
Teposit to be issued by Equitable Trust Co. New York, as depositary under the plan of consolidation of the electric subsidiaries of American
Water Works Electric Co. Inc. date Set. 10 . 1925 . or $\$ 17,456.200$ of $\%$ Cum. Pref. stock (par 8100 ) and 59,258 shares of Common stock
without par value of the Weost Penn Co., on official notice of issuance of without par value of the west Penn Co, on official notice
certificates of deposit under the plan.-See V . $121, \mathrm{p}$. 1464 .
Yonkers RR.-Acquires Bus Company.-
nnounced plans for a bus system to cover all of Westchester County N. Y., has purchased the franchise and all the outstanding capital stock of in the county.-V. 120, p. 3189.

## INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Refined Sugar Prices.-On Sept. 22 Arbuckle reduced prices 25 pts.
On Sept. 23 the American, Atkins, McCahan and Warner companies each
reduced price 25 pts. from 5.70 c . to 5.45 c . per pound. On the same day reduced price 25 pts. from 5.7 cic. to 5.45 c . Der pound. On the same day
National and Reverereduced price 15 pts. to 5.45 c . per pound and Arbuckle 5 pts. to 5.30 c , per pound. Federal, however. advanced price 10 pcs. to
5.45 c per pound. On sept. 24 the Federal Co. reduced price 15 pts. to
5.30 c , per pound. and on Sept. 25 a further 5 pts. to 5.25 . per pound
 Westcott Express and Now I ork Transfer Co terminated by pay com-
pro nise, p. 1404. (b) Lynn (Mass.) shoe workers askcd to accept wage cut-all-year enploy nent planned. ${ }^{\text {p. }}$. ${ }^{1404 \text {. (c) Rubber factories cut }}$ (c) Akduction-curtall output 5 to $30 \%$ in Akron. Ohob, district- outlook
product pavarable, p. 1404.
for (d) 1.000 acres set aside for fur production by Pontiac
Strain Organization (Detroit Silver Fox Farm) p. 1405 (e) Death of

 Ahumada Lead Co.-Earnings.-

## $\stackrel{\text { Period_ }}{\text { Gross receipts }}$

Net income, after depr'n, taxes, \&c
For the six June 30 uarter
$\$ 672.162$
339.869

Ended
Mar 31 '25.
S918.490 $\begin{gathered}\text { 6Mos. End. } \\ \text { June } 30-25 .\end{gathered}$ For the six months ended June 301925 there were produced 41,262 dry

Aluminum Co. of America.-Federal Trade Commission Charges Monopoly Against Company-Alligations Denied by
 Charging practices which are alleged to lessen competition and tend to Commission Sept. 24 Amerounced that it had fhich is owned prinaciamply by Andinst the W .
Aluminum Co. of
Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, R. B. NHellon of Pitts-
burgh. Buchanan \& Scott, has answered the complaint, denying that "any or all of Buchanan \& scott, has answered the complaint, denying that any or all of
the averments set 'rorth in the complaint disclose any volotion of law,
or that the same, if true, "would justify the making or issuing of any decree" by the Commission against the respondent, and asking that the The Commission's complaint was issued on July 21 , but was kept secret
until now, and only made public after the Commission had recelved the answer of the company. The former practice of the Commiscen was to to
male its complaints public when issued. Since the reorganization of the Commission, however, the rule has been to withhold all complaints until after the accused corporations have had an opportunity to state their side
of the case and then make both complaint and answer public The stockholders have been given the right to subsscribe on or before
oct. 9 for additional new Common stock at $\$ 5$ per share.-V. 121, p. 1350 , Oct. 9
812.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.-Resignation.-
American Pemberg Corp.-Organization, dic.-
standing. $\$ 2.000,000$ has been placed privately and $\$ 1.500,000$ was and outstanding, $82,000,000$ has been placed privately and $\$ 1,500,000$ was publicly
offered in Amstram. Holland, by Teixeira De Mattos Brothers at a price equivalent to 106 for deposianary receipts covering one share Preferred stock Preferred dividends payable semi-annually Jan. 1, July
stock dividends are unconditionally graranteed from
July
1 1
 Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, transfer agent. Bank of Americica,
New York, registrar. In the event of liquidation, either voluntary or voluntary, Preferred stock is entitled to $\$ 110$ and divs. Pref. stock is cotice at 110 and div. Except as provided by statute, all voting power is

> Capitalization Authorized and Issued.
$7 \%$ Cumulative Guaranteed Preferred stock (par $\$ 100$ per sh.) - $\$ 3,500,000$ Common stock (without par value)
Sinking Fund. Charter provides a sinking fund to redeem, on or before July 11930 and annually thereafter before July 1 each year, an amount of
Preferred stock equal to $2 \%$ of the maximum par value at any time out-
standing. These shares are to be retired, elther through purchase in the
open market or through call by lot at $\$ 110$ per share if not available at or open market or through call by lot at $\$ 110$ per share if not available at or
below that price. Historr and Grovth of J. P. Bemberg A. G.-The firm of J. P. Bemberg
was orignally founded in 1792 as a dyeing establishment and enjoyed for more than a century a world reputation in the field of mercerizing and dye Experiments with a new type of artificial silk of very fine fibre were
first made about 1901. Lengthy scientific research and investigation was finally rewarded with the discovery of a method for successfully producing a commercially satisfactory product on a large scale.
Shortly before the beginning of the World War the
Shortly before the beginining of the World War the company gave up its
dyeing and mercerizing establishment and concentrated wholly on the manufacture of its new product, Bember "Adler" silk. Since then the company has built establishments for the manufacture of artificial silk in Barmen, Ritterhausen and Oehle, which establishments have been continually en-
larged and improved. Production for 1925 is estimated at $5.500,000$ arged and improved. Production for 192 is enstimated at .third largest manufacturer of artificial sili in the Owing the quaility of its producerior quality is unsurpassed
Owe silky touch and durability, the arti-
cles manufactured of Bembert silk have gained constantly in popularity cles manufactured of Bemberg silk have gained con its original idea of finding a real substitute for natural sillk. Ther result has been that the company is now in a position to market the article which can actually replace natural silk. It is not the ordinary artificial silk,
which is well known at the present, but a material which has made a unique place for itself in the textilie industry. United States for the past six years Bemberg silk has been exported to the United States for the past six years
in constantly increasing quantities in spite of the present $45 \%$ ad valoren
American Company.-A thorough survey has been made over a period of 13/2 years by the Glanzstoff and Bemberg companies, together and separately, with the co-operation of American experts, architects and contrac
tors. This has led to the conclusion that the establishment of a separate American factory to be erected with the proceeds of the present financing,
${ }^{-10 n t h}$ of August- - 8 Mos. End.Aug. 31 -


Atlantic Gulf \& West Indies S.S. Lines.-Earnings.-
Operating revenues-
Net inc. after deprec Gross income-
Int. rentals \& taxes


Net income
$-\mathrm{V} .121, \mathrm{p} .1105,463$.

will prove a very profitable enterprise. Construction will be started im-
mediately in the northeastern section of the State of Tennessee. The
factory according to estimates, will be completed in about a year and will
The American Bemberg Corp. has been incorporated IJuly 141925 I in
Delaware and will manufacture in the United States artificicil silk under the
patents and processes which until now have been exclusively reserved to
the J. P. Bemberg A. G. in Germany. It has acquired the sole rights fo
the benefit of experts associated with the Bemberg organization in its manu-

facturing operations.
Directors of the American Bemberg Corp. will include representatives of
De Mattos Brothers. Amsterdam, C. Schlesinger Trier \& Co.. Berlin
Speyer \& Co. and Lehman Brothers of New York. Officers of the American
Bemberg Corp. include Arthur Mothwurf, Pres. \& Treas. Jacob Strauss,
V .-Pres. \& Sec.; Myron S. Falk, 2d V.-Pres., and Max Korff, technical
Estimated Profits.-It is estimated that the net profits of the company,
after production is at full capacity, will be many times the dividend require
ments of the Preferred shares. The sales price of Bemberg artificial silk
in the United States is at the present time considerably higher than that of
deniers) in America is at present $\$ 3$ per pound.

American Bosch Magneto Corp.-To Increase Capital
Stock-Retirement of $8 \%$ Note Issue Proposed.-

The stockholders will vote Oct. 13 on increasing the authorized Capital
The corporation plans to issue 69.133 shares of additional stock at $\$ 23$.
share in the ratio of one new share for two old. The issue of stock has
been underwritten. The proceeds are to be used to retire the $\$ 2,125.0008 \%$
note issue, which is callable at 105 . The retirement of the notes. it is said,
will pave the way for resumption of dividends on the stock. Under the
assets are at least twice the total of current liabilities and outstanding notes
combined.-V. 121, p. 710 .

American Ice Co.-Dividend Increased on Common Stock.
The directors on Sept. 22 declared a quarterly dividend
of $2 \%$ on the outstanding $\$ 7,500,000$ Common stock, par
$\$ 100$, payable Oct. 26 to holders of record Oct. 9 . This
compares with dividends at the rate of $7 \%$ per annum ( $13 / 4 \%$
quarterly) paid on the Common stock from Oct. 1921 to
July 1925 incl.-V. 121, p. 842, 710

American Locomotive Co.-Large Contract.-

A contract involving approximately $83,250.000$ has been awarded the
Richmond plant of the American Locomotive Works by the chosapeake
® Ohio Ry. The order includes the manufacture of 50 of the havy type
Mikado locomotives. The first deliveries are expected to be made in De-

The company has received orders for 24 heavy Mikados, weichting 165
tons each, for the Loussille \& Nashville RR.: one 51 -ton switching loco-
motive for the Richmond Car Works and one $621 / 2$-ton Prairie type for $H$. L.
, p. 702.

American Pastry \& Mfg. Co., New York.-Sale.-

The property of the company will be sold at pyblic auction Oct. 14 by
Lee J. Perrin. special master, at the company's office. 629 Fast 15 th St
Lee Perrin, special master, at the company's orfice, 629 East 15 the st.,
New York City
the purchase of the real estate (subject to mortgages) and all parsonal for
property, machinery reale estate (subent. utensils, to molling and ad live and alock parsonal mana-
turing and office fixtures, used in connection with the pie baking business
now or heretofore carried on by the company.
Robert H. Gay is the receiver of the company, 42 Broadway, N. Y. City.

American Ship \& Commerce Corp.-Earnings.
6 Mos End. June $30-$
Operating profit-
Interest and taxe
Interest and taxes

Net loss -120, p. 3189

American Stores Co. (Phila.).-Registrars,

The Transfer Agents and Registrars. of the company, stock in New
York and Chicago, were discontinued as of the close of business Sept. 15
1925. The certificates of stock are now transferrable in Philadelphia, only,
by the Bank of North America \& Trust Co., Transfer Agent, and counter-
sighed and registered by the Liberty Title \& Trust Co., Registrar.-V.
sighed and
121, p. 463 .

Arnold Constable Corp. (Del.).-Organized.-

Papers were filed in Delaware sept. 19 to organize the Armold Constable
Corp., with a capital of 225,000 shares of no par value. This company



Arundel Corporation.-Earnings.-
 ..... 

[^3]$\qquad$

[^4]Barnsdall Corp. - Receives Foreign Order.-
A despatch from Pittsburgh states that the corporation has received an order for about $\$ 3,000,000 \mathrm{wo}$
Antwerp.-V.
21, p.
.

The) Barrett Co.-To Reduce Capital Stock. The stockholders on Sept. 1 decreased the authorized capital stock from
$\$ 25,000,000$ to $\$ 2,000,000$, par $\$ 100$.-V. 120, p. 1884 .

Bates Manufacturing Co.-Sells Lewiston Holdings.-
Bonded Mortgage Co. of Baltimore.-Bonds Offered.-
Baltimore Trust Co., recently offered at 100 and int. $\$ 250,000$ $6 \%$ Real Estate Gold bonds, Series "B."
Dated Aug. 1 1925; maturing $\$ 75.000$ Aug, 1 1926; $\$ 75.000$ Aug. 1 1928;
$\$ 100.000$ Aug. 1930 Denom. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1,000 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. Company agrees to refund the securities tax of any state. not exceeding 5 . 5 mills in in any agy one year.
Principal and semi-annual interest payable at Baltimore Trust Co., trustee,
Baltimore. Baltimore.es.-The real estate mortgages securing these bonds are guar-
Guarantes.
anteed principal and interest by the United
 mortgaged properties are guaranteed by the Maryland Title Guarantee Co.,
Baltimore, Md. first mortzages unon fee simple and deasosit with the trustee, of guaranteed the Cirty of Baltimore, Md. TThey are furthermore the direct oblig
Bonded Mortgage Co. of Baltimore, which has capital of $\$ 250,000$.

Boulevard Land Co., Los Angeles.-Trust. Certificates Offered.-Drake, Riley \& Thomas and California Co., Los Angeles, are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 218,400$ Guaranteed
Mortgage $7 \%$ Trust Certificates Mortgage $7 \%$ Trust Certificates.
Dated July $11925:$ due $\$ 40.000$ July 11929 and $\$ 178.400$ July 11931 . 1931.
Denom. of $\$ 1.000$. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Principal and int. (Q-J) payable at ditizens Trust \& Savings Bank Los Angeles, trustee Red. on any int.
date at par and interest. together with a premium of 60 davs' interest. Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax not
 the 'Tow of irard, l, cated in the southwestern section of the San Fernando
Vailey ani wholly within the corporate limits of the City of Los Anzeles amoun ed $t$. $\$ 5,841,031$, of which $\$ 2,407.397$ have been paid in cash th batance ueng represented by sales contracts outstandink in the sum of
$\$ 3.433634$ ${ }^{83.433 .634}$
certificates represents a a participating interest in the proceeds of first mort gage deposited with the trustre in amonnts agkrecating not less than $110 \%$ of all such crrtificates outstancling covering parceles of this property. The
mortages so deposited are secured by property within the Town of Girard
 and at times surficient to meet all payments on the certificates as they
severally become due. Adequate saferuards in respect of certificates of severaly become due. Adequate saferuards in respect of certificates of
title and policies of fire insurance accompanying each mortage are deposited with the trustee.
Convertibility. These certificates are exchangeable at any time at the
ofrice of the trustee for an equivalent par value of mortgages held as collateral thereto, subject only to the privilege of the trustee at its option
Brownstein-Louis Co., Los Angeles.-Balance Sheet June 271925.
[After giving effect to the sale of the real estate to Brownstein-Louis
Realty Co. see below.]

Merchandise Assets.
Aects. \& notes
Life insurance polivablewriters Oash.......................
Equip fixures.,
Stocks in other cos.. \&\&.,
 Good-wiil, trr--ma Deferred charges

Niabilitites.
Notes payabbe, banks. Votes payable, othe
Accounts payable Common stock 2.576
108,667
1080 ref, stock, $8 \%$ cumul.
$\$ 325,000$ 208.538
$1,000.000$
500 $1.091,659$ Total (each side) ....... $\$ 3,157,190$ and $, 634,000$ nn whe equity on land and building of an appraised value of there has been placed a mortgage of $\$ 1,500,000$.
$\nabla: 116$, p. 619 .
Brownstein-Louis Realty Co., Los Angeles.-Bonds Offered.-Alvin H. Frank \& Co.and Hunter, Dulin \& Co. San Francisco, are offering at 100 and int., $\$ 1,500,000$, 1st (closed) Mtge. $61 / 2 \%$ Sinking Fund Gold bonds $\&$ Tred July 2 Los Angeles, trustee, or Anglo \& London Paris National
Batc Bank, San Francisee. Principal payable at office of trustee. Int. payable
without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ Callable during frrst five years at 103, to during the next
ten years at 102 and at 101 thereafter. Bonds are exempt from personal
tor property taxes in California. real property owned in fee, improved by a modern five-story and basement
building of Class A reinforced steel and concrete construction of the best type, subdivided into stores on tne ground floor, fully rented and occupied by desirable tenants. The upper floors are occupied by the Brownstein-
 of itr real estate to Brownstein-Louis Realty Co., of $\$ 2.591,659$. Oalifornia by the Brownstein-Louis Realty Co. Co. has been incorporated in purpose of acpuring the
realty holding of the manufacturing company, All of the stock of the realty holding of the manufacturing company; Al of the stork of the
Brownstein-Louis Realty Co., except directors' qualifying shares, will be
owned by the Bro owned by the bessee.-Entire building wiis 20 years at a rental ranging from $\$ 125,000$ for the year ending July 11926 to a rental of approximately $\$ 180.000$ for the latter years of lease. This rental is sufficient to cover the bond interest charges and reduce the present
bond issue to 8599 , 000 prior to the expiration of the lease. Under the terms of the lease the Browntevin-Lounis Co, also coveanants to pay all
taxes and upkeep of the building. This lease, duly executed. will be deposited with the trustee until all bonds have been retired and canceled. The entire building except the ground floor frontages is now occupied by Purpose. -To permit the Brownstein-Louis Co. to separate its manu-
facturing business from its fixed assets or realty holdings, thus enabling the manufacturing company to free itself from all mortgages heretofore additional working capital with which to increase largely its present business
(Edward G.) Budd Mfg. Co.-Sales, Earnings.708 and net earnings fwere the 8 months ended Aug. 311925 were $\$ 14,642$,-
sales Realty Co. below.-V. 121 , p. 1105 .
(Edward G.) Budd Manufacturing Realty Co.-Bonds Offered.-Brown Brothers \& Co., New York and Townsend Whelen \& Co., Philadelphia, are offering at $981 / 2$ and int. to yield $6.15 \%, \$ 1,500,000$ 1st Mtge. Gold bonds, $6 \%$ Series due 1940.
Dated Oct. 1 1925; due Oct. 1 1940. Int. payable A. \& O . witrout.
deduction of normal Federal income tax up to $2 \%$. Denom. $\$ 1,000 \mathrm{c}^{*}$.

Red. except for sinking fund purposes all or part on any int. date on 30
days notice at 105 and int. on or before April 1936 , the premium thereafter
to be to be $1 \%$ for each year or fraction of year of unexpired iffe of the bonds.
Red for sinking fund on any int. date on or before April 1936 , at $1021 / 2$
and int the nreminm there and int., the premium thereafter to
year of unexpired life of the bonds
property or income taxes levied by

Data From Letter of Edward G. Budd, President of Company. Property.-Company will accuire about 11 acres of land in the City of
Detroit, on which is being erected a modern manufacturing plant having
floor space of 336,540 sq. ft. Which will be used for upholstering and forishing a substantial sortion of of the will be used for uph apholstering and
fattomobile bodies manu-
factured by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co the facturer of such bodies in the world. The 10 shares.ö of sio pargest manu and
 (above). Also secured, by pledge with the trustees lands and buildings
 Sinking Fund -Mortgage will provide a cumulative sinking fund by series will be retired by maturity date. Oct. 11940. bands of tuls imitial net earning - after depreciation. interest charges a nd Federal taxes) for


Canad- Dry Ginger Ale. Inc. (Del.).-Extra Diridend.The directors haveferlared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the
copital stoclk. In addition to the reaular uatrerly dividend of 25 cents a shire, both pavable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 1 . This compares
with an extra of 50 conts and a reerular quarterly dividend of 75 cents paid Julv 15 on the old stock has since bean split up on the basis of four for one.
-V. 121. p. 843.
(The) Carlton Apartments (Dorothy Investment Co.) Sṫ. Louis.-Bonds Offered.-Waldheim-Platt \& Co., Inc. and Manchester Bank, St. Louis, are offering at par and int $\$ 300,000$ 1st (closed) Mtge. $6 \%$ Real Estate Gold bonds. Dated June 1 1925: due serially (J. \& D.) Prom Dec. 11926 to June 1,
1935. Int. payable J. \& D. at office of Waldheim-Platt \& Co., Inc., Red. on any int datice at 102 and int: in pxcess ofsumes the payment of the normal Federal income tax not
$\$ 100$. $n$. in exc
$\$ 100$
Socer of Scurity.-Obligation of Dorothy Investment Co. of St. Louls, owners ground and building erected thereon, together with furnishings and
equinment. The property fronts 100 ft . on the south line of Lindell Blvd.by a depth The improvements recently completed consist of an exclusive ap
building conservatively valued at a figure in excess of $\$ 500.000$.

Central Foundry Co.- Closes Foundries in New York.its efforts to those in the South. The plant at Medina. N. Y., has just been abandoned. ("Iron Trade Review.) -V. 121, p. 1105.
Central Park View Apartments ( 415 Central Park West Corp.), N. Y. City.-Bonds Offered.-American Bond \& Mortgage Co., Inc. are offering at par and int. for all maturities excepting Sept. 15 1927, March 15 and Sept. 15 1928 and March 15 1929, which are offered at a price to yield $6 \%, \$ 1,325,00061 / 2 \%$ 1st Mtge. Serial Gold bonds.
Dated Sept. 15 1925. Maturities 2 to 10 years. Individual trustee
 up to $2 \%$ on the annual interest paid when claimed. Penn. Conn. and
Vermont 4 mills tax. Mass. and New Hampshire income tax up to $6 \%$ of Vermont 4 mills tax.
Monthly Payments.- Commencing Oct. 51926 on the interest and April 51927 on the principal. 415 Central Park West Corp agrees to pay monthly
to American Bond \& Mortgage Co.. Inc., for account of bondholders onesixth of the interest and principal payments due during each succeeding installments of principal will be paid.
Securily. - Secured by a closed first
Securily.-Secured by a closed firct mortgage on the land owned in Pee
having a frontage of 100 ft. 11 in. on Central Park West by 11 ft. on West 101st st, being the northwesterly corner, and the 16 story apartment
building to be erected and to be known as "Central Park View Apartments." A conservative appraisal of the total security is over \$1,925.000.
Building. The building will he of modified Colonial design 16
Beight of steel frame construction and fireproof throulhout. Ther will be a combination of limestone and brick for the first three stories on both the Central Park West and 101st street elevations and the upper structure will The building will contain approximately
rooms each with 1, 2 and 3 baths. Maids' rooms will be provided in the 6 and 7 room apartments and a library will be incluced in tho 7 room suites. of Earnings.- It is estimated that the net annual iricome from the operation of this property should be at least $\$ 182,102$ after allowing for operating
expenses, taxes. insurance and vacancies. This amount is over 2.11 times the heaviest annual interest requirements on this entire bond issue and considerably in in excees of the amount necessary to meet all annual interest
and principal payments.

Century Holding Corp., Detroit, Mich.-Bonds Offered. - Benjamin Dansard \& Co. and Union Trust Co., Detroit are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 170,000$ (Closed) 1st Mtge. $61 / 2 \% 10$-Year Sinking Fund Gold bonds.
Dated Sept. 1 1925: due Sept. 11935 . Denom. $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Principal and int. (M. \& S.) payable at nnion Trust in deduction for normal Federal income tax up to $2 \%$. Red. all or any part on 30 days notice at 103 up to and incl. Sept. 11927 at at 1021 or incl. Sept. 11931 ; at 101 from Sept. 11931 to Sept. 11933 incl.; and at Company--A Michigan corporation engaged in real estate development and home building
Mroperty is situated in the township of Royal Oak, Oakland County, extensively developed and has now become the of subdivision has been suburbs of Detroit. Only permanent homes of a substantial construction
Purpose.-To refund obligations incurred for the construction of the 100
houses in Hazelwood subdivision. These houses have all been completed and sold under contract.
on the property. All land contracts are secured by a direct first mortgage to be deposited with the trustee and all payments property is sold are From collections on contracts which shall be made by the trustee and from any othle proceedixth of the next maturing interest on the bond issue and
monthly for one-site for one-tweifth of the annual sinking fund requirements.
Charcoal Iron Co. of America.-Protective Committee.At the request of the holders of a substantial amount of the 1 st Mtge.
10 -Year $8 \%$ Gold bonds, due Nov. 1 1931, the following have consented 10 -Year $8 \%$ Gold bonds, due No
to act as a protective committee.

In order to participate in the benefits of the agreement dated Sept. 1 1925,
holders of 1st Mtye. bonds must deposit their bonds with coupons due holders of 1st Mtge. bonds must deposit their bonds with coupons due
Nov. 1925 , and subsequent thereto attached, with the Bankers Trust Co.,
New York City, depositary, or its agent, Hinois Merchants Trust Co..
 Committee. Edward P. Smith, Chairman, John C. Spry C. R. Dunn, President A. H. Green, Jr., in a letter to P. W. Chapman $\&$ Co., Inc. and Union Trust Co., Detroit, who placed the $\$ 4,000,000$ 1st Mtge. $8 \%$ bonds, dated Nov. 1 1921, ( $\$ 3,298,-$ 500 now outstanding), says in substance:
The bonds of the company are in default in respect to two provisions of
the trust indenture. At the present time the company is in arrears in the payment of taxes and its current assets are comual to only 1.32 times the of July 11925
its present net operating income is insuficient to provide the necessary funds
 of the indenture.
pay the present taxes now past due or restore the ratio between the current The market concritions assets as prescribed in the indenture. charcoal irkon, wood, alconol and acetate of ilme are now so unfavorable
that the company would not be justified in making any statement to the effect that these market conditions are likely to improve sufficiently in the The Newberry chemical plant and the lumbering operations are. at the
present time the only operations which are showing any profit. All of the present time the only operations which are showing any profit. All of the
plants. .ith the exception, are now cosed and there does not now soem to
be any likelihood of a demand arising in the near future which would justify the re-opening of any of the plants not now in operation. the conclusion that it is inadvisable for the company to continue its present conserved by an orderlv liquidation of the company's assets.
Plants, and timber lands and other assets are in excess of the present
indebtedness and fficials belief that the proceeds fram the sale of the ndebtedness and fricials belief that the proceeds from the sale of the various properties, \&c. will be sufficient to meet all obligations.
Earnings.-Lcss for six months ended June 30 1925. $\$ 449,255$.

Chesapeake Mortgage Co. of Md.-Bonds Offered. W. W. Lanahan \& Co., Baltimore are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 500,0006 \%$ Real Estate Gold Bonds, Series "B." Dated August 1 1925. Maturing $\$ 100.000$ Aug. 1 1926: $\$ 100.000$ Aug.
$1197 ; \$ 300,000$ Aug. i 1900 Denom. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1.00 \mathrm{c} *$ Company any one year. Principal and int. payable at office of Baltimore Trust Guarantees.-The real estate mortgages securing these bonds are guarantee principal and interest by the United States Fidelity \& Guaranty
Co. Titles to the mortgaged properties are guaranteed by the Maryland Titie Guarantee Co. of Baltimore. Security- These bonds are ecured by deposit with Baltimore Trust Co.
trustee, of guaranteed first mortrages upon fee simple and leasehold real astate located in and around the City of Baltimore, Md.

## Childs Co.-Listing.-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after
Oct. 1 of 3,191 shares additional of Common stock (without par value) on, official notice of issuance as a stock dividend, making the total amount
applied for 331,737 . Consolidated Balance Sheet.


Common stock of no par value, of which 110,000 shares will be Class "A"
non-voting and 40.000 shares Class " B " voting. The Common stockholders will receive in exchange for each share of stock (par $\$ 100$ held by them
two shere of Class " A " non-voting stocle and one share of class " B " voting stock.,000 Shares of Common Stock Offered at $\$ 35$ a Share.The stockholders of record Sept. 22 have been offered the right to sub Class .". ${ }^{\text {. Common (non-voting) stock of no par value in the ratio of one }}$ share for each four shares owned. The company announces that although
the stock books are closed the rights are still transferable.-V. 121, p. 1466.

## Devonian Oil Co.-Listing,

The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange has listed 328,800 shares (par \$10) of capital stock. The stockholders of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. on segregated by organizing the Oklahoma Eastern Oil Co. with an authorized capital stock of $\$ 1.200,000$ (par $\$ 1$ each) On JJuly 20192 the direc
tors of Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. adopted resolutions authorizing the trans er and sale of its oil and gasoline propertiles to the the Okthanoma Eastern Oll
Co., stockholders of record Oct. 21922 being entitled to subser 2... of O OLD Oklahoma Eastern Oil Co. stock. On Feb. 241925 the authorize capital
stock was increased from $\$ 1.200 .000$ to $\$ 3.500 .000$ for the purpose of accuiring the Devonian Oil Co, whose capitalization consisted of 40,000 shares
par \$25) Preferred stock and 40.000 shares (no par value) Common stock.
Par
 for subscription at par on the basis of one share for each share held. of which Devonan oil Co. and the balance, $\$ 644,000$, used to provide additional Oil Co.changed the name of the company to the Devonian Oil Co. and in Diridends-On the old stock (par stock per share) of OKklahoma Eastern 1924 and 5 cents per share pard as forlows: 10 cents per share on April.
Income Account Period Jan. 11925 to July 311925 (Devonian Oil Co )
Total gross income.
Expenses
Net income--
Balance. surplus, Jan. 1 i $\overline{9} \overline{2} \overline{5}$ -
Paid in surplus.
Paid in surpus.
Dividends paid $\begin{array}{r}\$ 737,444 \\ 606,744 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Surplus July 311925
$\$ 1,870,720$
Balance Sheet July 311925.
Apsets
Operated properties ..... $\$$ Gaspline plantequipment Drill.tools, autos,., misc_-
Real estate buildin, Unoper. leases (at cost) Material in stock Stocks Accounts receivab
Notes receivable
 $\$ 3,288.000$ Cash receivable

Dubilier Con The stockholders will vote Sept. 30 on the proposed reduction of the p. 2688.

## Eastern Improvement Corp.-Trustee.

 The Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. has been appointed Trustee of anEastern Steamship Lines, Inc.-Acquisition.-
See Richmond-New York Steamship Co. below.-V. 121, p. 1352
Eaton Axle \& Spring Co.-Contract.is estimated. will add $\$ 3,000,000$ to $\$ 4,000,000$ to the company's business is est me period of the contract. The company recently closed a
for thear
cons. Electric Auto-Lite Co.-Earnings.-
Period-
Net profit after depreciation.
-V.121. p. 713 .
 -V. 121. p. 713
e), Chicago.-Listing.-

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 375.000 shares of Common stock (without par value).
Income Account Six Months Ended July 311925.




Total
Premium on 18,200 shares Preferred stock retired
Common dividend of 75,000 shares at $\$ 5$ per share. Dividends paid $\begin{aligned} & \text { Didend declared payable subsequent to July } 311925-1\end{aligned}$
$\qquad$ $\$ 4.018 .722$

167.765 | $\$ 2,748,457$ |
| :---: |

Balance July 31 1925_............................

|  | an. 31 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 8,1 | 8.217.74 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Notes pay |  |  |
|  | 3,343,091 | 2,584,196 |
| Prepald |  |  |
|  | 3 | ,5\% |
|  |  |  |
| upp | 148.38 |  |


 of Represented by 375,000 shares of no par value. a Liberty Loan bonds of the par value of $\$ 552,000$ are held by the Continental \& Commercial
National Bank, subject to the order of the Collector of Internal Revenue in connection with claim filed for abatement of assessment of additional
Federal taxes levied against the predecessor corporation.-V. 121, p. 1352 . Fede
335.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner

## Net sales.



- Net profit. 121 p. $3 \overline{3} 5$.

Fairhaven M
\$170,802


Pemaquid Mills.
See Pemaquid Mills below.-V. 120, p. 834.
Famous Players-Lasky Corp.-Listing


 for ${ }^{450,000}$ Purpose of
Purposes of Issue, Holders of record of Common stock July 8 were given
the eribht to subscribe. on or before Suly 24 , for 121,715 shares of Common
 company the subscription, and the second to be made on Oct. 1 .
The proceeds of the 121,715 shares have been or will be used in the development and expansion of the business of the corporation.
The 4.968 shares are to be issued as of Oct. 11925 under and pursuant to certan contracts dated Dec. 151 1222 between the corporation and Adolph tion for acting as officers of the corporation. The 4,968 shares will be free from restraints imposed pursuant to the contracts on Jan. 1 1927. The at any time by the corporation They provide for certain payments
 cumulative dividends at the rate of $8 \%$ per year on the Pr .
dividends at the rate or $\$ 8$ per year on the Common stock
Consoiddated Balance Sheet ase of March 281925 (Givinn Effect to the 1ssue of Cashets-


8 Securities
Dep. to secure contracts-
Inv. in sub. \& affil. cos. (not consolidated) Deferred charge LiabilitiesAccounts payable--
Owing to sub. cos. (not Excise taxes, payrolis Owing to outside pro-
ducers \& owners of


1,347,446

> Liablltites (Concluded)-
Serial payments on inv.
due within 12 months.
Federal taxes $1924 . . .-$.
Res. for dividends..... Res. for dividends
Adv. Adv. payments of film
rentals. \&c
Purch. Purch. money notes of
subsidiaries Serial payments on inv. due after 1 year
Reserve for 1925 Federal
taxes (estimated)
> taxes (estimated)--...
Res. for contingencies.-
> $97,009 \begin{aligned} & \text { Int. of minnority stock- } \\ & \text { holders in subs....- } \\ & \text { Preferred stock }\end{aligned}$

311,781
552,556
652,862 939,618 83,985 932.060 165,000
396,007 73,314
$8.300,000$

Total (each side)....-.- $\$ 59,890,812$

| 6 Mos. End. |
| :---: |
| June 30.25. |
| $\$ 4.313 .591$ |
| $3,694.190$ |
| 77.425 |

\$541,976
put the new stock on an init
said.- V .121, p. 1106, 591 .
Forhan
Forhan Co. ((Tooth Paste).-Stock Sold.-Lage \& Co. and West \& Co. have sold at $\$ 1775$ per share 101,250 shares Class A Participating stock (without par value). This offering does not represent new corporate financing. Transfer agent, Central Union Trust Co. of New York. Registrar,
New York Trust Co. Class A stock is preferred and cumulative as to diviNends from Oct. 11925 up to 40 . quarterly or at the rate of $\$ 160$ per annum
after which the common stock is entitled to receive non-cumulative dividends not exceeding $\$ 37,500$ per quarterly period, or 25 C . per share on Common stock to bo present1y outstanding, and thereafter the two classes participate
in further distributions as classes, one-half to Class A and one halp to the
in remaining after the payment of all accrued dividends on Class A stock shall
be distributable one-half thereof to the holders of the Class A stock and one-half to the holders of the common stock. 4 alass A stock is callabe at
any time, all or part, on 30 days' notice at $\$ 45$ a share and dividends.

Data from Letter of R. J. Forhan, President of the Company Capitalization-
Authorized.
Ouss
Oustahding. Common stock (no par value)
$\mathrm{x} 48,750$ shares of this stock is owned by officers and employeas of the Company.- Started in 1912; between 1912 and 1914 approximately
$\$ 35,000$ was paid in as capital, since which time it has grown to its present size entirely from earnings. Company is one of the largest manufacturers
of tooth paste to-day Its product is sold generally throughout the United tates and all English-speakin used successfully for many years by Dr. Forhan in the treatment of pyor-
rhea. Company still manufactures this liquid to-day and sells it exclusvely to the dental profession. Company controls through majority stock for Canada and Great Britain. The rights for the rest of the world are owned by the company itself.
Consolidated Earnings, After All Charges. Including Depreciation and Taxes
Applicable to Class A Stock. ${ }^{1922 .}$
${ }_{4022}^{1929}$
above shows average earnings for the past three years and eight first eight months of 1925 , at the rate of over $\$ 4$ a share on the Class A
Dividends.-It is the intention of the company Jan. 11926 , to place the Listing. 둥 Company has agreed to make application to list this stock on the New York stock Exchange
Consolidated Balance Sheet es of Aug. 311925 After Recapitalization).
 ccounts recelvable-recle, Forhans, Ltd Inventories
Machinery
Formulae, trade
 $\times 150,000$ shares Class "A" stock, no par value, and 150,000 shares
Common stock, no par value.-V. 121, p. 1466 .

General Asphalt Co.-To Move Offices.-
This company, the Barber Asphalt Co.., the Trinidad LakeA sphalt and the Uintah Ry, Co. announce removal of their offices Sept. 28 192.

General Fireproofing Co.-Extra Dividend of 30 Cents.on the Common stock, no par value, in addition to the usual quarterly on thend of 30 cents a share, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept.
divide
21. On July 1 last, the company paid an extra dividend of 20 cents a share 21. On July 1 last, the
on the Common stock.

Offers to Purchase $40 \%$ of its Preferred Stock.-
says in part: "The directors recently 8 ietter to the Preferred stockholders, says in part: metal lath department to the Truscon Steel Co., we retaining
assets of our mind the land and buildings. All of the details of this transaction will be worked out well in advance of our annual meeting at which time, in connection
with the annual statement to the stockholders, we will be glad to submit the particulars surrounding and the reasons for this transaction. In the meanwhile we may say that as compensation we received in part cash, and the remainder in the Preferred and Common stock of the Truscon of vour holdings of the Preferred stock of the General Fireproofing Co. at $\$ 105$ per share as of Oct. 1 1925. Furthermore, on the theory that you would like to diversy your investments, we hereby propose to exchange
for $20 \%$ of your holdings of the General Fireproofig Co. Preferred stock per share in cash," A letter from Julius Kahn, President of the Truscon Steel Co., to the General Fireproo 10 , so., says in part: As of July 31 1925 our total net quick assets representing $\$ 188$ for each share of Preferred instead of $\$ 100$ required: and the total net assets representing $\$ 404$ for each share
instead of $\$ 175$ as required. Dividends on our Preferred stock have been paid quarterly, without interruption, since issued 18 years ago executive management since the foundation of the company. There is no funded debt and none to be created without the consent of the Preferred stock-holders."-V. 121, p. 135

General Ice Cream Corp. Initial Dividend of $\$ 1$.The directors have declared an initial dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the
Common stock, no par value, payable Oct. 15 , to holders of record Oct. 1 .
See also offering of bonds and Common stock in V. 121, p. 336.

General Motors Corp.-Chevrolet Production.
Sustained demand and a growing list of unfilled orders has caused the September. production program originally planned for September. The new schedule calls for 53,165 motor cars and trucks in Sept, a Chevrolet record for that month and maintain the new schedule. The company shipped 4,284 cars to dealers
on Aug. 31 , establishing a new record 600 higher than the largest previous on Aug. 31 , establishing a new record 600 higher than the largest previous
shipment for one day. during August a greater production thus far for 1925 than the entire production of $1924 .-\mathrm{V} .121$, p. 1467, 1352.

General Outdoor Advertising Co.-Earnings.-
 of $\$ 11,846.070$ and current liabilities of $\$ 5,958,521$, leaving net working
capital of $\$ 5,887,549$, as compared with $\$ 2,655,488$ as of May 311925 .capital of $\$ 5,887,549$,
V. 121, p. 1467,846 .

Gillette Safety Razor Co.-Large Order Received.The company's razor sales for the 8 months of 1925 equal those for the
entire year 1924, it is stated. In addition to the $5,000,000$-razor order secured some months ago, the company has booked an order for $10,000,000$ razors, deliveries to begin at once and carry into 1926 . The Boston plant's
daily razor production is being increased from 50,000 to 100,000 . Plans

## are under way

Boston plant. branch office is being opened at Vienna to facilitate distribution in south-

Go Gas Co.-Mortgage Foreclosed
on all properties of the Go Gas Co. in Massachusetts and a part of Connecticut was allowed in a ruling by Federal Judge George w. Anderson at Boston Sept. 21 . The mortgage amounted to $\$ 164,298$, while appraisal
of the property affected was $\$ 218,000$ in November 1924 .
The above action it is stated, will adversely effect the numerous creditors The above action, it is stated, will adversely effect the numerous creditors
and participating certificate holders of the company, who hoped that the plan of reorganization submitted by the Sun Oil Co. Would be ratified and had been approved by creditors in Mass., but struck a snag when it was
submitted to creditors in the Delaware courts. The Sun Oil Co. is reported as being about to withdraw Delaware courts.

Goodyear Tire $\&$ Rubber Co. of Calif.-Expansion.The directors have authorized the construction of a $\$ 1,000,000$ addition to its plant at Los Angoles, Calif. The company is now
tires daily and 10,000 inner tubes. It has 3.000 employees and upon completion of the new addition will have a total of $1,000,000 \mathrm{sq}$
floor space and will employ about 4,000 people.-V. 121. p. 1467 .

Could Coupler Co.-Listing.
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 175.000
shares (total authorized) Participating Class A shares without par value.
-V. 121, p. 1107.
Guantanamo Sugar Co.-Output Shows Increase of $75 \%$. - Anal production of the company for the $1924-25$ season was 346,495 bags, an increase of 148.802 bags. or $75 \%$, as compared with last year. This is in $1921-22$, when 351,936 bags were made. A further improvement in
production is looked for next season with a crop of approximately 400,000 produ anticipated.
bentral Los Canos was the last mill to finish, having completed its crop
Cer on Aug. 9 with a final outturn of 145.861 bags of 320 Ibs. each, as compared years made 47.981 bags, while Soledad had a crop of 152,653 bags, com-
pared with 93,201 last year. The company has already sold a major portion of its crop and should
more than earn its Preferred dividend requirements of $\$ 77$ a share. Fiscal year ends Sept. 30 and the annual earnings statement will be made public
late in the fall. The company is in a good financial position. The Guantanamo RR, a subsidiary, which last year showed a loss of
$\$ 89.769$, should show a substantial improvement this year, due to increased
tonnage caused by Production of the three mills (in bags) is as follows

Isabel

Total
During the past season Los Canos and Soledad exceeded all previous
ecords for production at those mills.-V. 119, p. 3016 .
(C. M.) Hall Lamp Co., Detroit.-Pays Exlra Dividend.An extra dividend of 25 c . per share was paid on the Common stock
on Sept. 15 in addition to a recular quarterly dividend of 25 c . per share.
The directors also recently declared a dividend of 25 c . payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. I0. These dividends will increase the total paid
for 1925 to $\$ 175$ per share, compared with a total of $\$ 2$ per share paid
in 1924 . V. 120 , p. 2821 .

Hamilton Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.-Committee.-
Edward W. Grew of Meredith \& Grew has been elected to the com-
mittee of three stockholders named to consider plans for the future disposition of the company. The other two members are Eliot Wadsworth
and Rodger Pierce.-V. 121. p. 1467 .

Hanover Fire Insurance Co.-New Director.- - Indiana, has
Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of Ind Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Sta
been elected a director.-V. 116, p. 1654 .

Hartley Hall Apartments (Kew Court Corp.), Brook-lyn.-Bonds Offere $1,-\mathrm{G}$. L. Miller \& Co. are offering at par and int. $\$ 245,000$ 1st Mtge. $7 \%$ Real Estate Gold bonds A. \& O. at any office of G. L. Miller \& Co., Inc., or at Guaranty Trust Co. Now York. Callable on any int. date in inverse of numerical order upon but not exceeding 4\%. In refund the normal Federal income tax up to but not exceeding $4 \%$. In addition the mortgagor covenants to refund
the following State taxes, namely, Maryland $41 / 2$ mills, Conn. 4 mills, Penn.
4 mills, Commonwealth of Massachusetts $6 \%$ income tax and District of
Columbia 5 mills tax. may have the payment of principal and interest of such bonds uncondi-Security.-Bonds will be secured by a direct closed first mortgage on the Earnings.-Gross annual earnings are estimated at $\$ 57.600$. The estimated operating expenses, including an ample allowance for taxes, insurnce, ce, are placed at $\$ 20,000$. This leaves an estimated net annual in Property. -The Hartley Hall Apartments will be 6 stories and basemen n height and of the most approved modern semi-fireproof construction It will contain approximately $48,721 \mathrm{sq}$. ft. of floor space, which it is planned o divide ith-16 three-room apartments, each with kitchen, dining alcove and bath- 8 two-room apartments each with kitchenette, and bath; making a
total of 48 apartments. In addition there will be a main entrance lobby on otal of 48 apartments. In. addition there will be a main entrance lobby on
the first floor which will be connected by an automatic electric elevator serving the upper floors. The apartment will be thoroughly equipped with ments is approximately $100 \times 100 \mathrm{ft}$. , fronting on East 22 d St, between Newkirk and Ditmas Aves. 品
Hershey Chocolate Co.-Bonds Called. - All of the outstanding 1st Mtge. S. F. $6 \%$ gold bonds, dated Nov. 11922
have been called for payment Nov. 1 at 104 at the National City Bank
of New York. V . 121, p. 1353, 207.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett \& C o-Extra Dividend. each, payable Oct. 30 . Nov. 27 and Dec. 24 to holders of record Oet. 23 , Nov, 20 and Dec. 18. respectively. In addition, an extra dividend of 20 cents has been Meclared payable Dec. 24 . Extras of 20 cents per share
were also paid March 27 , June 26 and Sept. 25 last. Extras of 15 cents per
share were paid quarterly during 1924.-V. 120, p. 1466 . 2 .

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Household Products, Inc,-Listing.- }-~
\end{aligned}
$$

authorized the listing of 75 of issuance and payment in full, making a total amount applied for of 575.000 shares. 75,000 shares was authorized by the directors as part conideration for the purchase of 498,680 shares of capital stock of Pepsin
Syrup Co. (of III.). The value of the whole 500,000 shares outstanding of Pepsin Syrup Co. as agreed upon was $\$ 4,100,000$, this price was pro-
portionately reduced because of the present acquisition of only 498.680 portionately reduced because of the present acquisition of only 498,680
shares the consideration, except as covered by the 75,000 shares of HouseCo. was organized in June 1893 and has an authorized and issued capital stock of $\$ 2,500,000$ (par $\$ 5$ ). Pepsin Syrup Co. is engaged in the manu-
facture and sale of a well-known medicinal product known as "Dr. W. B.
Caldwell's Syrup of Pepsin and Herb Laxative Compound," and owns
the processes and formulae for the production thereof, together with the
trade-marks, labels and trade-names used in connection with the prepara-trade-marks, labels and
tion.-V. 121, p. 1468

Howe Sound Co.-Dividend of 50 Cents. The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on the new no par value capital stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record
Oct. 5 . The dividend is payable out of capital and current earnings. The amount taken from each will be announced later. The last payment
This is the first dividend paid on the no par stock. The on the old stock, which was exchanged 5 for 1 of the new stock, was 5 cents
a share April 151924 .-V. 121, p. 1107 .

Hudson Motor Car Co.-Earnings.-
$\qquad$

## Independent Oil \& Gas Co.-Acquisition.-

 The company has acquired the Hughes County Gas Co., which has been has re-named it the Tri-County Gas Co.-V. 121, p. 468,336 .Jewel Tea Co., Inc.-Sales.-

## Sales Sales. Avera

$\begin{array}{rr}1925 . & 1924 . \\ -\$ 9,411,823 & \$ 9,242,088 \\ -1,038 & 1,021\end{array}$
Average number of sales routes First National Co
Kern Realty Corp.-Bonds Offered.-First National Co. of Detroit, Inc., and the Detroit Co., Inc., New York, are offering at prices to yield from $5 \%$ to $51 / 2 \%$, according to
maturity, $\$ 2,000,00051 / 2 \%$ 1st Mtge. Leasehold Gold bonds. Dated Sept. 15 1925; due serially, Sept. 151926 to 1940 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500 c^{*}$. Red. all or part on any int. date upon 30 days notice at 101 and int. Principal and int. (M. \& S.) payable without deduction Security.-Specifically secured by a first closed mortgage or the lease-
hold estate comprising the entire Woodward Ave. frontage, which extends north from the Campus Martius to the southeast corner of Woodward side of Gratiot Ave., and the 53 ft, adjoining on Campus Martius.
The mortgagor agrees to deposit with the First National Co. $\$ 1,000,000$ in cash and (or) its equivalent in securities or titles to Detroit real estate. It is further provided these assets shall be of a character
satisfactory to the First National Co. and the trustee and shall be reserved
either to insure the expenditure of not less than $\$ 1.000,000$ net cash in either to insure the expenditure of not less than $\$ 1,000,000$ net cash in the retirement of bonds of this issue, The property is situated in the heart of the downtown retail district
of Detroit and is controlled by valuable seasoned leases maturing from
1947 to 2008 . In addition to these leases, the Kern Realty Corp. owns property in fee in the City of Detroit valued in excess of $\$ 2,000,000$.
ash and securities (to be replaced by new construction on the 00,000 Total-ane above appraisal no value has been placed upon the buildings Company.-Organized in, Michican in 1915. Entire capital stock, with the exception of directors' qualifying shares, is held by Ernst $C$. Kern
and Otto Kern, who also own the stock of Ernst Kern Co.. one the leading department stores of Detroit, which was founded in 1883 and lease from the Kern Realty Corp. While any of these bonds are issued
and outstanding, the part of the leasehold estate now occupied by the department store. all yearly charges of principal and interest of this bond by the department store but that of the entire leasehold estate pledged
 ontals from its fee properties and from other leases. Upon completion
of the contemplated developments, the Kern Realty Corp.'s earnings Purpose. Proceeds will be used to develop part of the leasehold estate
covered by this mortgage and to provide additional funds for corporate use.

Knox Hat Co., Inc.-Regi trar, Etc.
The Chase National Bank appointed registrar and the Seaboard Class A Participating stock, to be issued in exchange for 2 d Preferred stock, share for share. See also V. 121, p. 1469.

Lane Co., Inc., Altavista, Va.-Pref. Stock Offered.Wheat, Williams \& Co., Inc., Richmond, Va., are offering at 100 and divs., $\$ 250,0007 \%$ to $10 \%$ Cumul. Sinking Fund Participating Pref. (a. \& d.) stock.
Dividends payable Q.-J. Red., all or part, on any div. date at 110
and divs. Transfer agents, Planters National Bank, Richmond, Va Free from normal Federal income tax. Free from personal ta xes in Virginia. Capitalization- Mtge . Sinking Fund Gold bonds.
15-Yr. $61 / 2 \% 1$ st 1938 (red. through sinking fund
due June 1 annum) (red. through sinking fund of
$\$ 10,000$ per
$7 \%-10 \%$ Participating Preferred stock.............................000,000
a $\$ 127,500$
250,000 Surplus (represented by 5.000 fully paid and non-
assessable shares Common stock without par value) a Entire authorized amount originally issued; balance reen paid on the outstanding Common stock in any year. Pref. stock will participate equally with the Common stock in divs. until they have received a total of $10 \%$.
No additional Pref. stock to be issued unless net tangible assets are $\$ 250$ per share of Pref. stock outstanding and to be issued and earnings applicable to dividends are four times outstanding dividend requirements ( $7 \%$ ) on Pref. stock outstanding and to be issued.

Data from Letter of E. H. Lane, President of the Company.
Company,-Commenced business in 1912. Is located at Altavista,
Va., and is large producer of aromatic red cedar chests. The properties have been appraised at a sound depreciated value of $\$ 626.000$ and conmaking a total plant value of $\$ 776.000$.
of the plants, doubling their present capacity Net Earnings Applicable for Payment of Dividends.
 assets of $\$ 305$ per share. Current assets are 13 times current liabilities, net current assets being \$403,377, or over \$161 per share.
Sinking Fund. - Beginning July 11927 a sinking fund provides for the
retirement of Pref, stock. Larutan Fuel Co., Wichita, Kan.-Bonds Sold.F. J. Lisman \& Co., A. M. Lamport \& Co., and Morgan, Livermore \& Co., have sold at 100 and interest, $\$ 2,000,000$ First Mortgage $7 \% 5$-Year Sinking Fund Gold bonds, with separate stock option warrants
Dated April 1 1925; due April 1 1930. Principal and interest (A. \& O.)
payable in gold coin at National City Bank. Cleveland, Ohio, trustee. payable in gold coin at National City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, trustee. 102 $1 / 2$ on any interest date. Interest payable without deduction for the
normal Federal inceme tax up to $2 \%$. Company will agreed to refund the Penn. and Conn, personal property tax not exceeding 4 mills per annum,
the Kentucky and District of Columbia personal property tax not exceeding

5 mills per annum. the Maryland securities tax not exceeding $41 /$ mills per
amul, and the Mass. income tax not exceeding $6 \%$ per annum on interest
recelived Warrants. - Wach $\$ 1.000$ bond is to be accompanied by a separate stock
option warrant entiting the holder thereof to subscribe to three shares of



Data from Letter of C. W. Sears, President of the Company.
 intention to enter the domestic rield. Company is now in isperation. Gas



 estimated by competent engineers that the gas availabio greatily exceeds the
maximim needs of the company for a period far beyond the maturity of
this isule Earrining.-Company's earnings are running far bevond first expectations.
Based on cuirent and future earnings from contracts held by the distributing companies, the companyre granimgs srom contract shed by the distributing allowin for the cost of kxas, operating expenses. taxes. \&c., there, should be


 Sininizn Furd.d. There is provision for a sinking fund of 3 cents per 1.000 cubic reet or gas. Dayabie monthly, based on gas transported through the pipnimum system, sod and paid for during the preceding month, with a Sept. $1{ }^{11925}$,urpose.
Supervision.-Property is under supervision of the Hope Engineering \& Supply Co.. engineers in natural gas.
First Mortgage 7s, due April 1 1930-........-. Authorized. Outstanndin\%.
 option warrants. Cliass "B." stock is is entitited to all the privileges of Class

La Salle Extension University of III.-10\% Stock Div.payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 1 . To a toid the difficulty of


(Louis K.) Lipgett Co.-Outlook.-
 Stn.!lish stores will do about $£ 9.000 .000$
of the year operating 305 stores in the United States and before the end of the year we hope to have in operation between 325 and 3550 stores. We
are operating in
England about 750 stores and have added 40 stores there in


Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.-Acquisition.-

McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.- Contract.Contract for the structural steel for the new Ford $\$ 4,000,000$ assembling

McPhee \& McGinnity Co., Denver.-Guaranty, Earns, \&c See New Mexico Lu
Malvern Hall Apartments, Germantown, Phila. Bonds Offered.-Bankers Bond \& Mortgage Co., Phila.; McCown \& Co. and Brown \& Co. are offering at par and int. $\$ 425,001$ 1st Mtge. $6 \%$ Guaranteed Gold bonds. A legal investment for trust funds in Pennsylvania. Unconditionally suaranteed by Bankers Bond \& Mortgage Co., Philadelphia.
Dated Sept. 11925 ; due serially.up to Sept. 1 1935. Principal and int. payable at the office of Bankers Bond \& Mortgage Co., Phila, trustee. upon 60 days' notice on any int. date at 103 and int. Int. payable without tax not in excess of four mills.
Buildinp. Malvern Hall (apartment building) will be situated in the Pashionable Lincoln Drive section of Germantown, on the north side of McCallum st. east of Lincoln Drive, near Upsal Station of the Pennsyivania containing 52 apartments. A 40 -car capacity garage is also being erected
for the convenience of tenants. for the convenience of tenants.
Security. This loan will be
Security.-This loan will be secured by a closed first mortgage on the
land and building owned in fee on a lot $200 \times 270 \mathrm{ft}$. having a total ground area in excess of 54,000 sq. ft. The property has been appraised by appraisements are conservatively figured, ranging from $\$ 712,505$ to $\$ 774,568$
Marlin-Rockwell Corp. - Liotin

Marlin-Rockwell Corp.-Listing.-
The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 33,420 issuance and nayment in full, and with authority to add, on or before Jan. issuance and 1926 . 10.000 shares of Common stock, on official notice of issuance,
making the total amount applied for 266,225 shares of Common stock. making the total amount applied for 266,225 shares of Common stock. subscribe on or before Sept. 14, at $\$ 15$ per share to the extent of $15 \%$ o subscribe on or before Sept. 14 , at $\$ 15$ per share to the extent of $15 \%$ of
their respective holdings of Common stock to 33.420 shares of Common stock. The funds to become available from the sale of this stock will be used to partly finance the purchase of the property, assets, rights, privileges and in the manufacture of ball bearing at Manufacturing Co. of Hilinois engaged
iranchises of the Stom The Western Reserve in the manufacture of ball bearings at Chicago. The Western Reserve shares and the sale at the sub

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

| $t s-$ | $8$ | Uies- | $\text { Sune } \underset{8}{30^{\prime} 25}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Land, bldgs.,mach.x $2,394,592$ | 2,592,105 | 7\%Pref. stock | 2,722.800 | 2,722,800 |
| Cash...-........- 1,335,486 | 829.678 | Common stock | y222,805 | 222,805 |
| Notes \& accounts. 492,968 | 295,209 | Acc'ts pay. \& acer |  |  |
| Inventories ...... 1,617,635 | 1,843,671 | accounts. | 198,163 | 154,614 |
| Invest., stocks, \&c 324.858 | 215,317 | Res. for taxes | 38,994 | 57.498 |
| Deferred charges_- 17,613 | 21,388 | Conting. res | 67,422 | 67,589 |
| Pat., trade m'ks., |  | Res. for divs | 103,350 829.619 | 103,350 $2,468,713$ |
| goodwill, \&c | 1 |  |  | 2,468,713 |
| Total_--------- 6.183,153 | 5,797,370 | Total | 6,183,153 | 5,797,370 |
| $\mathbf{x}$ After deducting \$2,00 222.805 at $\$ 1$ each, auth | .661 reserv | ve for deprecia issued $\$ 222,8$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { on. y No } \\ & \text { y Paid } \end{aligned}$ | par value, n surplus |
| \$681,471 : sound values, su | lus re | enting balance | ncrea | aluation |
| to ${ }^{7}$ appraised sound value | 31,497 | ; earned surp | us \$650,919 | total as |

Merchants \& Planters Compress \& Warehouse Co. Galveston, Texas.-Notes Offered.-Lafayette-South Side $53 / 4 \%$ to $6 \%$, according to maturity, $\$ 350,000$ 1st Mtge. Real Estate 6\% Gold notes
Dated Sept. 11925 : due serially. Sept. 11929 to 1935. Callable on any
int. date at 102 and int. Denom. 850 and $\$ 1,000$. Int. payable M. \& $S$.
 Security-Secured by a first deed of trust on entire property of company
in Galveston, consisting of approximately six city blocks, improved with cotton compresses and fireproof warehouses (one story hish , burove butirely ings mentioned above, are estimated to be worth in excess of $\$ 1,350,000$. Company.- Incorporated in 1898. Enjoys a very high standing through-
out the antire South. Company ranks as one of the largest cotton operators
in the United Sta spinning world. The new warehouse will provide an additional capacity of 25.000 bales, making now a total capacity of 120.000 bales. The new
high-density compress to be installed will double the compressing facilities, pressing capacity of 200 bales per hour. Earnings. Net earnings for the past eipht yayrs, after deducting defour times the interest charges. Net earnings for 1924 were, $\$ 123,553$, other cose- To erect new compress and warehouse buildings and for othor corporate purposes. of the fanilily of the lite capital stock of the company is owned by memper, fors
and banking firm of H. Kemper of the widely known cotton Kempner \& Co., Galveston, Texas.
Michigan Sugar Co.-Ann. Report Year End. June 30.-
Profits-1.
Proportion of oper. profits of Tole

$\begin{array}{r}1923-24 . \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { a } \\ 182.740 \\ 186.740\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$

Provimated Federal taxes.-....-

Preferred dividends
$\begin{array}{r}4.50 \\ 420.746 \\ 112.666 \\ \hline\end{array}$
5555,525
Balance, surplus
revious surplus $\$ 880.654$
 $\$ 384,122$
$2,405.078$
2.500
 and Lansing plants, which were acquired April 1 1924, and after depreciation ,
Lansets-bliss.mach
is equipment....
© equipment.-.
Good will, trade names, \&c. Inventorles Accts, recelvable,
Bills recelvable. Land contr'ts rec. Accrued int. rec-Deferrect charges
-V. $121, \mathrm{p} .1470$.


Liabilities \% Cumnul. Pref
1925.
s.
$.609,950$
1924. Accrued taxes (not
due),

5,609,950 $\begin{array}{r}\text {. } 609,950 \\ \hline, 471,100\end{array}$ due), \&co........

86,344
209,559
112,066 Fed. taxes (est.).-
Res, for Fed. taxes Res. for Fed, taxes Reserve for depre250,000 $1,612,766$
$2,815,700$

## $\begin{array}{ll}30,706 & 22,255 \\ 669,083 & 525,061\end{array}$

$\qquad$

Mexican-Panuco Oil Co.-To Increase Capital.stock (par \$10) from 300,000 shares to 500.000 shares. stock ( par 10 ) rrom 300,000 shares to 500.000 shares. A part of the addiprovide additional working capitallor tritten by a a banking gropent of the and wi.000.000-acre
oil concession which the company is talsing over in South oil concession which the
stated.-V. 121, p. 1470 ,
Moon Motor Car Co.-Status, \&cc.-
President stewart McDonald of the company and the Diana Motors Co., returning yesterday on the ss. Aquitania rrom Europe deciared that the
invasion of Europe by America built automobiles is maiking rapid progress
even in the face of duties of $50 \%$. While abroad Mr. McDonald conferred even in the face of duties of $50 \%$. While abroad Mr. McDonald conferred
with his companies' dealers in various countries and established them on With his conpanes
Me American system.
Mr. McDonald statod that his company will earn approximately $\$ 8$ a
share this year. Last year Moon earned slightly over $\$ 3$ a share. During share this year. Last year Moon earned slightly over $\$ 3$ a share. During
the first 6 months of this year $\$ 4$ a share, and between $\$ 2$ and $\$ 3$ per share the first 6 months of this year $\$ 4$ a share, and between $\$ 2$ and $\$ 3$ per sharg
for the third quarter. Going into worst part of year he predicted his Mor the third quarter. Going into wo
Mon woulde earn about $\$ 2$ a share.
Mompany's plants will turn
 Mr, McDonald said he hoped that equivalent increase would be been next year to aded he did not believe there was any slump in motor industry Mir. McDonald said he was impressed by the growing use of American
buit ,utomobiles in England Germany he described as "technically
brole, but broke butia wonderful market, for automobiles. "The Germans are cars of medium price are going extremely well. Since the war a new
German middle class has grown up which is the main source of this buying pore not equipped at present to turn out cars to meet the demand. He
are
believer bere not equipped at present hovever, that five years from
believes.
normal in Germany.-V. 121, p. 1109.
Mortgage Co. of Maryland, Inc.-Certificates Offered.Robert Garrett \& Sons, Mercantile Trust \& Deposit Co., and Gillet \& Co., Baltimore, are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 250,0001$ st Mtge. (Guaranteed) $51 / 2 \%$ certificates.
Dated Sept. 11925 . due Sept. 1 1935. Denom. $\$ 1,000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100 c^{*}$.
Principal and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the office of the Mercantile Trusi Principal and int. (M. \& S.) payable at the office of the Mercantile Trusi
\& Deposit Co, truste. Baltimore or at agency, American Exchange
National Bank,' N. Y. City. Company National Bank, N. Y. City. Company agrees to refund state, county
and city personity tax up to $1 / 2$ of 1 In in whatever State held (provided
notice by certificate holder is notice by certificate howe ist of any such chames) and also to pay interest
its due date and the paymer
without deduction of the normal Federal incer without deduction of the normal Federal income tax up to $2 \%$.
Character of Mortogae Scurity. - All first mortgages pledged as security for these certificates are a lien on fee simple real estate, consisting prin-
cipally of residential and business properties in an amount not in excess
of 50 . of $50 \%$ of the conservative apmraised value thereof In Inces. however
where at least $5 \%$ of the principal amout is amortized in equal annual
Dane payments, the company has the right to accept and to so pledge, mortgages Security Guaranteed.-These certificates are a direct obligation of company They are unconditionally guaranteed principal and interest by the Marymortgage pledged as security is also suaranteed principal and interest by the Maryland Oasualty Co.. one of the largest and best known surety
companies in the United States, with capital and surplus of over $\$ 11,000,000$ no
Mortgage Insurance Corp.-Certificates Offered.-Blyth, Witter \& Co. are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 500,000$ Insured 1st Mtge. 6\% Gold Certificates, Issue No. 7, 1925. Dated Sent. 1 1925. due serially (semi-annually) March 11926 to Sept.
1 1935. Prin. and int. (M. \& S. payable at Pacific-Southwest Trust \&
purchasable by the company as a whole but not in part on any int. date
at par and int. and a premium of $1 / 2$ oof $1 \%$ for each unexpired 6 months or portion thereof, but not exceeding 105 . Exempt from California personal pronerty tax. Legal investment for California savings banks, trust com-
panies and insurance companies. Available as deposit with State Treasurer These certificates represent a participating interest in 94 first deeds of
trust totaling over $\$ 500,000$, which are deposited with the trustee. These liens are secured by improved and productive California real estate, ap-
praised at $\$ 1,033,993$, or more than twice the amount of these certificates. Tnder the Mortage Insurance Act, all appraisals are made by appraisers approved by both the Superintendent of Banks and the Insurance ComPrincipal and interest on the deposited liens are payable in monthly
installments extending over a 10 -year period. The maturity of these certificates is so arranged that payments upon the deposited liens will at
all times be sufficient to meet both principal and interest on the Certificates

## Murray Body Corp.-Listing

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after offricial notice of issuance as a stock dividend, making the total amount
applied for 243 , 956 shares.
Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 301925.
[Including property of H. \& M. Body Corp. acquired as of May 22 1925,
and purchase money obligation incurred in connection therewith.] Assets-

## Notes receivable-

Anventories,
Inv. in other cos.
In allied cos.
Sinking fund (bonds)
Property accounts.
Goodwill
Deferred charges.

| \$928.922 | Notes payable |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 28.922 \\ & \hline 20.497 \end{aligned}$ | Accounts payable |
| 2,762.861 | Accrued payroll |
| 4,773,750 | Accrued taxes, int., \&c-- |
| 38,704 190.656 | Dividends payable ${ }^{\text {burch }}$ - monev oblig' |
|  | 10 year 1st Mtge. 6 |
| 591,006 | 5-Year 7s (J. W. M. |
| 685,824 | $7 \%$ 1st Mtge. bonds |
|  |  |
|  | Preferred stock |
|  | Pref |

 a Authorized- 300,000 shares, issued- 234.573 shares (including scrip
and shares reserved for issua a ananst outstanding shares of J. W. Murray
Mfg. Co. stock). $\mathrm{b} \$ 250,000$ since pid.-V. 121 . p . 1470 . 848 .
Myles Standish Apartments, Boston.-Bonds Ready-American Bond \& Mortragee Co., 345 Madison Ave., N. Y. Oity. See offering in V. 120, p. 3199.
Mystic Steamship Co.-Dividend of 50 Cents.The directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable
Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 24. On June 30 the company made Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 24 On June 30 the company made a
distribution of 1 .
-V. 120, p. 3323 . per. share and on March 31 paid 50 cents per share.

National Cotton Seed Products Corp.-Receivership. Federal Judge John Gore at Memphis Sept. 16 appointed the following receivers: Ernest Rice, Dyersburg: Bank of Commerce, Memphis: W.
Scroggins, Morilton, Ark. and W . F . Henningway, , St, Louis.
Sthe receivers are authorized to make and issue receivers certificates
 Gates \& Armstrong were appointed counsel for the receivers.
The appointment of the Federal receivers followed the appointment by Chancellor Hal H. Holmes at Dyersburg Tenn, of Ernest Rice and the on the application of the Mercantile Bank \& Trust Co. of Dyersurg.
On (rnest Rice was also appointed receiver by the Chancery Court at Jackson Ernest Rice was also appointed receiver by the Chancery Court at Jackson,
Tent, on apllication of Tennessee Cotton Oil Co. The recevership is thie
result of dissension a mong stockholders, culminating in litigation still pending The following statement was made by Lovick P. Miles as counsel for The corporation has been unable, since the dissension among stockholders in July which culminated in litigation which is now pending, to com-
pose the differences, though adjustment of the controversies has seemed several times almost accomplished. The Court contests have had an adadequately finance the tremendous operating requirements. It is im-
possible to forecast the future of the company. -V. 121, p. 986 .
National Grocers Co., Ltd.-Pref. Stock Sold.-An issue of $\$ 1,000,0008 \%$ Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund First Preferred stock has been sold at par ( $\$ 100$ ) by a syndicate headed by R. A. Daly \& Co., Toronto. Other members of the syndicate are McLeod, Young, Weir \& Co., Ltd.,
Greenshields \& Co., F. H. Deacon \& Co., Cochran, Hay \& Co., Ltd., and Stewart, Scully \& Co., Ltd.
Dividends payable Q.-J. in Canadian funds at any branch of the comYork, N. Y. or Chicago, Ill. The first dividend will be pavable Jan. ${ }^{1}$
1926 and will cover the period from the date of the original issuance of this stock to Jan. 1926 . Callable all or part at 110 and div. on 60 days noTransfer agent, National Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto; registrar, Canadian Bank or

 acquired for the past three years, after all charges, including depreciation but before interest on borrowed money and Federal income taxes, have
averaged $\$ 493,49$. It is conservatively estimated by the company that this amount, and of $\$ 130.000$ interest on the company's $\$ 2.000 .000$ of $61 / \%$ notes. there would remain available for dividends on the First Preferred
stock $\$ 313.492$. This is equivalent to $31.34 \%$. or over 3.90 times the maximum dividend reguisements on this stock. Company expects that earnand zone operations, which will eliminate overlapping freight charges and
greatly reduce selling costs. For further detalls see V. 121, p. 1234 .
National Casket Co.-Extra Dividend.-
An extra dividend of $1 \%$ has been declared in addition to the regular quam Sept 6 to Sept. 0 . inclisive. An extra distribution of $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ was
frade on june 30 last.-V. 120, p. 2823 .

New England Coal \& Coke Co.-Smaller Dividend.The directors have declared a dividend of $3 \%$ payable Sept, 30 to
notders of record Sept. 24 . The company on June 30 last paid a dividend of $1 \%$.-V. 120, p. 2157.
New Mexico \& Arizona Land Co.-Contract.-
and F. A. Andrews of Los Angeles, Calif,; under which the operators secure the right to survey and select for drilling purposes an additional 10.000
acres from the Land Co.s acreage in Valencla, County, N. M. The term of this second contract are substantialy identical with the contract of Sept. 5
1925. The Hub Oil Co. and Andrews, after a geological examination, have already filed selection under the first contract.
viously entered into with the Länd Company, has recently made its selecYion of lands in Valencia County.-V. 121, p. 1355.

New Mexico Lumber Co., Denver, Colo.-Guaranteed Bonds Offered.-A. G. Becker \& Co., New York, and International Trust Co., Denver, are offering at prices ranging from 97.87 and int. to 100.24 and int., to yield from $51 / 4 \%$ 1 0 , according to maturity, $\$ 750,0001$ st (closed) M tge. est guaranteed by McPhee \& McGinnity Co.
 after on any int. date upon 30 dayse notice at part on Sept. 101 and int. International rrist Co.. Denver, Colo., trustee. Int. payable without deduction for Sinking Frund.-Mortgage will provide a sinking fund into which the com-
pany will pay $\$ 6$ per 1.000 feet of timber cut from lands or timber owned by pany will pay $\$ 6$ per 1.000 feet of timber cut from lands or timber owned by
New Mexico Lumber Co and $\$ 3$ per 1.000 ft. of timber cut from Montezuma National Forest under the company's timber sale agreement with
the U. S. Forest Service. These funds will be used by the trustee under the provisions of the mortgage, for the payment of principal of these bonds retirement of additionalu bonds through purchase if bebtainabable at ar or ber the to be subjected to lien of mortgage

Data From Letter of Wm. P. McPhee, Denver, Colo., Sept. 16. Company Company, a majority of whose capital stock is owned by siw mill at McPhee, Dolores County, Colo. It is engaged in the manufac-
 and which contains. according to estimates of the United States Forest
and erties comprise $296,000,000$ feet of merchantable pine timber. The propsawmill whith a capampitete of lumber manufacturing operation, including a
road of lumber a month, logging rail-
miles in length, and railroad equipment consisting of cars. tives, \&c., and real estate, buildings and storehouses for the use of employees. Timber owned or immediately available for cutting assures full operating
conditions for the company's mill for a period of at least 15 years. While the
Und U. S. Forestry Department gives assurances that there is 20 to 40 years
cut a vailable to mill, the quantity conditions will justiry it in going for the timber. advances.--rade in connection with the construction of New Mexico Lumber co. s mill and logging railroad, and for the purchase of additional timber,
all to be covered by the mortgage securing these bonds, except as hereinafter noted. Security.-Direct obligation of company and secured by a direct closed
first mortgage on all fixed property now owned and hereafter acquired, with the exception of lands and timber in Archuleta County. Colo, not available for the company's operations, which are to be exchanged for stumpage in
Montezuma National Forest, and some land in Rio Arriba County, N. M., Montezuma National Forest, and some land in Rio Arriba County, N. M
valued at approximately $\$ 5$, O . M . The mortgage also covers the logging rail rovd and all equipment. The mortgaged property represents a cash cost
of substantially more than the amount of this issue, the entire investment having been apnraised at various dates by competent authorities at approxi-
mately $\$ 1.250 .000$. he cPhee \& McGinnity Co, the business of which was started in 1869, is tory Its properties in Denver include 23 acres of lumber yards and 10 acres of floor space in offices, stores, warehouses and factories. Through
stock ownership has a controlling interest in 50 lumber yards in Colorado western Nebraska and Wyoming. In addition to the wholesale and retail distribution of lumber and building materials generally, is engaged in sevcrat closely a atied hines, such as the manuracture of sasy, diors, rrames, \&c. mirrors and the building of store fronts. Operating continuously for well over half a century the company has built up an extensive experienced
organization and a substantial good-will.
organization and a substantial Rod-win.
Earnings of McPhee \& McGinnity Co. After All Charges Exceptino Federal
Income Taxes.


925 ( 7 months ended June 30 )


Net After Int. but

Before Fed. Taxes | Fed. Taxes |
| :--- |
| $\$ 201.475$ |
| 333.508 |
| 481.277 |
|  |
| 165 |


Average per year-....................-. [AAter giving eeffect to application of part of proceeds of this issue to
epayment of advances made to New Mexico Lumber Co.] $\begin{gathered}\text { Assets- } \\ \text { Cash }\end{gathered} \quad \$ 67,031 \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Liabilities- } \\ & \text { Notes payable_- }\end{aligned}\right.$
Notes acounts receiva-
ble, less reserve Inventory - subsidiaries.
Invest. in
Land, bldgs. \& equipm $\begin{array}{r}1,043,90 \\ 896.74 \\ 1,265.72 \\ 1,6867 \\ -17.81 \\ \hline\end{array}$ ther assets.
Prepaid exps. \& def. chgs.
 cc'ts pay \& accr. exps.-
Res. Fed. income taxe $\$ 703,000$
256.579

5 _ $1,686.728$ Stock purchase contract $1,000,000$ | Total | Capital stock \& surplus.-. | $2,856,926$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | Co.-Smaller Dividend.-Th ed a dividend of 50 cents per解 This value, payable Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 7. This compares with quarterly dividends of $\$ 1$ per share paid from Aug. 11923 to Aug. 11925 incl.

The directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the Class "A" Preferred stock (no par value) payable Jan. 4 to holders of record Dec. 2.-V. 120, p. 2020.

New York \& East River Ferry Co.-Would Dissolve. Sept 19 for the dissolution of the company, which operaped the ferry line between the foot of East 92 d St, Mananat, Nan, and Mroadway. Astoria.
Service on the line was abandoned on Dec. 28 1918. The company had $\$ 750,000$ of stock and an issue or $\$ 226.000$ bonds.
The complaint states that a request that the dissolution suit be broucht by the Attornev-General was served by the company on July 31. The
request set forth that the company was insolvent and has had no bank account since June 1922 . when the property was sold and the proceeds
applied to the payment or the bonds, of which all but $\$ 11,300$ have been
retired
The iast officers of the company were
T.-Pres, and Lewis A. Eldridge, Sec.
New York Oil Co. (Wyo.).-New Financing, \&c.In a statement on the condition of the company, President E. H. Steiger report, giving their opinion that the conservative present value of the
 now owned together with a new compressor station, the to ton mile pipe line
from Big sith its distributing fystems, and the
proposed 25 mile pipe line from Casper to Glenrock.

Net Earnings Since Jan. $1 \begin{gathered}1922 \text { Have Been as Follows, Before Interest and } \\ \text { Federal Taxes. }\end{gathered}$

|  | Before Deprec. $\&$ Depl. | After Deprec. \& Depl. \& Depl. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | 1,887.522 | ${ }_{366.4}$ |
| 1925 (4 months). | 310.415 | 139,0 |
| Annual average. | 986.228 | 462,647 | All the depreciation and depletion, which are charged off to arrive at recently acquired $80 \%$ of the capital stock of the Central Pipe Line Co., but the above earnings do not refliect any income that may be derived there-

from, nor from the new compressor station and pipe lines. President Steiger further says in part: to be not later than Nov, 1 , the company will be in position to serve several large additional industrial consumers, two of which-ave contracted to
take a minimum of 500000 cu. ft . of gas per day. Contraets with other "As a result or the large increase in the company's available gas supply and the acquisition of new industrial consumers, a material increase in acquired control over a very large natural gas supply, through a contract draw $75 \%$ of the contents of the Big Sand Draw field, estimater by feologists to contain $400000,000,000 \mathrm{cu}$. ft. of gas and constituting what is regarded
as the largest known natural gas field in the Rocky Mountain region. "This assures an adequate gas supply for a great many years. We are now laying a 10 and 12 inch welded pipe line 75 miles in length, to connect
with our present pipe line extending 25 miles west from Casper, to deliver this gas to our distribution mains. The company will begpin at once the purpose of supplying gas to the community and an, oil refinesery which has Balance Sheet April 301925.
[After giving effect to the appraisal of the company's leasehold properties
as at May 11925 and to the proceeds from the sale of $\$ 2,000,0001$ it Mtge. erial $6 \%$ Gold bonds.]

## 

Cash
Acts. \& notes receivable
Life insurance policies.
 Investments (at
Oil \& gaf leases

## Cash dep. for completing

Franchise, book values,
less amortization 482.217
114.024
42.202
72.344
557.369
$8,821,713$
$1,500,000$ ccts. wages, int., \&ic--x $\quad$ - $\$ 8,692.175$
 Res. for contingencies. 675,000
147,385 x Authorized, 400,000 shares, par $\$ 25$, of which 358,786 are issued, and
of these issued shares 11.099 are in the treasury.-V.115, p. 81 .
New York Shipbuilding Corp.-Brown-Boveri Co. to Get Plant-Stock of American Company to Be Offered in This Country.
Laurence R. Wilder. Pres. of the Wilder Electric Trusts. Ltd., who will
be President of the new American Brown Boveri Co. to be organized o President of the new American. Brown Boveri Co., to be organized as
the American branch of the Brown. Boveri \& Co., Ltd., of Baden. Switzerland, announced Sept. 23 on his return rrom Switzeriand that the Swiss company had ratified the plan announced by P. A. S. Franklin. Chairman
of the Board of the New York Shipbuilding Corp. ppoviding for the accompany's plans are for the creation of 'the third great electrical manufac uring company in this country," employing the Swiss company's patents nd rights As a result of the ratification of the ship corporation deal, Mr . Wilder said everything was in readiness to
Brown Boveri Co. He added
The new American Brown Boveri Co. will be built around the present of this company will be owned by Brown, Boveri \& Co. Founders Shares a public offering will be made at an eariy date of participating shares of the American company. The prospects or the new American company are spending about $\$ 1,000,000,000$ annually
Marvin A. Neeland. Pres. of the New York Shipbuilding Corp., who eturned with Mr. Wilder, said: study the plant and facilities of Brown Boveri \& Co. in Switzerland. I found them to be admirable in efficiency equipment, thoroughness and system. But the thing that astounded me most, after this study, was the revelation of how easily, and how readily, hat pring of electrical equipment. At a minimum of cost the entire manu of the ship corporation can be made highly efficient for the new work and this without interfering with its present shipbuilding operations, which

## Nipissing Mines Co., Ltd.-Cash, \&c.-

Financial Statement Sept. 24 1925, Showing Total Cash, \&.C., $\begin{gathered}\text { S4. } 282,510 . \\ \text { Sept. } 24.25 . \\ \text { June }\end{gathered}$ Cash in bank, incl. Canadian bonds, \&cc Value of bullion and ore in.

Northern Redwood Lumber Co.-Bonds Called.All of the outstanding $\$ 1,150.000$ 1st Mtge. bonds dated April 11920 . have been called for redemption oct. 1 at 101 an
Co., trustee, Detroit, Mich.-V. 120 , p. 1595.

Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, O.- $\$ 1$ Class " $B$ " Div.Class ."Birectors have declared a quarterly dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30 . The dividend on the Class ' $B$ " Common stock is at the rate of $\$ 12$ per share per annum on the old " $B$ " $200 \%$ stock dividend and on which a auarterly payment of $\$ 3$ per share V. 120, p. 3324

Oil Well Supply Co.-Stock Increased.-
The stockholders on Sept. 18 increased the authorized capital stock from
$\$ 1,500,000$ to $\$ 22,000,000$, to consist of $\$ 7,000,000$ Conv. $7 \%$ Pref. stock,
Oklahoma Eastern Oil Co.-Change of Name, \&c.-
1540 Lake Shore Drive (Lake Shore-North Avenue Building Corp.), Chicago.-Bonds Offered.-Huszagh, Musson \& Co., Chicago, are offering at 100 and int. $\$ 1,200,000$ $61 / 2 \%$ 1st Mtge. Real Estate bonds.
Dated Sept. 10 1925, due semi-annually March 1928 to Sept. 1927. Interest payabie Mereafter. Chicago Title \& Trust Co., trustee. Denom. meet semi-annual principal and interest payments as they become due are required under the terms of the trust deed.
The bond issue is secured by first mortgage on land (74 2-3x168) and new Drive, Chicago. The building. containing 30 apartments of 9 rooms and 4 baths ench, is of the most substantial type of moder firreproof construc-
tion. - This Jocation facing Lake Michigan and overlooking Lincoln Park tion. This Jocation facing Lake Michigan and overl
Is
Value of land $\$ \$ 41,000$.ial Value of building country.
Then completed $\$ 1,540.000$. Total security for this bond issue $\$ 1,981,000$. Completion of the building is unconditionally guaranteed to the bondholders by Huszagh, Musson The annual income from the building, estimated on an extremely con
ive basis, will be over 3 times the greatest annual interest charge.

Pacific Coast Co.-Resumes Second Preferred Dividends.$000,0004 \%$ Non-Cumul. 2 d Pref stock, par sion, payable Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 23 . A distribution of like ameu
issue May 2 1921; none since-V. 120, p. 2691 .

Packard Motor Car Co.-Common Stock Placed on $20 \%$ Annual Dividend Basis.-The directors on Sept. 24 declared a quarterly dividend of $5 \%$ on the outstanding $\$ 23,770,200$ Common stock, par \$10, payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Oct. 15. This brings total cash dividends on the Common stock paid or to be paid in 1925 to $19 \%$. On July 31 last the company paid a regular quarterly of $3 \%$ and an extra dividend of $5 \%$ on this issue.-V. 121, p. 1235.
$\underset{\text { Pan American Petroleum Co. (Calif.).-New Control. }}{\text { Pan American Western Petroleum Co. below.-V. 121, p. } 849 .}$
Pan American Petroleum \& Transport Co.-Receives $\$ 23,293,125$ for Stock of the California Co.
See Pan American Western Petroleum Co. below.
James $W$. Stewart is President of the Pan American Exploration Co., a new subsidiary, which will conduct extensive exploration in Mexico and
Central and South America.-V. 121, p. 1355 .
Pan American Western Petroleum Co.-Acquisition.President Edward L. Doheny announces that the transaction under
which this company acquired ownership of $100 \%$ of the capital stock of Pan American Petroleum Co. of Calif., formerly a subsidiary of the Pan Amercan ertoeum \& ransport Co. has been consummated. The
Pan American Western Petroleum Co. on Sept. 18 paid to the Pan American
Petroleum \& Transport Co purchase of the capital stock of the California Pan American Petroleum Co Fund Gold notes and the remainder was represented by 15 -Year $6 \%$. Sinking
action was the the proceds of the sale of in this trans- 500.000 shares of the new Whest company's stock. Of this stock 100,000 shares of Olass "A" voting stocl were purchased at $\$ 2350$ per share by the Petroleum Securities Corp, owned
by the Doheny family, and 400.000 shares of Class " B " non-voting, bu otherwise full participating, stock of the Western company were all sold
at $\$ 2350$ a share as a result of a recent offering to the Pan American Petroleum \& Transport Co. stockholders. It is also announced tnat the Western company, through its operating
subsidiary, Pan American Petroleum Co. of Calif., will carry on a pro
ressive policy in conection with the profnction refining and marketin of gasoline, lubricating oils and fuel oil. It is now handling approximatel concrete reservoir, with a capacity of aboutt $3,000,000$ barrels of oil. will be completed, providing a total storage capacity at Los Angeles for 12,000 ,-
000 barrels. As soon as this reservoir has been completed, work will be commenced on another of $1,500,000$ barrels capacity
Officers of the Pan American Western Petroleum Co. are: E. L. Doheny
 Mr. Doheny also stated that plans were under way for perfecting an
employees' stock participation plan, details of which would be announced later. oll for the Los Angeles refinery is supplied in part by the Western company from its own wells, the production of which approximates 12,000
barrels purchased from the Petroleum Securities Co., which owns an interest in the The properties owned by the Western company, in addition to the
refinery, include producing and marketing branches. It owns in fee and under lease in various oil fields of California 26.750 acres It has a storag a storage caracity of 440,000 barrels. Its pipe line system consists of 147 miles of main and gathering lines. Its other properties consist of distribut-
ing stations, tank cars and 67 gasoline service stations.-V. 121, p. 1471.
Parke Davis \& Co.-Extra Dividend.ddition to the recular quarterly dividend of 50 cents cents per share in
 was made on June 30 last.-V. 120, p. 714.
Park Manor, Inc., San Diego, Calif.-Bonds Offered.Stephens \& Co., Los Angeles and First National Bank, San Diego are offering at 99 and int., to yield $6.60 \% \$ 300,000$ 1st (Closed) Mtge. 61/2\% Sinking Fund Gold bonds.
Stock Purchase Privitege.- The purchaser of each $\$ 1.000$ bond is entitled
to purchase shares of the corporation's $7 \%$ Cumulative Preferred stock carrying a bonus of $40 \%$ of Common stock, at $\$ 100$ per share. The pur chaser of 10 shares of the $7 \%$ Cumulative Preferred stock will therefore
receive a bonus of 4 shares of Common stock. This privilege may be exercised only at the time of original offering of these bonds
nterest payable F. \& A. at First Trust \& Savings Bank, San Diego $\$ 500 \mathrm{c}^{*}$ or National City Bank, New York, without deduction for the normal Federal income tax up to $2 \%$. Principal payable at the office of the trustee. Red 1927: at 102 and int. on or before Aug. 1 1929; at 101 and int. on or before Aug, 11930 and thereafter at 100 and int.
Security.- A first mortgage on the land, building and furnishings com-
prising the Park Manor Apartment Hotel to be immediately prising the Park Manor Apartment Hotel, to be immediately erected in th Company.- Park Manor. Inc., Was incorp. in California in Juiv, 1924, and has an authorized capital of $\$ 750,000$ consisting of 3,750 shares or $7 \%$ Cumulative Preerred stock a
of the par value of $\$ 100$ per share.
Earnings.-Basing estimates upon rentals received in San Digo and othe Pacific Coast cities for apartments of this type, it is believed that the annual revenues and expenses will be as follows:
Income
Operation \& maintenance $\$ 49,600$; taxes $\$ 6,200$; insurance $\$ 3,2000.000$
Net earnings available for bond int., Fed. taxes, sink. fund, \&cc $\overline{\$ 79,000}$
Sinking Fund.-Under the terms of its trust indenture comp to pay to the trustee sufficient sums to retire bonds thrompany covenant o pay to the trustee sufricient sums to retire bonds through purchase in
the open market or by call. This sinking fund will operate to retire a minimum of two-thirds of these bonds by maturity.
Park \& Tilford, Inc.-Balance Sheet July 31.-

| Assets- | 25. | 1924. | Liabiuties- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Capit |  |  |
| Value of leaseholds |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | gets |  |  |
| Cash de call | , |  | C.taxes \& rents |  |  |
| 促 |  |  | Accru |  |  |
| Accer. int |  | ${ }^{13}$ |  |  |  |
| Investments | 1,411,369 | 954,838 | Surplus | 1,141,415 | 1,169,862 |
| Due from estate of Frank Tilford |  |  |  |  |  |
| (eres | $1,398.637$ | 1,119,787 |  |  |  |
| Deforred cha | 14,975 | 66.43 |  |  |  |

Inventortes

Deforred charges | $, 398,637$ | $1,119,787$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14,975 | 66,437 |

$\times 200,000$ shares of no par value.-V. 121, p. 1471, 85
Pathe Exchange, Inc.-Listing.
The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 156,209 to add 33,524 shares on official notice of issuance upon exercise of outshares of Class 'A" Common stock.


Profit \& loss surplus.
Consolidated
$\$ 3,886,391$
$\$ 3,234,845$ \$3,457,026 Assets-
 Liabilities-

July $111^{2} 2$
ble_ $\$ 472.28$ Dec. 27 '24. Cash -.......Acets. recelvable.-.
Adv. to producers Adv. to producers
sec. by negatives Inventories Inventories
FIned assets
Investment Investments at cos
Restdual value of
films written off films written off. Deferred charges.

Liabilities-
Accounts payabl
$\begin{array}{r}\text { July 1125. } \\ \text { e_- } \quad \$ 472,285 \\ \hline\end{array}$
crued interest.ccr. Fed. tax
(1924-25 est.)
dv, paym, on fil (1924-25 est.)
rentals. on fil 149,296
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 442,253 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 119,942 233,244 819,915
$1,215,900$
 Surplus.-............
Sink. fd. for red. of
Preferred

## 86

 Peerless Motor Car Co.- Holding Co to Dissolve.

Peerless Truck \& Motor Corp.-Name Changed.
The stockholders on Sept. 22 voted to change the name of the corporation to Peerless Motor Car Corp. and authorized the transfer to the Peerless except sufficient assets to pay the debts of the operating company. It is the intention to have the Peerless Motor Car Corp.
to do business in Ohio. See also V.121, p. 1110 .

Pemaquid Mills (Mass.).-Stock A pproved.The stockholders confirmed the previous authorization of 2,500 shares of Preferred stock issued last December to Fairhaven Mills in payment of Mill No. 3 taken over from the latter. Earlier in 1924 5,000 shares of
Preferred were issued to Fairhaven to pay for machinery taken over, and Premaquid at that time was given the right to buy the plant for 2,500 additional shares of Preferred stock. After leasing the plant for some months, the Pemaquid company voted to acquire title to it, and issued
2.500 shares in payment. There was some difference of opinion as to the 2.500 shares in payment. There was some difference of opinion as to the
legality of the issue, and a special stockholders' meeting was called to legality of the issue, and a special stockholders' meeting was called to
clear up the doubt by confirming its authorization. See V. 119, p. 463 .

Pennsylvania Coal \& Coke Corp. (and Subs.).-Earns. $\begin{array}{cccc}1925 . & 1924 . & -8 \text { Mos. to Aug. 31- } \\ \$ 425 . & 1924 . \\ \$ 44,688 & \$ 428,312 & \$ 3,473,312 & \$ 3,894,212\end{array}$
Gross earnings
per. exp. \& taxes (not

| $\$ 446,688$ | $\$ 428,312$ | $\$ 3,473,312$ | $\$ 3,894,212$ |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 466,769 | 463,970 | $3,794,159$ | $4,005,659$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Operating deficit
Miscellaneous incor
Gross income---
 1 loss $\$ 936$
24,268
8.48
los

## loss

$\$ 33.691 \quad \$ 49.651$ \$438.73

Pepperell Manufacturing Co.-Acquisition.The company has purchased from the Bates Mfg. Co. the 725 shares of Cewiston Bleachery stock owned by it. This, it is stated, gives the Pepperell
Co. control of the plant. The Pepperell Co. now owns 1,850 of the 3,000

Phillips Wire Co., Pawtucket, R. I.-New Control, \&c. See Safety Cable Co. below.-V. 116. p. 730.
Pie Bakeries of America, Inc.-Merger Completed with Exception of Case \& Martin Co. of Chicago.-
spencer Trask \& Co. and J. \& W. Seligman \& Co. announce that the unification of the various companies named in $V$. 121 , p. 719 , at the time of whe offering of the $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. stock, has now been completed, but
without the inclusion of Case \& Martin Co. of Chicago.-V. 121, p. 719 .
Pierce, Butler \& Pierce Mfg. Corp.-Dividend Rate on Common Stock Increased to $10 \%$ per Annum.
The regular quarterly dividend on the Common stock has been increased
rom $1 \%$ to $21 / 2 \%$, payable on Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 15 . This compares with extra distributions of $1 \%$, in addition to regular dividends of $1 \%$, paid quarterly on the Common stock in the last three quarters.

Plymouth Cordage Co.-Extra Dividend of $2 \%$.The directors have declared an extra dividend of $2 \%$ and the regular
quarterly dividend of $11 / 5 \%$ on the Common stock, both payable Oct. 20 quarterly dividend of record Oct. 1.-V. 119, p. 1634.
Poland Paper Co.-Bonds Retired.-
Sept. 8 1930, at par and. 8 redeemed Payment was made at the New England Sept. 8 1930, at par and int Payment was made at the New England
Trust Co., trustee, Boston, Mass.-V. 119, p. 821 .
Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc.-Pref. Stock Offered.John Burnham \& Co., Inc., and A. G. Becker \& Co. are offering at 100 and div. $\$ 2,500,0007 \%$ Cumulative Pref. (a. \& d.) stock.

Transfer agent, Continental \& Commercial Trust \& Savings Bank, Chicago: registrar, First Trust, \& Savings Bank, Chicago. Dividends pay-
 free from normal Federal income tax. Exempt from personal property
taxes to residents of IIlinois. This stock is not subject to local taxation
in Indiana if properly declared as provided by law. law.
.
 Data from Letter of President J. A. Goodman, Indianapolis, Sept. 22. in 1919 . Business has grown rapidly and is now the largest producer of in 1919 . Business has grown rapidly and is now the largest producer of
silk hosiery in the world. Present facilities provide a daily capacity in
 every manymacturing operation from the raw silk to the finishd handiles Under its slogan "from mill to millions"' the distribution on its product is accomplished by sales direct to consumers through its national organization Net Earnings, After All Charges Except Federal Taxes. 12 Months Ended



 on this Preferred issue and in the last three fiscal years the net earnings.
after similar allowance, averaged $\$ 1.307 .354$ per year, or 7.4 times; and for
 Purpose-- Proceeds will be expended in increasing manufacturing facill-
ties
 were ver s2000,00, or more than enough to pay the dividend on this
entire issue of Pret, stock. Early in the year company made a large investment in the Fort Wayne
 by Real silk and in its plant at Indianapoils, wa.s a separate company, owning the machinery for this oneration Their contract with Real sillo:
running over a period of years. assured them an anual profit of $\$ 65.0$ ono: runesin over a period or yearsd assured hehem and annuat pronliso expects to
These arnings will now beadded to Real largely increase the output of the Fort Wayne plant through the addition
of some $\$ 500,000$ of machinery which these funds will supply. Condensed Balance Sheet June 301925.
After giving effect to the sale of $\$ 2.500,000$ Pref. stock and purchase of
entire outstanding stock of Real Silk Hosiery Mills of Pa. and Real silk Throwing Co. 1

## Cash _-...........ssets.-....- $52,268,031$ Notes payable ${ }^{\text {Lanobuthes. }}$

 Hosiery and
Securities
Prepaid adv, comm., ins........Land, bldgs... equip., \&e..-
Corporation life insurance Corporation life insurance.
Invest. In affil. companles Deferred expenses
 1925 have not been accrued.
[The stockholders on Sept. 24 approved the issuance of $\$ 2,500,0007 \%$
Cumulative Pref. stock.]-V. Cumulative Pref. stock.]-V. 121, p. 1471.
(R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.-To Retire Preferred Stock. $7 \%$ The directors have decided to retire immediately all of the outstanding $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. stock at $\$ 120$ a share, as provided in the company's
charter. At the present time there is outstanding $\$ 20.000 .000$ out of an Under the plan adopted, the company will make payment on Oct. 11925 for all shares delivered at that time to its transfer agent, the Equitable tion date. Presiden
it was taken in the interest of more economical administration of the company's busines.V. 120, D. 324
Richmond-New York Steamship Co.-Ratifies Sale to Eastern Steamship Lines.-
The sale of the company to the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., under
the provisions of the offer made by Galen L. Stone. Pres. of the latter the provisions of the offer made by Galen L. Stone, Pres. of the latter company, was formally authorized at a meeting of the Richmond-New
York stockholders sept. 22. The deal involves $\$ 250,000$. York company In addition, Common stockholders of the Richmond-New York company stock or will have the option of exchanging five shares of Richmond-New
York Common for one share of Eastern.-V. 121, p. 1356.
Rickenbacker Motor Co., Detroit.-New Interests.— New York and Chicago bankers are reported to have purchased a sub-
stantial minority interest in this company. The bankers, it is stated, are Noyes \& Jackson members of the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
W. C. Jackson, Chicago and A. G. Boesel, New York, menbers of this firm, will be added to the board of directors.
The following statement was made on behalf of the bankers: "This will step of which will be the amalgamation of a body manufacturing concern with the Rickenbacker Motor Co. Already more than 40 foreign agencies have been established. Success in this field is due to the fame of Captain Eddie Rickenbacker as a motor engineer. Another part of the expansion
program will be the sales program of the Rickenbacker low-priced eightprogram wir be the sales program of the Rickenbacker low-priced eight-
cylinder car, in which field Captain Rickenbacker was the pioneer."-
V. 120 , p. 1597 .

## St. Joseph Lead Co.-Extra Dividend of \$1.-

In addition to the regular dividend of 50 cents per share heretofore declared (see V. 119, p. 2890), an extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the out-
standing capital stock has been declared payable Dec. 21 to holders of standing capital stock has been declared, payable Dec. 21 to holders of
record Dec. 9 The company in June last paid a $25 \%$ stock dividend.
Saenger Theatres, Inc., New Orleans.-Bonds Offered. Hibernia Securities Co., Inc., Hemphill, Noyes \& Co. and Merrill, Lynch \& Co. are offering at 99 and int., to yield over $6.60 \%, \$ 1,500,000$ 1st Mtge. \& Coll. Trust Gold Bonds, Series "A" 15-Year Sinking Fund $61 / \%$. at any time or from time to time, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice at 105 and int. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$ c* ${ }^{*}$ Int. payable Company will agree to refund the Penna., Calif. and Conn. taxes not in
excess of 4 mills per annum, the Maryland securities tax not in excess of excess of
$41 / 2$ mills per annum and the Mass. income tax on int. not in excess of
$6 \%$ per annum. Hiberni Ban of 6 os per anchase Wabernis.- Each series "A" bond will bear a detachable
Stock Purchase
warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase class "B" Common stock Warrant entitling the holder thereof to purchase class "B" Common stock at $\$ 30$ per share, on or prior to Jan 1 1928, and at $\$ 40$ per share there-
after on or before Oct. 1.1935 , in the ratio of 20 shares for each $\$ 1,000$ Drincipal am
Company.-Organized in Louisiana Aug Amusement Co., Inc., and acquired the business which had been conducted as a partnership under the name of Saenger Brothers. At the time of
organization company was operating 3 theatres in Shreveport, La., and and Florida and Arkansas, distributed in 17 cities, including New Orleans and
Shreveport, La., Texarkana, Tex., and Pensacola. Fla. 16 of the theatres now operated are owned, the balance being held under favorable leatres,
nhrough stock ownership, the company has a substantial interest in 23 additional theatres
In addition the company is one of the 26 original franchise holders and
owners of First National Pictures, Inc.. which is now one of the most owners of First National Pictures, Inc. which is now one of the most pany through a subsidiary, participates in the ownership and distribution
of motion picture films and supplies in the 11 Southern States, Panama, and Central America
The substantial growth of the has the business failed to operate at a profit. The substantial growth of the company's business du

Purposer - Proceeds will be used to retire funded debt, to provide funds
for further expansion and for other corporate purposes.




 and other companies owned Company covenatee or stocks or subsidiary
buildinks and that all real estate




 1 nstail ands or 86,000 , the first payment to be made on or before Jan
 year while any or these bonds are outstanding of April in each calendar by which $15 \%$ of the consolidated net earnings of the company for the

 the purchase of bonds at not exceeding 105 and int., or for their redemption
by lot at that price

Consolidated Ge Assets-Cassets-
Cant
Acount reeelvab
Notes receeivable Guarantreceivable Stocks of corporations War
Bonds or cos.

Whar div. to partly owned cos| Lavd |
| :--- |
| Laildings |
|  | Buildings-Eauipment-


${ }_{216,337}^{60.539}$ Total (each side) Theatre, ,hireveport. La. bledged in connection. with lease or strand
 Safety Cable Co., New York.-Stock Sold.-Kissel Kinnicutt \& Co., Chas. D. Barney \& Co., Dominick \& Dominick, Hayden, Stone \& Co., and B. J.' Baker \& Co. nc., have sold at $\$ 50$ per share 125,000 shares capital stock (no par value).

Data from Letter of Pres. Le Roy Clark, New York, Sept. 21

 which with thiois predecesoor orghanieationshand have beeen in companies. both of 32 years, together manufacture and distribute sobustantaisingss an claver Wire, rubber covered wire and bare cosper wire Theerer prod wectherproor
 of electric equipment.
Of the total production of the two companies in $192495 \%$ of the output Wire Co. were sold to telectrical manufacturers and electric lipht of Phillips companies Included among their customers are several of thd power public utility organizations in the United states, such as Neew Y York bariden
 1902 and took over the entire assets of a New York corporation of simsey in name which was organized in 1888. The plant is located at Brayome, and a coppper consumms capactity of approximately $15 ., 000,000$. 200.000 sq. ft: Phillips Wire Co. was incorporated (under the name of Phillips Insulatived

 Capital stock (no par value) $-\ldots . .-\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { Authorized. } \\ \text { 1st Mtge. } 6 \mathrm{~s}, 1942\end{array}\right.$ Outstanding. have been retired principal amount authorized and issued, $\$ 317,000$ of the. $6 \%$ Pafety Cable Co. Will own $\$ 1,695,000$ out of a total of $\$ 2,422,400$ Wire Co., leaving shares of the Common stock (of no par value) of Phillips holders $\$ 727,400$ Pref. stock and 7,060 shares of Common stock. The present stock of safety Insulated Wire \& Cable Co. is divided into shares amended converting such stock into shares without par varation is to be additional shares without par value and cutting off all value, authorizing of shareholders to subscribe to stock thereafter issued.
net earnings in every year since the inception of companies have shown years ago, with the exception of 1921, a year of general deflation and hardship for industry, when the aggregate loss of both companies was less than $\$ 282,000$. Combined net earnings for the two years ended Dec. 31 1924, after deducting depreciation, interest on the bonds now outstanding, deductions for the equity in the earnings of Phillips Wire Co, accruing to
its minority stockholders, as reported by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell \& Co., were as follows:

| Net earnings as above-- | 1923. | 1924. | a1925. | 192. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Per sh. on 140,000 shs. of capital stk-- | $\$ 1,162,178$ | $\$ 1,374,099$ | $\$ 1,125.000$ |  | Net earaings of the timated

1924 , as stated above, averaged ${ }^{2}$ anies for the two years ended Dec. 31 $\$ 9$ per share on 140.000 shares of capital stock, as contrasted with the
annual dividend rate of $\$ 4$ per share presently to be inaugurated. It is expected that as a result of economies to be effected through the acquisition y approximately $\$ 250,000$ per anngs of the companies will be increased Combined total net earnings of both companies for the ten years ended years of the post-war adjustment period, averaged $\$ 863,225$ annually These earnings were made notwithstanding a plant capacity during most
of these years of a much less magnitude and efficiency than that possessed
by the companies Dioidends.- It is the intention of the management to inaugurate dividends
on the capital stock of Safety Cable Co. at the rate of $\$ 4$ per share per annum, payable in quarterly installments. at the rate of $\$ 4$ per share per

Balance Sheet (Safety Cable Co.) June 301925 (After Financing, \&e.). Cash and U.S. Govt. secs_
Notes \& accts. receivable_ Inventories--.-Other assets. Land, bldgs. \& machinery
Inv, in stock of Phillips
Wire Co.
Good-will, tr,-marks, \&c $\$ 384,453$
822169
761.748 Accounts payable....6,64,
$3,829,43$ Good-will, tri,-marks, \&c_ $, 820,435$ Reserve for taxes
a Represented by 140,000 shares of
Balance Sheet as at June
Total (each side)
$\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}205,175 \\ 933,000 \\ \hline 287,280\end{array}$ [After giving effect to agreed sale 1925 (Phillips Wire Co
effect to the re-appraisal of fixed assets.] Cash-assets. Notes \& accts. receivablePrepaid expenses,----------
Empl. notes for purchase

of Common stock | $\$ 534.333$ |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $1,101,378$ |  |
| $2,438,696$ |  |
| 17,520 | N |
| 153,097 | S |
| 12 |  | Other assets.

Land, bldgs. E machinery
Good-will, tr.--marks, \&c.

153,097
25,000
Notes payable Liailities. Notes payable
Accounts payable-
Accrued payroll
Reserve Sundry reserves.-.....-.
Net worth (incl. surplus)-x 8850,000
173,480 Total (each side) _-..-. $\$ 6,697,669$ outstanding, 24,224 shs.; Common stock (auth. $25,000 \mathrm{shs}$. of of no par value);
outstanding, $24,060 \mathrm{shs}$.
Seagrave Corporation.-Pref. and Common Dividends.or $21 / 2 \%$ in Common stock at the option of the stockholders, on the Common stock, payable Oct. 20 to holders of record Oct. 1 . Distributions of like
p. 720 .

Shawsheen Mills.-Balance Sheet June 30 . | 1925. | 1924. | Llatitites- | 1925 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


 Deferred charge $852{ }^{7}$
… 861,244 Total (each side) $\overline{11,617,090} \overline{14,300,931}$
(The) Shelburne, Inc., Atlantic City, N.J.-Bds. Called. All of the outstanding 1st Mtge. $6 \%$ Gold bonds, dated June 11922 , have
been called for redemption June, 1926 , at 102 and int. at the Guarantee prior to June 11926 , will be redeemed at 102 and int. to date of presentation.
See also V. 121, p. 720 .

## Skenandoa Cotton Co., Utica, N. Y.-Sale.- See Skenandoa Rayon Corp. below.-V. 110, p. 2392 .

Skenandoa Rayon Corp.-Organized.-
Ty New York financial and industrial interests, is acquiring the announced of the Skenandoa Cotton Co., located at Utica, N. Y. The propertie equipment of the skenande possible by the removal of the manufacturing erties, under the direction of expert manufacturers of artificial silk proppected to scale. The mitmate production of the Utica pected to be approximately $3,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of Rayon anmually. The initial machinery will be installed as rapidly as business warrants. r. company amnounces that it has entered into an

Dr. Emile Bronnert of Strassbourg. France, which provides that it shal equipping of the new plant, and arranging for the in the designing and ployees in the method of manufacturing Rayon according to formulae and processes used in the plant of his company located at Strassbourg. For industry and the results of his efforts, it is himself to the artificial silk part in its rapid growth and development. During the past five years the uses of Rayon have increased to the extent that it now ranks third among was 713.000 lbs. It is estimated that the production of Rayon will reach The skenandoa Rayon Co.s capital structure consists of 25.000 shares $\%$ Cum. 2d Pref, stock and 600.000 shares of no par value of no par value The board of directors of the new company is composed of the following Charles B. Rogers, Beecher M. Crouse, Nicholas E. Devereaux. Francis K, Kernan, Beirne Gordon Jr. and A. J. Eckert of Utica; M. J. Shaughnessy
and J. J. Shaughnessy of Watertown. N. Y.; Henry Bronnert, Manchester England: Dr. Emile Bronnert, Strassbourg, France; William K. Dick,
F. L. Carlisle and H. E. Machold, N. Y. City, and J. F. Schoellkopf Jr, Officers are: F . L. Carlisle, Chairman; Beecher M. Orouse, Pres.; Hubert D. Kernan V.-Pres. \& Treas.: Beirne Gordon Jr.i. V.-Pres. \& Gen. Mgr.;
H. E. Machold, V.-Pres.; R. K. Ferguson, Sec.; F. A. Rogers, Asst. Se. \& Asst. Treas.
Sparks-Withington Co.-Extra Dividend, Earns., \&ec.Common stock in addition to the extra dividend of $\$ 1$ per share on the Common and $13 / 4 \%$ on the Preferred stock, all payable Oct. 1 to holders of
record Sept. 22 . Extra distributions of 50 cents per share were made on the Common stock on April 1 and July 1 last
8 Mos. End. Aug. $31-$
Earnings, before taxes and dividends. $\begin{array}{ll}1925 . & 1924 . \\ \$ 445,988 & \$ 195,111\end{array}$ Assets- 1925.1924 .1
 Patents... Current assets....

 x Including surplus, appropriated
profits in 1925 (less dividend) $\$ 355,156$.
S
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
Alfred Cotton Bedford, chairmnn of the board, died Sept. 21 at his
home, East Norwich, L. I.-V. 121, p. 989, 596. Standard Tank Car Co.-(iuaranty, \&c.-
See Standard Transit Co. below.-V. 121, p. 596 .
Standard Transit Co.-Equip. Trusts Offered.-First National Bank and S. M. Vockel \& Co., Pittsburgh, are offering at prices to yold from $5 \frac{1}{T} \%$ to $6 \%$ according to maturity $\$ 576,0006 \%$ Equip. Trust Gold Certificates Series "B." Issued vn ier Phila. plan. Guaranteed principal and dividends by tl e Stand rd Tank Car Co.
Dated Sept. 15 1925; due quarterly from Dec. Dividends payable Q-MI. Denom. $\$ 1.000 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. Dividends payable without 1931.
deduction of the normal Federal income tax not in excess deduction of the normal Federal income tax not in excess of $2 \%$ per annum.
Red, on any div, date upon 30 days' notice, at 101 and divs. Principal and
dividends payable at the Peoples Savings \& Trust Co.. Pittsburgh, Pa
Security,- 300 new, all-steel, insulated tank cars of a capacity of 8,050 gallons each. The cars are leased to the Phillips Petroleum Co. for a period
and the contract with the Phillips Petroleum Co, will be assigned to the
trustee as additional security. trustee as additional security.
of the yalue of this equipment delivered in in excess of $\$ 700,000$, or $122 \%$
tace value of these certificicates which will be issued to a maximum amount of $\$ 576,000$.
Standard Transit Co. was organized in April 1925, and took over the Tank
Line formerly operated by the Standard Tank Car Co. All of the Capital stock of the Standard Transit Co. is owned by the Standard Tank Car Co The earnings of the Tank Line now operated by the standard Transir Co. Co. after deducting taxes, repairs an
6 months, have been as follows:

Steelcraft Corp. of America. - Payment on Bonds.Hold Gold bonds, dated Oct. 11922 , are notified that by order of the
 Central National Bank, Savings \& Trust Co, Cileveland, as corporate
trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds, has been directed to distrustee under the mortgage securing the bonds, has been directed to dis-
tribute to the holders and rexistered owners of the bonds, in partial payment
of, and in proportion to, the respective principal sums of the bonds so of, and in proportion to, the respective principal sums of the bonds so
held and owned by them, the sum of $\$ 300.063$ now in possession of the
true trustee, upon presentation to it for appropriate endorsement, of the bonds,
together with all unpaid coupens appertaining thereto and maturing on or after Oct. 11925 .
Appropriate endorsement will be made on the bonds and coupons, and $\$ 500$, and $\$ 6250$ on each $\$ 100$ bond, will be returned to the holder or

Superior Sand \&\& Gravel Co., Detroit.-Bonds Offered. -Harris, Small \& Co., Detroit and J. G. White \& Co., New York are offering at prices to yield from $51 / 2 \%$ to $6 \%$ according to maturity $\$ 650,000$ 1st Mtge. $6 \%$ Serial Gold bonds.
 trustee, without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to $2 \%$.,
tenom. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 1.000 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. Red. all or part on any int. date upon 30 ays' notice at 102 and int
Company.-A Michigan corporation, organized in 1911. Owns 2 parcels acres at the foot of Lycaste St. on the Detroit River, and a smaller one known as their Lincoln Yard located on the Detroit Terminal RR. just
west of Hamilton Avenue C Company also leases dock property, on the嵮 Security,-Direct obligation of company, and secured by a first mortgage
all fixed assets. As additional security all of the stock of the Suterion on all fixed assets. As additional security all of the stock of the Superior laster Co. is deposited under the mortgage and all of the tangible assets of
the Superior Plaster Co. have been conveyed to the Superior Sand \& Thavel Cond and buildings have been appraised by the Detroit Trust Com-Earnings.- Net earnings of company and the Superior Plaster Co.,
Eailable for interest charges.
 Average for 3 -years ended Dec., 31 1924.i. certain outstanding mortgages
Purpose. Proceeds will be used to retire
and reimburse the company for extensive plant additions and improvements.
Sweets Co. of America, Inc.-Operations.-
The company is reported to be running its factories overtime and still over 150,000 boxes behind in orders, a new record. The phenomenal
success of a new variety is largely the cause, it is said.-V. 121, p. 989,597

Syracuse (N. Y.) Washing Machine Co.-Stock Div. The directors have declared a quarterly cash dividend of 75 cents per Common shares, no par value, payable Oct. 1. Books are closed from Sept. 22 to Sept. 30 , inclusive.-V. 120, p. 3077.
Telautograph Corp.-Earnings.-
$\$ 16,460$ \$13.6.
$\stackrel{\text { 1925. }}{\text { Mos. Aug }}$ i924.

Net profit after charges,
but before Fed. taxes
but before Fed. taxes,
(R. E.) Thompson Radio Corp- - Unfilled Orders.The corporation reports unfilled orders on hand for more than 18.000 sets
and 10,000 speakers, with an aggregate value of more than $\$ 1,500,000$. 341.

Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.-Increase. The company announces an increase in its stock from $\$ 10,000,000$ to
$\$ 12,000,000$, the new stock to be offered to stockholders at $\$ 100$ per share. V. $120, \mathrm{p} .3202$.

Trumbull Steel Co.-Finances Put on New Basis-Dividends to Be Discontinued-Monthly Earnings to Be Published.Fonowing the oirectors meeting of the company Sept. 24 at Youngs town, O a report was given out showing an equity of $\$ 32$ a share for
576,798 shares or no par Common stock. The financial statement shows that the "material discrepancy" reported several weeks ago was approxi-
 pany's stock to cover his personal indebtedness, estimated by Auditors at
$\$ 3,040,000$ The stock was taken at issue price and these assets were turned over to John T. Harrison as trustee to facilitate lifuidatation.
The directors announced that pending refinancing and company's affars, all dividends, including those of the Pref stock ont the Liberty Steel Co, as well as the Trumbuil Steel Co., will be discontinued. Beginning with October earnings will be published monthly. Funding of
the company's debts has already been arranged with New York and Cleveland banks.

Balance Sheet as of July 311925

|  | Notes payable. Notes \& acceptances payab |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Accts. recelv., less reserves .-. 2,020 |  |
| Trustees ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Ac |
|  | Reserves for unsettled taxes, |
| Employees' | m. Pref. |
|  |  |
| Pe |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| a Issued, 635,810 shares, less 59.012 shares held by trustees, or shares.-V.' 121, p. 1357, 1236, 597. |  |
| Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, O.-Status. See General Fireproofing Co. above.-V. 121, p. 597. |  |
| United Alloy Steel Corp. (\& Subs.).-Earnings.The company reports a net income for the 8 months ended August 31 25, of $\$ 1,437,324$ after taxes and depreciation. |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | \$16.554,000, while current liabin. |
| United Cigar Stores Co. of America.-Listing.The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

(par $\$ 25$ ) on official notice of issuance as a stock dividend of $11 / 4 \%$, making
the total amount applied for $\$ 35,408,338$. Consolidated Income Statement 6 Months Ending June 301925. Net profit for six months
Interest on debenture gold bonds $\$ 176,225 ;$ reserve for Federal $\$ 3,355,085$


Net income $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,853,860 \\ 9,108,965 \\ \hline\end{array}$

Total
Dividends on Preferred stock
stock (cash $4 \%$, stock $243 \%$ ) $\$ 2,2328589$; total on Common $\$ \longdiv { \$ 1 1 , 9 6 2 , 8 2 6 }$
2,376,398 Surplus, June 301925
\$9,586,427

onsolidated Balance Sheet.
 852, 721 .
United States Dairy Products Corp.-Listing.The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has authorized the ilisting of \$1.418, 500
$10-$ Year $61 / \%$ Convertible Sinking Fund Unsecured Gold notes, Series ${ }^{*}$. Income Account Three Months Ended March 311925.

## Income

$\begin{array}{r}\$ 153,253 \\ 27,055 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Int. on loans, $\$ 2 \overline{3} 3 ;$ int. \& exps. on $61 / 2 \%$ notes, $\$ 37,133-\ldots-{ }^{2}$
Net income
Balance Sheet March 311925.
Assets- $\qquad$
Accounts receivable-
Cash for redemption of
notes and Pref stocle Investments Invest. in sub. cos Deferred expenses.-......
Discount, organ. $\exp$., cc .
 Liabilities-
7\% 1st. stock
$8 \%$ 2d Cum. Pref. stoct

Total
a 27,858 shares Class Common stock. 1 .
5\%\% Gold no cotes payable-
Acounts payable
Accrued interest Appropriated surplus $\$ 88,831$ $\$ 2,430,700$ issued value.-V. 121, p. 1236

53 shares class " $B$ " of no par value; of Adams States Distributing Corp
The corporation has purchased the 48 armored cars and the business by the United States Trucking Corp., a subsidiary of the U. U . Distributing Corp. There will be no change in personnel or service rendered by the conct. 1 and with this new service U. S. Distributing will take over 400 According to President Har Hy N. Taylor, plans are being made to mar raw silk industry, where it is felt that there is a demand for such a servic owing to the increasing number of robberies and holdups in this industry Back of this service will be placed the entire raciities of the Trucking Corp.

## United States Stores Corp.-Gross Sales.- <br> First 35 Weeks of -

 1925.$-\$ 22,753,881$
1924.

United States Title Guaranty Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. To Increase Capital-New Financing Proposed.
The stockholders will vote Sept. 29 on increasing the authorized capital
stock from $\$ 1.500,000$ to $\$ 2,000,000$ (par $\$ 100$ ), the subscription price of stock from $\$ 1.50,000$ to $\$ 2,000,000$ (par $\$ 100$ ) the subscription price or
the new stock to be $\$ 200$ per share. $\$ 500.00$ of the proceeds to be added the new stock to be s200 per share. $\$ 500,000$ of the proceeds to be added
to the present capital and the remaining $\$ 500,000$ to the surplus and undivided profits of the company.
Universal Leaf Tobacco Co.-Annual Report.-



 Common dividends.
....................
$\qquad$ 215.172
4.542
4.5 752,400
$\mathbf{4 5 5 , 5 1 6}$
 Balance Sheet June 30 .
$\$ 51,954$
 Aser 192 LansetsLand, bldgs.. \&c..
less depreciation Cash Acets. \& note
Inventorion
Conting. Mability
Deterred Deferred charges.
Investments Total
V. .....
V.
-

University of Detroit.-Bonds Sold.-Fidelity Trust Co., Detroit; A. B. Leach \& Co., Inc., and Watling, Lerchen \& Co., Detroit, have sold at par and int. $\$ 1,500,000$ 1st Mtge. Series A $5 \%$ Gold bonds.
Dated Sept. 1 1925: due serially, Sent. 11928 to 1945. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $850 \mathrm{c}^{*}$. Callable at 102 for bonds maturing 15 years or more after
date of redemption; $1011 / 2$ for bonds maturing 10 years and less than 15 years; 101 for bonds maturing 5 years and less than 10 years: and 10015
for bonds maturing less than 5 years. Bonds callable by lot. Principal and int (M. \& S.) payable at the office of the Fidelity Trust Co., Detroit,
Leadi Investments.-In opinion of counsel, these bonds are legal inveet-
ments for savings banks in the State of Michigan and are exempt from Sccurity. - These persons wroll werty daxec. . obligation of the University of
Detroit, and are secured by a first mortgage on all real property of the
corporation, in Detroit, including improvements thereon having a total
valuation of over $\$ 4,000,000$, and will be further secured by buildings under
andruction and cotemplated. construction and cotemplated
Land -----.-.--1)
Present site of the university is on Jefferson Ave. East, adjacent to the business district. The new campus, comprising 67 acres, is situated at
the Six-Mile Road and Livernois Ave. The building program of the university is quite comprehensive and the indenture securing this issue standing, plus those to be issued, exceed $50 \%$ of the then appraised value indenture. Any financing done by the university must have approval History,-The University of Detroit was founded in 1877 as Detroit ncluded 84 pupils. In 1911 it became the University of Detroit, addine offered by the university include arts, science, philosophy, law and embrace all the different branches of engineering. The faculty, including special 924-25 was approximately 2,500 students. This growth has necessitated many changes and additions from time to time.
Valley Mould \& Iron Corp.-New Plant. an ingot mold plant at South Chicago and expects to have it construction of In operation by Feb. 11926 . The corporation has closed a contract with
the By-Products Coke Corp., Chicago, for hot metal requirements.-V. 120 , 3202

Victor-Monaghan Co.-Annual Report.Profits from sale of cloth and yarn


Profit to surplus account

Total surplus.
Preferred divs.
tot $\begin{array}{r}\$ 698.330 \\ 45.534 \\ \hline\end{array}$ total
Profit \& loss, surplus
Balance Sheet June 301925
Assets-
Cost of property less res. for depreclation.-...........
Adv. to co-oper. stores.
Invent. supplies \&c. Accounts rec. (sell. agents) Sundry accounts recelvable. Cash -Total (each Ride)

|  | Liabllities- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 85,182,920 | Commonstock. |
|  | Notes payable. |
| 158,843 | Accounts payabie |
| 76.189 | Accrued local taxes. |
| $241,494$ | Div. decl., payable July 1'25 |
|  | Res |

88.784
45,000

Wahl Co., Chicago.-Defers Preferred Dividend.The directors have decided to defer the usual quarterly dividend of
$13 \%$, due Oct. 1, on the $7 \%$ Cum. Pref. stock.-V. 120, p. 1341 .
Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston.-Refinancing Plan.which has been determined upon by the board of directors 'in order to provide funds for the purchase of the Kelley \& Jones assets, for the retire-
ment of the floating debt, and to provide additional werking capital, as well as to take care of the retirement of the bonds now outstanding, the redemption cost of which is approximately $\$ 3,200,000$." The plan pro-
vides for the authorization of $\$ 8,500,0001 \mathrm{st}$ Mtge. 20 -Year $6 \%$ bonds; $32,500,00061 / 2 \% 10-$ Year Debentures, and
100,000 additional shares of Common sta The bonds and the debentures and 50,000 option warrants will be sold
to bankers. The option warrants will cover the right to subscribe to 50,000 to bankers. The option warrants will cover the right to subscribe to 50,000
shares of Common stock at any time prior to Jan. 11936 at a price of $\$ 30$ per Common stock at less than $\$ 30$ per share in case the company issues dividend. One-half of the additional Common stock will be offered to stockholders ( 40,000 shares to Common stockholders and 10,000 shares
to Preferred stockholders) for subscription at $\$ 20$ per share. These subscriptions for 50,000 shares will be underwritten. The remaining 50,000 net price rbe purchased by orficersed

It is proposed to have authorized additional 1st Mtge, bonds secured by the same mortgage as those to be issued and additional debentures issuable under the same note indenture as that under which the present to be issuable under restrictions provided in the respective instruments so that the company will have available some means of further financing if that is required, but such issues are not contemplated at the present time. of 500,000 shares and to change the Common stock to no par value of that amount, 200,000 shares (including a small block of treasury stock) are now outstanding. Under our present plan 100.000 additional shares will be sold and 50.000 shares reserved to cover the option warrants. There by the directors at such later time as the company's interests may require."

Weber \& Heilbroner.-Earnings.-
Six Months Ended Sept. 1-
Six Months Ended Sept.
Operating income.
Expenses \& depreciation.-.
Net profit before
-V .121 , p. 212 .

| 1924. | 1925. |
| :---: | :---: |
| .- | $\$ 1,591.530$ |
| .--- | $1,303.532$ |

$\$ 236,993$
$\$ 287.998$
Wesson Oil \& Snowdrift Co., Inc.-Initial Dividend.An initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 175$ was paid on the Preferred st
on Sept. 22 to holders of record Sept. 15 . See also V. 121, p. 1358 .
West Boylston Mfg. Co.-Balance Sheet June 30.-Assets-
Real estate Machinery Merchandise Total....... 119.

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.-Unfair Practice Denied.Denying the attempt to lessen competition, the company Sept. 15 Commission, charging violation of the Clayton Act by its acquisition of American Wire Fabrics Co.., Chicago, through the American Wire Fabrics
Corp. The company denies it acquired all this stock and says it obtained only an equitab
V. 121 , p. 1237 .

Williams Harvey Corporation.-Acquisition.-
The corporation is reported to have acquired a one-half interest in the Wilhelmsburg Smelting Works, Hamburg, Germany, and will develop
the plant for the manufacture of lead, \&c. The National Lead Co. owns a
substantial interest in the Williams Harvey Corp., and is directly interested
in the foreign expansion.-V. 112, p. 753 .
Willys-Overland Co., Toledo.-Expansion.A new building program that will involve about $\$ 2,000.000$ and make gineering department of the company. Plans and specifications on a large part of the program will be ready to go to the contractors in a few days President John N. Willys is quoted as follows: "From present indications
I think the company will earn about $\$ 17,000.000$ for the year before Federal up to Federal taxes and Preferred dividends. For the third quarter I hink we will conservatively earn about $\$ 3.500 .000$ and in the fourth quar-
ter $\$ 2,500,000$ or better. September will probably be the largest in our hisand 1.000 cars a day. Of this number about 600 are Overlands and 400
Willys-Knights. Sales continue to run well ahead of production. No further price cuts are contemplated by us at present, but of course they depend to a great extent on what our competitors do. Our foreign business is
better than it has ever been. From all indications I expect a big motor
season this fall."-V. 121, p. 1358, 1237.
Yellow Truck \& Coach Manufacturing Co.-Listing, \&c. The New 10 of temporary interchangeable certificates for $\$ 15,000,00077 \%$ , par \$100 ench official A resolution was adopted by the directors on Sept. 19 which said in substance:
the sum of $\$ 15$ is in the surplus account of this corporation more than Now, therefore, be it resolved, that a stock dividend of 150.000 shares of Preferred stock of this corporation of the par value of $\$ 100$ per share, be
and the same is hereby declared, and that said 150.000 shares of Preferred tock of this corporation be issued and distributed as a stock dividend to the holders of the 600,000 shares of Class B stock of this corporation, pro record on the books of this corporation at the close of husiness on the 2d of this corporation for each four shares of eaid 600.000 shares of Class B
stock standing in the name of each such holder of Class B stock of record stock standing in the name of each such holder of Class B stock of record
on the books of this corporation at the close of business on the 2 d day of Sctober 1925; provided, however, that no fractional share of Prelerrec
stock shall be issued, but in lieu thereof, Preferred stock scrip for all such fractional interests shall be issued, the issuance of which scrip is hereby
authorized, and which scrip shall be exchangeable for Preferred stock in full The $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. stock will be issued on or before Oct. 101925. Since Aug. 201925 , Yellow Truck \& Manufacturing Co. (a) Changed Aug. 26: (b) changed and decreased its authorized Capital stock from
 stock, par $\$ 10$ per share, by retiring and canceling $\$ 675.000$ class A stock. stock, par $\$ 10$ per share, to $\$ 36,000,000$ divided into 200.000 shares of
Pref. stock, par $\$ 100$ per share, 600.000 shares of Class B stock, par $\$ 10$ per share, and $1,000,000$ shares of Common stock, par $\$ 10$ per share; (d) issued
$\$ 8,000.000$ Common stock, par $\$ 10$ each, in consideration of $\$ 16.000 .000$ total authorized issue; the effective date was Sept. 18 1925; (e) declared the stock dividend of $\$ 15,000.000$ in $7 \%$ Cumul. Pref. stock on the 600,000
shares of outstanding Class B stock payable on or before Oct. 10 to stockshares of outstanding Claters of record Oct.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of July 311925 Giving effect to the changes in the capitalization and the acquisition on of General Motors Truck Corp., pursuant to the offer dated July 31925 , from General Motors

$\left.$| Assets - |
| :---: |
| Cash on hand and in bank... | \(\mathbf{\$ 5 , 6 6 0 , 7 9 2} \right\rvert\, \begin{gathered}Liabilities- <br>

Notes payable\end{gathered}\)
$81,525,009$
$2,212,070$
 Notes recelvable.
Cabs, trucks and coaches. Prepaid insurance, \&c Yellow Mfg. Ace, \&cept. Corp
$(100 \%$ owned) Yellow Cab Mtg. Co of Eng Ltd. ( $100 \%$ owned)
Socledad Sud-Americana D Ventos De Taximetros Ama
rillos, S. A., Buenos rillos, S . A., Buenos Aire
(100\% owned) Land, bldgs. \& spectal equip Machinery and equipment. Deferred charges.... Deferred develop't expense. Patents and copyrights

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Borden, William Wrigley, Paul H. Geyser, Charles A. McCulloch, John Leonard S. Floresheim, Otto Wr Harold E. Foreman, John R. Thompson,

 Maskob. Dhtrit: Otto E Stoll, Pontiac. J. Fisher, John D. Hertz, John A. Ritchie, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Alfred H. Executive Committee.-John D. Hertz, Chairman, Fred J. Fisher, John L. Pratt, John A. Ritchie; Sec., Irving B. Babcock.
Officers.-Chairman, John D. Hertz: Pres., Jnhn A. Ritchie; V.-Pres.,
Charles A. McCulloch; V.-Pres.-Production, Paul H. Gevser: V--Pres Encineering, George A. Green; V.-Pres.-Finance \& Accounting, Irving B, Babcock; V.-Pres. Sales, P. L. Emerson; V. Pres. \& Gen. Mgr-Truck
Division, Otto E. Stoll: Sec., Edward N. D.Ancona: Asst. Sec., S. H. Kesner; Asst. Sec. W. W. Fielder; Trea
Irving B. Babcock.-V. 121, p. 1112 .

## CURRENT NOTICES

-T. Harry Reynolds, Vice-President of E. H. Rollins \& Sons and Manager of the Denver branch of this investment house for a number or years, died Sept. 21 following a stroke of apoplexy at his home in Denver. Mountain region, and had been President of the Denver Bond Dealers' Association.
-Announcement is made of the formation of the firm of Taylor \& Kerr, members of the New York Curb Market and dealers in investment securities, with offices at 42 Broadway. The partners are H. Wilson Taylor Jr., formerly with Myron S. Hall \& Co., and Lewis S. Kerr Jr formerly with Moyse \& Holmes.
-Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co. has been appointed trustee of an authorized issue of $\$ 300,000$ par value $7 \%$ ten-year registered gold notes of the Eastern Improvement Corp.
-The Bank of America, New York, has been appointed depositary under an agreement for the deposit of the common and preferred stock of the Western Power Corp.

- Bankers Trust Co. has oeen appointed registrar for the preferred stock, Class A common and the Class B common stock of the Feltman \& Curme Shoe Stores Co.
the SS. Per Dale, of the firm of W. C. Langley \& Co., is sailing to-day on the SS. Paris to spend the fall in Paris.


# The Commercial Markets and the Crops COTTON-SUGAR-COFFEE-GRAIN-PROVISIONS <br> <br> PETROLEUM-RUBBER-HIDES-METALS-DRY GOODS-WOOL-ETC 

 <br> <br> 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 this paper immediately following the
oditorial materer in an. department headed INDICATIONS OF
BUSINES ACTIVITY.

Friday Night, Sept. 251925
COFFEE on the spot was firmer but quiet. Rio $7 \mathrm{~s}, 203 / 4$. to 21c. Spot coffee was firm with a fair demand to-day Rio $7 \mathrm{~s}, 203 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Santos $4 \mathrm{~s}, 231 / 2$ to $243 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Fair to good Cucuta, $263 / 4$ to 27 c .; Hona, $301 / 4$ to $301 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Medelin, $301 / 2$ to 31 c .; Robusta, washed, $223 / 4$ to $231 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; natural, $211 / 2$ to 22c Spot coffee weakened later on reports that 10,000 bags of Sept. or more had been sold with the intention of making delivery. Rio 7 s were only nominally $203 / 4$ and Santos 4s, 24c. Firm offers from Brazil were not plentiful early in the week. Prompt Bourbons 3s. were at $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; $3 \mathrm{~s}-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at $231 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 24.35 c .; $3-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 23 to 24 c .; 5 - 6 s at 22.40 c .; 6 s at $211 / 2 \mathrm{c} . ; 7 \mathrm{~s}$ at 22 c .; $7 \mathrm{~s}-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 21.65 c .; part Bourbon 3 s and 4 s at 22.80 to $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; $3 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $223 / 4$ to 24 c .; $3 \mathrm{~s}-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at $221 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Santos peaberry $3 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 23 to 24 c .; $4-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 22.45 c .; $5-6 \mathrm{~s}$ at 22.15 c .; Rio 7 s at 19.95 c .; Santos $3 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$, Oct.-Dec. part Bourbon, at 22.20 c .; Oct.-Jan. Bourbon $3 \mathrm{~s}-4 \mathrm{~s}$ at $221 \frac{1}{2}$ c. part Bourbon 4 s at $221 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Nov.-Jan. Bourbon 4 s at $223 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Nov. at 19c.; Dec. at 18.80 c . Cost and freight offers have latterly been comparatively scarce. They were mostly unchanged for prompt shipment. Bourbon $3 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$ here at $221 / 4$ to $231 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 4 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $221 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Bourbon grinders 6 s at $221 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ; 7 \mathrm{~s}-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at $201 / 4$ to 20.95 c . Part Bourbon or flat bean $3 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 22.60 to $23 \mathrm{c} . ; 4 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at $221 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Santos peaberry $4 \mathrm{~s}-5 \mathrm{~s}$ at 22.95 c . Rio 4 s at 21 c .; 7 s at 19 to 19.40 c . Victoria $7 \mathrm{~s}-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at 18.70 to 18.85 c . Future shipment Oct.-Dec. Bourbon 4 s at $213 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Dec. at $211 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; Oct.-Jan. Bourbon grinders 6 s at 21.75 c .; $7 \mathrm{~s}-8 \mathrm{~s}$ at $193 / 4$ to 20.45 c . Spot coffees quiet and nominal at $231 / 2$ to 24 c ., with Rio 7 s at $203 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
Futures advanced on covering due to higher Brazilian markets as reports were denied of a big flowering in Brazil and the effect of hig Rio receipts passed off. Offerings of the desirable grades decreased. Cables over the week end showed Santos terme prices 275 reis lower to 500 reis higher, with exchange up 1-16d. at $629-32 \mathrm{~d}$. and the dollar buying rate 50 reis net lower. Rio terme prices were 725 reis to 550 reis higher, with exchange up $1-32 \mathrm{~d}$. at $67 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. and the dollar rate 50 reis net lower. On the 21st inst. the transactions here were 81,250 bags. Switches included Sept.Dec. at 210 points, Sept.--July at 540 points, Dec.-Jan. at 70, Sept.-March, 377 points, Dec.-May, 165, Dec.-Sept., 20, March-July 160, and March-May 265 points. But the next day prices took a downward turn except on September, which closed 8 points higher despite rumors of deliveries impending. European and outsiders bought it. Rio fell 200 to 700 reis; Santos was 150 lower to 125 higher; Rio exchange was unchanged. Brazilian cost and freight offers were weaker. Brazil seemed disposed to sell. Most months were 25 to 30 points lower. Futures fell later after a brief rally. Santos daily receipts are 41,000 bags. How to square this with a crop estimate of $8,000,000$ bags is a question being asked. Santos stock, it is true, is only $1,326,000$ bags, against $1,799,000$ a year ago. But Santos terme prices were in some cases 250 reis lower if in others unchanged. Exchange rose 7-64d. to 7d. with the dollar 110 reis lower. Rio was 200 to 600 reis net lower, with exchange up $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. to 7 d . and the dollar 180 reis net lower. On Sept. 24 the transactions here were 75,250 bags including switches. To-day futures were irregular, declining on Brazilian cables and finally closing 15 points lower to 15 higher. Santos was 100 to 450 reis lower. Rio declined 150 to 325 reis. Rio exchange on London was $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. higher to $71-16 \mathrm{~d}$. and the dollar rate fell 50 reis to $7 \$ 000$. Final prices show a rise for the week of 10 to 30 points. But to-day Wall Street sold and there was little support from any quarter, whether speculative or trade. Coffee prices closed as follows:


SUGAR again declined with a weak London market, favorable crop advices from the Continent and heavy selling of the new-crop months, and in fact all positions. December and next September were heavily sold by Europe. Cuban
interests bought. Refiners took 65,000 bags of duty-free and Cuban raws at $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., Cuban basis, mestly sugar in shipment positions. Not all refiners are well supplied. The demand, however, was not general by any means. Refined was dull. "Too much sugar and too little demand" summed up the situation at one time. British refiners cut prices 3d. The weather in Europe was favorable for the beet crop. Prague cables strengthened that belief. London as well as New York was firmer at one time. Refined was in rather better demand. Foreign and local shorts covered futures. Cuba bought December freely. Raw sugar sales on Wednesday included 11,000 bags prompt shipment St. Croix at 4.12c.; 25,000 Cubas prompt shipment up to 23 cc.; 2,000 tons St. Croix loading Oct. 1 at 4.15 c ., and 60,000 bags of Cubas prompt and early October at $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. There were rumors that one refiner had bought 50,000 bags at $23 / 8$ c. A new low price was made later as Cuban c. \& f. sold at $211-32 \mathrm{c}$. on a sale of 10,000 bags. Refiners were indifferent buyers. Their product was quoted at 5.40 to 5.70 c . and was steadier than might have been expected. The California and Hawaiian price has been reduced to 5.50 c . Western competition is sharp. European markets dropped. Some 10,000 tons Cubas sold at 11s. $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., slightly higher than the $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. level here, and a small quantity at 11 s .3 d ., or about on a parity with New York prices.
Receipts at Cuban ports for the week ending Sept. 21 were 22,340 tons, against 28,777 in previous week, 36,144 same week last year and 18,113 two years ago; exports 62,726 tons, against 72,640 previous week, 71,208 last year and 63,315 two years ago; stock 688,694 tons, against 729,080 in previous week, 291,007 last year and 318,351 two years ago. Centrals grinding numbered 2, against 3 in the previous week and none last year, and the year before Exports included 43,091 tons to U. S. Atlantic ports, 2,857 to Savannah, 285 to Galveston, 14,768 to New Orleans, ",428 to Canada and 297 to Europe. Havana cabled: "Weather favorable for growing crop." U.S. Atlantic port receipts for the week ended Sept. 23 were 82,497 tons, against 61,321 in the previous week, 488,995 in the same week last year and 68,039 two years ago; meltings 67,000 , against 60,000 in previous week, 63,000 last year and 45,000 two years ago; total stock 157,872 , against 142,375 previous week, 76,011 last year and 110,148 two years 2go. Latterly trade has been quiet in raws at $211-32$ to $23 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for Cuba with rumors of a small business at 211-32c. Refined has been dull of late at a decline. Quotations are now 5.30 to 5.45 c . To-day raws were dull at 211-32c. for prompt Cuban. Futures closed 1 to 4 points lower with transactions of 44,000 tons. Final prices show a decline in futures for the week of 11 points with prompt raws $3-16 \mathrm{~d}$. lower. Sugar prices closed as follows:

LARD on the spot was firmer with a fair demand and futures up. Prime Western, 18.10 to 18.20 c .; Middle Western, 17.95 to 18.05 c .; city lard in tierces, $173 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; in tubs, $181 / 2$ to 19 c . Compound carlots in tierces, 13 to $131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; refined pure lard to Continent, 19 to 19.25 c .; South American, 19.50c.; Brazil, 20.50c. To-day prices were rather weak; prime Western, 18.05 c .; refined, Continent, 19.15 c .; South American and Brazil unchanged. Futures advanced with cutmeats active and firmer, large sales of bellies, grain stronger at times and hogs up. Buying to undo spreads between lard and cottonseed oil was believed to have partly accounted for the firmness early in the week of lard. Chicago hogs elosed dull on the 22d inst. Early sales were steady at Monday's average, later bids being weak to 10 lower, bulk, 12.10 to 13.30 c .; top, 13.55 c . Heavy weight, 12.75 to $13.35 \mathrm{c} . ;$ medium weight, 13.10 to 13.55 c .; light weight, 12.10 to 13.55 c . To-day prices for futures were irregular. For the week there is an advance of 17 to 20 points on September and October and a decline of 3 points on December daily olosing prices of lard futures in chicago.
 December delivery
January delivery.


PORK steady; mess $\$ 40.50$ to $\$ 41.50$; family nominal; fat back pork $\$ 39.50$ to $\$ 43.50$. Beef quiet; mess $\$ 18$ to $\$ 19$; packet $\$ 20$ to $\$ 21$; family $\$ 22$ to $\$ 23$ extra India mess $\$ 35$ to $\$ 37$; No. 1 canned corned beef $\$ 2.75$; No. $2 \$ 5$; six pounds $\$ 18.50$; pickled tongues $\$ 55$ to $\$ 60$ nominal. Cut meats steady; pickled hams 10 to 24 lbs. $193 / 4$ to $233 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; pickled bellies 6 to 12 lbs. 25 to $261 / 2$. Butter, creamery, lower grades to high scoring $431 / 2$ to $501 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese, flats $231 / 2$ to $251 / 2$ c. Eggs, fresh gathered, mediums to extras, $311 / 2$ to 54 c .

OILS.-Linseed declined 1c. to $\$ 103$ in carlots, cooperage basis, early in the week, owing to a decline in flaxseed. Demand has fallen off, especially from paint manufacturers. Buying by the petroleum industry is not what might have been expected. Late in the week the price declined to $\$ 101$ for spot and this had the effect of increasing trade a little. Cocoanut oil, Ceylon, bbls., N. Y., 123/4c.; Coast tanks, 10c.; Cochin bbls., N. Y., $131 / 4 \mathrm{c} . ;$ tanks, $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Chinawood oil, N. Y. spot bbls., $131 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; tanks, $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Corn, crude, tanks, 10 c .; edible, 100 -bbl. lots, 14c. Olive, $\$ 122$. Soya bean, Coast, $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; crude, tanks, $121 / 4$ to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Lard, prime, 201/4c.; extra strained winter, N. Y., $171 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cod, domestic, 60c.; Newfoundland, 62c. Spirits of turpentine, $\$ 115$ to $\$ 118$. Rosin, $\$ 1409$ to $\$ 1625$. Cottonseed oil sales to-day, including switches, 6,500 bbls. P. Crude S. E., $91 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. asked. Prices closed as follows:

PETROLEUM.-The Standard Oil Co. of California cut crude prices 10 to 35 c . A cut in gasoline prices there is expected to follow. The bulk gasoline market was unsettled and easier. Consumers are purchasing very sparingly. At local refineries U. S. motor was quoted at $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., but $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Was reported to have been done for export. At the Gulf U.S. motor was quoted at $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and 64 gravity at $131 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., but very little business was reported. Kerosene has been in fair demand and steady. There was a good inquiry from exporters, but actual demand at the moment is only to fill immediate needs. Cased kerosene was quiet. Bunker oil demand has improved a little with sellers asking $\$ 165$ for Grade C at local refineries and $\$ 140$ at the Gulf. Diesel oil steady at $\$ 210$ a barrel refinery. Paraffine waxes were in better demand at steady prices. Stocks on hand are moderate. Gasoline was firmer in the South late in the week. Prices were tending higher, according to MidContinent advices and the Gulf reported advancing prices. Locally U. S. motor was quoted at $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. refinery. New York refined export prices: Gasoline, cases, cargo lots, U. S. motor specification, deodorized, 27.65c.; kerosene, cargo lots, cases, 16.40 c.; fuel oil, bunkers per barrel, $\$ 165$; f.o.b. dock, $\$ 210$; gas oil, Bayonne, tank cars, 28 to 34 degrees, $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; 36 to 40 degrees, $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; furnace oil, bulk refiner, $51 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. ; tank wagon, $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; petroleum, refined, tanks, wagon to store, 13c.; motor gasoline, garages (steel barrels),


RUBBER was firmer early in the week with a somewhat better demand and higher foreign markets. Plantation, first latex crepe spot here was 93 to 96 c.; September 93 to 94c.; October, 84 to $851 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; November December, 78 to 79 c .; January-March, 72c. Ribbed smoked sheets, spot, 92 to 94c.; September, 92 to 93 c .; October, 84 to 85 c .; NovemberDecember, $781 / 2$ to 79 c .; January-March, $711 / 2$ to $721 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Brown crepe, thin, clean, 82c.; specky, 80c.; No. 1 rolled, 78c.; Amber No. 2, $82 \mathrm{c} . ;$ No. 3, 80c.; No. 4, 76c. ParaUpriver fine, spot, $731 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; coarse, 53 c .; island fine, 61c.; coarse, 35c. London on the 22d inst..was unchanged on the spot to $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. higher for futures. Standard plantation spot was 42 d . to $421 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; October, $391 / 2$ to 40 d .; October-December, $371 / 2$ to 38 d.; January-March, $331 / 2$ to 34 d . Singapore on the 22 d inst. was unchanged on futures and $1 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. higher on the spot. Spot standard plantations was $373 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$.; October, 37d.; October-December, $353 / 4$ d.; January-March, $321 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. Later New York was firm, was quiet and unchanged, despite higher London.cables. They were up $1 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. from the prices above mentioned: Singapore was unchanged to $3 / 8$ d.lower;
spot was $371 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.; October, 37d.; October-December, $353 / 8 \mathrm{~d}$. January-March, 32d. Singapore's shipments were noticeable smaller than in August, which at this time were more than 25,000 tons. Later trade was slow and prices rather weak, with London lower. Plantation first latex crepe, spot 93 to 95 c .; September, 90 to 92 c .; October, 83 to $84 \frac{1}{2 c}$.; November-December, 76 to 77c.; January-March, 72c. Ribbed smoked sheets, spot, 91 to 93c.; September, 89 to 90c.; October, 83 to 84c.; November-December, 76 to 77c.; January-March, 71 to 72 c . London fell $1 / 2$ to 1 d . on the 24th inst. in increased offerings from speculators. America bought little there. Spot, $411 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to 42 d .; October, $391 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $401 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.; October-December, $371 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $381 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$; JanuaryMarch, $331 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. to $341 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$. Singapore was dull at the following bids: Standard plantations spot, $371 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$; October, 37d.; October-December, $353 / 8$ d.; January-March, 32d.
HIDES have been steady with not much business. Orinoco common 22c. A lot of Savanillas was said to have been sold at $231 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. an advance of $1 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. over the last previous sale. Bogotas and Hondas were held at $261 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. though no business was done it seems at over 26c. The River Plate market for frigorifico hides was down a little and 5,000 Sansinena cows sold at $\$ 34.50$ a decline of 50 c . from the last previous sale. Frigorifico steers were still quoted at $\$ 39.50$ or $173 / 4$ c. c \& f. City packer hides were dull and nominal at $151 / 2 \mathrm{c}$, for cows. Ocean freights were quiet on the early business with grain tonnage noticeably slow and for that matter coal and lumber also. Later the demand from the grain trade increased both for vessels and berth room. Grain business slackened very perceptibly later and rates showed a downward trend.
Charters included coal from Hampton Roads to Montreal, $871 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., Oct.: grain from Montreal to Antwerp-Hamburg range, 14c.; Montreal io of Spain or North Africa, i, ic. Iumber from Gulf to Buenos Aires or Santa Fe, \$16 25; sugar from Cuba to United Kingdom or Continent, 15 s . $9 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{G}$
grain from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam, 35 loads heavy, 15 c, Sept. 25 to 29; clean oil from Gulf to French Atlantic, 15 s 6d. second haif Oct. or
first half Nov.; suyar from Cuba to United Kingdom-Continent, 16s. fir 14 c . two ports, option one third rye and (or) oats. 1c. and 2 c . extra, Oct.;
from delphia to Hamburg, 12 s. . Sept.: lubricating oil from Batoum to United Kingdom and Continent. 15 s . 6d., Sept.-Oct.; sugar from Cuba to United with option Mediterranean. 17 c . ; grom Mrom Montreal to Continent, 14 c . first half Oct., option one-half ligat; grain from Montreal to Antwerpguarantee half barley, oats, 14c Oct. 18-27; option full barley, oats, ic.
and 2 c . more; from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Hamburg part barley. oats, $14 \mathrm{c} .$, Oct. 15 to 27: guaranteed, 1c. and 2c. option Bremen, $1 / \mathrm{cc}$ more;
from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam, 14 c .; Hamburg, $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Nov. 5 to from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam. 14 c. . 1 c . and 2 c . more; time charter
$20 ;$ option full barley, oats, guaranteed.
2,867 ton steamer New York-West Coast of South America, round trip, 2,86 -ton steamer New York-West coast or United Kingdom ports, 4 s .

COAL.-Bituminous has been in less demand with smokeless lump in the Central Middle West up to $\$ 5$ a ton. Then it backed to $\$ 4.50$ to $\$ 4.75$. The recent warm spell had some effect. So did the "Go Slow" policy. Mild weather hit the trade in anthracite. The weather grew colder later but still trade lagged. The demand was steady if not active. Shipments of anthracite during the week ended Sept. 12th were 7,451 cars against 7,535 , in the previous week. Union miners in the West Virginia soft coal fields walked out today, but that is a non-union district.

TOBACCO has been comparatively steady without much if any increase as a rule in actual business. It is still on a moderate scale as regards most descriptions but the general expectation is that trade will íncrease now that the fall season has arrived. A rather better business is already reported in Sumatra and Java tobacco here although there is still a good deal of room for improvement. The tendency is towards an increased production of cigars on the eve of the usually good trade during the rest of the year.

COPPER has been rather quiet and lower. A decline in London of 5 s to 10 s . on the 23 d inst. was the principal weakening factor here. The quotation here of $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. delivered Connecticut Valley was mostly observed by second hands and custom smelters. A few producers, however, it was stated, would do business at that price on any worth tonnages. Export business was small. Late in the week the price was quoted at $141 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. , but there were intimations that business was done at slightly under this, owing to a decline in London on the 24th inst. of 2 s .6 d . on spot standard and 5 s on futures; spot there, $£ 617 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ futures, $£ 625 \mathrm{~s}$.

TIN early in the week advanced in sympathy with higher London cables. The premium on prompt tin, which was $7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. late last week, has now narrowed to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$., owing to heavy arrivals here. Business was quiet. London on the 21st inst. advanced $£ 117 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. Here prompt was quoted at $583 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and futures at $583 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. On the 23 d inst. London advanced $£ 212 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. Later on Straits here was $583 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on the
spot and $583 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for futures. London rose 5 s . for standard spot to $£ 26410$ s.; spot Straits 5 s. higher at $£ 271$ 10s.

LEAD has been in good demand and steady. The American Smelting Co. continued to quote $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. New York and the St. Joseph Lead Co. sold October at $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. The outside market was $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. above these prices. London on the 21 st inst. rose 10 s . on the spot and 8 s . 9 d . on futures, but on the 23 d inst. there was a decline there of 5 s . on the spot and 7s. 6d. on futures. Lead in New York later was 9.65c. and London $£ 392 \mathrm{~s}$.

ZINC advanced to $7.82 \frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7.85 c. East St. Louis early in the week, which is $\$ 1$ from the highest level of the year. Ore sold at $\$ 35$ a ton in the Tri-State district last Saturday, an advance of $\$ 1$. There was a good demand. Galvanizers were good buyers. Later on the price rose to 7.87c. East St. Louis. Sheet zinc on the 23d inst. rose $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. to 11c. base. In London on the 23d inst. spot zine advanced 7 s .6 d . to $£ 385 \mathrm{~s}$. and 2 s . 6 d . to $£ 376 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$. for futures. For the first time since January the price reached 7.90 c . East St. Louis on the 24th inst. There was a good export inquiry. London was 7 s . 6d. higher on the spot at $£ 3812 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. and futures were unchanged at $£ 376 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$.

STEEL met with some increase in the demand from railroads although it was not large. It was said, however, that the total rail orders in sight amount to about 600,000 tons, together with 150,000 tons of track fastenings. The tone is more cheerful without any decided increase in business. The most notable new feature, so far as there is anything of the kind, is the trade in steel bars. There is some demand for these for the fourth quarter. Mill orders for them are accumulating. They look better than they have at any time for six or seven months. Some buyers are more inclined to take hold for forward delivery. The Central West shows more signs of reawakening than other sections of the country. In some cases shipments are lagging behind the orders, which is something new. On the other hand, Pittsburgh reports that specifications of sheet bars and billets have decreased somewhat, owing to a falling off in such business from the tin plate mills. Tin plate business for the fall looks uncertain for the moment. Some think the general tendency of steel prices is upward, despite the fact that on such an item as wire nails prices have recently been cut $\$ 1$ per ton; they are selling, it seems, at $\$ 260$. Steel bars in the Detroit district are said to be shaded on good sales to the automobile companies. It is said, however, that hand steel strips will soon be advanced $\$ 2$ per ton. Sheets, like bars, do not always maintain the regular quotation. Yet as already noted there is an undercurrent of sentiment to the effect that the general drift of things is towards better times in the steel business.

PIG IRON has been steady with a pretty good demand, and coke prices tending upward. The sales this week of pig iron are, said to have amounted to some 10,000 tons. Some of the buying is for forward delivery, on a rather larger scale than heretofore. This is taken as exhibiting more confidence in the future of the market. There has been a little demand from New England. Massachusetts has been buying both foreign and domestic iron, partly at $\$ 1850$ for
domestic. Some regard the situation as promising a revival domestic. Some regard the situation as promising a revival of business in the near future if it has not already started. Buffalo is quoted at $\$ 1850$ to $\$ 19$. No. 2 plan Eastern
Pennsylvania, $\$ 2050$ to $\$ 21$. Foundries and railroad Pennsylvania, $\$ 2050$ to $\$ 21$. Foundries and railroad companies have been buying to some extent. Silvery iron is reported 50c. higher with $6 \%$ selling at $\$ 2550$. Indian iron is quoted at $\$ 2050$ to $\$ 21$, the same as Pennsylvania, and a recent sale was said to have been made at $\$ 21$ seaboard, duty paid. Connellsville furnace coke is quoted at $\$ 350$ to $\$ 4$; foundry at $\$ 475$ to $\$ 525$. Birmingham reports pig iron at $\$ 1950$ per ton, though there were some sales at $\$ 19$. Pittsburgh advices say that pig iron trade looks better than at any time since prices were advanced 50 c . Chicago's market is the firmest at this time at $\$ 2150$. In New England prices seem to be cut by American, European and East Indian manufacturers. Iron and steel scrip prices were weak in the Chicago district but no sales of heavy melting steel can be traced at below $\$ 16$. Steel scrap was quoted at $\$ 16$ to $\$ 1650$.
WOOL has been steadier, with more business, particularly with worsted mills. London sales show firmness on the better grades of merinos, even if lower grades have declined. Recent Australian prices have been at least steady, even with the prospects of $1,000,000$ bales being offered before
the end of December. Here prices were as follows:

Foreign clothing wools, Australian, clean basis in bond, 64-70s combing,
 basis, in bond III (46-48s), 34 to 35 c .; IV (44s), 30 to 31 c .; V Lincoln
( 4 ozs.), 28 to 29c. Montevideo, grease basis, in bond, $58-60 \mathrm{~s}, 46$ to (4 ozs.), 28 to 29 c . Montevideo, grease basis, in bond, $58-60 \mathrm{~s}, 46$ to
57 c I $(56 \mathrm{~s}), 42$ to 43 c . Cape, clean basis, in bond, best combings, \$1 05 to $\$ 108$.

Some medium wools have been sold recently in the Central West at about on the Boston parity. The rail and water shipments of wool from Boston from Jan. 11925 to Sept. 17 inclusive were $123,522,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. , against $116,226,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. for the same period last year. The receipts from Jan. 1 1925 to Sept. 17 inclusive were $247,278,800$ lbs., against $243,884,600$ for the same period last year.
Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 53 to 54 c .: $1 / 2$-blood
combing, $52 \mathrm{c} . ; 3 / 8$-blood, 51 c . Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine, combing, 52 c c.: $3 / 8$-blood, 51 cc . Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine,
unwashed, 50 to 52 . Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England 1/2-blood, 47 to 48 c . Scoured basis: Texas, fine 12 months, selected, \$1 25; fine 8 months, $\$ 110$ to $\$ 112$; California Northern, $\$ 120$; middle county, $\$ 1$ 10; Southern, $\$ 100$ to $\$ 105$; Oregon Eastern No. 1 staple, $\$ 120$ to $\$ 125$ : fine and fine medium combing, $\$ 115$ to $\$ 120$. Territory, Montana and similar fine staple choice, $\$ 125$ to $\$ 1$ 28: $1 / /$-blood combing, $\$ 112$ to $\$ 115$. Pulled delaine, $\$ 120$ to $\$ 125 ; \mathrm{AA}, \$ 115$ to $\$ 1$ 20; fine A supers, $\$ 112$ to $\$ 1$ 15; A supers, $\$ 108$ to $\$ 1$ 12. Mohair best combing, 75 to 80 c .; best carding, 65 to 70 c .

At the foreign sales the selection is said to be unsuited to the trade of the United States and is likely to be until November. Worsted wools have been steader; but woolen grades have been quiet and rather weaker. Boston reported later that some Montevideo 58-60s sold at 47c., a rise from the recent low of $21 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. to 3 c .; that Montevideo 50 s have been sold at 40 c ., or 3c. up. At Brisbane on Sept. 22, where prices were said to be fully up to those at close last week in Sydney, one cable quoted 64-70s, best combing wools at $\$ 114$ clean basis in bond. At Melbourne with what is called an unattractive shows no particular snap. East India sales in Liverpool closed steady. In London on Sept. 18 12,149 bales were sold; selection good; best merinos firm; other merinos lower. Crossbred irregular. French buyers active. Details:
New South Wales, 1,402 bales; scoured merinos 29 to $43 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ crossbreds, 11 to 39 d. . greasy merinos, 14 to $29 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ crossbreds, 12 to 23 d . Queensland, 2,831 bales; scoured merinos, 34 to $521 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ d; crossbreds, 26 to $421 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; greasy
merinos, 18 to 28d. Victoria, 1,746 bales; scoured merinos, 32 to 53 d .; merinos, 18 to 28 d . Victoria, 1,746 bales; scoured merinos, 32 to $53 \mathrm{~d} . ;$
crossbreds, 21 to 43 d .; greasy merinos, 16 to $291 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; crossbreds, 13 to $241 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ crossbreds. 21 to 43 d ; ; greasy merinos, 16 to $291 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ crossbreds. 13 to $241 / \mathrm{d}$.
South Australia, 446 bales: scoured merinos, 30 to 50 d .; crossbreds, 20 to

 crossoreds, 15 to 24 d . New Zealand, 3.727 bales; scoured merinos, 34 to
44 d. crossbreds. $201 / 2$ to 41 d. greasy merinos, 15 to $261 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.i crossbreds.
$121 / 2$ to 21 d . Falkland Islands, 732 bales; greasy crossbreds, 11 to $181 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.

In London on Sept. 21 11,781 bales were offered and mostly sold. Demand better, especially for fine merinos. Some withdrawals of scoured merinos. Details showed no marked change. Tone steady. In London on Sept. 22 13,315 bales were offered. Prices steady. Demand brisk, especially from France. Details:
New South Wales, 2.500 bales: scoured merinos, 23 to $43 \mathrm{~d} ;$ crossbreds,
19 to 38 d ; greasy merinos, $151 / 2$ to $341 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.: crossbreds, $111 / 6$ to $231 / \mathrm{d}$,
 Queensland, 1,576 bales: scoured merinos, 35 to 63 d .; crossbreds, 28 to
$42 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ greasy merinos, $161 / 2$ to $271 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$; crossbreds, $111 / 4$ to 23 d . Victoria,
875 Dales: scoured merinos, 21 to $40 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ crossbreds, 15 to 31 d .; greasy
scoured crossbreds, 18 to $291 / 2 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ greasy merinos, 15 to 26 . West Australia,
190 bales; greasy scoured crossbreds, 18 to $291 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.: greasy merinos, 15 to 26 d . West Australia,
190 bales; greasy merinos, 17 to $251 / 2 \mathrm{~d} .:$ crosshreds. 13 to 22 d . Tasmania,
46 bales: greasy crossbreds, $181 / 2$ to 24d. New Zealand, 2,427 bales: 46 bales: greasy crossbreds, $181 / 2$ to 24 d . New Zealand, 2,427 bales:
scoured merinos, 20 to $49 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ crossbreds, 14 to $401 / \mathrm{d}$.; greasy merinos, 15
to $251 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. crossbreds, 10 to 23 d . Punta. Arenas, 4,702 bales. greasy
merinos, i3 to $201 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; crossbreds, $81 / 2$ to 20d. Falkland Islands, 934 bales: to $251 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$; crossbreds, 10 to 23 d . Punta Arenas, 4,702 bales: greasy
merinos, 13 to $201 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$, ; crossbreds, $81 / 2$ to 20 d . Falkland Islands, 934 bales:
greasy crossbreds, $83 / 4$ to $171 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.

In London on Sept. 23 13,152 bales were offered. Selection good. Demand better from England. Details: New South Wales, 1,094 bales; scoured merinos, 20 to $431 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. greasy
merinos, 15 to 33 d . 1 crossbreds, 10 to 21 ld Queenstand, 2,169 bales;
scoured crossbreds, 25 to 39 d ; kreas merinos, $161 / 2$ to $2911 / \mathrm{d}$.; crossbreds,
15 to $241 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Victoria, 2,952 bales; scoured merinos, 32 to 46 d .; crossbreds,

 greasy merinos, 13 to $24 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ crossbreds, 12 to 20 d . ${ }^{\text {Prossbreds, }}$ Punta Arenas. 18.240
bales; scoured merinos, 30 to 38 d. crossbreds, 20 to $361 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; greasy merinos,
14 to $221 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Cape Colony, slipe, $91 / 2$ to $251 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.

In London on Sept. 24, 11,085 bales were offered and mostly sold at firm prices. Details:
New South Wales, 1,432 bales: scoured merinos, 26 to 46 d ; crossbreds,
$101 / 2$ to $371 / \mathrm{d}$. greasy merinos, 14 to $32 d$.; crosshreds. 9 to 24 d . Queens land, to $371 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$ bales: scourred cross. 14 to 32 d . crosshreds. 9 to 24 d . Queens$261 / 2 \mathrm{~d} ;$ crossbreds, 8 to $231 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. Victoria, 120 bales scoured crossbreds,
24 to $34 \mathrm{~d} ;$ greasy merinos, $131 / 2$ to 25 d . South Australia, 40 bales: greasy New Zealand, 8.062 bales: scoured merinos, 30 to $58 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ crossbreds, 13 to $491 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; greasy merinos, 14 to 25 d .; crossbreds, 11 to $191 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.
At Melbourne on Sept. 21, 2,750 bales were offered and 2,300 sold. Prices steady. The Continent was the largest buyer. Selection included fair proportion of new clip, light in condition, rather finer than last year but not so well grown. At Brisbane on Sept. 22 the sales were resumed; selection good; demand steady at prices unchanged to $5 \%$ lower. In Liverpool on Sept. 22 the East India wool auctions closed with prices firm and unchanged. At Perth on Sept. 23, 15,000 bales were offered and mostly sold. Attendance large; demand brisk, mostly from the Continent. Compared with prices at the last auction, fine merinos suit-
able for Continental use, advanced 10 to $121 / 2 \%$ and other merinos 5 to $10 \%$. The Onslow district sold up to $241 / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.; Murchison, 24d.; Gascoyne, 23 3/4d.; Kimberley, 22d.; Porthland, $201 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$., and Roeburne, 20d.

In London to-day offerings were 10,302 bales. Crossbreds were plentful. Demand was good from British and Continental buyers. Prices firm. Merinos reached 4s. $101 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; greasy merinos 2 s .7 d . American buyers took a fair quantity of greasy crossbreds and slipes.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Sept. 251925.
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 325,890 bales, against 358,650 bales last week and 211,619 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 11925 1,473,039 bales, against 1,169,322 bales for the same period of 1924, showing an increase since Aug. 11925 of 303,717 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mo | Tue | Wed. | Thurs | Fri. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 7. | 17.957 | 33.261 | 18.842 | 10.167 | 11.993 | 100.097 |
| Hewston- | 11.486 | 13.459 | 28.486 | 12.880 | 13.286 | 10:093 |  |
| Mobile | 1,408 | 1,645 | 2.452 | 1,529 | 1,351 | 2.163 |  |
| Jacksonvil | 8,915 | 15.375 | 6.101 | $7.52 \overline{6}$ | 6,117 | 6,95 | 50. |
| Brunswick | $3 \cdot \overline{2} \overline{1} \overline{3}$ | 2,813 | 3,839 | 1,8988 | $3,12 \overline{8}$ |  |  |
| Wilming |  |  |  | 1,076 |  | 1,00 | 6.624 |
| orfolk | 758 | 673 | 3.027 | 1,480 | 1,088 | 4,263 | $\begin{array}{r}289 \\ 457 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ |
| timore |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals this wee | 46,632 | 56.145 | 79.16 | 53,05 | 43.0 | 47.824 | 325.890 |

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 11925 and stocks to-night, compared with last year.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Receipts to } \\ & \text { Sept. } 25 . \end{aligned}$ | 1925. |  | 1924. |  | Stock. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Week. | Since Aug 11924. | This | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } A u g \\ 1 \quad 1923 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1925. | 1924. |
| Galvesto | 100,097 | 376,644 | 159,785 | 584.244 | 210,934 | 231,638 |
| Texas Houston. | 37.907 | 302,156 | $\overline{3} 2,993$ | 188,384 |  |  |
| Port Arthur | 89,588 | 335,677 | 47,538 | 164.338 | 255.524 | $99,6 \overline{30}$ |
| Gulfport | 10,548 | 52,522 | 5,216 | 25,454 | 29,315 | 11, $6 \mathbf{6} \overline{6}$ |
| Pensacola | 1.000 | 6,329 |  | 590 | 3.957 |  |
| Savannah. | 50.991 | 286, 8064 | 33,933 | 154,034 | 135.096 | 06 |
| ${ }_{\text {Cuarleston }}$ | 17.089 | 67.316 | 6,997 | 23,388 | 49.057 | 22,055 |
| Wilmingt |  |  |  | 6,250 |  | 1.884 |
| Norfolk | 11,289 | $21,709$ | $1,809$ | 9,285 | 23,975 | 702 |
| New |  |  |  | 80 | 33.883 | 46.553 |
| Boston- | 457 | 1,271 | 552 | 1.718 |  | 1.011 |
| Philadelph |  |  |  | 104 | 3.593 | 3.217 |
| ot | 325.89 | 1.473.0 | 291,228 | 1,169,322 | 762,896 | 506.22 |

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

| Receipts at- | 1925. | 1924. | 1923. | 1922. | 1921. | 1920. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston_. | 100.097 | 159.785 | 145.695 | 145.3 | 93,301 | 93.357 |
| Houston, \&c. | $37.90 \%$ <br> $89: 84$ <br> 188 | $47.538$ | 52.564 | 36.811 |  |  |
| Mobile- | 10548 | $\begin{array}{r}5.216 \\ 33.933 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -1.434 | 4.912 22.945 | 34,5 | -642 |
| Brunswick |  |  |  | 3.119 |  |  |
| Charleston- | (883 | 6.997 2.332 | 7.989 | 1,854 4.992 | ${ }_{7}^{6.02}$ |  |
| Torsolv | 28. | 1.805 | 14.621 | 9.35 | 12,60 | 2,781 |
| All other | 1,457 | 625 | $\overline{2} .5 \overline{2} 2$ | 22.995 | 3,976 | 1,070 |
| Tot. this week | 32589 | 291.228 | . 759 | 253.298 | 205.49 | 159.041 |
| Since Aug. 1. | 1.473039 | . 169.322 | .150,159 | 921.294 | .032.400 | 630,73 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 119,312 bales, of which 15,470 were to Great Britain, 3,215 to France, 34,946 to Germany, 12,486 to Italy, 23,300 to Russia, 14,950 to Japan and China and 14,945 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 148,287 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 814,098 bales, against 756,560 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week:

| Week Ended Sept. 251925. Exports from | Exported to- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Great } \\ & \text { Britain. } \end{aligned}$ | France. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Italy. | Russia. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Japan\& } \\ \text { China. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Othr. | Total. |
| Galveston. |  |  |  | 672 |  |  | 2.050 | ${ }_{3}^{2.722}$ |
| Houston | 3.574 800 | 200 | 7,250 | 8,375 | 23,300 | 7,125 | 2,744 | ${ }_{24,470}^{3,4}$ |
| Moblle.... | 4,982 | 2-100 |  |  |  |  | 5 200 | ${ }^{5.182}$ |
| Savannah |  | 2,160 | 16,147 300 |  |  |  | 5,750 | 24,057 |
| Charleston | 1,701 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,701 |
| Wilmington | 3.080 |  | 6,000 |  |  |  | 100 | 3,180 |
| New York | 1,333 | 855 | 5,249 |  |  |  | 2,381 | ¢,3,1818 <br> 125 |
| San Franclsco.- |  |  |  |  |  | 3,125 |  | ${ }^{3} 120$ |
| Total | 15.470 | 3,215 | 34,946 | 12,486 | 23,300 | 14,950 | 14,945 | 119,312 |
| Total | 58, $\begin{aligned} & 54.41 \\ & 58.250\end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{11,713 \\ 0,725}]{\substack{ \\\hline}}$ |  | 9.188 7730 | 14,900 | 边 | (12.190 | 48, 8284 324 |


| From |
| :---: |
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Sept.25 1925
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New
York
New York
Boston
Philadelph Philadelphia
SanFranc
Seattle
Total....
Total 1924
 Exported to

NOTE.-Exports to canada. - It has never been our practice to include in the
above tables 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 of the numerous inquiries we are recelving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of August the exports to the Dominion the present season have been
5.801 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 3,762 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:

| Sept. 25 at- | On Shipboard, Not Cleared for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leaving. Stock. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Brilain. | France. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ger- } \\ & \text { many. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { Cont'nt. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Coastwise. | Total. |  |
| Galveston_ | 13.100 |  |  | 17,600 | 6.500 | 53,800 |  |
| New Orlean | 8,190 | 8,468 | 8.231 | 2,869 | 3.351 | 31,109 | 224,415 |
| Savannah | 5,000 |  | 8,000 |  | 1,000 388 | 14,000 | 121,096 48,669 |
| Mobile | 300 | 400 |  | 7,000 | 25 | 7,725 | 21.5 |
| Norfolk |  |  | 2.200 |  |  | 2,200 | 21,77 |
| Other por | 2,000 | 1,0 | 4.000 | 00 |  | 12,000 |  |
| Total 19 | 28.590 | 17,468 | 31.431 | 31,469 | 12.264 | 121,222 | 41 |
| Total 1923- | 24,265 39,565 | 21,391 | 19.383 16,296 | 31,997 32,856 | 17,018 | 103.795 | 402.42 <br> 354.89 |

## * Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery was fairly active with narrow fluctuations until the $23 d$ inst., when the Bureau report appeared. That caused a shock. It put the crop at. $13,931,000$ bales and sent prices down 140 to 151 points from the early high that day. The condition at 53.8 fell only $2.4 \%$ below that of Sept. 1 , i. e. 56.2 , to the immense surprise of everybody. Deterioration had been reported as heavy. The trade had believed it. It caught the market rather heavily long. Big liquidation ensued. Mill buying, which had been unusually large in the morning, stopped, at least for a time. Spot prices dropped 75 to 95 points. Dry goods trade slackened. Bears sold with greater freedom. Bulls were dazed. They hardly knew what to think. Criticism of the report was sharp and universal. Petitions are being sent to Washington for a law to discontinue the bi-monthly reports as tending to check and disrupt trade. The gran trade has only one report a month. Why the cotton rade should be pestered with two is not clear to a good many here and at the South. The latest report plunged October down to 22.95 c ., December to 23.40 c . January to 22.78 c ., March to 23.03 c ., May to 23.29 c ., and July to 23.07 c., all in a few minutes, in the rush to sell from all quarters. Cotton "pars" are to be discontinued for the rest of the season. The comment is general that the Government condition was all wrong or else the crop estimate was. The idea of many is that the Department is trying to readjust its figures under the bel ef that it underestimated the crop earlier in the season. A gain in the crop of 191000 bales, as stated in the report, in two weeks is very generally scouted. The belief was that it had lost 200,000 to 400,000 bales during that time, for hot, dry weather in many sections, with premature opening and ill-timed rains in others beating out cotton. For this reason the trade was aghast at a report showing an increase of nearly 200,000 bales, with a decrease in the condition of about $21 / 2 \%$. The ginning total of $4,275,928$ bales up to Sept. 15 , though something unparalleled, was not wholly unexpected. The weather had been good for ginning. The crop of $13,931.000$ compares with $13,628,000$ the final crop last year and 12596.000 the est mate on Sept. 23 1924. The yield per acre is stated at 143.5 pounds, against 149.2 a year ago. No change was made in the total acreage of 46.448000 , though a large area was supposed to have been abandoned. The increase in the crop since Sept. 1 is attributed in a supplemental statement from Washington to improved conditions in Georgia. South Carolina, all the Gulf Coast States and in Arizona and California. The crop, it adds, may be increased or reduced by later weather developments. The Texas crop is only 3,873, 000 bales, against $4,951,000$ last year and Oklahoma 1,471 ,000 , against $1,511.000$ last year. But other States show increases. Louisiana has 729,000. against 493.000 last year; Alabama 1,063.000, against 986.000 last year: North Carolina 1,103000 . against 825.000 ; South Carolina 837,000 against 807.000 ; Missifsippi $1,447,000$, against $1.099,000$; Arkansas $1,367,000$, against $1,098,000$. Other States also
show some increase. As for the ginning, the total of 4,275 , 928 compares with $2,662,000$ up to the same time last year, an increase this year of $1,613,292$ bales. That is $2,383,379$ vious estimates of from Sept. 1 to Sept. 16, as against previous estimates of $1,750,000$ to $2,000,000$
The market was universally long. Everybody far and wide had been expecting a bullish report. They felt certain of it. When it came otherwise it produced a profound revulsion of sentiment. Large Wall Street and uptown operators sold heavily. New Orleans and the South generally soident looked, too, as though the West was selling coinbreak in grain prices and markets. The next day a bad to produce a cautious feeling depression in stocks tended wise have a cen bus feeling among those who migh otherthe effect been buyers after so severe a decline. Talk to nerease itsat the New York Federal Reserve Bank might and in its discount rate was also not entirely ignored here and in New Orleans. Wall Street continued to sell later in did not decline as much moderate. Liverpool, although it ernment report had disturbed the reported that the GovBoth Manchester and the Continent were selling inchester. pool. Only half the spot sales were of American LiverDallas spot prices declined 10 points on the 24th inst. recent rising tendency of spot prices was plainly reined up. Worth Street quieted down.
On the other hand, there are those who believe that the The world, they think, will 13.000 bales is not at all bearish. Wednesday night. In parts of Texas and Oklarred over were 1 to 3 inches. Trey Mississippi. They might were also heavy in Arkansas and is said to have been practically open cotton. The Texas crop deal of open cotton throughout Texas. This, it is contended, might easily suffer considerable injury by the heavy rains in Sta western, northeastern and northwestern parts of that rains might benefit the had some heavy rains. While such rains might benefit the late bolls, it is urged that the lowering of the grade which might easily result would in some degree offset any advantage to the late cotton. It was remarked, too, that the spot markets did not give way, as some had expected. Even on the 23d inst., after the Government report had been received, the basis in Texas did not ease much. On the 24th inst. it was reported steady, or even farmer cases slightly higher. It looked as though the farmer and the dealer at the South had decided to ignore the Government report. The general criticism is that it showed too high a condition and too big a crop. This, of course, is a mere matter of opinion. It may take the final ginning report next March to decide the actual yield. There is at the same time, as already stated, a growing conviction inst. mill buying was the big feature. And shorts, finding that contracts were comparatively scarce, were moved to cover. The big liquidation to all appearances had spent its force. At any rate. there was no sign on the 24th inst. of any large selling for long account. New Orleans sold to some extent and so did Wall Street. But on the other hand, Liverpool, as well as the American spinner, was a buyer. October showed a certain steadiness. To-day was the first nortificated Not many notices were looked for, with the certificated stock here about 23.500 bales. Not more than 5,000 bales in notices were expected.
To-day prices made a moderate advance, led by October, which wound up some 23 points higher for the day. Other months rose 10 to 15 points net. October notices on the first day of their issuance amounted to about 12,000 bales half the stock. They were stopped rather promptly, howwanted Ois made a noticeable impression. Spot houses wanted October. The discount under December, which has latterly been 35 points, and was at the opening to-day, dropped later to 20 points, and ended at 22 . Spot markets were generally firm, with a good business. Reports abont the basis were somewhat conflicting, but in the main pointed to firmness. Fall River sales for the week of print cloths dropped to 40.000 pieces, as against 100.000 for two weeks recently. But in some respects trade there was better, notably in tobacco cloths. Worth Street seemed more cheerful. Manchester reported a fair business. Japanese statistics show a big increase in importations of cotton from September 1924 to August 1925 and a corresponding improvement in its export business in cloths favored by low exchange. There were big rains in the Southwest. Two interpretations were put upon them. One was that the rainfall of 1 to 4 inches would hurt the grade. The other was that it might help the top crop, especially in sections where frost is late if any at all. Liverpool cables were rather better than due. Spot sales there were 8,000 bales. One drawback was that only half of this was American. But there was good calling of cotton here by the mills, as there has been for some days past. The trade was also calling in Liverpool. Final prices here show a decline for the week of 60 to 80 noints. Spot cotton wound up at 23.90 c . for middling, a decline for the week of 55 points. In other words, spot and nearby months show the most steadiness. This was the most conspicuous fact of the day's trading.

The following averages of the differences between grades, as figured from the S pt. 24 quotations of the ten markats, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, are the differ-
ences from middling established for deliveries in the New York market on Oct. 1.
Strict good middiling
Good middling
Good middling
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strict low middiling.
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- Good ordinary

Strict good mld ".yellow" tinged
Good midduling : Good middulng "yellow"
Strict middlling "yellow"

 *Not dellvera
The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: $\begin{array}{rrrrrrr}\text { Sept. } 19 \text { to Sept. } 25-\quad \text { Sat. } & \text { Mon. } & \text { Tues. } & \text { Wed. Thurs. } & \text { Fri. } \\ \text { Midding upland. }\end{array}$

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.
The quotations for middling upland at New York on Sept. 25 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:


FUTURES.- The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

|  | Saturday, Sept. 19 | Monday, <br> Sept. 21 | Tuesday, Sept. 22 | Wednesday. Sept. 23. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thursday, } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ | Friday. Sept. 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Rangee- }}$ Closing. | 23.98 | $23.83=$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 34.05-24.05 \\ & 34.00 \end{aligned}\right.$ | 23.18 |  |  |
| Range |  | 24.02-24.25 | 24.11-24.19 |  |  |  |
|  | 24.18-24.20 | 24.03-24.04 | 24.16-24.17 | 23.34-23.40 | 23.37-23.38 | 23.60-23.63 |
| Nor.-Range. - _ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | 24.38 | 24.22 | 24.34 | 23.51 | 23.53 | 23.71 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Range } \\ & \text { Rlosing. } \end{aligned}$Jan. - | 24.5 | 24.37-24.63 | 24.45-24.55 | 33.40-24.8: |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{24.57}$ | 24.41-24.43 | 24.52-24.54 | 23.69-23.70 | 33.72-23.75 | 33.82-23.85 |
| Range Closing. | $33.81-23.98$ $33.90-23.93$ | ${ }^{23} .71-23.95$ | 23.80-23.90 |  | 22.88-23.18 | ${ }^{23.00-23.25} \begin{aligned} & 23.13-23.15 \\ & 20\end{aligned}$ |
| Feb.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Range }}$ Closing- | 24 | 23.88 | 24.10 $\qquad$ | 23.24 | 23.27 | 3.3 |
| March- Range. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 34.12-24.26 \\ 24.17-24.18 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.98-24.23 \\ & 24.01-24.02 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} 34.06-24.18 \\ 34.14-24.16 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 23.03-24.44 \\ & 23.30-23.32 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.16-23.45 \\ & 23.29-23.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3.27-23.51 \\ 23.40-23.41 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Coluse- }}$ | 24.32 | 24.14 | 24.28 | 23.4 | 23.44 | 23.55 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 34.43-24.55 \\ & 4.47-24.48 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 24.26-24.50 \end{array}\right\|$ | 24.33-24.45 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 23.29-24.76 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $53.46-23.71$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{23.56-23.80}$ |
| June |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Range | $\left.\right\|_{24.16} ^{24.16}$ | 23.97 | 24.15 | 23.33 | 23.36 |  |
| Tuly-Range.-Closing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24.16 | 23.97 | 24.12 | 23.28 | 23.31 | 23.41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing - |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Range of future prices at New York for week ending Sept 251925 and since trading began on each option.

| Option for | Ranpe for Week. |  |  |  | Range Since Bepinning of Option. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 1925 |  |  |  | Sept |  | May 131925 |  | Mar. 31925 |
| Oct. 1925 | 22 | Sept. 23 | 24.46 | Sept. 23 | 21.50 | Nov. 11924 | 25.71 | Mar. 31925 |
| Nov. 1925 |  |  |  |  | 22.16 | May 14 192. | 24.92 | July 281925 |
| Dec. 1925 | 23.40 | Sept. $2:$ | 24.82 | Sept. 23 | 21.72 | May $13192 t$ | 25.72 | Mar. 31925 |
| Jan. 1926 | 22.78 | Sept.2: | 24.18 | Sept. 23 |  | May $13192{ }^{\text {d }}$ | :5,45 | Mar. 31925 |
| Feb. 1926 | 24.02 | Sept. 2 | 24.02 | Sept. 22 | 21.94 | May $14192 \pm$ | 24.70 | July 301925 |
| Mar. 1926 | 23.03 | Sept. $2:$ | 24.44 | Sept. 23 | 21.64 | May 131925 | 25.40 | Apr. 271925 |
| Tay 1926 | 23.29 | Sept.2: | 24.70 | Sept. 23 | 22.18 | Aug. 311925 | 25.63 | July 271925 |
| June 1926 | 24.16 | Sept. $1 ¢$ | 24.16 | Sept. 19 | 22.87 | Sept. 41925 | 24.20 | Sept. 121925 |
| July 1926 | 23.07 | Sept. $2:$ | 34.35 | Sept. | 22.23 | Sept. 11925 | 124.72 | Aug. 171925 |

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

 of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows

$\qquad$
s : s . interior stociks.

Total American Liverpool Indian stock raz Lond on stock


Total East Incia, \&c.
Total visible supply---Middinn
 Broach, fine, Liverpool--.-..--


#### Abstract

$\underset{\substack{1924 \\ 150.000}}{\substack{150}}$ | ${ }_{506}^{50.224}$ |
| :--- |
| $544, \mathrm{O} 80$ |
| 800 |


${ }_{66,000}^{1923}$ 123,000
123,000
33,000 484,651
577,954
$\qquad$
${ }_{276}^{192.000}$ 330.000
2387,000
271 271.000
669999 ${ }_{743.160}^{6949}$

| 207,000 | 219,000 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 2,000 | 4,000 |
| 8,000 | 16,000 |
| 43,000 | 59,000 |
| 35,000 | 97,000 |
| 131,000 | 63,000 |
| 84,000 | 127,000 |
| 421,000 | 263,000 | $\xrightarrow{\text { Ragit. } 100}$

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 12,208 bales, against 13,162 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 11,673 bales.

In Sight and Spinners'
Receipts at ports to Seek.
Week. Since Receipts at ports to Sept. 25

Since
Aug. 1. Week. Aug.

Total marketed ed excess ${ }_{-2238.111}^{4.11}$ $\frac{2.266,16}{2,70,167}$ Excess of Southern mill taking $\qquad$ Came into sight during week.-- $\overline{651,209}$
Total in sight Sept. 25 Nor. spinners' takings to Sept. 25- $\overline{30,683}$

498,422
$\stackrel{38,127}{ }$ 201,649

* Decrease

Movement into sight in previous years:
 Bates.
2.094,092 QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS. - Below are the closing quotations for middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

| Week Ended S:p. 25. |  | Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Saturday. ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | Tuesday | ay. Wed' | Thurs | Friday. |
| Galveston New Orleans |  | 15 24.00 | 24.20 | 23.35 | 23.35 | 23.45 |
|  |  | 86 <br> 23.70 <br> 23.50 | 23.82 | 22.78 | 22.92 | 23.20 |
| Mobile |  | - 23.88 | 24.05 | 23.19 | 23.27 | 3.37 |
| Norfolk |  | 24.31 | 24.25 | 23.44 | 23.44 | 23.63 |
| Baltimore....--- |  | $\overline{2} 3.94$ | - 24.25 | 24.50 | 23.75 | 仿 |
| Memphis -------- 2 |  | 23.75 | 23. | 23.50 | 23 |  |
|  |  | 24.00 | 24.10 | 23.30 | 23.30 | 2 |
|  |  | 25 24.00 | 24.00 | 23.2 | 23 | 23.35 |
| Little Rock-.-- ${ }_{2}$ |  | 24.20 24.00 <br> $-\ldots 4.00$  | 23.9524.00 | 23.20 | 23.30 | 23.45 |
| Dallas Worth.-.-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.-The closing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Saturday, <br> Sept. 19. | Monday. <br> Sept. 21. | Tuesaay, Sept. 22. | Wednesday. Sept. 23 | Thursday, <br> Sept. 24. | Friday, Sept. 25. |
| September | $\begin{aligned} & 23.74-\overline{23.85} \\ & 23.84-23 \end{aligned}$ | $85$ | 23.7223.82 | $2$ | 22.90-22.92 |  |
| October |  |  |  |  |  | 23. |
| December- | 23.97-23.98 | 98 $23.81-23.84$ <br> 94 $23.77-23.78$ | $\frac{23.82}{23.93-23.95}=$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 23.00-23.03 \\ 22.99-23.02 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\overline{23.01}-23.06$ | 23.13-23.14 |
| January | 23.93-23.94 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|} 23.93-23.95 \\ 23.88-23.89 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  | 23.11-23.14 |
| March | 24.03-24.06 | 23.85 | 23.97-23.98 | 23.15 | 23.13-23.16 | 23.25-23.28 |
| Apri | 24.06-24.08 | 23.87-23.90 | 23.98-24.00 | 23.14-23.19 | 23.23-23.25 | $23.30-$ |
| ${ }^{\text {April }}$ |  | - - | - $=$ | $22.95-$ | 23.13 | $23.20-$ |
| gust |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Steady steady | Steady <br> Steady | SteadySteady | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Steady } \\ & \text { Steady } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Steady | Steady <br> Steady |
| Ootio |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CENSUS REPORT ON COTTONSEED OIL PRODUCTION DURING AUGUST.-Persons interested in this report will find it in our department headed "Indications of Business Activity," on earlier pages.
CENSUS REPORT ON COTTON SPINNING IN AUGUST.-This report, complete, will be found in an earlier part of our paper in, the department headed "Indications of Business Activity.'
PROCTER \& GAMBLE COTTON REPORT.-We give below a summary of the Procter \& Gamble cotton report, as of Sept. 18, just issued:
The Procter \& Gamble Co. report issued as of Sept. 18 states that consider-
ing the cotton belt as a whole. weather conditions were unfavorable to the ing the cotton belt as a whole, weather conditions were unfavorabee to the
growth and the maturing of cotton during the first ten days of September.
 of rain, stopped growth and fruiting, and also caused excessive shedding
ond premature opening of young bolls. This particularly affected late and premature opening of young bolls. This particularly affected late
cotton over the northern half of the belt. Rains during the past week, wnile light in the East, were excessive in the West, being fav vorable as a whole to lite cotton. These rains were accompanied by lower temperatures, checking shedding and premature opening. making it possible for the plant to put on new grown Atlantic States at present, but the remainder of the belt needs clear weather and particularly moderate temperatures for best needs copmen. Rainfall at this time, over the southern hair of the best.
developmtel
would only delay picking and have the tendency to lower he grade of cotton. would only delay picking and haidly. Picking over the southern part of the bett and in early fields over the north is progressing more rapidly than
ginning. which has been kept at a maximum. The movement, outside of ginning, which has been kept at a maximum. The movement, outside of Texas, is early and exceptionally heavy,
Boll' Weevil and Other Insects.-Damage has continued relatively light and is not a material factor, is made in the south to date, but weather con-
Condition.- Much cotton ditions will continue to influence the yield of the late cotton, which is still making in the north. Our reports indicate that the condition has de-
teriorated slightly in excess of the average for this period. The indicated teriorated sightly for the belt at this time is for a crop of $14,375,000$ bales.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT ON COTTON ACREAGE AND CONDITION.-The Agricultural Department at Washington on Wednesday of this week (Sept. 23) issued its report on cotton acreage and condition as of Sept. 16, and the following is the complete official text of the report:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
Washington, D. C.
September 23 1925, 11 a. m. ( $E$. . T.)
The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agricut
ture estimates, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, ture estimates. from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents,
field statisticians and co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Acrifulture and Extension Departments, that the condition of the cotton crop on Sept. 161925 for the United States was $53.8 \%$ of a normal, as compared with 56.2 on Sept. 11925 and 55.4 on Sept. 161924 . 1924 . years, the condition of $53.8 \%$ on Sept. 161925 indicates a yield por acre
for the United States of about 143.5 pounds and a total production on the
estimated acreage of about $13,931,000$ bales of 500 pounds gross. But the
final outturn of the crop may be larger or smaller, as developments during the remainder of the season prove more or less favorable to the crop than usual. For the nearest comparable date, that of Sept. 25 , the average
indications for the nine years $1915-1923$ have been $2 \%$ below the final ginnings. The greatest decline after sept. 25 during the nine years occurred greatest increase was in 1921 , when it was $18 \%$ below the final ginnings, thireagte. The indicated production on Sept. 16 last year, the first report for that date, was $8 \%$ below final ginnings
Last year the production was 13.627 .

 1924 the average was $10,984,584$ bales.
Details by States follow:

| State. | Area in Culiva June 25 1925. (Preliminary.) Acres. | Condtion. |  |  | Yield per Acre. <br> Indicated by <br> Condition. |  | Production. <br> ( 500 lbs . pross wt.bales) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1025 . \\ & \text { Per Ci. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1924 . \\ & { }_{\text {Per }} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sep. } 16 \\ & 1925 . \\ & \text { bss. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Sept.1 } \\ \text { 1925. } \\ \text { Lhs. } \end{array}\right\|$ | 1925. Bales. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ginnings } \\ \text { 1924.4. } \\ \text { Bales. } \end{gathered}$ |
| ginia |  | 64 | ${ }^{68}$ |  | 224 | 228 |  |  |
| Caro | ${ }_{2}^{2.783}$ | ${ }_{43}^{62}$ | ${ }_{46}^{68}$ | ${ }_{47}^{52}$ | ${ }_{142}^{242}$ | 145 | 1.103.000 | \$25.000 |
| orgla | 3,564,0 | 53 | 55 | 59 | 137 |  | 1,019,000 | 1,004,000 |
| Florida |  | 75 | 78 | 71 | 135 | 125 | 32,000 | 19,000 |
| sou |  | 64 | 70 | 63 | 227 |  | 239,000 | 189,000 |
|  |  | 60 | 66 | 60 | 167 | 172 | 425,000 | 356,000 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Alabam }}{\text { Mississi }}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 3,425,000 \\ & 3,424,000\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{73}^{64}$ | 65 74 | 59 57 59 | 148 <br> 202 <br> 2 | 143 189 18 | 1,063,000 |  |
| disissin | 1,916 | 70 | ${ }_{6} 6$ | 57 48 48 | 182 | 189 | 1,447,000 | 4999,000 |
|  |  | 42 | 43 | 52 | 102 | 101 | 3,873,000 | 4,951,000 |
| Oklahom |  | 55 | 61 | 64 | 145 | 149 | 1,471,000 | 1,511,000 |
| Arkansa | 3,64 | 64 | 69 |  | 179 | 179 | 1,367,000 | 1,098,000 |
| NewMe |  | 85 | 88 | 85 | 200 | 202 |  | 55,000 |
| Izona | 10 | ${ }_{90}^{92}$ | ${ }_{90}^{92}$ | 72 | ${ }^{276}$ | - 262 | ${ }^{94.000}$ | 108,000 |
| other | alifo,000 38,000 | ${ }^{90}$ | ${ }_{76}$ | 77 | $\begin{array}{r}317 \\ 207 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 314 185 18 | 13,000 16.000 | $\begin{array}{r}8,000 \\ 2,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

a About 150,000 acres in Lower California (Old Mexico) not included in California figures nor in United States total. b About 76,00 bales additional are belng
grown in Lower Callornia (old M Mexcoo). (Sept. 16 par changed for California to
352 grown in Lower California (OId Mexico). (Sept.
352 pounds, and for New Mexico to 235 pounds.)

WROP REPORTING BOARD,
Approved:
C. F. MARVIN, $\begin{array}{ll}\text { F. MARVIN, } & \text { J. A. Becker, } \\ \text { Acting Secretary } & \text { D. A. McCandliss, L. A. L. Jones, } \\ \text { V C. Childs. }\end{array}$
COMMENTS CONCERNING COTTON REPORT. The United States Department of Agriculture in giving out its cotton report on Sept. 23 also added the following comments:
A forecast of a production of $13,931,000$ bales of cotton for Sept. 16
represents an increase of 191,000 bales since Sept. 1 . Improved prospects are found in South Carorina and Georgia in all Gulf 'states, and in Arizona and California. The chief States showing gains in number of bales are
Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. In the principal interior
Stas States decline in prospective production is reported.
up to Sept. 16, but rain fell during the second week in September throush, out a large part of the remainder or the belt, and in in some localitities it was
excessive and damaging. In Oklahoma, lowlands were flooded in many places and some open cotton was beaten out. It is expected that increased the benefits of the rain probably will not overcome the State, although the drought during the first ten days of the month. In much of the belt where rains have fallen since Sept. 1, boll weevils
and other harmful insects are increasing their depredations. In Texas much early planted cottocn has matured the few bolls the plant had put on, but some of the later planted is putting on new forms and maturing the
small bolls. Except for the menace of Yeaf worm, boll worm and weevil. all of which have increased in activity since the rains, the prospects for a
second, or top, crop in Texas would be bright, in the absence of early frost. The general drought has hastended the maturity of the crop and caused created an unusually large demand for labor for picking throughout mas of the belt, which has not been fully met in some localities. Labor scarcity is a common complaint
Picking is far advanced along the southern part of the cotton belt, and is
well started along the northern edge. Many reporters state that the yield expected
COTTON GINNING REPORT.-The Bureau of the Census on Sept. 23 issued the following report showing the number of bales of cotton ginned in each of the cotton-growing States the present season up to Sept. 16, in comparison with corresponding figures for the preceding season

Running Bales (Counting Round as Half Bales and Excluding Linters).



The statistics in this report include 53,277 round bales for 1925,310
87,885 for 1924 . The statistics 1925 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checkedil. The corrected statistics of the quantity of cottong transthis season prior to Sept. 1 are $1,887,005$ bales.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports and Imports-United States.
Cotton consumed dures Cotton on hand in consuming establishments 1925 amted to 448,665 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 31 was The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 31.269 . 744. The total imports for the months of Ausust 1925 were 9,266 bales World Statistics.
The preliminary estimated world's production of commercial cotton through the domestic and foreign staff of the Departmert of Commerce is 23.377 .000 bales of 478 lbs. lint, while the consumption of cotton (exclusive of linters in the United States) for the year ending July 311924
was approximately $19,982,000$ bales of 478 libs. lint. The total number of spinning cotton spindles, both active and idle, is about $159,000,000$

CONSOLIDATED COTTON REPORT.-The Burea of the Census and the Agricultural Department made public Wednesday (Sept. 23) their consolidated cotton report, which is as follows:
September 16 1925, Consolidated Cotton Report.-Ginnings to September
$16,4.275,928$ running bales. Indicated total production $13,931,000$ bales 16. ${ }^{4}, 275,928$ r
500 -lbs. gross.

Census Bureau.-Census report shows $4,275,928$ running bales (counting round as half bales, ginned from the crop of 1925 prior to September 16 .
compared with $2,665,793$ for 1924 .

Agriculture Department.-An estimated condition of $53.8 \%$ of normal on
September 16, with an indicated United States production of 13.931 .000 bales ( 500 -pounds gross weight), is shown by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of arriculture.

FOREIGN COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.-A report of the latest available information since Sept. 8 as to cotton production in foreign countries has been compiled by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and made public on Sept. 23 is as follows:
Reports continue to be generally favorable and no important change has Egypt reports since the last statement issued on September 8. In Upper Cgyt reports are satisfactory, but not quite so favorable in Lower Egypt.
Picking in the Punjab, India, has begun, and prospects are generally good except for a local drought. In Uganda the area sown this year is expected to be much the same as that of last year, when it was estimated at 584,400
acres. Planting was delayed owing to drought but germination this season has been even and regular. The month of August was ideal for cotton growing in Lower California. Water in the canals was reported to be
abundant in early August, but the district has been invaded by the worm which threatens to cause some damage. In Brazil picking has been in progress in Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, while it is practically finished in Minas Geraes, Sao Paulo. and other central states. Lack of rain combined
with the activity of the pink boll worm are reported to have reduced the with the activity of the pink
production 20\% in Parahyba.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.-Reports to us by telegraph this evening denote that the weather during the week has been generally favorable throughout the cotton belt. There have been many light showers, with some heavy ones in the Southwest. Picking and ginning have made good progress. Some districts report a shortage of help.

Texas.-Late cotton in this State has made fair progress, but weevil and other pests have been active and are multiplying.

Mobile, Ala.-The weather during the week has continued very hot. Not much more cotton remains to be picked, but a great deal is yet to be ginned. There were light scattered showers on the 23d and heavy thunder showers on the 24 th , but no serious damage was done.


RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.-The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simlpy a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.


The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 11925 are 2,140,206 bales; in 1924 were 1,529 363 bales, and in 1923 were 1459,151 bales. (2) That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 325890 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 564,001 bales, stocks at interiortowns having increased 228,111 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 420,260 bales and for 1923 they were 347,146 bales.
WORLD SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period.

| Cotton Takings. Week and Season. | 1925. |  | 1924. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Season. | Week. | Season |
| sible supply S | 3.027.787 |  | 2,342,127 |  |
| American in sight to Sopt. 25. | 651,209 | 2,867,940 | 498.422 | 2,028.596 |
| Bombay receipts to Sept. 24. | 10.000 | 117,0 | 6.000 | 52,0 |
| Other India shipm'ts to Sept. 24 | $\begin{array}{r}6,000 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 52,000 | 129.800 |
| Other supply to sept. $23 . *{ }^{*} b^{-}$ | 40,000 | 184,000 | 8.000 | 52,000 |
|  | $3.771,996$ | 5,699,027 | 2,910,549 | 4,477,889 |
| Visible supply Sept. 25 | 3.427,676 | 3,427,676 | 2,619,116 | 2,619,116 |
| Total tak |  |  |  |  |
| Of which Am | $\begin{array}{r} 255.320 \\ 89.000 \end{array}$ | $1,629.151$ 642.200 | 216.433 75.000 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,273.973 \\ 584.800 \end{array}$ |

of 4,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1, show an increase of 56,000 bales.
SHIPPING NEWS.-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 119,312 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:
NEW YORK-To Antwerp-Sept. 15-Belgenland, 30 add 1 _

To Bremen Sept. 24 Sept. Pipestone County, 100 Republic, 3 , 128 .- Sept. 18 -America,
To Rotterdam-Sept. 18 -Rotterdam, 1,150
To Gothenburg - Sept. 18 - Drottingholm, 450
To Marseilles -Sept. 22 - Fenchurch, 11 .....

To Manchester Sept. 1 Weow Caddoa, 75 -
To Genoa-Sept. 19-Monviso, 7.975-
To Naples Sept. 19 -Monviso, 400
To Bremen-Sept. 19 A Aquarius, 7,250
To Jremen-Sept. ${ }^{19}$-Aquarius, 7,250 -.-. Serndale, 1,900 Sept. 23 -Mexico
To Barcelona-Sept. 19 West Chetac, 620 -
To Ghent-SSept. 23-Burgondier, 100 $\qquad$
GALVESTON-To Barcelona-Sept. 22 -Ansaldo Sesto, 2,050


To Genoa-Sept. 19-Monroso. 2.639-



To Hamburg, 838. Sept. 22 Levnet, ${ }^{\text {To }}$
To Copenhagen-Sept. 22-Levnet, 400
To Havre Sept. 24 Skipton Castie, 2,100
To Dunkirk-Sept. 24 -Skipton Castle, 60
To Ghent--Sept. 24 -Skipton Castle. 850 - 50 -

OHARLESTON To To Liverpool-Sept. 23-Asuncion de Larrinaga,
100; Volumnia, $700-23$ Asuncion de Larrinaga, 666 ; Vo-
NORFOLK-To Manchester-Sept. 21 Mi- Muiana, 1,000 . 5 Sept. 23 - Con-
chatta, 875 -.sepept. 25- Bay state, 675
To Rotterdam-Sept. 24-W esterner, 100--
MOBILEE-To Liverpool-Sept. 23 - Dorelian, 4,832 -
To Manchester-Sept. 23 - Dorelian, $150-$
WILMINGTTON-To Bremen-Sept. 19 Tulsa, $6,0000-$--
BRUNSWHICK-To Bremen-Sept. 23-Elsbeth Kimme, 300 -
 Total

119,312
COTTON FREIGHTS. - Current rates for cotton from New York, as furnished by Lambert \& Burrows, Inc., are as follows, quotations being in cents per pound:


LIVERPOOL.-By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, \&c., at that port:
$\qquad$


恠 for spots and each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

| Spot. | Saturday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday |  | riday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ 12: 15 \\ \text { P. M. } \end{gathered}$ | Quet. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A fa } \\ & \text { usin } \\ & \text { lon } \end{aligned}$ | Good demand | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Good } \\ & \text { Gemand } \end{aligned}$ |
| Mid.Upl'ds | 13.51 | 13.44 | 13.3 | 13.46 | 12.84 | 12.91 |
| Sales | 4,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | ,000 | 8,000 | 8,0 |
| Futures. Market opened | $\begin{gathered} \text { Quiet } \\ 7 \text { to } 10 \text { pts } \\ \text { declline. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qulet } \\ 1 \text { to } 5 \text { pts. } \\ \text { decline. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Qulet } \\ \text { 3 to } 7 \text { pts } \\ \text { decline. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 2't t but st' }^{3} \\ 3 \text { to } 8 \text { pts } \\ \text { advance. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Quiet } \\ & \text { 2 to } 11 \text { pts. } \\ & \text { decline. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Market, } \\ \quad \begin{array}{r} \text { P. M. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Qulet } \\ & \text { S to } 7 \text { pts } \\ & \text { feeline. } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Steady } \\ \text { stead } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { an } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { 3ar. st'eds } \\ 10 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{spts} \text { s } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | advan |

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each dav are given below.


According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of

## BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Sept. 251925.
Flour has lacked new features aside from advances at one time in some cases of 15 to 25 c. per bbl., following something of a rise in wheat. Duluth and Minneapolis have been doing a better business than usual at this time. Here, however, it is the old story. The buying is merely to supply the needs of the moment. There are no signs of an abandonment of the old hand-to-mouth policy in buying. Buyers stock to it as firmly as ever. The export trade has also been very dull. Clearances on the 19th inst. were 12,540 sacks.
Wheat has broken badly, though at one time early in the week it was steady enough. Large Wall Street operators were inclined for a time to buy. Later the big crop movement and dulness of trade caused a very pronounced decline. There was a large movement of spring wheat in both the United States and Canada. Canadian country deliveries on Saturday last were $3,648,600$ bushels, against $1,609.760$ bushels last year. A large movement was reported to Minneapolis and Duluth. But mills were good buyers. They also bought futures. The world's shipments for the week were $6,647,000$ bushels and the total on passage was 22,136 . 000 bushels. Export business was only 200,000 to 300,000 bushels a day for a time. The United States visible supply last week increased $3,235.000$ bushels, against $3,880.000$ last year, bringing it up to $40,067,000$ bushels, against $80.819,000$ bushels a year ago. There was a tendency to reduce the estimates of the crop. The sharp decrease in the world's shipments and the quanity of wheat and flour on passage to Europe was not entirely ignored. Neither was frost in the Dakotas and Canada; nor the reports that much of the French crop is unmillable; nor the assertions that by reason of drought the crop in India seems likely to be a failure. Talk to the effect that Eurone has so bountiful a crop of wheat and rye that European import requirements of wheat will be reduced 150.000 .000 bushels compared with those of 1924 was largely the cause of the break, especially as the persistent dulness of the export trade in this country appears to give color to this idea. The weather in Canada was more favorable for the movement of the crop. Bradstreet visible in the United States and Canada showed an increase of over $12,000,000$ bushels. Export business was very small early in the week, the demand for durums and Manitobas. Winnipeg wired: "Ohecking up threshing returns, it is deduced that this country is going to raise a great deal more wheat than figured on; the pool is getting about $50 \%$ of the receipts and the trade is figuring out what is being done with it, or trying to." It was said that one firm here has just received a cable from their London house saying actual charters made so far by Russia were 200 steamers, which will move $40,000,000$ bushels of grain of all kinds. The "Modern Miller" said: "All portions of winter wheat belt have had moisture and soil in f:ne condition. Wet weather retarded work in some localities, but much plowing has been done. An area in excess of last year is in prospect. Seeding fall wheat well under way. Some sections waiting for fly free dates." To-day prices closed $11 / 2$ to $21 / 4$ c. lower at Chicago, but that meant a rally from he low point of the day of $11 / 2$ to 2 c . Winnipeg closed $1 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. lower to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. higher. September at one time was $41 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. lower at Chicago. Winnipeg was the sustaining factor all day. Chicago was under the spell of poor cables, a lack of export demand, lower prices in Europe and further liquidation. Winnipeg had the benefit of big buying by cash houses. They are said to have taken as high as $2,000,000$ bushels. Some $75 \%$ of his was said to be for Eastern export houses, against previous sales. Russian wheat was quoted in London at 47c. That is equal to about $\$ 142$. Final prices in Chicago show a decline for the week of 8 c .
daily closing prices of wheat in new york.
No. 2 red $\qquad$
 DAILY CLOSING PRIOES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO. September dolivery in elevator-c
Decemher dellivery in elevator-Day delivery in elovator
daily closing prices of wheat futures in winnipeg. October delivery in elevator_.-c
December delivery in elevator.-.
May delivery in elevator......

Indian corn declined in spite of frost at the Northwest. Impending hig receipts counted for more than this, especially on September. Yet at one time cold, wet weather had a momentary influence. Pressure on December, however, soon appeared. The demand was not aggressive. Prices
gave way again. The crop is large; buying lags; no export talk is heard. The United States visible supply last week decreased $1,260,000$ bushels, against an increase of 149,000 bushels in the same week last year. The total is now $\mathbf{5 , 1 3 0}$, 000 bushels. Some are inclined to buy corn on setbacks in prices. Prices declined $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Thursday, with other grain depressed and the Iowa report said that $90 \%$ of the crop was safe in that State from frost. Warmer weather was predicted. A dispatch said: "Corn condition in eastern Kansas very spotted with practically none of it good. Ears small and poorly filled and chaffy. Preparations for seeding winter grains well advanced and there will be a full acreage put in." To-day prices at one time were 2c. lower under persistent long selling. Besides, the trade demand was small. A bearish feeling pervaded the whole West. Everybody is short. If anything should happen to give the news a bullish cast it is easily conceivable that there would be a stampede of the short interest. At present, however, nothing of that kind is in sight. The September delivery showed the most depression. Liquidation was heavy. Final prices show a decline for the week of 10c. on September and $31 / 2$ c. on other months.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GORN IN NEW YORK.
No. 2 mixed. $\qquad$
 DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO. September delivery in elevator-c
December delivery in elevatorDerember delivery in elevato
May delivery in elevator
Oats declined slightly, but only slightly, as there was frost at the Northwest and oats sympathized with some advance in corn, even though corn was said to be beyond danger. The increase in the United States visible supply of oats last week, to the surprise of everybody, was only 707,000 bushels, against an increase in the same week last year of no less than $8,839,000$ bushels. The total is now $63.919,000$ bushels, against $38,552.000$ bnshels a year ago. Prices, how ever, are 9c. lower than at this time in 1924. On the 24th inst. prices ended 1 to $11 / \mathrm{sc}$. lower in Chicago and $8 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. off in Winnipeg. Long selling told; also, the large visible supply, with little if any foreign demand. Domestic cash business was also small. Barley dropped 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. To-day prices were irregular and wound up with but small net changes at Chicago, that is $1 / \mathrm{sc}$. lower to $1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. At Winnipeg prices advanced $1 / 2$ to 1 c . on oats and $1 / 4$ to $18 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on barley Early in the day oats were quite weak at Chicago. They were under the influence of corn. Later things brightened for oats. There was a report of a cargo sold for export at New York Also, Chicago felt the influence of the strength of Canadian oats and barley, and the close was rather firm. Net changes for the week show a decline of 2 to $21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK. No. 2 white-...................
-ct OF 49 Tres. Wed. Thurs. F 49 September delivery in elevatorDay delivery in elevator
daily closing prices of


October delivery in elevatorDecember delivery in elevato
Mav delivery in elevator....
 large and on evident disposition, foreign crops apparently Moreover, the United States visible supply last week increased 1.072 .000 bushels, against a decrease in the same week last vear of 1.431 .000 bushels. a difference of 2.500 .000 bushels. The total, it is true, is still only 6.645000 bushels, against $14,726.000$ a year ago. And the price is 25 c . cheaper than then. But on the $22 d$ inst. prices suddenly ran up 4 c . on December, $23 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on May and $11 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on September on covering of shorts. Rye is cons'dered the cheanest of anything on the grain list. It is noticeably cheaper than wheat. On the 24 th inst. prices ended $41 / 2$ to 5 c . lower, after rallying 1 to 2 c . from the bottom of the day. There was little buying except covering. Exporters showed no interest. To-day prices ended $1 / 4$ to 1 c . higher after irregular fluctuations. At one time prices were $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. higher. There was less liqu'dation. It took only a moderate amount of buying to rally the price. The great drawhack, however, was the lack of export business. The moral effect of the recent depression, too, was plain enough to be seen. Final prices show a decline for the week of 9 to 10 c .
daily closing prices of rye rutures in Chicago.
Sentember delivery in elevator-cts
December delivery in elevator
December dellivery in in elevator-ctor
Detor
Closing quotations were as follows:


Wheat, New YorkNo. New York-
No. 2 red, f.o.b.-.........
No. 1 Northern
No. 2 hard winter, p.o. Corn-
No. 2 n- 2 mixed d $\qquad$ GRAIN.

The statements of the mover indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:


Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 19, follow:

 *Receipts do not inclu

through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 191925 , are shown in the annexed statement:

| Exports from- | Wheat. | Corn. | Flour. | Oats. | Rye. | Barley. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Yor | Bushels. 488,459 | Bushels. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barrels. } \\ 31,515 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels. 457,706 | Bushels. | Bushels. $348,829$ |
| Boston --.- |  |  |  |  |  | 11,000 |
| Philadelphia | 323,000 648,000 |  | 1,000 3,000 | 60,000 |  | 197,000 |
| Norfolk. |  |  | 1,000 |  |  | 107,00 |
| Newport News |  |  | 4,000 |  |  |  |
| Now Orleans |  | 39,000 | 38,000 | 1,7,000 |  |  |
| Montreal | 1,730,000 |  | 41,000 | 1,903,000 | 325,000 | 917,000 |
| Total week 1925 | 3,189,459 | 39,000 | 119.515 | 2,427,706 | 325,000 | 1,473,829 |
| Same week 1924... | 8.712,429 | 60.000 | 403.162 | 832.119 | 1,129.132 | 864,271 |

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 11925 is as below:

| Exports for Week and Since July 1 to- | Flour. |  | Wheat. |  | Corn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 19 \\ 1925 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { Sept. } 19 \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Barrels. } \\ 57,330 \end{array}$ | Barrels. $648,128$ | Bushels. $1,721,839$ | Bushels. $19,650,760$ | Bushels. | Bushels. |
| Continent -...... | $\begin{aligned} & 57,330 \\ & 38.185 \end{aligned}$ | 1,501,315 | 1,467,620 | 29,148,126 |  |  |
| So. \& Cent. Amer- | 7.000 | 129,487 |  | 239,100 | 11.000 |  |
| West Indles_...-- | 17,000 | 239,989 |  | 130,925 | 28,000 | 40,000 |
| Other countries.-- |  | 164,809 |  | 143,645 |  |  |
| Total 1925 | 119,515 | 2,683,728 | 3,189,459 | 49,312,556 | 39,000 | 40,000 |
| Total 1920... | 403,162 | 3.019.076 | 8.172.429 | 59,175.715 | 60.000 | 880.180 |

The world's shipments of wheat and corn, as furnished by Broomhall to the New York Produce Exchange, for the week ending Friday, Sept. 18, and since July 11924 and 1923, are shown in the following:

|  | Wheat. |  |  | Corn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1925. |  | 1924. | 1925. |  | 1924. |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. } 18 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { Suly } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Week } \\ \text { Sept. 18. } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since } \\ & \text { July } \end{aligned}$ |
| North Amer- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels. } \\ & 3.914,000 \\ & 960.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bushels. } \\ 66,253,000 \\ 3.568 .000 \end{gathered}$ | Bushels. 85.767 .000 $2,400,000$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Bushels. } \\ 232,000 \\ 680,000 \end{array}$ | Bushets. 655,000 6.999 .000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bushels. } \\ & 276,000 \\ & 6,314,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Argentina... | $1,269,000$ 504,000 | $15,723,000$ $10,816,000$ | - $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25,569.c00 } \\ & 11,816.000\end{aligned}$ | 2,412,000 | 43,616,600 | 68,710,000 |
| Indial...- |  | 2,160,000 | 10,792,000 | 2,388,000 | 6.161,000 | 95,000 |
| Total.... | 6.647,000 | 98,520.000 | 136.344.000 | 5.712.000 | 57.431,000 | 75,395,000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Sept. 19, were as follows:



WORLD WHEAT CROP RETURNING TO NORMAL. -World wheat production so far as reported this year is $8 \%$ larger than the 1924 crop, as indicated by total estimates of $2,852,000,000$ bushels for 29 countries which produce $85 \%$ of the world crop outside Russia and China. These countries last year produced $2,634,000,000$ bushels. The abundant harvests in Europe, Canada and North Africa
have more than made up the deficits caused by the short have more than made up the deficits caused by the short
crops of India and the United States, the Department of Agriculture declared on. Sept. 21 in announcing these figures. The post-war come-back of world wheat countries is also shown in the fact that the 29 countries produced an average of $2,660,000,000$ bushels a year in the pre-war period 1909-13.
With a record wheat harvest in Italy and large crops in France, Germany
and the Lower Danublan countries. the European whe and the Lower Danubian countries. the European wheat crop this year
outside of Russia in $26 \%$ above 1924 production and only about $1 \%$ below
the the $1909-13$ pre-war average, the Department says. Agregate production 1,015,000,000 bushels last year and $1,296,000,000$ bushels the pre-war The French crop is now placed at $329,000,000$ bushels, against $281,000,000$ bushels in 1924 and $326,00,000$ bushels the pre-war average. Normal
consumption in France is roughly estimated at $340,000,000$ bushels. so
that that with good crops in North Africa to draw upon France iwll have little requirement of some $280,000,000$ bushels and a crop estimated at 231,000 ,000 bushels.
Although
Although good harvests in Europe are likely to be followed by reduced
imports, total those of $1924-25$ by the full amount of the crop increase, the Department points out.
The cro.
The crop situation in the Northern Hemisphere is practically closed so far as production statistics are concerned. save some minor changes in favorable, the Department says. beneficial rains during September being
reported in Australia and cooler weather with moderate rainfall in Argentina.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED SEPT. 22.-The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Sept. 22 follows:
There were no marked changes in temperature during the first and
middle parts of the week, except for considerably warmer weather in the middole parts of the week, except for considerably warmer weather in the
Northwest the first few days and for a general warming up over Eastern States about the middlee of the week. High tempermatures ap ovan prevailed
in the Southeast the latter part, with many stations reporting maxima of in the Southeast the latter part, with many stations reporting maxima
100 degrees or higher. At the same time the first marked cool wave of the
season overspread the Northwest, with a 4 隹 season overspread the Northwest, with a 24 -hour fall in temperature of
20 degrees or more reported from wuch of the northern Great Plains. At
the close of the week the cool wave had advanced to the Eastern Sit the close of the week the cool wave had advanced to the Eastern states.
Maximum temperatures were 90 degrees to 100 degrees or above in practically all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the more northern
districts, and, on the other hand, temperatures freezing or below occurred in some north-central border sections and in the northern Rocky Mountains. Chart 1 shows that the weekly mean temperatures were agoin above
normal in all but the far Western States and locally in the northeastern and
cent normal in all but the far Western States and locally in the northeastern and
central-northern areas. It was especially warm from the central Great
Plains and Ohio Valley southward where the average temperature for the week ranged from 6 degrees to as much as 13 degrees abovera normal. In the interior of California, the great western Basin, and to the northward
the week was 4 degrees to 7 degrees cooler than the seasonal average There was considerable storm activity during the weok, but, on the the beginning of the week a depression in from the sections of the country. Ab Ohio Valley and rainfall was quite general during the following 24 hours from
that area eastward and northeastward. At the same time another "low" was advancing from the Canadian Northwest, and this passed eastward over the southern provinces of Canada and our more northern States, with
precipitation confined to the northern portions of the country. By Satur-
dit over the northern Rocky Mountains, attended by widespread ravinfall in the Northwest, with some snow in mountain districts, and, accompanying
the eastward movement of this storm, rain again occurred over the more the eastward movement of this storm, rain again occurred over the more
northern States. The storms of the week all ran well to the North, and, as a result, the Southern States had generally fair weather.
Chart II shows that the totals of weekly rainfall were moderate to rather
heavy from the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys eastward with some excessive falls locally in the central trans-Milssiss enppst states.
Most of the South received no appreciable rainfall, but the amounts were heavy in parts of the far Southwest and generous in much of the Rocky Mountain section.
In general the week was favorable for agricultural interests. Additional
rainfan in in the Northern States rrom the upper Mississipp Vailey eastward
was favorable in conditioning the soil raas favorable in conditioning the soil and for growth or minor mer eatitward truck
wrops and gardens, and field work, on the whole, was favorably advanced.

Thhere was much plowing and preparation of seed beds accomplished in
the Central and Northern states, with the soil now benerally in lood con

 as far south as northern Iowa, and heavy, to tilling in northwestern Wis-
consin. northern Minnesota. generally in North Dakota. and many places consin. northern Minnesota, Eenerally in North Dakotat and many places
In Montana. ame ant bout that average date and resulted in no material
damana bease of


 While showers were beneficial locatily, the ardand in general from the ohe ohio
 ditions were generally favorable from the Rocky Mountains westward, Snewfall up to 2 feet was reported in some higher elevations of the north-
ern Rocky Mountains. Drying operations made mostly slow progress in
California because of unseasonably low temperatures, and there was some damage by rainfall to fruit and beans in that State. and there was
SMALL GRAIN.-Late threshing has been hindered in some Northwestern States by rain, but has generally made fair progress, and, except in in South Dakota, Nebraska, northwestern Kractically completed. Except wheat. Plowing is well advanced generally, though a little backward in
Illinois and Minnesota. Seeding is about half completed in New York,
well under way in Pennsylvania, Michigan. Oklahoma, and Kansas, and has begun in most other sections. A considerable increase in acreage is Rice is heading freely in California, is being harvested in Arkansas,
and cutting and threshing are being rushed to completion in Good yields of rice are reported in Texas, but this crop deteriorated in plantings have improved in Oklahoma.
progress during the week. No damage was reported from the made good is now so far adyanced as to be prothern States, and the crop, in general is now so far advanced as to be practically safe from frost harm. in In Iowa,
reports indicate nearly $90 \%$ of the crop safe, or much more than in an average season, while cutting is mostly completed in the central Great
Plains. Only 6 to 12 days more without frost will be required in tllinois and harvest has become quite general from the Ohio Valley eastward. Late corn shows improvement in the Southwest since the recent rains.
COTTON. - Fair weather prevailed during the week in practically the Whole of the cotton belt and conditions were generally favorable for field Picking and ginning made good progress, although there was some retardation by labor shortage in many districts.
and other pests were multiplying and active. In Oklahoma progress was generally fair and bolls were opening fast, with reports of good advance
in picking and ginning. In Arkansas recent weather conditions have been favorable for developing partly-grown bolls, but practically all upland retarded by labor shortage.
Picking is unusually well advanced in Tennessee and the staple is generally good. with the warm weather prevailing the bolls continued to open has been mostly gathered in Georgia and harvest is finished to a large extent in Florida. Practically all cotton is open in South Carolina with picking well advanced, and rains have apparently checked deterioration and also in parts of the far Southwest

The Weather Bureau also furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:
North Carolina.-Raleigh: Beneficial, generous rains in north and east,
but very light elsewhere and drought practically without relief in southern but very light elsewhere and drought practically without relief in southern fall plowing. Rains apparently checked deterioration of cotton in east;
opening fast and rain would be too late to benefit in southwest. Housing tobacco nearly completed; results poor in west.
South Carolina. Columbia: Drought undin
heat; seriously detrimental, except copious rain in Florence and Marion counties and refreshing showers in neighboring in Fections. Sweence and Marion
and other ground crops poor. Cotton and other ground crops poor. Cotton practically all open; top bolls more ginning active.
Georgia.-Atlanta: Intense heat continued and the few showers early in week inadequate to relieve drought situation, which is most serious. Rivers all gathered and will be out by end of month; plants nearly all dead and staple very short in northern division. Harvesting corn well advanced. Minor crops deteriorated greatly and pastures dried up. Vitality of peach
buds for next year's crop endangered. sunshiny, and veryville: Cotton picking finished to large extent. Hot, sweet potatoes and truck damaged in west and extreme north. Straw-
berries fair to good, but need rain. Citrus benefited by show berries fair to good, but need rain. Citrus benefited by showers, but
some reports of splitting; outlook for reduced crop; satsumas fair west, but drought unfavorable.
growing crops and planting fall truck. Condition of corn, sweet potatoes, truck, pastures and minor crops varies from poor to good. Growth of to open rapidly and much prematurely; vicking and to good; continues rapidly despite labor shortage in some sections; picking generally well Mississippi.-Vicksburg: Considerable late cotton prematurely openIng and crop mostly open throughout, but heat, with labor shortage. made
progress of picking slow: Jabor importation in most Delta counties with supply continuing insufficient generally. Early corn matured; condition
of late generally very poor to poor. Louisiana. New Orleans: Hot and dry Rapid progress in picking
and ginning cotton, except where local Iabor shortage retarded work, Sugar cane, truck and sweet potatoes doing well. Pastures improved by
rains of preceding week. Fall potatoes up and being cultivated. Cutting and threshing late rice rushed
Texas.-Houston: Light to moderate showers locally on coast and in
southwest and northwest. Progress of meadows, pastures, late corn forage and minor crops continued fair to very good; some excellent where cane fair; rice yields good to excellent, Progress of cotton mostly fair:
condition still fair to very good in most of west half and parts of northeast cond coast; generally poor elsewherest weevil, leaf worms and other pests good progress in picking and ginning and nearly complete in extreme south.
oklahoma. Oklahoma City: Moderate to heavy rains in northern counties at close of week; ample soil moisture in all sections. Progress week, but shortage of pickers in most sections; condition spotted, but
mostly fair to very good. Seeding wheat becoming general with soil in excellent condition. Rock: Practically all cotton on uplands open and excellent progress in picking and ginning, except in some north and west favorable for development of partly-grown bolls; no change in condition. forage crops, and for rice harvest. sweet potatoes, tobacco, pastures, and other immature crops, but in some
localitites rainfall very light or none. Condition of cotton averages fair
with some very staple generally good. General average of corn fair- harvest well advanced and some of late crop helped by showers. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Fall plowing and seeding gener-
all

Kentucky. - Louisville: Four hot days dried up moisture rapidly; good
howers in north and heavy local rains in west filled small streams and water situation improved, but much more rain needed in south and east.
Pastures starting slowly, Progress in plowing and seeding rye slow, but
soil now in better condition. Most tobacco cut; remainder nearly worthless.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

## Friday Night, Sept. 251925.

Aside from cotton goods, markets for textiles were quite active during the week, with prices maintaining a steady undertone. Cotton goods, which showed steady improvement the past fortnight, lapsed into comparative dulness following the publication of the Government cotton crop report on Wednesday, which, contrary to general expectations, showed an increase of 191,000 bales in the estimated total yield. While buyers were prompted to operate on a smaller scale, factors were of the opinion that in the future less attention will be accorded these fluctuating reports. It is believed that buyers will take more cognizance of the actual consumer demand as a basis for their operations. An early return to normal trade was freely predicted, owing to the advices received from all sections of the country reporting retail trade progressing on a very satisfactory scale. This was said to have been recently stimulated by the current cold weather. On the other hand, in the woolen division, the American Woolen Company opened their women's wear lines for spring 1926 at a reduction of from 5 to $10 \%$. Rayon mixtures were featured in the new offerings and buyers were said to have placed an encouraging amount of orders. In the floor covering division, a steady gain has been made over the summer slackness owing to the success of the special sales and fill-in road campaigns. Disposal of goods purchased at the recent auction has been steady and in some cases rapid. At the same time both primary and secondary channels have also noted a quickening in trade in sufficient volume to brighten prospects for the spring openings which are expected about Nov. 9.
DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS: A broad and active demand at rising prices featured the earlier part of the week, but there was a halt after Wednesday, when raw cotton broke sharply following the issuance of another "surprise" Government cotton crop report. Contrary to general predictions of the trade, the report showed an increase of 191,000 bales. The condition of the crop as of Sept. 16 was placed at $53.8 \%$, with an indicated yield of $13,931,000$ bales, compared with 56.2 and $13,740,000$ bales, respectively, on Sept. 1. Such a document, running more than 300,000 bales above the average of private forecasts, tended to check trading and bring offerings of goods from second hands for the first time in quite a while. Bids on most items were reported to have been an eighth of a cent under asking prices. Buyers, assured of an abundance of raw cotton at probably lower prices, relapsed into their attitude of "watchful waiting" and refused to anticipate any more than immediate needs:' However, a number of factors were not discouraged and predicted that buyers would resume their activity shortly when they realized that operations must be based upon actual demand and not guesswork in regard to the probable crop. This attitude contrasted sharply with conditions prevailing earlier in the week, when buyers were actually interested in offerings, not only for nearby delivery but for deferred shipment as well. Print cloths, 28 -inch, $64 \times 64$ 's construction, are quoted at $71 / \mathrm{s}$., and 27 -inch, $64 \times 60$ 's, at $67 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Gray goods in the 39 -inch, $68 \times 72$ 's construction, are quoted at 11c., and 39 -inch, $80 \times 80$ 's, at 13 c .
WOOLEN GOODS: The feature in the markets for woolens and worsteds was the opening, on Wednesday, of the American Woolen Co.'s women's wear lines for spring 1926. The showing, which consisted of the products of twenty mills, featured rayon and silk effects for the first time in the company's history. While not unexpected, the latter was a source of keen interest to the trade and confirmed the conviction of many independents that rayon mixtures give promise of revolutionizing the industry. Prices ranged from 5 to $10 \%$ below the fall levels, and this was attributed to the lower wool values and the large percentage of rayon yarns in the new goods. The opening was well attended and goods were said to have moved in a very encouraging manner. Coming just one day later than the 1924 opening, the new lines are expected to stimulate the light weight market, as a number of independents have been waiting for the big company to indicate the price and fabric policy for the new season.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS: Generally, markets for linens presented a firm appearance and demand continued moderately active. At the same time prices in a number of directions stiffened to a noticeable degree. With the mails bringing a fair volume of orders to importers, and salesmen on the road stimulating the smaller retail orders, the fall season has been ushered in with more optimism than was thought possible a few weeks ago. Household linens and damasks were in better demand and towels of various classes, including novelties, sold in larger quantities. Orders placed for handkerchiefs, notably the fancies, were particularly encouraging and sales were said to have compared favorably with those of the corresponding period last year. Burlaps were generally dull and uninteresting owing to the semi-holidays in the primary markets. Light weights are quoted at $8.35-8.40 \mathrm{c}$. and heavies at 11.25 c .

## Gtate and (Hity Blepaxtment

## NEWS ITEMS

Argentine (State of)- $\$ 29,700,000$ External Bonds Sold Here.-J. P. Morgan \& Co. and the National City Co., both of New York City, offered and quickly sold here, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, $\$ 29,700,0006 \%$ External Sinking Fund gold bonds of the Government of the Argentine Nation, denominated "Issue of Oct. 1 1925." The offering price was 96.50 and accrued interest, to yield about $6.25 \%$ to maturity Bonds are coupon bonds in denominations of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$, registerable as to principal only. Dated Oct. 11925. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. \& O.) payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness in New York City at the office either of J. P. Morgan \& Co. or of the National City Bank, fiscal agents for the issue, without deduction for any Argentine taxes, present or future. Due Oct. 1 1959. Redeemable through the operation of a cumulative sinking fund of $1 \%$, to retire the bonds at par not later than Oct. 1 1959. With regard to the
circular says:
The Government will covenant to pay to the fiscal agents as a sinking fund, beginning A pril 1 1926, and thereafter cemi-annually on Oct. 1 and principal amount of bonds of the issue of Oct. 11925 at any time theretofore Prsued Duas an amont equal to the accrued and unpaid interest on all bonds previously a cauired throuch the operation of the sinking fund. Such
sinking fund payments (which may be increased by the Executive Power if considered advisable) are to be applied to the purchase of bonds below par through tenders, or, if not so obtainable, to the redemption of bonds, called, by lot, at par.

Further information regarding the loan may be found in our "Department of Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.

Bremen (State of), Germany.- $\$ 10,000,000$ External Bonds Successfully Floated.- On Tuesday, Sept. 23, the Guaranty Company of New York and Dillon, Read \& Co. both of New York City, successfully floated here and abroad $\$ 10,000,0007 \%$ External Loan gold bonds of the State of Bremen (Germany). The bonds were priced at 94.75 and interest, to yield over $7.75 \%$. Of the $\$ 10,000,000, \$ 7,500$,000 were offered in this country, $\$ 1,500,000$ in Holland, and the other $\$ 1,000,000$ in Switzerland. Bonds are coupon bonds in denominations of $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$; are to be dated Sept. 1 1925, and are to mature Sept. 1 1935. Bonds are not redeemable before maturity, but a "market purchase fund" is to be created by the State, of $5 \%$ per annum of the amount presently issued, payable semi-ann. commencing Mar. 1 1926, which will be applied to purchase of bonds in the market at not exceeding $100 \%$ and accrued interest; unused funds to revert to the State. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. \& S.) payable in New York at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co., in gold coin of the United States of America of present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any taxes, present or future, imposed by the State of Bremen or by the German Reich or by any taxing authority thereof or therein. Such principal and interest is also colectible at the option of the holders in Holland at the office of R. Mees \& Zoonen, at Rotterdam, and at the offices of Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, Mendelssohn \& Co. and Pierson \& Co., at Amsterdam, in guilders of the then current rate for buying dollar bonds and coupons fixed by them. The $\$ 10.000,000$ bonds are part of an authorized issue of $\$ 15,000,000$.
Further information regarding the loan may be found in our department of "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.
Oslo (City of), Christiania.-City Bonds Floated in United States.-On Monday Sept. 21, L. F. Rothschild \& Co. of this city offered for public subscription at 95.50 , to yield $5.80 \%$ at the current rate of exchange, an issue of $\mathrm{Kr} .10,000$,. 20 -Year Sinking Fund Kroner bonds of the City of Oslo (Christiania). Books on the issue were closed yesterday (Sept. 25). The bonds are free from all present or future Norwegian taxes and are coupon in denominations of $\mathrm{Kr} .5,000,1,000$ and 500 . They will be dated Oct. 15 1925 and mature Oct. 15 1945. Redeemable in 20 years by means of a sinking fund by drawings at par, starting in 1926. Not redeemable as a whole before 1935. Interest A. \& 0.15 . Principal and interest payable in Kroner, will be cashed at prevailing rates of exchange at the office of A. Iselin \& Co. or L. F. Rothschild \& Co., New York City.

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugoslavia). $\$ 3,000,000$ Short Term Notes Placed. - Blair \& Co., Inc., of New York, announced yesterday (Sept. 25) that they had placed $\$ 3,000,0006 \%$ Treasury Gold notes of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugoslavia) at 100 and interest, to yield $6 \%$. Notes are in denomination of $\$ 1,000$, are dated Sept. 301925 , and become due March 31 1926. Principal and interest payable at maturity in United States gold coin in New York City at the offices of the Chase National Bank and Blair \& Co. without deduction for any taxes or imposts, present or future, imposed by the Kingdom or any taxing authority therein. The proceeds of the notes just placed will be used to refund a like amount of notes maturing Sept. 301925.
Further information regarding loan may be found in our Department of "Current Events造\& Discussions" 4 .on \& preceding page.

Ocean City, Cape May County, N. J.-Proposal for City Manager Form of Government Meets With Defeat.-On Sept. 22 a proposal to adopt the City Manager form of government was defeated by the voters of this city by
The vote was 673 for to 1,279 against.

## BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

this week have been as follows:
ACADIA PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICTS (P. O. Crowley), La.sealed bids until sept. 29 for the following $6 \%$ bonds

ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Natchez), Miss.-BOND ofreringW. H. Hale. Clerk of Board or County Supervisirs. will receive sealed bids until oct. 6 for 855000
payable semi-annually.
ADRIAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lenawee County, Mich.-BOND ELECHNN:An election will be held on Oct. 2 for the purpose of voting AKRON. Summit County. Ohio DOND SATE.-On Sept. 21 the on that date-V. 121, p. 1255 -were awarded to Halsey, stuart \& Co Inc.. and the william R


 . Wm. R. Compton Co. and Halsey, Stuart \& Co., Inc........ Rate Bid. Harris. Forbes \&
Hydden Miler

. National City Co.; Curtis \& Sanger, and Lemayden. Miller \& J. O- Dingen \& Co.; white, Weld \& Co., and ${ }^{101.433}$ Tillotson \& Wolcott Co | 01.309 |
| :--- |
| 00.049 | W. I. Slayton \& Co. and Seasongood \& Mayer $\$ 1.06422$ for one -100.08

Financial Statement (As Officially Reported, September 1925.)
Actual valuation, estimated.
Total bonded debt, including this issue

## Less Sinki

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## Population, U. S. Census 1920, 20,435 .

ALBANY, Linn County, Ore.-BOND DESCRIPTION.-The $\$ 35.000$ 5\% coupon funding bonds awarded to Geo. H. Burr, Conrad \& Broom, Inc. date and a basis of about 4.88 . 1255 if allowed to run full term of years, ar 1945 , optional on or after Oct. i 1935. Interest payable A. \& O. Date of award Aug. 26
ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Iola), Kan.-BOND OFFERING.-Geo.
Seymnur, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids untll $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept. 29 for the following $41 / 2 \%$ bonds, aggregating $\$ 64.000$
onds for the Iola-Geneva road and 9.000 improvement-ponds on the North State Street road. Due serially Date Oct. 1926 to 1925. Incl. 19 . Interest payable A. \& O
ALLENTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lehigh County, Pa.-BOND
OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. Oct. 2 by T. P OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Oct. 2 by T. P
Wenner. Secretary Board of Directors, for $\$ 850.00041 / 4 \%$ school bonds
 $\$ 225.0001955$. Certified check for $2 \%$ of the bid, payable to C. M. W
AMHERST, Lamb County, Tex.-BONDS RFGISTERED.-The State
Comptroller of Texas registered on Sept. $14 \$ 50,0006 \%$ water works bonds. Dumptroiler
ARCADIA, De Soto County, Fla.-BOND SALE.-The S539.0n0
 awaled
S14,0no. equal to 102.50 . a basis of abou
Due $\$ 56,000$ Sept. 151926 to 1935 incl.

ASHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Ashland), Wis.-BOND OFFERING.E. H. Quistorf. Councy Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 28 for $\$ 40.0004 \%$ \% $\$ 8000$ Oct. 11926 to 1930 . incl. Principal and int. (A \& O. $\$ 1,000$ at the Ashland National Bank of Ashland, A certified check for $3 \%$ of bid, payable to the County Clerk, is required.
ASHTON, Ashton County, Neb.-BOND ELECTION.-An election will be held on sept.
ATTLEBORO, Bristol. County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.-A temporary
First Nation
of $\$ 225$. of $\$ 2$ 25. Dated Sept. 15 1925. Due March 15 1926. Legality approved by Storey. Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston.
AUBURN, Androscoggin County, Me.-BOND OFFERING.-
Sealed bids will be received until 2 p . m . (standard time) Sept. 28 by Sealed bids wod be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. (standard time) Sept. 28 by
W. P. Atwood. City Treasurer, for $\$ 52.0004 \%$ coupon consididated
Donds. Denom. $\$ 1.000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Dated Aug bonds. Denom, $\$ 1.000, \$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Dated Aug, 1.1925 . Principal
and semi-annuai interest (F. \& A.) payable at the Fidelity Trust Co. Portland. Due $\$ 2,600$ yearly from Aug. 11926 to 1945 , inclusive. Bonds
are issued under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the
Fidelity Trust Co. of Portland. Legality approved by Cook, Hutchinson Fidelity Trust Co. of
$\&$ Pierce of Portland.

Financial Statement.
Assessed valuation 1925 -
Bonded indebtedness (including this issue).-.
Bonded indebtedness ancluding this issue)...

- 818.866 .795

BANGOR, Penobscot County, Me.-BOND oFFERING.-Sealed bids Committee and which should be addressed in care of Charles D. Crosby Mayor, for $\$ 50.000 \quad$ school-house construction bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ 1932; $\$ 20.000,1933$ and 1934. Certified check for $\$ 1,000$, payable to the

BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 19 fhe fllowing two issues of $5 \%$ coupon bonds, aggregating $\$ 20.721$, offered
on that date (V. 121, p. 1255) were awarded to W. L. Slayton \& Co. of Toled at a premium of $\$ 186$, equal to 100.89 a basis of about $4.785 \%$ : yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1.546,1926$, and $\$ 2,000,1927$ to 1934 ,
inclusive. 3.175 (city's portion) Storm Sewer District No. 5 bonds. Due yeariy Dated $\stackrel{\text { on Oct. }}{ } 1$ ug. 1925.
BARTOW, Polk County, Fla.- BOND ${ }^{\top}$ SALE.-The $\$ 120,000$ coupor ight and power bonds offered on Sept. 19
o Vandersall \& Co. of Toledo as $51 / \mathrm{s}$ at 100.86 , a basis of about $5.18 \%$ Date Julv 1 1925. Due July 1 Ias follows: $\$ 44.0001931$ to 1935 , incl..
and $\$ 5.0001936$ to 1955 , incl.
 to 1936 incl.
BASTROP COUNTY (P. O. Bastrop), Tex--BONDS REGISTERED. road and bridge funding bonds. Due serially.
BEATTYVILLE, Lee County, Ky.-BOND ELFCTTION-An election will be held to-dav (Sept. 26 ) for the .
tssuing $\$ 16.000$ school building bonds.
BECKHAM COUNTY UNION GRADED
NO. 2 (P. O. Sayre), Okla. BOND SALE.-W. B. Askew of OkTahoma City has. purchaysed an, issue. of $\$ 10.000$ bot, cupon. scrhnol building boma
at a premium of $\$ 200$, equal to $102 . a$ basis of about $5.74 \%$ Date July 1
 BERRYVILLF, Clarke County, Va.-BOND ELECTION. On
Sept. 24 an election was held for the purpose of voting on the question of Sept. 24 an election was
issuing $\$ 55.000$ reservoir bonds.
BEVERLY HILLS, Los Angeles County, Calif.-BOND ofFFRRING.
-The City Clerk wil
receive sealed bids until Oct
5 The City Clerk will receive sealed bids until Oct 5 for $\$ 100.00041 / 2 \%$
university site bonds. Due in 1959. Interest payable semi-annually.
BEXAR COUNTY (P. O. Cantonment), Tex.- BONDS VOTED.At an election held recently the voters auth rized the issuance of ${ }^{\text {a }}$,
bonds for a new jail. bridges and court house and delinquent boys' home. BEXAR, MFDINA AND ATASCOSA COUNTIFS IMPROVFMFNT The State Comptrolier or Texas revitetered on Sept. $15 \$ 2,500,0006 \%$ water improvement bonds. Due serially.
BIG SPRING, Hnward County. Tex.-BOND ofFERING.-Mrs.

 at option of holder. A certified check for $\$ 500$
Assessed valuation, 1924
Financial Statement.
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,797.001 \text { nn } \\ 239.500 \\ 81 \\ 83 \\ \hline\end{array}$
City tax rate per $\$ 100$

## nt.

BIG SPRINGS, Howard County, Tex.- BONDS REGISTFREN-E
Sept. 16 the State Comptroller of Texas registered $\$ 30,0005 \%$ water works improvement bonds. Due serially.
BINGHAM LAKE, Crttonword County, Minn.-BOND ELECTION. - An estion of issuing $\$ 6.000$ electric distributing station building bonds the

GIRMINGHAM O Ma
BIRMINGHAM, Oakland Countr, Mich.-BONDS VOTED.-At the of the two following issues of bonds. aggregating 899.700 :
368.200 bonds frr land for wells to
31.500 bonds for elevated tank.

BLOOMFIEI D, Knnx County. Neb.-BOND SALF.-The Nebraska State Bank of Bloomfield has purchased an issue of $\$ 50.0005 \%$ municipal
electric tlight and ppwer bonds. Date Aus. 1925 . Due in 20 years.

BLUMENTHAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14, McIntosh County,
 July 1 1935. Not subject to call but may be redeemed two years from
BRAZIL, Clay County, Ind--BOND SALE,-On Sept. 9 the $\$ 4.882$ awarded to the Fletcher American Co. of Indianapolis at a premium of

BRIGHTON (TOWN) SEWER DISTRICT NO. 4, Monroe County, N. Y.- BOND SALE.- R. F. De Voe \& Co. Inc., Batchelder, Wach \&
Co. Mamport \& Co. inc., all of Now York, Fidelity Trust Co. of
Buffalo and Sago. Wolcott \& Steele of Rochester jointly have purchased
 National Bank, New York, or at the Central Trust Company, Rochester.
Due on Sept. as follows: $\$ 23.000 .1930$ to 1939 nincl. and $\$ 24 ., 00,1940$ to
and 1949 incl. Legality approved by Clay \& Dillon
Actual valuation-estimated
Assessed valuation- 1925 .

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ted..
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$\$ 20,000.000$
$11,725,500$

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* Deductible by law in determining ratio of indebtedness to assessed val Population, $1925,3,50$.
BROOKVILLF, Jefferson County; Pa,-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 10
the $\$ 6.5006 \%$ special assessment Pickerin Street bonds offered the $\$ 6.5006 \%$ special assessment Pickering street bonds offered on that
 BRYAN, Brazos County, Tex-BOND ELECTION.-An election wiil be held on Oct. 6 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing BURLESON COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. $\mathbf{1}$ (P. O. Caldwell), Tex.V. 121, p. 1005 -failed to carry.

BURLINGTON, Burlington County, N. J.-BOND OFFERING,Sealed bids will be received untill 8 p. m. Oct. 6 by Walter Marrs. City Clerk.
for $\$ 45,000 ~ 43 \%$ coupon or registered temporary improvement bonds. Denom. s1.000. Dated sept. 1192.5 . Principal and semi-annual interest Due Sept. 1 1931. Certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bld for, payable to the city, requir
of New York.
CALIFORNIA, Moniteau County, Mo-BONDS VOTED.-At an
election held on sept. 15 the voters authorized the issuance of $\$ 20,000$ election held on Se
CALUMET, O'Brien County, Iowa.-BONDS DEFEATED.-The proposition to issue $\$ 15.000$ water works bonds submitted to a vote of the
people at the election held on Sept. $14-\mathrm{V} .121, \mathrm{p} .1125$-failed to carry. CAMDEN PAVING DISTRICT NO. 10, Quachita County, Ark.BOND SALE.-The First National Bank
Issue of $\$ 18.00053 \%$ paving bonds at par.

CANTON. Norfoll County. Mass.-BONDS OFFERED.-Sealed bids were received until 12 m . sept. 25 by the Town Treasiner for $\$ 56,500$ $41 \% \%$ water and macadam bons.
1926 to 1945 inclusive.
CANTON, Stark County, Ohio--BOND SALE,-On Sept. 21 the following twelve issues of coupon street impt. bonds, aggregating $\$ 688$.-
91134, offered on that date- 121, p. 1485 - were awarded to Stranahan Harris \& O Oatis, Inc. of Toledo at a premium of $\$ 1,330$, equal to 101.93 ,
a basis of about $4.86 \%$. a
$\$ 4,208105 \%$ Wells Ave. bonds. Due Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 20810,1927$,



$6520051 / 2 \%$ Lawn Ave. bonds. D.
and $\$ 150,1928$ to 1930 , incl.
$1.6513651 / \%$ Miami Court bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 65136$. 2,333 $705^{51} / \%$ \% Fourteenth st. bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 33370$, 10,79003 51, \% Fiffeenth' St. bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,79003$.
 $12,0840251 / 20$ shadyside Ave. bonds D. Due on Sept. 1 as follows:
$\$ 3,08402,1927$, and $\$ 3,000,1928$ to 1930 , incl.

 Dated Sept. 11925.
CAPE MAY, Cape May County, N. J.-BOND OFFERTNG.-Sealed Clerk, for an issue of $5 \%$ jetty bonds not to expeed $\$ 30,000$. Bell, Municipal
 porated bank or trust company, payable to the.Municipal Treasurer, required.
CASS COUNTY (P. O. Logansport), Ind.- BOND SALF.-On Sept, on that date-V. 121, p. 1485 -were awarded to the Mever-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis at a premium of $\$ 1,66060$, equal to 103.30 , a basis of $\$ 15.000 \mathrm{C}$. E. Tilton road in Noble Twp bonds. Due $\$ 750$ each six
 17,300 Thendore F. Pierce road in Jerferson Twp To bonds. Due $\$ 865$
each six manths from May 151926 to Nov, 15 1935, incl. Dated

Neb. an issue of $\$ 87.5005 \%$ paving bonds.
CHARL STON INDE.PFNDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kanawha offered on Sept. $22-\mathrm{V}, 121, \mathrm{p}$. 1485 The $\$ 200,0005$ coupon school bonds Co., St. Louis, at a premium of $\$ 8787$. equal to 104.39 a basis of about 4.52, Date Julv ${ }^{1} 1923$. Due July ${ }^{1}$ as follows. $\$ 35$. .non in 1935 ,
$\$ 45.0001939$ to 1941 , incl., and $\$ 30,000$ in 1942 . Following is a list of
other bidders:


CHICOPEE, Hampden County, Mass.-TEMPORARY L.OAN.-A National Bank of Chicnpee on a $4 \%$ discrunt basis. plus a $\$ 3$ premium Denoms. $\$ 25.000, \$ 10.000$ and $\$ 5000$. Due Nov. 301925 . The notes will be engraved under the supervisin of the Old Conlny Trust Co.. Bos-
ton. Legality approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. CHILDRESS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 Comptroller of Texas registered $\$ 5.0005 \%$ school bonds. Due serially. CHIPPEWA TOWNSHIP (P. O. Beaver Falls, R. F. D.), Beaver
 $\$ 250$ Ravable to the above Secretary, required. Bonds art free from the Pennsylvania state tax.
CLARION COUNTY (P. O. Clarion), Pa.-BCND SALE.-The Mellon Nan bank pittsburgh has pirchaked an ssue of $\$ 200,00041 / 4 \%$ $\mathbf{V} .121$, p. 105, we reported the sale of $\$ 120,000$ of this issue to the same

CLARKSVILLE, Clark County, Ind-BOND ofrering.-Sealed
 Jan. 151926 to July 15 1935, inclusive.
CLAY COUNTY (P. O. Brazil), Ind- ROND oFFERTNG.-Sealed $\$ 17.00041 / 2 \%$ road bonds. Due semi-annually in from 1 to 10 years. CLEARWATER, Pinellas County, Fla.-BOND ofrering.-J. M. $\$ 367.00051 /$ or improvement bonds. Due in 30 verars. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Merhanies \& Metals National Bank,
COLEMAN COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Coleman), Tex.-BONDS RFGISTERED.-The State Comptroller of
Texas registered on Sept. $14 \$ 7.0005 \%$ school bonds. Due in 10 to texas.
COLLIN AND HUNT COUNTIES COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. McKinney), Tex. BOND BFGISTERFD.-On Sept. 14 the
State Comptroller of Texas registered $\$ 8.0005 \%$ school bonds. Due in 20 y
COLLINGSWOOD, Camden County, N. J.-ROND SALE.-On Sept. 21
princinal the $\$ 219,000$
or date (V. 121, p. 1372) were awarded to R. M. Grant \& Co. Inc., of New York, at a premium. of $\$ 222$, equal to 1100.01 , a hasis of abmut $4.745 \%$.
Dated Oct 1925 . Due on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 15.0001927$ to 1938 , inclusive: $\$ 19.000$ 1939, and $\$ 20,0001940$
COLORADO (State of).-BOND OFFERING.-W. D. MacGinnis, State Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m . Oct. 8 for $\$ 500,000$
$5 \%$ highway bonds. Date June 1 1925. Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Due June 1 5\% highway bonds. Date
Optlonal June 11930 .
Calif. have purchased an issue of $\$ 2.620$ ono 6 H. Stecphemation and Mistrict bands at 101.50 a basis of about $5.84 \%$. Due $\$ 296.000,1934$ to 1941, incl., and

CONCORDIA.
tion held on Sept. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 121 p. Kan- BONDS VOTFD.- At the elecof slont. 000 water works improvement bonds by a vote of 935 for to 159
agains. against.
CONCORDIA PARISH (P. O. Vidalia), La.-BOND SALE.-The awarded to L. E. French \& Co. of Alexandria and M. W. Elikins \& Co of 1926 to 1929 incl. $\$ 6.000$. 1930 to 1932 incl. $\$ 7.010$. 1933 to 1935 inc.
$\$ 8.000 .1936$ to 1938 incl: $\$ 9,000$ in 1939 and $1940 ; \$ 10,000,1941$ to 1944 incl., and $\$ 9.000$ in 1945
CONETOE Edgecombe County, No. Caro.-BOND SALE.-The p 1509 -were awarded to Earnest L. Dawson at par. Date Jan. 11925. 7 to 1946, incl.
CONNERSVILLE, Fayette County, Ind.- BOND SALE.-On Sept. 16
the Fletcher-American Co. of Indianapolls purchased an issue of $\$ 40.000$ the Fletcher-American Co. of Indianapnilis purchased
$43 / 2 \%$ bonds at a premium of $\$ 913$, equal to 102.28 .

COTTAGE GROVE, Lane County, Ore.-BOND OFFERING.-

 COWLEY COUNTY (P. O. Winfield), Kan.-BOND OFFERING.-
 Due serially 1926 to 1935. incl. A certified check for $2 \%$ of bid, payable
to the County Treasurer. is required. CRESTON SCHOOL DISTPICT
Obispo County, Calif.-BOND SALE © O. San Luis Obispo), San Luis bonds offered on Sept. 8 (V. 121, p. 1006) were awarded to the Bank of
Arroyo Grande, of Arroyo Grande, at a premium of $\$ 13150$, equal to $102.63-\mathrm{a}$ basis of about 5.41 . Date Oct. 8 1925. Denom. 8500 .
Due $\$ 500$ Oct. 81926 to 1935 . inclusive
On taxabe property for 1925 was 31919,430 , and the amount tho bonds previously
issued and at present outstanding is none. Estimated population is 350 . CROOKSTON, Polk County, Minn-BOND SALE.-The Minneap-
olis Trust Co. of Minneapolis has purchased the following $43 / \%$ bonds, olis Trust Co. of
aggregating $\$ 35.850$
$\$ 5,491$ East Rtreet paving bonds.
Robert
$\$ 5,491$ East Robert Street paving bonds.
18.680 Noth Main Street paving bonds.
9.979 West Robert Street paving bonds.
Due serially in one to ten years.
BOND SALE. The Crokston State Bank of Crookston purchased an issue of $\$ 1$,
ten years.
CROSS PLAINS, Callahan County, Tex.-BOND DESCRIPTION.The $\$ 40,000$ water bonds purchased by, Geo. L. Simpson \& Co of Dailas
(V. 121, p. 1373) at a premium of 8800 , equal to 102 a basis of about $5.84 \%$. bear interest at the rate of $6 \%$ and are described as follows: Date March 151925 . Denom. \$1,000. Due $\$ 1,000$. 1930 to 1947 , inclusive,
and $\$ 2.000$. 1948 to 1958 , inclusive. Interest payable M. \& S. Date of
award March 20.
DALLAS, Polk County, Ore.-BOND ofFERING.-J. T. Ford, City Auditor, will receive sealed bids until 8 p . m. Sept. 28 for $\$ 4,244.096 \%$
improvement bonds. Date Oct. 1925 . Due Oct. 1935 . Interest payable
A. \& O. A certified check for $10 \%$ of bid is requred. A. \& O. A certified check for $10 \%$ of bid is required. DALLLAS COUNTY (P. O. Dallas), Tex.-BOND ELEGTION.-An
election will be held on Nov. 2 to vote on the question of issuing $\$ 1,750,000$ court house bonds. F. H. Alexander, County Judge.
DALLAS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Dallas), Tex.- BONDS REGISTERED.-On Sept. 16 the State
troller of Texas registered $\$ 7.2006 \%$ school bonds. Due serially.
DALLAS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 46 (P. O. Dallas), Tex.-BONDS VOTED.-At an election held
DANBURG-FLORAL HILL CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT
 1949 incl. Principal and annual interest (Jan. Due payable, at th. Che Ohical Palmer \& Dodge of Boston. Legaliny approve
Actual values, estimated
Assessed values, 1925 -
Total bonded debt (this issue only)
Population (estimated)
$\$ 450,000$

DANVILLE, Knox County, Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids
will be received until 12 m . Oct. 15 by W . T. Watson, village Clerk, for $\$ 3.53351 / 2 \%$ North and South Market Street improvement bonds. Denom. payable to the Village Treasurer required.
DAVIS GRAMMAR SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stockton), San Clerk Board of Supervisors. will receive sealed bids until 11 a. m. Oct. 5 lor $\$ 25,00051 / \% \%$ school bonds. Date Oct. 1 1925. Denom. $\$ 1,000$.
Due Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,0001926$ to 1930 , incl, and $\$ 2,0001931$ to 1940 ,
Dincl. A certified check for $5 \%$ of bid, payable to the Ohairman Board of incl. A certified check
DAWSON COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lamesa), Texas.-BOND SALE.- The Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita
has purchased an issue of $\$ 25,0006 \%$ school bonds. Due serially, 1932 to 1965 inclusive
DAYTON, Montgomery County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 24 were awarded to Eldredge \& Co. of New. York at a premium of $\$ 1,624$,
equal to 100.23 , a basis of about $4.475 \%$. equal to 100.23 , a basis of about $4.475 \%$ : 200,000 storm water sewer bonds. Due $\$ 10,000$ yearly from Sept. 11927
DELAVAN, Faribault County, Minn--BONDS OFFERED.-J. H. Lubitz, Village Recorder, received, sealed bids until 8 p. m. Sept. 25 for
DE WITT COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 ( $\mathbf{P}$. O. Cuero), Tex.- $^{\text {D }}$ BONDS VOTED.-At the election held on Sept. $12-\mathrm{V}$. 121 ,
DOWS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wright and Franklin Counties, Iowa.-BONDS DEFEEATED. - The proposition of issuing $\$ 25,000$ auditorium and gymnasium bonds, submitted to a vote of the
at the election held on Sept. 17 (V.121, p. 1373) failed to carry.
DUNDEE, Polk County, Fla.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 25,0006 \%$ water works bonds offered on Sept. 14 Toledo at 99.25, a basis of about $6.09 \%$.
han, Harris \& Oatis, Inc. of
Date July 1 1925. Due July 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$, 1929 to 1953 incl.
DUPLIN COUNTY (P. O. Kenansville), No. Caro-BOND SALE,The $\$ 520,0005 \%$ road bonds offered on Sept. $21-\mathrm{V}$. 121 , p. 1006-were
awarded to Braun, Bosworth \& Co. of Toledo. Date Sept. 1925 . Due
Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 370,000$ in 1935 and $\$ 15,0001936$ to 1945 , incl.
DUVAL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksonville), Fla.-BOND SALE.-The
$\$ 1,500.000$ road bonds offered on Sept. 21 (V, 121, p. 1125) were awarded $\$ 1,500.000$ road bonds offered on Sept. 21 (V'.121, p. 1125) were awarded $4.76 \%$. Date Oct. 11925 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Coupon bonds (with privi(A. \& O.) payable in New York City or Jacksonville. 1955 . Prin. and int. Real value of Finanable property, estimated....-.-- Statement (As Oficially Report). n 1925

ECORSE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 11 (P. O. Melvinchool district bonds offered on that date (V. 121, p. 1126) were awarded to W. E. Moss \& Co. of Detroit as $43 / \mathrm{s}$ at a premium of $\$ 1,950$, equal to
102.29 . a basis of about $0.00 \%$. Dated Aug. 201925 . Due in 30 years. EAST SPENCER, Rowan County, No. Caro.-BOND OFFERING.$6 \%$ street bonds.
EL CAMPO, Wharton County, Tex.-BONDS VOTED.-At the election held on sept. $12-\mathrm{V} .121$, p. 872 -the voters authorized the issuance
ELGIN, Union County, Ore-BONDS VOTED.-At the election held
Sept. $15-\mathrm{V} .121$. p. 1373-the voters authrized the issuance of $\$ 15,000$ water works system bonds by a count of 98 for to the is suance of ELLIS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. Hays), Kan.chaser an issue of $\$ 5,0005 \%$ registered school bonds. Interest payable

ENID, Garfield County, Okla.-BONDS VOTED.-At the election held on Sept. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 121 , p.
$\$ 25,000$ disposal plant bonds. BONDS DEFEATED.-The proposition of issuing $\$ 215,000$ water system
extension bonds submitted to a vote of the people at the same election
failed to failed to carry.
ENNIS, Ellis County, Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED.-The State Somptroner of rexas regis
$\$ 60 . .500$, on Sept 14 :
$\$ 000$ water works bonds.

ESTICADO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.-BOND SALE.-The State of Texas has purchased an issue of $823,000{ }^{5} 51 / \%$
school bonds at a premium of $\$ 200$, equal to 100.86 . Due serially. EUGENE, Lane County, Ore.-BOND SALE.-The Lumberme on Sept, 9 an issue of $\$ 175,000$ railroad terminal bonds at a premium of
$\$ 875$, equal to 100.50 ard
EVERETT, Middlesex County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.-The offered on sept. 15 (V. 121, p. 1486) on a $4.016 \% \%$ discount basis. plus a
premium of $\$ 10$. The loan matures $\$ 50,00$ Feb. 10 and March 10196 respectively

FORSYTH COUNTY (P. O. Winston-Salem), No. Caro.-NOTE issue of $\$ 400,00043 / 4 \%$ coupon school notes. Date Sept. 11925 . Denom in 1937 and 1938 . Pris Pollows. 830,000 . 1926 to 1936 incl... and $\$ 35,000$

## Financial Statement (As officially reported).

Actual value of taxable property (estimated)
Assessed valuation for taxation. $1925 . . . . .-$

- $8246,000,000$ Astall indebtedness (includinnen, this issue)
Topulation, 1920 census, 77,269 ; popu 172.500 .000
1.678 .000 Population, 1920 census, $77.269 ;$ population, 1925, estimated, 90,000 .
FORT SMITH WATER-WORKS DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Smith), Sebastian County, Ark.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 232,0005 \%$ water-
works bonds offered on Sppt. $18(\mathrm{~V} .121, \mathrm{p} .1486)$ were awarded to associWork bon
ated bank
$\$ 232,000$


FORT WORTH, Tarrant County, Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED.bonds. Due serially
FRAMINGHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.-TEMPORARY LOAN.On Sept. 21 F . S. Moseley \& Co. of Bostan purchased the S 150.000 tem-
porary loan offered on that date (V. 121, p. 1486) on a $4.12 \%$ discount basis plus a $\$ 2$ premium. Other bidders were: Grafton Co., $4.22 \%$ discount prems si so; Framingham National Bank, $4.23 \%$ discount plus $\$ 375$ Fremst National Bank, 4.38\% discount, and Old Colony Trust Co., $4.48 \%$
discount plus $\$ 125$ premium.
FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Appalachicola), Fla, - BOND OFFERING. The Clerk Board of County Co
FRANKLINVILLE UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1, received until 2 p. m. Eastern standard time) Sept. 29 by Fred $\mathbf{H}$. Bacon,
President Board of Education, for $\$ 225.000$ 4 $4 \%$ coupon schooi bonds. President Board of Education, for $\$ 225,000{ }^{43}$. coupon school boonds.
Date June 1 1925. Denom. $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Due fune 1 as follows: S5,000, 1930 to 1939 incl.: 87.000 . 1940 to 1949 incl. and $\$ 10.500 .1950$
to 1959 incl. Prin. and int. Dayable at the Union National Bank. Frank-
linvile, or at the linville, or at the National City Bank. N. N. City. Le. Naility aproved by
Clay \& Dillon, N. Y. City. A certified check for $\$ 11,250$, payable to E . A .
McLouth, Treasurer, is required.
FRENCH INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.- BONDS
REGISTERED.-On Sept. 14 the State Comptroller of Texas registered
$\$ 35,0005 \%$ school bonds. $\$ 35,0005 \%$ school bonds. 14 the State
FRENCH IND, SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Beaumont) Jefferson
 at the rate of H\% and are described as Austlows: Date July 11925 . Denom.
$\$ 1,000$. Due serially to 1965. Interest payable J. \& J.
FRESNO COUNTY (P. O. Fresno), Calif.-BOND ELECTION.-An election will be held on Oct. 6 for the purpose of voting on the question
of issuing $\$ 500,000$ hall of records building and tubercular sanitarium bonds. FULTON, Fulton County, Ky.-BOND OFFERING.-The City GALVESTON COUNTY (P. O. Galveston), Tex.- BONDS REGIS-
TEREDE On Sept. 14 the State Comptroller of Texas registered $\$ 500,000$
$5 \%$ road bonds. Due serially.
Gex.-BOND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Dallas County, an issue of $\$ 45,0005 \%$ school bonds at par. Date March 151925 . Denom.
$\$ 500$ Due serially from Jan. 1 1927. Interest payable J. \& J. Date of S50. Due seria
april 16 .
GARRETT, De Kalb County, Ind.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids $\$ 1 /$ we received until 2 p. m. Oct. 12 by c. . Bowers, City Clerk,
for $\$ 60,00041 / 2 \%$ community building site and constriction $\$ 500$ Dated Nov. 1 1925. Due each six months as follows: $\$ 1,000$
June 30 1925 to Dec. 30 1935, incl., and $\$ 2,000$ June 301936 to Dec. 30
1945, incl. Certified check for $\$ 200$ required 1945, incl. Certified check for $\$ 200$ required.
GATESVILLE, Coryell County, Tex.-BOND SALE.-The BrownCrummer Co.. of Wichita, has purchased an issue of $\$ 45,000$ paving bonds
at a premium of $\$ 1,130$, equal to 102.26 . Date Sept. 161925 . Due
serially.
GARY, Norman County, Minn.-BONDS DEFEATED.-The proposition to issue $\$ 9.000$ municipal building bonds, submitted to a vote of the
people at the election held on Sept. $15-\mathrm{V} .121, \mathrm{p} .1373$-failed to carry.
 structio
bonds.
GLADSTONE, Clackamas County, Ore--BOND OFFERING.-
 $\$ 500$ Nov. 151927 to 1936 . incl. Principal and semi-annual ititerest
payable at the fiscal agency in New York City. Legality a-pproved by Teal is requiree, Jo
GLEN COVE, Nassau County, N. Y.-BOND orferring.-Sealed sioner of Finance, for $\$ 300.00041 / \% \%$ gold coupon or registered sewe bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1 1925. Princior and semi-annual
interest (A. \& O.) payable at the office of the Commissioner of Finance in New York exchange. Due so, Certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for
and 87,0001970 to 1975 , incl. payable to the city, required. Bonds will be prepared under the super-
vision of the United states Mortgage \& Trust Co, New York City, which will certity as to the genuineness of the signatures of the orficials and the
seal impresser thereon Letality approved by Hawkins, Delafield \&
Longeflow of New York City.
GREELEY PAVING DISTRICT NO. 1, Weld County, Colo-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 20,0006 \%$ paving bonds ofrered on Sopt. 8 . V. 12, , D. D. 1126
were awarded to the United States National Bank and Gray, Emery Wasco awarded to the Unted both of Denver, jointly, at 99.09 Bue serially 1926 to 1947
inclusive.

GREENE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springfield), Mo.-


GREENVILLE, Greene County, Tenn--BOND ofFERING.-N. A. Hawkins, Town Recorder, wil recelven
following bonds aggreating $\$ 6,700$ :
$\$ 3,700$ town improvement bonds.
339,700 town improvement bonds.
30,000 district improvement bonds.
 on Sept. 16 the state hall bonds. Due serially.
HALFWAY, Macomb County, Mich.-BOND ELECTION.-On run a 36 -inch water main through the village. The vote is to decide whether Halfray wants to buy water rrom Detroit or install a separate system of
Its own. In order to carry out the water scheme consent of the voters must its own In order to carry out the water scheme consent of the voters must 00,000
HALL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44 ( P . O. Wood River), Island has purchased.-Tne Grand issue $\$ 2,50051 / 5 \%$ Loan \& Trust Co. of Grand bonds. Date July 11
1925. Due July 11930 , optional after 1926 . 1925. Due July 1 1930, optional after 1926.

HAMILTON, Hamilton County, Tex.-BONDS REGISTEERED.mans. Due serially.
HAMMOND, Lake County, Ind.-BOND ofFERRING.-Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. (standard time) Oct. 5 by H. Broertjes. City

HARDEMAN COUNTY (P. O. Quanah), Tex.-BOND DESCRIPTION Dallas, , t 101.26 (V. 121 . p 1257 , awared basis of about 4.880 are are described as follows: Date May 11 1925. Denom. 11,000 . Due $\$ 20.000$ May 11
1926 to 1955 , inclusive. Interest payable M. $\&$ N. 11 .
HARLINGEN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Cameron County, Tex.-BOND DESCRIPTION.-The $\$ 100,000$ coupon school
bonds purchased by A. C. Allyn \& Co., of Chicago, at 101.05 V. 120 . p. 2323) bear interest at the rate of $5 \%$ and are described as follows: Date Apriusive. Interest payable A. \& 19 . Due serially April 151926 to 1955 ,
HARRISBURG, Harris County, Texas.-BONDS VOTED.-At the election held on Sept. $12-V .121,{ }^{\text {p }}$. 1007 -the voters authorized the
issuance of $\$ 150,000$ school building bonds. The official name of the dise issuing these bonds is Harrisburg Independent School District. HARRISBURG INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Harris County, Tex-BOND OFFERING.-JJ. O. Van Ness, Secretary Board of
Education, will receive sealed bids until to-day (Sept. 26) for $\$ 150,000$ $\%$ school bonds
HARTFORD SECOND NORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hartord), Harttord County, Conn.-BONDD OFFERING.-Sealed bids will
be received until 12 m . (standard time Sept. 29 by the District School Building Committee, at the office of the City Bank \& Trust Co., 124 p1,000. Dated Oct. 1925 . Principal and semi-annual interest (A. \& 0 .)
payable
at the office of the City Bank \& Trust Co., Hartford. Due $\$ 20,000$ yeariy on Oct. 1 from 1930 to 1954 incl. Certified check for
$2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for , payable to the City Bank \& Trust Co.,
HASTINGS, Dakota County, Minn.-BOND ofFERING.-N. F Kranz, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids untill 8 p. m. Sept. 28 for $\$ 20.000$
not exceeding $5 \%$ fornding bonds. Due
and $\$ 2,0001932$ to 1938 incl. Interest pat. 1900 Oct. 1926 to 1931 incl. and $\$ 2,0001932$ to 1938 incl . Interest payable semi-annually.
HATHORO, Montgomery County, Pa.-BOND SALE.-A. B. Leach
bonds, maturing Oct. 11926 to 1945. inclusive.
HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 28 (P. O. Long Beach), Nassau County, N. Y.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 22 the offered on that date-V. 121 , p. 1487-were a warded to Fairservis \& Co
 200,000 and 8 ol bonds. Due 10.000 sept. 11930 to 1949 , incl.
75,000 school bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ Sept. 11930 to 1944 , incl.

Dated Sept. 11925.
HENDRICKS COUNTY (P. O. Danville), Ind.-BOND OFFERING. Sealed bids will be received untii 10 a. m. Oct. 2 by William H. Walls.

HERBRONVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Tex.BoNNDS REGYSTERED.- On Sept. 18 the State Comptroller of Texas
HERNANDO, De Soto County, Miss.-BOND SALEE-The Hernando National bank of Hernando has purchased an issue of $\$ 20.00051 / \%$ 1926 to 1945 inc. . Iterest payable annually (Aus. 1).
HIDALGO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Hidalgo County, Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED.-On Sept. 18 the State Con
Texas registered $\$ 80,0006 \%$ school bonds. Due in 40 years.
HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wayne County, Mich.BONDS VOTED.-At the election held on Sept. 15 (V. $121, \mathrm{p}$, 1374 ) the
voters authorized the issuance of the $\$ 225,000$ school building bonds by a count of 200 for to 28 against.
HOOKS INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bowie County, Tex.-BOND SALE.- The Texarkana National Bank of Texarkana has
purchased an issue of $\$ 5.0006 \%$ coupon school bonds at par. Due in 20 to 40 years. Interest payable annually in April.
HORTON, Brown County, Kan.-BOND OFFERING.-Irma Guenther, City Cierk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p . m. Sept. 29 for $\$ 175.000$
$43 / \%$ paving bonds. Date Nov. 1 1925. Interest payable semi-annually.

HOUSTON, Harris County, Tex--BONDS REGISTERED.-The State Comptroller of Texas registered the following $5 \%$ bonds, aggregating
$\$ 450,000$ : $\$ 100,000$ paving bond $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Date Reg 250.000 water works improvement bonds.-
$21 / 5 \%$ Road District No. 16 bonds. $\qquad$ Due serially.
HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.-BOND SALE.-On Sept, 22 the following four issues of $41 / \%$ free gravel road bonds, offered
on that date-V. 121, p. 1487 -were awarded to the Fletcher American on that date- . 121 , p. 487 - were a warded to the Flitcher American Co. 4.29\%: Samuel R. Rinehart et al. in Ervin Township bonds. Due $\$ 21535$ 5.562 M. G. Wilson et al. in Ervin Township bonds. Due $\$ 27810$ each six months from May 151926 to Nov. 15 1935. incl. $\$ 45$ each six
9,140 Ellis Waldron et al. In Ervin Township bonds. Due $\$ 457$ eath 7,575 Tence L. OSborre et al. in Liberty. Township bonds. Due $\$ 37875$ each six months from May 151926 to Nov. 151935 , incl.
HUDSON, Summit County, Ohio-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until 12 m . Sept. 29 by B. S. Sanford, Village Clerk,
for $\$ 4,0005 \% \% \%$ water works bonds. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Date Oct. 11925 .

Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly from Oct. 11926 to 1929 incl. Certified check for
$5 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. HUDSON FALLS, Washington County, N. Y-BOND OFFERING.Village Clerk, for the following three issues of $5 \%$ street paving bonds:
\$10,375 Clark Street paving honds. Denom. $\$ 1,03750$. Due $\$ 1,03750$ 8,950 Mechanic Street paving bonds. Denom. $\$ 895$. Due 3895 veirly 9,900 Prom Aug. 11926 to 1935 incl. itreet paving bonds. Denom. $\$ 990$. Due $\$ 990$ yearly Dated Aug. 1 1925. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. \& A.) payable in sold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of welght and fineness or the equivalent thereof at the Village Treasurer's office. Cert. check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for upon an incorporated bank or
trust company, payable to the Village of Hudson Falls, required. HUNTERSVILLE, Mecklenburg County, No. Caro- BOND OF-
FERING. Chas. H. Allen, Town Clerk, will
Seceive seaied bids until Sept. 29 for $\$ 75,0006 \%$ water and sewer bonds. Int. payable semi-ann. HUNTINGTON, Cabell County, W, Va.-BOND OFFERING.-H. H. not exceeding 43\%\% city bonds. Date July 1 1925. Denom. $\$ 1.000$.


 City Bank, N. Y. Citty at option of holder Late Legality approveved Ny John
O. Thomson, N. Y. City. A certified check for $1 \%$ of amount of bonds
bid for is required. HUNTINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), Ind. $-B O N D$ OFFERRNG. - Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. . Sept. 28 by GDillord highway, in Warren Township bonds. Denom. S680. Dated Sotpt 15 1925 . Int. (M. \& N
to Nov. 151946 incl.
INDIANAPOLIS PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Indianapolis), Marion until 12 m . Oct. 7 by Joseph L. Hogue. City Comptroller, for each of the following two issues of $41 / 2 \%$ coupon park district bonds:
$\$ 8,500$ park district bonds of 195. issue No. 4. Denom. $\$ 250$. Due
 Dated Oct. 7 1925. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. \& J.) payable at the bid for upon some responsible bank or trust company of the city of Indianapolis, payable to the city Treasurer, required with each issue. Bonds to
be delivered within 20 days from time of award at the office of the City be delivered within 20 days from time of award at the office.
Treasurer. Bidders may bid for all or any part of each issue.
INDIANAPOLIS PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Indianapolis), Marion
 p. 490 -were awarded to the Fletcher Savings \& Trust Co. of Indianapolis
at a premium of $\$ 1,36880$ equal to 102.63, a basis of about $4.26 \%$ Dated IRONDEQUOIT (Town) COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. ${ }^{2}$ De Voe \& Co., Inc, Batchelder, Wack \& Co, A: M. Lamport \& Co., inc.; all of New York; Fidielity Trust Co. of Buffaio, and Saye. Wolcott \& Stelele
of Rochester, jointly, have. purchased an issue of \$261.000. 41/\% coupon
school bonds. Denom. \$1.000. Dated Aug. 1 1925. Prin. and semi-ann.

 approved by Clay \& Dillon of New York.
Financial Statement. Assessed valuation-
Total bonded debt

2,445,897 Population, 1925 JACUMBA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Diego) San Diego
County, Calif.-BOND on Sept, 14-V.121, p. 1374-were awarded to the Freeman, Smith \& Camp ${ }^{\text {Co. of }}$ of san Fra. 171938 and 1939.
KANKAKEE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 24 (P. O. KanCo.e. Kankakee County, III.-BOND SALE. - The white- bhilips
 at the Manteno State \& Savings Bank, Manteno, or at the ofrice of the
White-Phillips Co Due 8700 yearly from July 11927 to 1931 incl. Legal-
ity appoved by F. C. Duncan of Davenport. KIRON, Crawford County, Iowa.-BOND OFFERING.-W. Lindberg, Village Clerk, winl receive sealed bids until $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept. 28 for
$\$ 3,000$ water works. bonds. Date Oct. 11925 . Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$
Oct. 1928 to 1933 inclusive. LACONIA, Belknap County, N. H.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed of $\$ 60.000$ 4eceived untill 8 p. m. Sept. 28 by the City Clerk for the purchase
of street bonds. Date Oct. 1 1925. Due serially.
1926 to 1945 . LA FOURCHE PARISH ROAD DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Thibodaux), La.- BOND SALE.-The $\$ 95,0006 \%$ coupon road bonds offered on
Sept. 16-V. 121 . p. $1258-$ were awarded to Sutherlin, Barry \& Co. Inc. and Caidweii \&. Co., both of New Orleans, jointly, at a premium of si, 45 , equal to 101.52 Date Sept. 11925 . Denom. 1
Lex.- LOND ${ }^{\text {LAKW }}$ SALE.-The First SCHOOL DISTRICT, Hall County, an issue of $\$ 8,00051 / 2 \%$ school bonds at a premium of $\$ 104$, equal torchased 101.30 . LANSING, Ingham County, Mich.-BOND ELECTION. On Nov. 3 $\$ 300,000$.
LARIMER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Ft. Collins), Colo.- BOND SALE.-BCottcher \& Co. of Denver have purchased an
issue of $\$ 90.004 \%$ refunding bonds. Due serially in 1 to 10 years.
Interest payable semi-annually.
LEBANON, Lebanon County, Pa.-BOND SALE.-The First Na-
 LEESBURG, Lake County, Fla.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 265,0006 \%$ hall building and acquiring right-of-way for canal purposes, offered on
 York City.
BOND SALE.-At the same time the above company was also awarded
 \& Raymond, New York Dity.
LEOMINSTER, Worcester County, Mass.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 15 the two issues of $44 \% \%$ coupon bond a asgregating $\$ 28.000$ offered
n that date- $V .121$, p. 1374 -were awarded to E. H. Rollins \& Sons of on that date - $100.31, \mathrm{p} .1374$ - were awarded
New York at
a basis of about $4.14 \%$.
$\mathbf{\$ 1 0 , 0 0 0}$ "permanant pavement loan" bonds payable $\$ 1,000$ Sept. 11926 18,000 "macadam loan". bonds payable \$4,000 Sept. 11926 to 1928 Date inclustve, and
LINCOLN PARK (P. O. Dearborn R. F. D. No. 2), Wayne County, voted upon were carried.-
BONDS DEFFATED.BONDS DEFEATED.-An a recent election the voters also had sub-
mitted to them for approval $\$ 140.00$ sewer and $\$ 150,000$ extension water
LOUISVILLE, Jefferson County, Ky.-BOND ELECTION.-An
 LOUISVILLE, Jefferson County, Ky.- TEMPORARY LOAN.-A temporary loan of $\$ 1.000 .000$ was awarded to the Louisville Nationa
of Louisville on Sept. 22 . The city will pay $4.29 \%$ for the money
LUDLOW, Hampden County, Mass.-BOND SALEE-FF. S. Moseley \& Co. of Beston were a warded on Sept. 23 an issue of $\$ 147.50041 / 4 \%$ schoo
bonds at 101.47. Due serially 1926 to 1945 , inclusive. MABANK, Kaufman County, Tex.-BONDS VOTED.-At the elec-
tion held on Ang. $15-\mathrm{V}$. 121 p. 361 the voters authorized the issuance 60.000 water bonds by count of 171 for to 108 acainst.

MANCHESTER, Hillsbrrough County, N. H.-BOND SALE.-
The Merchants National Bank of Manchester was awarded on Sept. 23 The Merchants. National Bank of Manchester was awarded on Sept. 23
an issue of $\$ 16.0004 \%$ school bonds at 99.02 . Dated Aug. 11925 . Due TEMPORARY LOAN.-A temporary loan of $\$ 200,000$, also offered on
Sept. 23, was sold to the Am oskeag Trust Co. of Manchester on $a 3.98 \%$

MARHSFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Webster County, Mo.$B O N D$ SALE.-The Citizens Bank of Marshfield has purchase
of $\$ 25.000$ school bonds at a premium of $\$ 900$, equal to 103.60 .
MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Plymouth), Ind.-BOND SALE.bonds offered on that date V. 121, p. 1375 -were awarded to the Merchants National Bank of Muncie at a premium of $\$ 157$. 60 , equal to $101.21-$
a basis of about $4.25 \%$ Dated July 151926 . Due $\$ 650$ each six months
Drom May 151926 to Nov. 15 1935. Incl. MASSILLON, Stark County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-On Sept, 19 the $\$ 75.0005 \%$ (city's share) Kendal storm water sALEer bonds. offered
on that date ( $\mathrm{V} .121 ; \mathrm{p}$. 1128 ) were awarded to N. S . Hill \& Co. of Cincin

 tranahan. Harris \& Oatis Bran.. Toledo Bosworth ©o., Assele Goetz \& Moerlein,
Cincinnati$1.56800 \begin{aligned} & \text { Seasngnact \& Mayer Cin- } \\ & \text { Vandersall \& Co.. Toledo } \\ & \text { Otis \& Co }\end{aligned}$ Vandersall \& Co...Toledo.
Otis \& Co., Cleveland. $\begin{array}{r}36500 \\ 20075 \\ 81900 \\ 80 \\ 819 \\ \hline\end{array}$

MELVINDALE, Wayne County, Mich.-COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT
RANTS PERMANENT INJUNCTION TO PREVENT BOND SALE.The Michigan "Investor" of Detroit, in its issue of Sept. 17, said: "A permanent injunction has been issued by the Circuit Court of Wayne
County, restranining the village and its officers from isuing or disp sing of an issue of $\$ 550.000$ of bonds to W.E. Moss \& Co., investment bankers,
Detroit. The action was brought by State Attorney-General Dougherty at the instanee of taxpayers of the village, who alleged that the officials of
the village had entered int a contract to sell the bonds before they were the village had entered intr a a contract to sell the bonds before they were
voted and that no conmentition in hidding was invited. The judge scored voted and that no crmperition their action in the matter.
MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Stanton), No. Dak.-BOND OFFERING.Paul Leupp, County Auditor. will receive sealed bids until 2 p. M. Oct. 6
for $\$ 10.00$ not exceeding $5 \%$ Hunding bonds. Date Nov. 11225 . Deno. ${ }^{85}$ check 000 Due Nov. $5 \%$ of bid is required.
MERCER COUNTY (P. O. Celina), Ohio--BOND OFFERING.Board of County Commissioners, for $\$ 13,6005 \%$ road impt. bonds. De
 MERRILL, Lincoln County, Wis.-BONDS AUTHORIZED.-The METASVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Wilkes County, Ga.-BOND of $\$ 11.000$. H\% Hisman scheol bonds. Inc.. Date Sept. 1 1925. Denom. $\$ 500$. Due seyaban. 11927 to 1948 . inclusive. Principal and annual interest (Jan. 1), Financial Statement.
Actual values, estimated...........
Assessed values. 1 125.
Total bonded debt (this issue only)
Financial Statement.
8600.000
216.840 opulation (estimated)
MONEE, Will County, III.-BOND SALE.-The White-phillips Co Denom. $\$ 500$. Dated Oct. 11925 . Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. \& O.)
 MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomington), Ind.-BOND SALE.On Sept. 21 the $\$ 7,200$ 5\% coupon impt. bonds offered on that date $\operatorname{CV}$ V. . $1 .-1$. p. 1009) were awarded to Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis at a premium
of $\$ 235$ e enual to 103.26 , a basis of about 4..33\%. Denom. $\$ 360$. Dated
ond July 7 i 1925. Int. M. \& N. 15 . Due $\$ 360$ each six months from May 15
1926 to Nov. 15 incl. BOND SALE - The $\$ 13.8005 \%$ coupon road impt. bonds also offered apolis at a premium of $\$ 440.25$, equal to 103.29 , a basis of about $4.32 \%$
Dated July 7 1925. Int M. \&. 15 . ${ }^{\text {Ine }}$ Due 860 each six months from May 151926 to Nov. 151935 incl.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 13 | (P. O. Conroe), Tex.-BONDS REGISTEREDD-On Sept. |
| :--- |
| Comptroller of Texas registered $\$ 5.0006 \%$ the Sthool bonds. Due in 5 to |

20 yoars. coupon paving tmprovement born Merchants Bank of Monticelloo as 6 a at a premium of 3 .999. equal to 106.51. Date July 1 1925.
Due in 1930. 1935, 1940 and 1945. Int. payable J. \& J.
MOORHEAD, Clay County, Minn.-CERTIFICATE OFFERING.R. G. Price, City cierk, win receive seale indebtedness. Interest payable A. \& O. A certified check for $\$ 2,500$, payable to the city Treasurer, is MORROW COUNTY (P. O. Heppner), Ore.-BONDS VOTED.the issuance of $\$ 550,000$ road bonds by a count of 517 for to 385 against. MOUNT PLEASANT (P. O. North Tarrytown), Westchester at 100.64 , a basis of ahout $4.39 \%$. Date Sept. 11925 . Denom. $\$ 1.000$. Coupon bonds (convertible into fully registered honds).
as follows: $\$ 3.000$ in 1926 and $\$ 5.000 .1927$ to 1937 incl.
MUSCATINE COUNTY (P. O. Muscatine), Iowa.-BOND SALE.The First National Bank of Muscatine has purchased
$41 / 2 \%$ road bonde at a premium of $\$ 5$, equal to 100.01 .

Corsicarro count Y COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Corsicana), Tex.-BOND. SALE. The State
NEW CASTLE (Town) WATER DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Chap-
paqua), Westchester County, N. Y.-BOND OFFERING.- sealed bids paaqua, Westhed until 10 a. m. Oct. 3 by Howard R. Washburn, Town Super-
Will be receivel
visor Denoms. 100 or $\$ 1.000$ and 20 for $\$ 750$. Dated Nov. 11925 . Prin and
Demi-ann. int. (M N.) payable in New York exchange at the Mount
S. Pleasant Bank, Pleasanttile. Due $\$ 5.750$ yearly from Nov. 1 1 1926 to
1945 incl. Certified check for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for upon an incorporated bank or trust company, payable to the Town Supervisor
required. Legality to be approved by John $\mathbf{C}$. Thomson of New York NEW CUMBERLAND, Cumberland County, Pa.-BOND OFFERING Secretary, for $\$ 25,000$ 4 $4 / 2 \%$ street paving and storm sewer bonds.
NORDHEIM ROAD DISTRICT, De Witt County, Tex.-BOND
$E L E C T I O N$ On Oct. 24 an election will he held for the purpose of voting on the question of istsuing $\$ 90,000$ road bonds.
NORTH DAKOTA (State of).-BOND SALE.-During the month of
 Outlook S. D. No. 28. Divide Coo $\$ 3,100$ Building July 11925 July 1935
Loewenthal S. D. No. 10, Mctosh county
Not subject to call, but may be redeemed 2 years from date of issue. OAK PARK PARK DISTRICT, Cook County, III.-BOND SALE.-
Tne Suburban Trust \& Savings Bank of Oak Park, was awarded on Seot. an issue of $\$ 50.00041 / 2 \%$ park bonds at a premium of $\$ 1.405$, equal to Principal and semi-annual interest (J. \& D .) pavable at the Northern Trust Co.. Chicaro. Due on June 1 as follows: $\$ 10.00 \%$. 1938 , and \$20.-
000 in 1939 and 1940 . Legality approved by Horace S. Oakley of Chicago. OCEAN CITY, Cape May County, N. J.-BOND OFFERING.Oity Clerk, for $\$ 325.000$, not exceeding $51 / 2 \%$ coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal only). Temporary Finance bonds. Denom.
$\$ 5.000$. Dated Oct. 15 1925. Due Oct. 151927 . Certified check for s7. 500, payable to the City Tressurer, required. Legality approved by
Caldwell \& Raymond of New York.
OCEAN SPRINGS, Jackson County, Miss.-BOND ELECTION.-An election will be held on Oct. 3 for the
of issuing $\$ 75,000$ water-works bonds.
OLMSTEAD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO, 30 (P, O. Rochester), Minn. Lil Neive sealed bids Mntil Leo Greenwood. Clerk Board of exceeding, $51 / 2 \%$ school bonds. Int. payable semi-ann. A certified

ORANGE COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Orange), Tex.BONDS REGISTERED.-On Sept. 18 the State Comptroller of Texas registered $\$ 70.00051 / \%$ road bonds. Due serially.
OTAY SCHOOL. DISTRICT (P. O. San Diego), San Diego County, Francisco. at a premium of \$281, equal to 11..87, a basis of about 5. $24 \%$
Date Aug. 10 1925. Due $\$ 1.000$ Aug. 101927 to 1941, inclusive.
OTTAWA COUNTY (P. O. Port Clinton), Ohio-- BOND SALE.-
On Sent. 21 the $\$ 19.0005 \%$ Inter-Countv Highway No. 440 (Marblehead) road impt. bonds offered on that date (V. 121 D 1260 ) were awarded to
 inclusive. $\$ 2,000$ March 211926 and $\$ 1,000$ Sept. 211926 to Sept. 211934
PAINESVILLE, Lake County, Ohio.-BONDS OFFERED.-Sealed

 PALMYRA, Marion County, Mo--BOND DESCRIPTION. The Trust Co. of Souponis. Louving V . 121, p. 1376 -at 1102.83 , a basis of about $4.65 \%$. are described as follows: Date Julv 1 1925. Denom. \$1,000. Due palo alto, Santa Clara County, Calif.-BOND SALEE-E. H. Rollins \& Sons of Los Angeles were awarded on Sept. 10
$41 / 2 \%$ city bonds at a premium of $\$ 28$, equal to 100.31 .
PASADENA, Los Angeles County, Calif.-BONDS VOTED.-
The voters authorized the issuance of $\$ 2.500,000$ street widening bonds by a count of 33 for to 7 against. The small vote was explained by the fact the portion which will be widened, were eligible and as this is a business section, the residents are few.
PENNSAUKEN, Camden County, N. J.-BOND SALE.-R. M. Grant \& Co.. Inc. of New York have purchased an issue of $\$ 250,0005 \%$
impt. bonds. Au. 192 . Assessed valuation $\$ 11,216,651$; total
bonded debt $\$ 782,151$; Dopulation, (estimated), 12,000 . PERRYSBURG, Wood County, Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed
bids will be received until $7: 30 \mathrm{p}$. m. Oct. 6 by John W. Lyons, Village Clerk. for $\$ 3,600$. 6 \% and semi-ann. int. (M. \& \&.) payable at the office of the Certing Fund Trustees. Due $\$ 360$ yearly from Sept. 11927 to 1936 incl.
Cerk bank doing a reaular banking business in Ohio, or a
New York draft, for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, pavible the New York draft, for $2 \%$ of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Vil-
lage Treasurer, required.
PERTH AMBOY, Middlesex County, N. J.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. principal only or as to both princinal and interest bonds, offered on that
pate (V. 121, p. 1260) were awarded to R. M. Grant \& Co., Inc., of New York as follows.
$\$ 32.000$ school bonds for $\$ 32.40640$. equal to 101.27. a basis of about
$4.645 \%$. Due $\$ 1.000$ yearly from Oct. 1 1927 to 1958 , incl. 60,000 water bonds. Series $V$, for $\$ 60,672$. equal to 101.12 , a basis of
about $4.65 \%$. Due $\$ 2.000$ yearly from Oct. 11926 to 1955 . incl. 78,000 general improvement bonds for $\$ 78,53040$ equal to 100.68 , a 41,000 general improvement bonds for $\$ 41.1070$ equal to 100.27 , a
basis of about $4.70 \%$ Due $\$ 4.000$ yearly from Oct. 11926 to 22,000 general improvement bonds for $\$ 22.05940$, equal to 100.27 a
basis of about $4.70 \%$, Due $\$ 2.000$ yearly from Oct. 11926 to
Dis. 1933, inclusive, and $\$ 3,000$ Oct. 11934 and 1935 .
Dated Oct. 11925
PERU TOWNSHIP, Huron County, Ohio- BOND OFFERING.the School Board, for $\$ 2.0005 \%$ coupon school building improvement bonds Denom. $\$ 500$. Due $\$ 500$ each six months from April 11926 to Oct. 11927

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.-BOND SALE--On Sept. 21 the $\$ 15.000,000$ oupon or registered bonds offered on that date (V. 121, P. 1129 , were
awarded to a syndicate composed of the National City Co.: Harris. Forbes
Co.. Janney \& Co... Graham. Parsons \& Co. West \& Co.. Janney \& Co., Graham. for "all or none", a basis of about $4.23 \%$ to optional date and a basis of Due Sept. 16 1975. with the option to the city to redeem at par and accrued interest at the expiration of twenty years from date of lissue or at any Bonds are coupon bonds of $\$ 1.00$. Which may be fully registered in multipleds on be registered as to principal only. The following is a list of
bonds may bited.

Amount.
Bid. 100.301 of North America \& Trust Co. and Biddle \& Henry.
Drexel \& O.; Brown Bros. \& Oo. The Guaranty Co.
of New York: The Union Trust of Pittsburgh. or New York: The Union Trust of Pittsburghty Co.
oommlusioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of
PhiladelphlaWh. H. Newbol

* Aill or none.
$s$ Son \& Co

. $82,000.000$
100.2567

All the above blds were for $4 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$. Bids were asked for the loan at either PIERRE, Hughes County, So. Dak.-BOND ELECTION.-An elec tion was held on Sopt. 22 for the purpose of voting on the - Auestion of
issuing $\$ 100.000$ cly bonds. J. H. Starkey. City Auditor. PIONEER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Eastland County,

PLANT CITY, Hillsborough County, Fla.-BONDS VOTED.-At an
election held recently the voters authorized the issuance of $\$ 410.000 \mathrm{im}$ election held rece
provement bonds.
POINT COUPEE PARISH ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. New Roads), La.-BOND SALE.-The $\$ 7.000$ road bonds offered on Sept. 7 .
(V. 121. p. 1010) were awarded to the Bank of Baton Rouge as $51 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$ at par. POLK COUNTY (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa.- BOND OFFERING.-
F. Hunter. Chairman. Board of County Supervisors, will receive sealed bids
intil Oct. 10 for $\$ 300.000$ road bonds. F. Hunter. Chairman, Board of County
until Oct. 10 for $\$ 300.000$ road bonds.

PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y-BOND SALE8888.00n. offered on that date (V.121, p. 1488) were awarded to Rooseyelt

$\$ 54,000$ Midiand Ave.and Grace Church Street pa ving bonds. Due $\$ 9,000$
 8,000 Due $\$ 9,000$ vearly from Oct. 1926 to 1930 incl. 190 yearly from 108,000 Longview Ridge Macadamizing assessment bonds. Due $\$ 18,000$ 20,000 ylivia street paving bonds. Due $\$ 4,000$ yearly from Oct. 11926 24,000 Ollvia Street paving assessment bonds. Due $\$ 4.000$ yearly from 5,000 East Broadway paving bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly from Oct. 11926 6.000 East Broadway paving assessment bonds. Due $\$ 1,000$ yearly from 72.000 Setver District No. 192 assessment bonds. Due $\$ 8,000$ yearly from 99,000 Washington Park Drainage District assessment bonds. Due 45.000 Sowage yeary from Oct. 11926 to 1934 incl.
1926 to
Stortor station bonds. Due $\$ 9.000$ yearly from Oct. 1 150,000 Public Park Series No. 1 bonds. Due $\$ 15,000$ yearly from Oct. 1 252,000 County Read No. 43 bonds. Due $\$ 18,000$ yearly from Oct. 11926
to 1939 incl. Dated Oct. 1 1925. Other bidders, all of Now York. were: Phelps, Fenn \& \&o.; Remick, Hodges \& Co.;




 PORTER COUNTY (P. O. Valparaiso), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.Sounty Treasurer. for $\$ 24.40041 / 2 \%$ coupon Burton L. Frame highway improvement in Union Township bonds. Denom. \$1,220. Dated Sept. 16
1925. Int. M . N . 15 . Due $\$ 1,220$ each six months from May 151926
to Nov. 151935 incl.
 awarded
New York Civy, jointly, at 94.41 , a basis of about $4.42 \%$. Date Oct. 1 New York city. jointly, at 94.41 a basis of about
1925. Due $\$ 25.000$ Oct. 11936 to 1955 . inclusive.
POTSDAM, St. Lawrence County, N. Y-BOND SALE.-On Sept. (V. 121, p. 1376) were awarded to the Citizens National Bank of Potsdam

PROSSER, Benton County, Wash.-BONDS VOTED.-At an elecaggregating $\$ 205.000$ :
$\$ 125.000$ water bonds.
75.000 bond
5.000 bonds (purpose not given).
5.000 utility bonds.

PULLMAN, Whitman County, Wash.-BOND DESSRRIPTION.-The 835, 200 $5 \%$ coupon city bonds purchased by the Pullman State Bank of

RABUN COUNTY (P. O. Clayton), Ga.-BOND OFFERING.-The
County Clerk will receeve sealed bids until 2 p. m. Oct. 1 for $\$ 175,000$ road
bonds. Due in 30 years. years.
RANEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, La Moure County, No. Dak.-BOND Pratschner. District Clerk, at the officeeof of the County Auditor in La Mo Moure for $\$ 3.0005 \%$ funding bonds. Due in teny ears. Interest payable J. \& J. RED FORK, Tulsa County, Okla.- BOND SALE.-The Piersol Bond REEDSPORT, Douglas County, Ore--BONDS OFFERED. - Sealed blds were received until 8 D . m. Sept. 25 by Glen Galem, Cits. R R correr
for $\$ 45.552 .046 \%$ improvement bonds. Prin. and int. (M. \& s .) payable
 RHAME SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bowman County, No. Dak.-
BONDS VOTED.-At an election held recently the voters authorized the Issuance of $\$ 10.000$ school-building bonds.
RIPLEY COUNTY (P. O. Versailles), Ind.-BOND OFFERING.Sealed bids will be recelved until 11 a . m . Oct. 5 by Raphael E. Dieckmann,
County Treasurer, for the following two issues of $41 / 2 \%$ highway improvement bonds: s:
50 . Wue
D. Whbsgans et al. in Laughery Township bonds. Denom.
8,800 Mrs. George Bessler et al. in Laughery Township bonds. Denom.
$\$ 220$ Due $\$ 440$ each six months from May 151927 to Nov. 15 1936 . inclusive.
Sept. 151925.
Interest M. \& N. 15.
Dated Sept. 15 1925. Interest M. \& N. 15 .
RIPLEEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lauderdale County, Tenn.-BOND VOTED.-At an election held on sept. 17 the voters authorized the issuance
of $\$ 100.0006 \% 20$-year school bonds by a 4 to 1 majority.
ROBERTSOWN INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRI
County, Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED. -On Sept. 16 the State Comp-
troller of Texas registered $\$ 125,0005 \frac{1}{2} \%$ school bonds. Due serinly.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Vernon), Ky.- BOND ELEC-
TION. An election will be held on Oct. 3 for the purpose of votting on the question of issuing $\$ 75.000$ bonds. R RUNNELS COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 20 serlally. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY (P O. South Bend) Ind.-BOND SALE.-
On Sept. 18 the $\$ 5,888786 \%$ coupon Jos. H. Manghelli et at drainage On Sept. 18 the $\$ 5,88878$ ( $6 \%$ coupon Jos. H. Manghelli et al drainage
bonds offered on that date (V). 121 , p. 1129) were awarded to the Fletcher-

SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P O O O
Sacramento), Sacramento County, Calif.-ADDITIONAL INTORMA: TION.-We are in receipt of the following information from P. R. Pierce
Assistant Secretary of the Reclamation Board. rezarding the $\$ 7.1331000$ $15 /{ }^{2} \%$
1489 drainage bonds being offered by this district on Oct. 2-V.
$121, \mathrm{p}$. The bonds are being issued by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage State of California in 1913 for the purpose of putting into effect the flood contron plan of the State or Califnrnia for the Sacramento and san Joaquin
Drainage District. The Reclamation Board is said district. The Act creating the district provides that the flood of the plan may be divided up into units or projerts by the Reclamation Board and assessments levied by the Reclamation Board to carry out these various units. The Act creating the district is Chapter 170 of the Statutes of
Califinia. 1913 and the Act has been amended by the Thegislature in 1915 .
1919, 1921. 1923 and 1925. Project No. 6 for which Aspesment
 Board Bond Act which provided that the assessment-called Reclamation Board might he bonded providatutes 1919 . Shapter 520 . The The beclamation
secured by the assessment and are in the same amount are Thered by the assessment and are in the same amount as the assessment.
The amount of the No. 6 assessment in round numbers was $\$ 8114.00$ The State has pledged $\$ 3,000.000$ to the assessment of which $\$ 1.210000$ has been appropriated. Of this amount $\$ 910.000$ has actually been credited and a corresponding portion of the bonds cancelled: alse, a portion of the of honds to be sold. As the installments of the appropriation. above referred to. are credited, bonds will be redeemed. The total acreage of the
The date of the bond election was Sept. 301922 . The macnt No 6 however covera Both the assessment and the bond issue were validated by the courts The bond sale was originally set for January of this year. Certain objecting brought in Colusa County and the Stateraly in a superior court action temporary restraining order from selling the bonds. The Board petitioned the state Supreme Court and secured a writ of prohibition arresting further proceedeing offered for sar court action wha tie result that the bonds are

## again bengs orrered tor sale.

SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio.-BOND SALE,-The Pollowing To Emery. Peck \& Rockwood of Chicago-
$\$ 830.165$ water main

* $\$ 30.165$ water main extension bonds at a premium of 8504 , equal to 101.67, a basis of about $4.73 \%$. Dated Sept. 1 . 1925 . Dual to
on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 2,1651926$ and $\$ 2.0001927$ to 1940. Incl. To the First Citizens Corp. of Columbus-
$\$ 18,40073$ judgment bonds at a premium
 Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 3.400731926$. $\$ 4.000$ 1927. to yearly on 1929 incl.,
and $\$ 3.000$ 1930. The $\$ 12,009335 \%$ (city's portion) Roosevelt, Ave. resurfacing bonds.
cheduled for sale on the same date were not offered. *332,165 offered. City could deliver only $\$ 30.165$, as owing to an error
the ordinance authorizing the issue provided for that amount.
SAGINAW, Saginaw County, Mich.- BOND OFFERING.-Sealed Comptroiler, for the following four issues of $41 \%$, bond.
1926 to 1935, inclusive. 80,000 sewer bonds. Due 88,000 yearly from Oct. 11926 to 1935, Incl.
50,000 water bonds. Due 85,000 yearly from Oct. 11926 to 1935. incl. 50,000 water bonds. Due 85,000 yearly from Oct. 11926 to 1935 . Incl.
30,000 sidewalk bonds. Due $\$ 6,000$ yearly from Oct. 11926 to 1930 ,
Denom. \$1.000. Dated Oct. 1 1925. Certified check for $2 \%$ of bonds
bid for, payable to the Oity Treasurer, required. SALEM, Marion County, Ore-BOND ELECTION.-An election wil be held on Nov. 20 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing
$\$ 30.030$ fire apparatus bonds. M. Paulson, City Recorder.
 Burt \& Co. of Austin have purchas
SARANAC LAKE, Franklin County, N. Y.-BONDS DEFEATBD.At the election held on Sept. 5 (V). 121 , p. 1261 ) the $\$ 79.500$ paving bonds
voted upon were defeated. The vote was 108 for to 327 against voted upon were defeated. The vote was 108 for to 327 against.
SCHULENBURG, Fayette County, Tex-BNNDS REGISTERED
On Sept. 14 the State Comptroler of Texas registered $\$ 45,000$ 5y/2\%
sewer bonds. Due in 10 to 40 years.
SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Scotch the $\$ 260$, 000 County, $N$. J.-BIDS REJECTED.-All bids recelved for the $\$ 260$ oot 43 \% coupon (with privilege of registration as to principal
only or as to both principal and interest bonds offered on Sept. 17 (V. 121 ,
p. 1261) were rejected. p. 1261) were rejected.

SEATTLE, King County, Wash,-BOND SALEE-During the month \$102.025 54, at pity of Seattle sold the following $6 \%$ bonds, aggregating

the following three issues. O. Tiffin), Ohio.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 22 that date (V. $121, p .1261$ and $V$. $121, p .1377$ ) were awarded to Assel,
Goetz \& Moerlein of Cincinnati at a premium of $\$ 42849$, equal to 100.68 , $\$ 37,500$ coupon Tiffin-Bellevue I. C. H. No. 271 Section "I' road improve19,600 Inter-County Highway No. 269 road improvement bonds. Due 19,600 Intertcounty Highway No. 269 road improvement bonds. Due
on Oct. 1 as follows: $\$ 1.6001926$ and $\$ 2,0001927$ to 1935 , incl.
5,000 Inter-County Highway No. 515 road improvement bonds. Due Dated Sept. 161925 .
SHELBINA, Shelby County, Mo.-BOND SALE - - Stern Bros. \& Oo,
Kansas City, purchased an issue of $\$ 35.000$ water bonds on Sept. 15 ., SILVER BOW COUNTY (P, O. Butte), Mont.-WARRANT SALE

Oounty Olerk and Recorder, the sale of the $\$ 330,000$ county poor fund p. 2062), has not yet been completed. the purchaser refusing to take up the warrants. Mr. Molloy also states that a suit is pending in the matter the outcome of which will not be known until a later date.
SOUTH EUCLID, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.-BOND OFFERING.-
Sealed bids will be recelved until Oct. 13 by the Village Clerk for $\$ 590,750$ 81/ \% sewer-system bonds.
SPARTANBURG, Spartanburg County, So. Caro- BOND oFFER-ING.-T. J. Boyd, City Treasurer. will receive sealed bids until Oct. ${ }^{7}$ Bidders to name interest rate
SPEERS (P. O. Charleroi), Washington County, Pa.-BOND orFRRING.- Sealed bids will he received until Sept. 28 by James T.
Hefran, Borough Secretary. for $\$ 12.500$ impt. bonds. Certified check
for 350 A required. or 3500 required.
STEUBENVILLE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Mingo Junction), Jefferson
County, Ohio.-BOND coad improvement bonds offered on that date (V.121, p. 1261 ) wer warced oo A. E. Aub \& Co or Oincinnati for s12,023 16. equal to 100.05 a basls of about 4.99\%. Dated Sept. 11925. Due each six months as

 STRUTHERS, Mahoning County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-On
Sept. 16 the $\$ 10.853186 \%$ coupon Morrison Ave. paving bonds offered Sept. 16 the $\$ 10.85318$. 6 coupon Moris. Ave. paving bonds offered
 $4.45 \%$. Dated Sept. 15 1925. Due year
1926 to 1929 incl.. and $\$ 2.853$ 18, 1930 .
SYLVANIA, Lucas County, Ohio.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 18 the
$\$ 2.97671$ enupon Adrian Road. Long Avenue and Franklin Street bonds offered on that date (V. 121. p. 1261) were awarded to the Farmers \& erchants Bank of Sylvania as 5 s at a premium of $\$ 250$. equal to 100.08 basis of about $4.98 \%$. Dated Aug. 1 1925. Due
follows: $\$ 47671$. 1926. and $\$ 500,1927$ to 1931 incl.
TACOMA, Pierce County, Wash-BOND SALE - During the month
of August the City of Tacoma sold the following $6 \%$ bonds, aggregating ${ }^{318} 44681$

TALLAHASSEE, Leon County, Fla.-BOND SALE.-The following eoupon bonds aggregating $\$ 80.000$ offered on Sept. $22-\mathrm{V} .121, \mathrm{p} .1130-$ $554.0005 \%$ utilities improvement and extension bonds. Due June 1 i945. $18.0005 \%$ sewer extension bonds. Due June 11945 .
$2.0006 \%$ grading and curbing bonds. Due June 11930
TEXARKANA, Bowie County, Tex.-BOND SALEE.-The $\$ 200.000$ awarded to H. C. Burt \& Co., of Austin, at 97.75 , a basis of about $4.93 \%$. Date Sent. 11925 . Due $\$ 30.000$ in 1935, $\$ 6,000$, 1936 to 1955 , inclusive.
and $\$ 5.000,156$ to 1965 inclusive. and $\$ 5.000$. 1956 to 1965 , inclusive.
TEXARKANA. Bowie County, Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED. - The State Comptroller of Texas registe,
improvement bends. Due serially.
TEXAS (State of ) - BONDS REGISTERED.-The following bonds, Texas:
Amount

| Amount. | $e$. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Donley County O. S. D. No. 3 |  | Aug |
|  | Colin | 20 years |  |
|  | Collin |  |  |
|  | Wheeler \& Hemphiiles. | years | Au¢. |
|  | ask County | y |  |
|  | uston C | ${ }_{5-20}$ years | Auc. |
|  | Lakeview 1 | Serially | Sept |
|  | Rumnels County | 20 years |  |
|  | mnnels Coun | 20 yea |  |
|  | Shackelford | 10-20 years | Sed |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Hmed County C. S. D. No. $25 \ldots \ldots-{ }^{5 \%}$ |  |  |
|  | Montague County C. ${ }^{\text {S }}$. D No. $61 .-51 \%$ | Serially |  |
|  |  | $10-20$ years |  |
|  | Rnowir County C. S. D. No. 21-..-- 5 | 10-20 years | Sept. |
| 00 | Wiehita County |  |  |

TIPPECANOE COUNTY (P. O. Lafayette), Ind.-BOND SALE.On Sept. 19 the $\$ 25.00041 / \%$ heating phant bonds offered on that date at a premium or $\$ 40375$. equal to 101.61 a a basis of about $4.17 \%$. Dated
Due $\$ 1,250$ each six months from May 151926 to Nov. 15 ${ }_{1935}{ }^{\text {incl. }}$
TOM GREEN COUNTY (P. O. San Angelo), Tex.-BONDS VOTED.the issuance of $\$ 500.000$ road bonds
TOWANDA, Bradford County, Pa.-BOND SALE.-The Citizens National Bank of Towanda has purchased $\$ 10,0004$ improveme
TRAVIS COUNTY (P. O. Austin), Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED.and bridge funding bonds. Due serially
TREASURE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 50 (P. O. Hysham), $\$ 1,000$ school bonds at par.
TROY, Rensselaer County, N. Y.-BONDS OFFERED.-Sealed bids wroller $\$ 100,000$ publie schon building No. 18 bonds. Due $\$ 5,000$ from Oct. 1
$80,000 \begin{gathered}1926 \text { senth Ave. extension bonds. Due } \$ 8,000 \text {, Oct. } 1 \\ \text { inct } \\ 1926 \text { to } 1935\end{gathered}$

## Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 11925.

General debt Financial Statement Sept. 151925.

Sertificate of indebtedness for harbor and dock and public
improvements (temporary loan) -
Real estate assessed valuation for
Franchise assessed valuation
Total assessed valuation
Popin
TULIA INDEPENDENT
Tex.-BONDS REGTNTERED.-On Sept. 14 the State Comptroller of Tex--BONDS ${ }^{\text {Texas registered } \$ 14,0005 \%}$ school bonds. ${ }^{14}$ Due serially.
\$12USCALOOSA, Tuscaloosa County Ala.-BOND SALE.-The $312.0005 \%$ improvement bonds offered on Sept. $1-\mathrm{V}$. 121 . p. 1130 were
a warded to Ward. Sterne \& $C$. of Birmingham at $101: 05$, a basls of about $4.87 \%$. Date Sept. 11925 . Due Sept. 11935 .
TUSCUMBIA, Colbert County, Ala.-BOND SALE.-EIlis \& Co. of
Cincinnati have purchased an issue of $\$ 250.000$ street improvement bonds. UNION, Hardin County, Iowa.-BOND ELECTION.-An election will he held on Oct. 8 for the purpse of voting on the question of issuing
town hall bonds not exceeding $\$ 7.000$. UTAH (State of).-NOTE SALE.-The National Copper Bank of VANDERBURGH COUNTY (P. O. Evansville), Ind.-BOND Kratz, County Treasurer, for $\$ 38$. $00041 / \%$, Josenh A. Rieber et al Maxwell S17. Interes M. \& N. I5. Due $\$ 1,900$. each six months from May 15
1927 to Nov. 15 1936. Inclusive.
VERMILLION COUNTY (P. O. Newport), Ind--BOND OFFERfor $\$ 53.000$ road impt. bonds.
VINELAND, Cumberland County, N. J-BOND SALE.-M. M. temp rary impt. bonds at par. Dated April 1 1925. Dusue Apre April 11930 .
tegality approved by Reed. Dougherty \& Hoyt of New York. WALNUT COVE, Stokes County, No. Caro.-BOND OFFERTNG.coupon street bonds. Date Oct. 11925 . Dennm. \$1. ON. Due $\$ 1$. . 190
1928 to 1942 incl. and $\$ 2.000$. 1943 to 1945 incl. Principal and interest (A. \& $O$ ) payable at the Guaranty Trust Co. ${ }^{\text {N }}$. Yrincital and certified of bid is required.
Walif.-BOND SROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Peirce. Fair \& Co. of San Framento County, April 11926 to 1950 incl. Interest payable semi-annualls. Due $\$ 2,000$,
WOALTON COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT
 Nenom. $\$ 500$. Due July 1 as follows $\$ 500$ 1927 to 1930 . Inclusive $\$ 1$. 1925 .
 Trust \& Savings Bank. Chicaman. Leakilitv anproved DV Charles B. Wood,
of Chicago. A certifled check for $3 \%$ of bid is required. WidRREN, Trumbull County, Ohio.-BOND OFFFRING.-Sealed sids wilter received until 12 m , (central standard time), Oct. 5, bv Frank
. Walters. City Auditor, for $\$ 9,5005 \% \%$ coupn (city share) Norwood
 required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within five days from time
of a ward. WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Williamsport) Ind--BOND OFFFRCounty Treasurer for $\$ 6.54541 / \% \%$ road bonds. Denom. $\$ 327$. 25. Dated

WARREN PAVING DISTRICT NO. 1. Bradley County, Ark.-
ROND SALE. The Merchants \& Planters Trust Co. \& Savings Bank of
Wonten Warren has purchased an issue of $\$ 79.850$ paving bonds at 100.50 .
WASHINGTON SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Logansport R. R. 2),

 Cortified check on some bank in Indiana for $\$ 300$, payable to the School

WATERFORD TOWNSHIP (P. O. Beverly), Washincton County Ohio.-ROND FFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until 12 m bonds. Denom. S700 Dated Sept. 1 1925. Due $\$ 700$ yearly from WATERTOWN, Middlesex Cunty, Mass.-LOAN OFFERED.-The city received sealed bids until 33.30 p . m. Sopt. 24 frr the purchase on a
discount basis of a temporary loan of $\$ 100.000$. maturing March 2 1926.
WESTBROOK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Mitchell County. Tex.-BONDS REGISTERED -On Sept. 16 the State Comp-
troller of Texas registered $\$ 30,0006 \%$ school bonds. Due serially. WEST UNION VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P, O. West Union) Adams County, Ohio- BOND SALE. On Sept. 5 the s1,900 6\% cou about $5.88 \%$. Dated Sept. 11925 . Due yearly on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 400,1926$, and $\$ 500$, 1927 to 1929 , incl.
WHITE SPRINGS, Hamilton County, Fla.-BOND OFFERING.D. H. Cone, Charman Bnard of Bond Trustee, will receive sealed bids
until $7: 30$ p. m. Sept. 29 for $\$ 70.0006 \%$ water and sever bonds. Date the the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y. C int incest (A. \& O.) pavable Bank, White Springs. Legality approved by Caidwell \& Raymond. N. Y.O. WILLACY COUNTY(P. O. Raymondville), Tex.-BOND ELLECTION. - An00,000 road bonds

WISE COUNTY (P, O. Decatur), Tex-BONDS DEFEATED.-The people at the election held on sept. 12 failed to carry a rote of the people at the election held on Sept. 12 failed to carry. These are the
bonds reported sold to H . C. Burt \& Co.. of Austin (V. 121, p. 1012).
WOBURN, Middlesex County, Mass.-LOAN ofFERING.-Sealed chas will be receeived until 12 m. discount basis of a temporary loan of $\$ 50,000$, payable Jan. 15 1926
WORCFSTER COUNTY (P. O. Worcester), Mass.-TEMPORARY loan of $\$ 50,000$ on a $3.875 \%$ discount basis. Due (ct. 261925 .
YAKIMA, Yakima County, Wash--BOND ELECTION.-An elecissu will be held on oct. 14 fo
issuing $\$ 1,500,000$ water bonds.
YELLOWSTONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 19 (P. O. coupon school bonds offered on Sept. 19-V. 121. p. 1263-were awarded to the State Board of Land Cominissioners of Montana as $51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ at par.
Date Oct. 5 1925. Denom. $\$ 1,000$. Due in 1935. Interest payable

YORBA LINDA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Orange County, Calif.-
 count of 222 for to 42 against. E. R. Walker, Secretary Board of Supervisors.
YORKVILLE, Oneida County, N. Y.-BOND SALE.-On Sept. 16 the $\$ 42.000$ general impt. bonds offered on that date (V. 121. . D. 1482 ) were
awarded to the Fidelity Trust Co. of Buffalo as 43 4s at 101.478. a basis of abnut $4.54 \%$ Dated July 1 1925. Due on Julv 1 as foillowsi $\$ 2.500$.
1926 to 1939 incl.: $\$ 2,000$. 1940 and 1941 . and $\$ 1.500$. 1942 and 1943 . YOUNG COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 42 (P. O.
 YUMA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 14 (P. O. Yuma), Ariz.-
BOND ELECTION.-An election will be held on Oct. 13 for the purpose of
voting on the question of issuing $\$ 34,5006 \%$ school-building bonds.
A. Smith, Oounty Clerk.
CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities. CAMPBELLFORD, Ont.-BIDS.-Following is a list of other bidders or the two lssues of $51 / 2 \%$ bonds, aggregating $\$ 55,600$, awarded to Cochran Bidder- at 102.3 Rate Bid. $\mid$ Ridder-
Harris, Mackeen \& Co_--102.21 Nood, Gundy \& Co Macneill, Graham \& Co
MacKay-MacK MacKay-MacKay.
$\begin{array}{ll}102.08 & \text { Bell, Gouinlock \& Co } \\ 101.78 & \text { Dyment, Anderson \& Co. } \\ 101.96 & \text { C. H. Burgess \& Co }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}101.78 & \text { Dyment, Anderson \& Co.- } \\ 100.72 & \text { C. H. Burgess \& Co } \\ \text { A. Ames \& Co., Ltd }\end{array}$

DRUMHELLER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2472, Alta,-BOND month of Angust $\$ 50,0006 \%$ new school bonds. Date Jan. 101925 . ,

DUNCAN, B. C.-BOND SALE.-The B. C. Bond Corp., Ltd., of GRAND MERE, Que.-BOND OFFERING.-Sealed bids will be received until 4 p. m . Sept. 30 by Henri Neault, Secretary-Treasurer, for
$\$ 153,000$ serial bonds. Date Nov. 1925 . Denom. $\$ 1,000$. $\$ 500$ and $\$ 100$. Prin. and int. payable at Grand Mere, Montreal and Quebec.
MANITOBA (Province of).-BOND SALE.-The Province of Manitoba Toronto, on Sept, 23 . $\$ 3.100 .000$ and the Royal Bank of Canada, both of a basis of about $4.95 \%$ Dated Oct. 11925 . Principal and semi-annual interest (A. \& O.) payable in gold coin of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness fixed for gold coin at this date by the laws of the Dominion cities of Vancouver. Regina Winnipeg. Tornto. Montreal or St. John in cities of Vancouver. Regina. Winnipeg. Tornto. Montreal or St. John in
the Dominion of Canada. Due Oct. 1940. Alternative offers on the
basis of interest and principal payable in Canada only, and in Canada and basis of interest and principal payable in Canada only, and in Canada and
the United States, were asked for. The following is a partial list of the
Wood, Gundy \& Co.: Royal Bank of Canada_ranada. N. Y.

 Macneill, Graham \& Co.; C. H. Burgess \& Co.: Gairdner \& 9. Co.; Dyment. Anderson \& Co.; Aird. Macleed \& Co_---. Ma

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. London), Ont.-BOND SALE.-On p. 1490) were awarded to Wood, Gundy \& Co. of, Toronto at a premium of $\$ 100.11$, equal to 100.20 .
ONTARIO (Province of)- NOTE SALE. - The Province has sold an
issue of $\$ 10,000,000$ one-year treasury notes, half of which was placed in RAYMON
RAYMOND, Alta.-BOND SALE.-W Ross Alger Corporation of
Edmonton purchased during the month of August $\$ 10.00061 / \%$ concrete Edmonton purchased during the month of August $\$ 10.00061, \%$ concrete
walks bonds. Date Jan. 9 1925. Due 1926 to 1935 , inclusive ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, Que- -BOND SALE - On Sept. 18 the $\$ 28,00051 / 2 \%$ serial bonds, offered on that date-V. 121 , p. 1378 were
awarded to $L$. G. Beaubien \& Co., Ltd., of Montreal at 100.63. Dated May 11925
SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Sask, BOND SALES.The following, according to the "Monetary Times" of Toronto dated Government Board from Aug, 29 to Sept. 5 : Star, $\$ 1,2006 \%$, 10 -years, Government Board rrom Aug,
to Regina P. Sinking Fund; Landrose, $\$ 1.80061 / \%$, 100 -years, to C. C.
Cross \& Co.; Baldwin, $\$ 3,50061 / 2 \%$, 10 -years, to Nay \& James; Ceclia, Cross \& Co.: Baldwin, $\$ 3.50061 / 2 \%$, 10 -years, to Nay \& James; Cecilia,
$\$ 1.50061 \%$. 10 -years, to Regina P. S. Sinking Fund: Delisle Town, is a list is a list of the school districts bonds authorized by the Board during the same period: Nasefield, $\$ 4.000$, not exceeding $8 \%, 15$-years; Stoney
Coulee, $\$ 3,800$ not exceeding $7 \%, 20$-years: Piapot, $\$ 3.500$ not exceeding $7 \%, 10$-years; Tinson, $\$ 3,500$, not exceeding $8 \%, 15$-years; Tulip, $\$ 3,300$,
not exceeding $8 \%, 15$-years.
STARBUCK, Man.- BOND ELECTION.-On Oct. 1 the ratepayers
will be asked to vote on $\$ 2.400$ school bonds. VANCOUVER, B. C.-BONDS OFFERED.-Sealed blds were recelved $5 \%$ bonds, aggregating $\$ 1.685,000$, City Comptroller, for the following By-Law Date
By-Law Date
No
No Issue. Amount. $\quad$ Due. $\quad$ Purpose. $\quad$ Maturity,

NEW LOANS

## $\$ 500,000$

SECOND NORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

41/4s
Sealed proposals for the nurchase of 8500.000
 np to and including 1951 . will be received by the the nffice of The City Bank \& Trust Company Conn
Conter, until TWU ANVIUM, Street, Hartford
(STANE ORD TLOCK NOON Said bonds are dated October 1, 1925, and are
in denominations of $\$ 1.000$ each with interest coupons at $41 / \%$ maturing semi-annually A wri
and October 1st, payable at the office of The City Bank \& Trust Company, Hartford, Conn. check payable to The City Bank \& Trust Company, Treasurer of the Second North School
District. for $2 \%$ of the par value of the amount of bonds bid for.
Detaight is reserved to reject any or all bids. Detailed information will be supplied by The upon request. BUILDING COMMITTEE,
SECOND NORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
HARTFORD, CONN.

We Specialize in City of Philadelphia
3 s
$31 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
4 s
$41 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
$41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$
5 s
$51 / 4 \mathrm{~s}$
$51 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$

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104 South Fifth Street Philadelphia
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Call Canal 8437

## BALLARD \& COMPANY <br> Membera Nev York 8tock Exckange HARTFORD <br> Connecticut Securities

NFW LOANS
$\$ 150,000$
Union Free School District No. 6, TJwn of Southampton, N.Y. BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of of the Town of Southampton, County of Suffolk, Hew York. will receive sealed proposals at the the Village of southampton, said District, at on the 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, for he purchase of bonds of said district, aggregating $\$ 150.000$ ), numbered from one (1) to one hunto be of the denomination of one thousand dollars $(\$ 1,000)$ each: all of said bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per centum ( $5 \%$ ) per annum, payable semi-annually at the First National York Correspondent of said bank, to the holder theren at New York Exchange. Said bonds will not be sold below par; will be dated October
15th, 1925, and ten (10) of said bonds, making 5th, 1925, and ten (10) of said bonds, making mature on the 15th day of February, 1930, and
thereafter the same number of bonds in the same thereafter the same number of bonds in the same 15th day of February until all of said bonds shall have matured.
Purchasers will be required to deposit with their bids in cash, by certified check, or by bank bonds and pay the balance with accrued interest When such bonds are delivered.
The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids and sell said bonds to the
highest bidder at the time and place above set forth. right to reject any and all bids upon any Dated September 16th. 1925
BOARD OF EDUCATION UNION FREE
SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, TOWN OF
BY HENRY SCHWENCK, Chairman.
CLARENCE D. FOSTER, Clerk.

TO LOCATE
the firm that has for disposal what you require, insert an ad in the

Classified Department
of The Financial Chronicle, inside back cover.

## \$6,000.00

Town of Dodson, Montana ELECTRIC LIGHT BONDS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Town of Dodson. Phillips County, Montana, will offer for sole as the ofrice of the TOWn derk in the HOUR OF EIGHT O'CLECK P. M. M., it THE of electric light bonds amounting to six thousand
( 6.000 ) dollars. The first choice of said Town is that such bonds be payable on theamortization plan. if bonds in this form can be sold and disposed of at a reasonable rate of interest, not
to exceed six per cent per annum; but if amortizato exceed six per cent per annum; but if amortiza-
tion bonds cannot be negotiated at such reasonable rate of interest advantageous to the said Town of Dodson, Montana, then the second in place of a mortization bonds. Such bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand (1.000) dollars each, and bear interest at not to exceed six per cent per annum payable semi-annually July of each year; said bonds to bear date the 1 st day of October, 1925 , due twenty (20) years after date, but redeemable at the option of said
Town at any time after ten years from the date Town at any time after ten years from the date
of issue. Principal and interest payable in lawful money of the United States at the office of the
Town Treasurer of said Town, or at the option Town Treasurer of said Town, or at the option of the holder at the banking house of the Hanover
National Bank in the City and State of New York. The money received from the sale of aaid bonds and improving the electric lighting and power The of said Town
check drawn upon some State or Ny a certional Bank In the State of Montana in the sum of three hunurer of the Town of Dodson, as a guarantee that soon as the same are signed and ready for depar and accrued can be received for less than the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Town Council of the Town of oodson, Montana.
(Town Seal) CARL LIVDAHL, Town Clerk.

## Inquiries to Buy or Sell Solicited

Calvin O.Smith Co.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
108 so. la salle street CHICAGO

> Southern Municipal and Industrial Securitien
> MOORE, HYAMS, \& CO., Ite, 10 Common Strent
NEW ORLIGANS


## 1 financial <br> STATE BANK OF THE U.S.S.S.R. <br> (Union of Sociallat Boviet Republiea) Formerly State Benk of the R.B.F.S.R, <br> Crectos dy Decres of ths Sowtst Gosernment of Octobar 13*5. $152 \%$. <br> CAPITAL - 10,000,000 Chervonetz <br>  <br> Head Office: NEGLINNY PROESD, 12, MOSCOW. BANKING BUSINESS OP EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED. <br> Branches in Every Centre of European and Asiatic Russia. oorregpondents in all parta of the world <br> NEW YORK CORRESPONDENTS-Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Equitable Trust Company of New York. Irving BankColumbla Trust Company. Publio National Bank of New York. The State Bank. The Bank of United States. J. Henry Schroeder Bankłng Corporation, New York.

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## STOCKS AND BONDS

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Inactive and unlisted securities. Inquiries Invited.

FINCH, WILSON \& CO.
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[^0]:    gitized for FRASER

[^1]:    National Banks.-The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:
    applications to organize reoeived.
    Sept. 15 -The First National Bank of Gackle, No. Dak Succeeds the Logan County Bank of Gackle, No. Dak.
    $\qquad$Cucceeds the Logan County Bank of Gackle, No. Dak.
    Correspondent: A. F. Lehr. Gacke, No. Dak.

    Capital.
    $\$ 25,000$

    Sept. 17
    Sept. 17-The Third National Bank of Miami, Fla-.......... Orrespondent: Sudney D. Dell, El Comodoro Hotel,
    Miami, Fla. Sept. 19-The Deuel County National Bank of Clear Lake, APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE APPROVED.
    Sept. 15-The First National Bank of O'Donnell, Texas.......
    Sept. 18-The City National Bank of Miami, Fla-, 1,000,000 Correspondent: Thos. S. Davenport, P. O. Box 1999 ,
    Miami, Fla. Miami, Fla.

    APPLICATION TO CONVERT RECEIVED.
    Sept. 15-The Harrisburg National Bank, Harrisburg, Texas...-
    Conversion of the Harrisburg State Bank, Harrisburg, Texas. CHARTERS ISSUED
    Sept 15-12819-The Seaside National Bank of Long Beach, Cal_ 300,000 Sept President, H. S. Beckman; Cashier, J. D. Hines. $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Sept. 15-12820-The First National Bank of Brookfield, Mo_-- } & 100,000 \\ \text { Sept. 17-12821-The Waton E. Todd; Cashier, J. D. Freund. First National Bank of Tonganoxie, Kan_- } & 25,000\end{array}$ President, William Heynen; Cashier, Amos E. Wilson.
    Sept. 18-12822-First National Bank in Columbus, Miss...-7.-
    Conversion of First State Bank \& Trust Co., Columbus,

    President, G. Y. Banks; Cashier, I. L. Gaston.
    Sept. 19-12825-The Fordham National Bank in New York,
    250,000

[^2]:    Golland－Amer Line bs（flat）－1947

[^3]:    $\square$

[^4]:    

