

# The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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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 \$928,355,000. 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. 24 1924 was \$856,578,000; now (Sept. 23 1925) it is \$1,172,257,000. In tabular form the showing is as follows:

	Sept. 23 1925.	Sept. 24 1924.
Total gold .....	\$2,765,545,000	\$3,069,163,000
Total deposits .....	2,267,454,000	2,195,882,000
Free gold .....	\$498,091,000	\$873,281,000
Federal Reserve notes....	1,670,348,000	1,729,859,000
Excess of notes .....	\$1,172,257,000	\$856,578,000

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, Gloré, Ward & Co. offered \$17,500,000 Marshall Field & Co., Inc., 4½% 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 6s, 1959, offered on Tuesday at 96½, 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 ½ 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 taboo. 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 Government 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 \$2,800,000 4% 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 Agriculture 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 p. 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 to-night." 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 Government 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 Commissions 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 15 1926 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. These 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 3½%. 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 3½% 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 1½%, 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 touches 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 submit 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 voyage 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 his 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 Iraq

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 British 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 President 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 "Herald 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. 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 full-dress 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 circles 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 battle-front, 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 settlement 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-el-Krim, 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; 5½% in Belgium, Denmark and Norway; 5% in Madrid and Sweden; 4½% in London and 4% in Holland and Switzerland. Open market discounts in London were again lowered and finished at 3½% for short bills, against 3 9-16%, and at 3½@ 3 9-16% for three months' bills, against 3⅝% a week ago. Call money, however, was slightly firmer, and closed at 2⅞%, as compared with 2½% 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 19½% and 19⅞% 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 of £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 4½%. We append herewith comparisons of the different items of the Bank of England returns for a series of years:

## BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1925. Sept. 23.	1924. Sept. 24.	1923. Sept. 26.	1922. Sept. 27.	1921. Sept. 28.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	142,910,000	123,908,865	124,002,140	122,467,180	124,972,580
Public deposits.....	17,046,000	13,536,898	13,516,990	16,822,386	12,231,323
Other deposits.....	114,473,000	110,763,965	104,562,560	103,831,200	105,420,935
Government securities.....	36,933,000	41,698,443	41,780,237	44,062,645	33,360,329
Other securities.....	75,364,000	76,606,766	71,163,619	71,386,295	80,494,440
Reserve notes & coin.....	37,499,000	24,266,472	23,406,128	23,414,415	21,891,787
Coin and bullion.....	160,660,075	128,425,337	127,658,268	127,431,595	128,414,367
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	28.50%	19½%	19⅞%	19.40%	18.61%
Bank rate.....	4½%	4%	4%	3%	5½%

a Includes, beginning with April 29 1925, £27,000,000 gold coin and bullion previously held as security for currency note issues and which was transferred to the Bank of England on the British Government's decision to return to gold standard.

b Beginning with the statement for April 29 1925, includes £27,000,000 of Bank of England notes issued in return for the same amount of gold coin and bullion held up to that time in redemption account of currency note issue.

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 STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.	Status as of			
		Sept. 24 1925.	Sept. 25 1924.	Sept. 27 1923.	
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	
Gold Holdings—					
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	
Total.....	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	
Bills discounted.....	Inc. 32,239,000	4,359,462,600	3,995,307,116	2,510,633,000	
Advances.....	Dec. 23,239,000	2,840,570,000	2,759,115,877	2,116,371,000	
Note circulation.....	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-

ign 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 3½@5% a week ago. On Monday call rates advanced to 6%, the highest point of the year, although renewals were made at 4¼%, and this was the low. Tuesday renewals went up to 5¼%, and the low was 5%; the maximum, however, was 5¼%. Easier conditions developed on Wednesday and the range was 4½ and 5% with 5% the renewal basis. On Thursday there was a further lowering to 4% low, with 4¾% the high and also the rate for renewals. Call funds renewed at 4¼% 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 4¼@4½% (with most of the business done at the 4½% figure), and 4½@4¾% for four, five and six months' money.

Mercantile paper rates were firmer and advanced to 4¼@4½% for four to six months' names of choice character and 4½% for names not so well known, against 4@4¼% and 4¼@4½% a week ago. New England mill paper and the shorter choice names are now being dealt in at 4¼%. 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 4¼% from 3¾% last week, but yesterday was marked down again to 3¾%. The Acceptance Council makes the discount rate on prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks 3⅜% bid and 3¼% asked for bills running 30 days, 3½% bid and 3⅜% asked for bills running 60 days, 3⅝% bid and 3½% asked for bills running 90 days, 3¾% bid and 3⅝% asked for bills running 120 days, 3⅞% bid and 3¾% asked for bills running 150 days and 4% bid and 3⅞% asked for bills running 180 days. Open market quotations follow:

	SPOT DELIVERY.		
	90 Days.	60 Days.	30 Days.
Prime eligible bills	3½@3½	3½@3½	3½@3½
FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.			
Eligible member banks	3½ bid		
Eligible non-member banks	3½ bid		

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

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 26 1925.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.	Paper Maturing—					
	Within 90 Days.				After 90 Days, but Within 6 Months.	After 6 Months.
	Com'rcial Livestock Paper. n.e.s.	Secured by U. S. Governm't Obligations.	Bankers' Acceptances.	Trade Acceptances.	Agricul. and Livestock Paper.	Agricul. and Livestock Paper.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Richmond	4	4	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4	4	4
Chicago	4	4	4	4	4	4
St. Louis	4	4	4	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

\* Including bankers' acceptances drawn for an agricultural purpose and secured by warehouse receipts, &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  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Opening quotations were  $4\ 84\frac{1}{4}@4\ 84\ 5-16$  for demand. By Tuesday rates had been forced down to  $4\ 84\ 1-16$ , but the weakness proved temporary and before the close there was a recovery to  $4\ 84\frac{1}{4}$ . 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  $4\ 84$ , 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  $\frac{1}{8}$ c., to  $4\ 84\frac{1}{4}@4\ 84\ 5-16$ , cable transfers to  $4\ 84\frac{5}{8}@4\ 84\ 11-16$  and sixty days to  $4\ 81@4\ 81\ 1-16$ ; 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  $4\ 84\frac{1}{8}@4\ 84\ 3-16$  for demand,  $4\ 84\frac{1}{2}@4\ 84\ 9-16$  for cable transfers and  $4\ 81\frac{7}{8}@4\ 81\ 15-16$  for sixty days. Increased weakness developed on Wednesday, so that demand bills declined to  $4\ 84\ 1-16@4\ 84\frac{1}{8}$ , cable transfers to  $4\ 84\ 7-16@4\ 84\frac{1}{2}$  and sixty days to  $4\ 81\ 13-16@4\ 81\frac{7}{8}$ ; 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  $4\ 84\ 1-16$  and  $4\ 84\ 3-16$  for demand,  $4\ 84\ 7-16@4\ 84\ 9-16$  for cable transfers and  $4\ 81\ 13-16@4\ 81\ 15-16$  for sixty days. Pronounced dullness characterized trading on Thursday; nevertheless, rates were maintained and demand ruled at  $4\ 84\frac{1}{8}@4\ 84\ 3-16$ , cable transfers at  $4\ 84\frac{1}{2}@4\ 84\ 9-16$ , and sixty days at  $4\ 81\frac{7}{8}@4\ 81\ 15-16$ . On Friday the undertone was steadier, and there was a fractional advance to  $4\ 84\frac{1}{8}@4\ 84\frac{1}{4}$  for demand, to  $4\ 84\frac{1}{2}@4\ 84\frac{5}{8}$  for cable transfers and to  $4\ 81\frac{7}{8}@4\ 82$  for sixty days. Closing quotations were  $4\ 81\frac{7}{8}$  for sixty days,  $4\ 84\frac{1}{8}$  for demand and  $4\ 84\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at  $4\ 84$ , sixty days at  $4\ 80\frac{3}{8}$ , ninety days at  $4\ 79\frac{5}{8}$ , documents for payment (sixty days) at  $4\ 80\frac{5}{8}$  and seven-day grain bills at  $4\ 83\ 5-16$ . Cotton and grain for payment closed at  $4\ 84$ .

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  $4\ 72@4\ 73$ , regardless of day-to-day happenings. Antwerp francs ranged between  $4\ 42$  and  $4\ 34$ . Italian lire were less fortunately situated and the quotation broke about 8 points to  $4.02\frac{1}{4}$ , 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  $4.72\frac{3}{4}$  (unchanged); cable transfers at  $4.73\frac{3}{4}$  (unchanged); commercial sight bills at  $4.71\frac{3}{4}$  (unchanged), and commercial sixty days at  $4.67\frac{1}{4}$  (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  $0.0014\frac{1}{8}$ , against  $0.0014\frac{1}{4}$ . Lire finished the week at 4.03 for bankers' sight bills and at 4.04 for cable transfers. A week ago the close was  $4.10\frac{1}{4}$  and  $4.11\frac{1}{4}$ . Exchange on Czechoslovakia was not changed from  $2.96\frac{3}{8}$ ; on Bucharest the close was 0.49, against  $0.48\frac{1}{2}$ , and on Finland 2.53, unchanged. Polish zloties finished at 16.50, against 17.60 the previous week. Greek drachmae closed at  $1.45\frac{1}{2}$  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, 40.17½ 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 40.18½, against 40.18; cable transfers at 40.20½, against 40.20; commercial sight at 40.10½, against 40.10, and commercial sixty days at 39.74½, 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 19.29¾ and 19.30¾ 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. 19 1925 TO SEPT. 25 1925, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers in New York Value in United States Money					
	Sept. 19.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 23.	Sept. 24.	Sept. 25.
<b>EUROPE—</b>						
Austria, schilling*	\$1.4072	\$1.4069	\$1.4064	\$1.4068	\$1.4077	\$1.4079
Belgium, franc	.0442	.0440	.0438	.0436	.0436	.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
England, pound sterling	4.8462	4.8453	4.8445	4.8448	4.8451	4.8449
Finland, marka	.025236	.025232	.025241	.025228	.025231	.025231
France, franc	.0474	.0474	.0473	.0473	.0474	.0473
Germany, reichsmark	.2350	.2350	.2350	.2350	.2350	.2350
Greece, drachma	.014678	.014730	.014664	.014638	.014613	.014613
Holland, guilder	.4019	.4018	.4017	.4018	.4019	.4018
Hungary, krone	.000014	.000014	.000014	.000014	.000014	.000014
Italy, lira	.0411	.0409	.0408	.0408	.0403	.0408
Norway, krone	.2112	.2132	.2105	.2064	.2013	.2043
Poland, zloty	.1759	.1753	.1703	.1673	.1668	.1672
Portugal, escudo	.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	.2684
Switzerland, franc	.1930	.1930	.1930	.1930	.1930	.1930
Yugoslavia, dinar	.017804	.017796	.017793	.017774	.017764	.017760
<b>ASIA—</b>						
<b>China—</b>						
Chefoo, tael	.8067	.8092	.8150	.8133	.8108	.8117
Hankow, tael	.7906	.7994	.8050	.8013	.7991	.7997
Shanghai, tael	.7794	.7842	.7873	.7825	.7817	.7815
Tientsin, tael	.8183	.8208	.8267	.8250	.8225	.8233
Hong Kong, dollar	.5848	.5879	.5985	.5750	.5946	.5946
Mexican dollar	.5700	.5718	.5745	.5740	.5728	.5735
Tientsin or Pelyang, dollar	.5742	.5746	.5792	.5758	.5771	.5775
Yuan, dollar	.5858	.5863	.5908	.5883	.5888	.5892
<b>India, rupee</b>	.3661	.3658	.3661	.3656	.3662	.3661
Japan, yen	.4101	.4083	.4077	.4078	.4080	.4083
Singapore (S.S.), dollar	.5650	.5650	.5650	.5650	.5650	.5650
<b>NORTH AMER.—</b>						
Canada, dollar	.99792	.99802	.99906	.99900	.99854	.999017
Cuba, peso	.998344	.999258	.998047	.998021	.997969	.998021
Mexico, peso	.493333	.493500	.493333	.493100	.493000	.493567
Newfoundland, dollar	.997625	.997422	.997500	.997500	.997375	.997469
<b>SOUTH AMER.—</b>						
Argentina, peso (gold)	.9195	.9194	.9212	.9203	.9205	.9208
Brazil, milreis	.1353	.1362	.1371	.1368	.1398	.1385
Chile, peso (paper)	.1205	.1203	.1206	.1205	.1205	.1206
Uruguay, peso	1.0042	.9961	.9946	.9955	.9966	.9957

\* One schilling is equivalent to 10,000 paper crowns

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 3.95, unchanged. Chilean exchange was firmer at 12.05, against 11.99.

Far Eastern exchange was quiet but steady. Hong Kong closed at 60@60¼, against 59@59¼; Shanghai at 78½@79½, against 78@79; Yokohama at 41@41¾, against 41¾@41¾; Manila at 49½@49¾ (unchanged); Singapore at 57½@57¾, against 57@57¼; Bombay at 36¾@37 (unchanged), and Calcutta at 36¾@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 Banks.	Out of Banks.	Gain or Loss to Banks.
Banks' interior 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

Saturday, Sept. 19.	Monday, Sept. 21.	Tuesday, Sept. 22.	Wednesday, Sept. 23.	Thursday, Sept. 24.	Friday, Sept. 25.	Aggregate for Week.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
98,000,000	91,000,000	68,000,000	78,000,000	75,000,000	76,000,000	Cr. 488,000,000

Note.—The foregoing heavy credits reflect the huge mass of checks which come to the New York Reserve Bank from all parts of the country in the operation of the Federal Reserve System's par collection scheme. These large credit balances, however, reflect only a part of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions, as only the items payable in New York City are represented in the daily balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of New York are not accounted for in arriving at these balances as such checks do not pass through the Clearing House but are deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank for collection for the account of the local Clearing House banks.

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

Banks of	September 25 1925.			September 26 1924.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	160,660,075	---	160,660,075	128,425,337	---	128,425,337
France a	147,314,221	12,360,000	139,674,221	147,188,565	12,040,000	159,228,565
Germany c	52,682,050	d994,600	53,676,650	22,027,850	1,044,150	23,072,000
Aus.-Hun.	b2,000,000	b	b2,000,000	b2,000,000	b	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.	10,891,000	3,429,000	14,320,000	10,819,000	2,652,000	13,471,000
Switzer'l'd.	19,611,000	3,533,000	23,144,000	20,204,000	3,746,000	23,950,000
Sweden	12,883,000	---	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
Norway	8,186,000	---	8,186,000	8,182,000	---	8,182,000
Total week	597,794,346	52,937,600	650,731,946	547,221,752	51,158,150	598,379,902
Prev. week	597,220,898	52,899,600	650,120,498	545,560,526	51,121,200	596,681,726

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. 7 1924.

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 region 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 counter-charges, 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 Britain 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 Anglo-Turkish 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 equality—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, after having been made ludicrous by political orators and forgotten during the agricultural troubles of the 1890s and the industrial conflicts of the 1900s, 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 necessary 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 their growth 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, percentage, 48; total, \$51,987—100%. In view of these figures \$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 in 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 production means anything, by the introduction of 297,000 square miles added to the cultivated area at the ten-year 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, although 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 optimistic. Most observers will concede a heartening degree of truth in some of the premises set down. There is a softening of the antagonism between so-called labor and capital in that a large body of labor is coming to see the futility and falsity of unionization—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 good 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.**

[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 expression 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, calmness and non-partisanship in the treatment of the issues involved. If there is politics in the Federal Reserve System 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 nephew 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 \$733,665,611 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 \$34,947,015, 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 6½s, 1932, offered at 99½, 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 98½, 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 5½s, 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. 5½s, "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 96½, 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 \$23½ per share and involving a total of \$9,447,000; \$6,500,000 the Van Sweringen Co. 1st mtge. & coll. tr. 6s, 1935, offered at par, and \$6,000,000 North American Cement Corp. debenture 6½s, "A," 1940, offered at 98½, to yield 6.66%.

Railroad issues worthy of special mention comprised \$9,270,000 Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. equip. trust 5s, "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 5½%.

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 7s, 1926-45, offered at prices ranging from 100 to 93½, 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 short-term 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 AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

	1925.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
<b>MONTH OF AUGUST—</b>				
Corporate—Long term bonds and notes.	123,595,000	19,137,090	142,732,000	
Short term.....	7,410,000	350,000	7,760,000	
Preferred stocks.....	21,835,000	300,000	22,135,000	
Common stocks.....	32,735,100	9,450,000	42,185,100	
Canadian.....	2,125,000	-----	2,125,000	
Other foreign.....	24,000,000	-----	24,000,000	
Total.....	211,750,100	29,237,000	240,987,100	
Foreign Government.....	8,700,000	-----	8,700,000	
Farm Loan issues.....	500,000	-----	500,000	
War Finance Corporation.....	-----	-----	-----	
Municipal.....	76,133,615	3,262,700	79,396,315	
Canadian.....	-----	70,000,000	70,000,000	
United States Possessions.....	125,000	-----	125,000	
Grand total.....	297,208,715	102,499,700	399,708,415	
<b>8 MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31—</b>				
Corporate—Long term bonds and notes.	1,541,753,375	324,663,025	1,866,416,400	
Short term.....	144,528,750	77,580,000	222,108,750	
Preferred stocks.....	392,047,585	30,693,500	422,741,085	
Common stocks.....	304,729,989	45,876,910	350,606,899	
Canadian.....	73,495,000	17,750,000	91,245,000	
Other foreign.....	211,400,000	-----	211,400,000	
Total.....	2,667,954,699	496,563,435	3,164,518,134	
Foreign Government.....	310,831,000	95,000,000	405,831,000	
Farm Loan issues.....	106,097,100	14,527,900	120,625,000	
War Finance Corporation.....	-----	-----	-----	
Municipal.....	936,232,256	33,060,287	969,292,543	
Canadian.....	38,658,000	94,522,000	133,180,000	
United States Possessions.....	4,175,000	-----	4,175,000	
Grand total.....	4,063,948,055	733,673,622	4,797,621,677	

Note.—We have reduced our total for the eight months by \$17,500,000 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.

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS.

Sept. 26 1925.]

MONTH OF AUGUST.	1925.			1924.			1923.			1922.			1921.		
	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.
<b>Corporate—</b>															
Long term bonds and notes	\$ 123,595,000	\$ 19,137,000	\$ 142,732,000	\$ 115,068,000	\$ 88,899,000	\$ 203,967,000	\$ 94,214,900	\$ 17,387,900	\$ 111,602,800	\$ 52,925,400	\$ 21,196,000	\$ 74,121,400	\$ 54,600,000	\$ 7,361,000	\$ 61,961,000
Short term	7,410,000	350,000	7,760,000	7,627,000	---	7,627,000	2,885,500	4,000,000	6,885,500	5,089,000	3,561,000	8,650,000	4,115,000	735,000	4,850,000
Preferred stocks	21,885,000	300,000	22,185,000	18,500,000	3,363,000	21,863,000	9,410,000	---	9,410,000	27,963,000	---	27,963,000	2,500,000	---	2,500,000
Common stocks	32,735,100	9,450,000	42,185,100	15,791,656	600,000	16,391,656	5,146,786	---	5,146,786	12,388,720	1,393,000	13,781,720	3,600,000	---	3,600,000
Canadian	2,125,000	---	2,125,000	10,000,000	---	10,000,000	---	---	---	200,000	---	200,000	---	---	---
Other foreign	24,000,000	---	24,000,000	28,000,000	---	28,000,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	211,750,100	29,237,000	240,987,100	194,986,656	92,862,000	287,848,656	111,657,186	21,387,900	133,045,086	98,566,120	26,150,000	124,716,120	64,815,000	8,096,000	72,911,000
<b>Foreign Government</b>	8,700,000	---	8,700,000	28,065,000	20,000,000	48,065,000	40,000,000	---	40,000,000	---	---	---	32,500,000	---	32,500,000
<b>Farm Loan issues</b>	500,000	---	500,000	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	---	---	8,500,000	---	8,500,000	---	---	---
<b>War Finance Corporation</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Municipal</b>															
Canadian	76,133,615	3,242,700	79,376,315	107,343,337	876,930	108,220,267	54,234,312	2,753,642	56,987,954	63,233,278	6,142,718	69,375,996	94,397,755	241,000	94,638,755
United States Possessions	125,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	---	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,072,000	---	2,072,000	---	---	84,000	10,592,000	---	10,592,000
<b>Grand total</b>	297,208,715	102,499,700	399,708,415	331,394,993	123,738,930	455,133,923	207,963,498	24,141,542	232,105,040	170,383,398	32,292,718	202,676,116	209,404,755	8,337,000	214,741,755

CHARACTER AND GROUPING OF NEW CORPORATE ISSUES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST FOR FIVE YEARS.

MONTH OF AUGUST.	1925.			1924.			1923.			1922.			1921.		
	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.
<b>Long Term Bonds and Notes</b>															
Railroads	\$ 19,245,000	\$ ---	\$ 19,245,000	\$ 34,340,000	\$ 77,000,000	\$ 111,340,000	\$ 25,895,000	\$ ---	\$ 25,895,000	\$ 4,878,900	\$ ---	\$ 4,878,900	\$ ---	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000
Public utilities	45,214,000	15,637,000	60,851,000	53,879,000	470,000	54,349,000	22,478,900	12,303,900	34,782,800	10,970,500	470,000	11,440,500	29,450,000	3,611,000	33,061,000
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c	2,500,000	---	2,500,000	5,971,000	7,029,000	13,000,000	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	1,500,000	---	1,500,000	5,750,000	2,250,000	8,000,000
Equipment manufacturers	500,000	---	500,000	960,000	---	960,000	110,000	---	110,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Motors and accessories	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	---	---
Other industrial and manufacturing	11,795,000	300,000	12,095,000	3,650,000	---	3,650,000	1,375,000	---	1,375,000	11,959,000	4,641,000	16,600,000	4,850,000	---	4,850,000
Oil	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	5,736,000	4,264,000	10,000,000	19,516,000	5,084,000	24,600,000	---	---	---	10,300,000	---	10,300,000
Land, buildings, &c	33,228,000	3,200,000	36,428,000	18,568,000	---	18,568,000	20,240,000	---	20,240,000	8,017,000	85,000	8,102,000	2,000,000	---	2,000,000
Rubber	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	---	---
Shipping	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	8,238,000	---	8,238,000	7,964,000	136,000	8,100,000	3,600,000	---	3,600,000	12,600,000	10,000,000	22,600,000	2,250,000	---	2,250,000
<b>Total</b>	125,720,000	19,137,000	144,857,000	131,068,000	88,899,000	219,967,000	94,214,900	17,387,900	111,602,800	52,925,400	21,196,000	74,121,400	54,600,000	7,361,000	61,961,000
<b>Short Term Bonds and Notes</b>															
Railroads	---	---	---	5,000,000	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public utilities	27,950,000	350,000	28,300,000	492,000	---	492,000	2,400,000	4,000,000	6,400,000	5,089,000	3,561,000	8,650,000	3,350,000	---	3,350,000
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Equipment manufacturers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Motors and accessories	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other industrial and manufacturing	3,300,000	---	3,300,000	650,000	---	650,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	765,000	735,000	1,500,000
Oil	100,000	---	100,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Land, buildings, &c	60,000	---	60,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	200,000	---	200,000	---	---	---
Rubber	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shipping	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	---	---	---	23,485,000	---	23,485,000	485,500	---	485,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	31,410,000	350,000	31,760,000	29,627,000	---	29,627,000	2,885,500	4,000,000	6,885,500	5,289,000	3,561,000	8,850,000	4,115,000	735,000	4,850,000
<b>Stocks</b>															
Railroads	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Public utilities	22,087,800	300,000	22,387,800	17,227,400	2,063,000	19,290,400	6,274,250	---	6,274,250	5,602,720	---	5,602,720	2,500,000	---	2,500,000
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c	---	---	---	1,750,000	---	1,750,000	2,332,536	---	2,332,536	4,880,000	---	4,880,000	---	---	---
Equipment manufacturers	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,506,000	1,393,000	2,899,000	---	---	---
Motors and accessories	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other industrial and manufacturing	12,132,680	8,650,000	20,782,680	2,250,000	1,900,000	4,150,000	1,925,000	---	1,925,000	5,250,000	---	5,250,000	---	---	---
Oil	9,447,000	---	9,447,000	11,844,256	---	11,844,256	1,400,000	---	1,400,000	1,688,000	---	1,688,000	3,600,000	---	3,600,000
Land, buildings, &c	506,250	---	506,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	945,000	---	945,000	---	---	---
Rubber	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shipping	3,995,120	800,000	4,795,120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	6,451,250	---	6,451,250	720,000	---	720,000	2,625,000	---	2,625,000	20,500,000	---	20,500,000	---	---	---
<b>Total</b>	54,620,100	9,750,000	64,370,100	34,291,656	3,963,000	38,254,656	14,556,786	---	14,556,786	40,351,720	1,393,000	41,744,720	6,100,000	---	6,100,000
<b>Total</b>															
Railroads	19,245,000	---	19,245,000	39,340,000	77,000,000	116,340,000	25,895,000	---	25,895,000	4,878,900	---	4,878,900	---	1,500,000	1,500,000
Public utilities	95,251,800	16,287,000	111,538,800	71,598,400	2,533,000	74,131,400	31,153,150	16,303,900	47,457,050	21,662,220	4,031,000	25,693,220	35,300,000	3,611,000	38,911,000
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c	2,500,000	---	2,500,000	7,721,000	7,029,000	14,750,000	3,332,536	---	3,332,536	6,330,000	---	6,330,000	5,750,000	2,250,000	8,000,000
Equipment manufacturers	500,000	---	500,000	960,000	---	960,000	110,000	---	110,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Motors and accessories	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other industrial and manufacturing	27,227,680	8,950,000	36,177,680	6,550,000	1,900,000	8,450,000	3,300,000	---	3,300,000	17,209,000	4,641,000	21,850,000	5,615,000	735,000	6,350,000
Oil	14,547,000	---	14,547,000	17,530,256	4,264,000	21,844,256	19,516,000	5,084,000	24,600,000	1,688,000	---	1,688,000	13,900,000	---	13,900,000
Land, buildings, &c	33,794,250	3,200,000	36,994,250	19,068,000	---	19,068,000	21,640,000	---	21,640,000	9,162,000	85,000	9,247,000	2,000,000	---	2,000,000
Rubber	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000,000	---	1,000,000	---	---	---
Shipping	3,995,120	800,000	4,795,120	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	---	---	---
Miscellaneous	14,689,250	---	14,689,250	32,169,000	136,000	32,305,000	6,710,500	---	6,710,500	33,100,000	10,000,000	43,100,000	2,250,000	---	2,250,000
<b>Total corporate securities</b>	211,750,100	29,237,000	240,987,100	194,986,656	92,862,000	287,848,656	111,657,186	21,387,900	133,045,086	98,566,120	26,150,000	124,716,120	64,815,000	8,096,000	72,911,000

THE CHRONICLE

1509

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

8 MONTHS ENDED AUG. 31.	1925.			1924.			1923.			1922.			1921.		
	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.
Corporate—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long term bonds and notes—	1,541,753,375	324,663,025	1,866,416,400	1,244,922,223	286,208,377	1,531,130,600	1,199,952,457	333,626,543	1,533,579,000	1,097,299,035	446,428,415	1,543,727,450	747,563,220	399,523,480	1,147,086,700
Short term—	144,528,750	77,580,000	222,108,750	195,883,000	28,270,000	224,153,000	122,345,700	22,916,800	145,262,500	93,501,000	23,011,000	116,512,000	137,834,166	20,258,000	158,092,166
Preferred stocks—	392,047,585	30,693,500	422,741,085	167,250,327	15,400,223	182,650,550	214,648,847	67,609,839	282,258,686	201,527,600	30,300,000	231,827,600	36,376,900	775,600	37,152,500
Common stocks—	304,729,989	45,876,910	350,606,899	404,021,079	5,500,000	409,521,079	198,142,114	3,266,760	201,408,874	103,688,332	10,291,625	113,979,957	186,854,215	-----	186,854,215
Canadian—	73,495,000	17,750,000	91,245,000	57,025,000	8,000,000	65,025,000	22,996,600	-----	22,996,600	31,870,000	-----	31,870,000	48,765,000	-----	48,765,000
Other foreign—	211,400,000	-----	211,400,000	68,680,000	10,000,000	78,680,000	24,100,000	-----	24,100,000	80,445,000	1,250,000	81,695,000	15,150,000	-----	15,150,000
Total—	2,667,954,699	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	2,209,605,660	1,608,330,967	511,281,040	2,119,612,007	1,172,543,501	420,557,080	1,593,100,581
Foreign Government—	310,831,000	95,000,000	405,831,000	229,005,000	150,000,000	379,005,000	140,845,000	6,000,000	146,845,000	354,305,000	15,000,000	369,305,000	189,000,000	50,000,000	239,000,000
Farm Loan issues—	106,097,100	14,527,900	120,625,000	144,400,000	-----	144,400,000	243,118,000	55,032,000	298,150,000	222,340,000	42,000,000	264,340,000	40,000,000	-----	40,000,000
War Finance Corporation—	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Municipal—	936,232,256	33,060,287	969,292,543	1,004,215,831	9,873,088	1,014,088,919	694,304,720	15,260,990	709,565,710	797,033,279	22,044,958	819,078,237	660,578,516	5,059,850	665,638,366
Canadian—	38,658,000	94,522,000	133,180,000	39,556,562	16,650,000	56,206,562	26,308,000	14,941,679	41,249,679	65,356,650	103,250,000	168,606,650	26,324,000	-----	26,324,000
United States Possessions—	4,175,000	-----	4,175,000	6,035,000	-----	6,035,000	2,851,000	-----	2,851,000	24,484,000	-----	24,484,000	25,022,000	-----	25,022,000
Grand total—	4,063,948,055	733,673,622	4,797,621,677	3,560,994,022	529,901,688	4,090,895,710	2,889,612,438	518,654,611	3,408,267,049	3,071,849,896	693,575,998	3,765,425,894	2,113,468,017	475,616,930	2,589,084,947

Note.—We have reduced our total for the eight months by \$17,500,000 due to fact that Trumbull Steel Co. 6% debentures offered in July were subsequently withdrawn.

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.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.
Long Term Bonds and Notes—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroads—	295,133,500	110,719,000	405,852,500	397,649,800	137,238,900	534,888,700	269,594,500	26,073,000	295,667,500	397,848,980	108,223,570	506,072,550	117,445,420	292,018,580	409,464,000
Public Utilities—	582,244,400	137,402,100	719,646,500	493,772,923	105,352,577	599,125,500	330,260,971	164,169,629	494,430,600	305,639,539	119,721,161	425,360,700	203,474,500	40,709,500	244,184,000
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.—	33,150,000	4,346,000	37,496,000	76,612,000	20,148,000	96,760,000	234,743,139	46,806,861	281,550,000	84,560,000	1,750,000	86,310,000	18,690,000	10,537,000	29,227,000
Equipment manufacturers—	7,800,000	-----	7,800,000	5,960,000	-----	5,960,000	8,210,000	-----	8,210,000	-----	-----	-----	6,195,000	-----	6,195,000
Motors and accessories—	76,150,000	350,000	76,500,000	4,480,000	8,315,000	12,795,000	4,288,000	16,250,000	20,538,000	11,650,000	2,500,000	14,150,000	15,100,000	600,000	15,700,000
Other industrial and manufacturing—	148,849,800	33,735,700	182,585,500	95,329,000	18,699,900	114,028,900	106,171,447	24,757,053	130,928,500	118,535,881	56,464,119	175,000,000	129,402,300	14,569,400	143,971,700
Oil—	60,400,000	13,500,000	73,900,000	9,932,000	4,278,000	14,210,000	58,016,000	30,084,000	88,100,000	43,149,300	108,220,700	151,370,000	139,150,000	28,000,000	167,150,000
Land, buildings, &c.—	410,034,900	19,418,000	429,452,900	163,282,500	790,000	164,072,500	130,849,000	1,250,000	132,099,000	95,359,000	8,530,000	103,889,000	20,960,000	650,000	21,610,000
Rubber—	34,500,000	-----	34,500,000	400,000	-----	400,000	1,335,000	665,000	2,000,000	3,600,000	26,200,000	29,800,000	67,500,000	-----	67,500,000
Shipping—	3,259,775	4,315,225	7,575,000	3,800,000	-----	3,800,000	2,568,000	107,000	2,675,000	19,110,000	1,500,000	20,610,000	2,335,000	3,950,000	6,285,000
Miscellaneous—	90,626,000	10,927,000	101,553,000	76,279,000	1,386,000	77,665,000	93,339,000	35,426,000	128,765,000	115,431,335	14,568,865	130,000,200	85,661,000	8,489,000	94,150,000
Total—	1,742,148,375	334,713,025	2,076,861,400	1,327,477,223	296,208,377	1,623,685,600	1,247,049,057	333,626,543	1,580,675,600	1,194,914,035	447,678,415	1,642,592,450	805,913,220	399,523,480	1,205,436,700
Short Term Bonds and Notes—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroads—	32,000,000	400,000	32,400,000	54,050,000	19,000,000	73,050,000	9,087,500	-----	9,087,500	32,351,800	3,000,000	35,351,800	3,300,000	-----	3,300,000
Public Utilities—	90,620,000	26,980,000	117,600,000	85,038,000	13,420,000	98,458,000	33,652,200	11,512,800	45,165,000	18,245,000	20,011,000	38,256,000	21,622,000	16,623,000	38,245,000
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.—	20,265,000	2,500,000	22,765,000	2,675,000	650,000	3,325,000	9,850,000	-----	9,850,000	404,200	-----	404,200	44,000,000	-----	44,000,000
Equipment manufacturers—	1,150,000	-----	1,150,000	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	830,000	-----	830,000	-----	-----	-----	225,000	-----	225,000
Motors and accessories—	9,000,000	-----	9,000,000	9,000,000	-----	9,000,000	15,496,000	9,604,000	25,100,000	16,700,000	-----	16,700,000	17,700,000	-----	17,700,000
Other industrial and manufacturing—	17,618,750	-----	17,618,750	2,560,000	3,200,000	5,760,000	3,000,000	1,800,000	4,800,000	5,000,000	-----	5,000,000	7,515,000	-----	7,515,000
Oil—	16,600,000	50,200,000	66,800,000	53,500,000	-----	53,500,000	44,814,000	-----	44,814,000	30,400,000	-----	30,400,000	46,200,000	2,500,000	48,700,000
Land, buildings, &c.—	18,450,000	-----	18,450,000	2,925,000	-----	2,925,000	1,080,500	-----	1,080,500	2,385,000	-----	2,385,000	3,845,000	-----	3,845,000
Rubber—	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Shipping—	5,000,000	-----	5,000,000	-----	-----	-----	1,000,000	-----	1,000,000	215,000	-----	215,000	275,000	-----	275,000
Miscellaneous—	6,825,000	-----	6,825,000	29,285,000	5,335,500	34,620,500	3,535,500	-----	3,535,500	3,500,000	-----	3,500,000	9,842,166	400,000	10,242,166
Total—	208,528,750	80,080,000	288,608,750	239,033,000	36,270,000	275,303,000	122,345,700	22,916,800	145,262,500	104,701,000	23,011,000	127,712,000	140,024,166	20,258,000	160,282,166
Stocks—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroads—	26,823,737	-----	26,823,737	26,823,737	-----	26,823,737	300,000	-----	300,000	10,929,600	-----	10,929,600	102,986,990	-----	102,986,990
Public Utilities—	381,027,389	-----	381,027,389	381,027,389	-----	381,027,389	123,776,386	-----	123,776,386	106,311,670	26,318,625	132,630,295	102,986,990	-----	102,986,990
Iron, steel, coal, copper, &c.—	12,890,000	-----	12,890,000	15,484,160	-----	15,484,160	28,012,246	4,896,760	32,909,006	31,936,250	-----	31,936,250	8,678,225	-----	8,678,225
Equipment manufacturers—	662,500	-----	662,500	662,500	-----	662,500	-----	-----	-----	4,006,000	1,393,000	5,399,000	-----	-----	5,399,000
Motors and accessories—	99,159,000	1,110,000	100,269,000	3,227,000	200,000	3,427,000	19,155,325	1,335,000	20,490,325	11,525,000	-----	11,525,000	2,582,000	-----	2,582,000
Other industrial and manufacturing—	122,062,851	16,428,000	138,490,851	61,340,600	9,345,000	70,685,600	118,109,183	16,959,149	135,068,332	44,679,002	4,900,000	49,579,002	21,661,400	525,600	22,187,000
Oil—	37,176,788	40,504,910	77,681,698	55,390,968	-----	55,390,968	50,249,013	984,690	51,233,703	41,820,410	7,980,000	49,800,410	81,300,000	-----	81,300,000
Land, buildings, &c.—	23,662,750	120,000	23,782,750	7,143,357	-----	7,143,357	10,348,000	-----	10,348,000	5,480,000	-----	5,480,000	1,510,000	-----	1,510,000
Rubber—	750,000	800,000	1,550,000	1,600,000	-----	1,600,000	350,000	-----	350,000	4,175,000	-----	4,175,000	-----	-----	-----
Shipping—	6,245,120	-----	6,245,120	18,571,695	-----	18,571,695	62,490,808	35,625,000	98,115,808	47,853,000	-----	47,853,000	7,887,500	250,000	8,137,500
Miscellaneous—	92,48														

## DETAILS OF NEW CORPORATE FLOTATIONS DURING AUGUST 1925.

## LONG TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER THAN FIVE YEARS).

Amount.	Purpose of Issue.	Price.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue and by Whom Offered.
\$ 9,270,000	Railroads— New equipment.....	---	5.20	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Equip. Tr. 5s "D," 1926-40. Offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and National City Co.
2,475,000	New equipment.....	Placed privately		Texas Pacific Ry. Equip. Tr. 4½s H. H., 1926-40. Offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
7,500,000	Impmts.; add'ns & betterments.....	98	5.12	The Virginian Ry. Co. 1st M. 5s "A," 1962. Offered by National City Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. and Kissel, Kinnelutt & Co.
19,245,000	Public Utilities—			
315,000	Refunding.....	100	5.50	Eastern Minnesota Pr. Co. 1st M. 5½s "A," 1945. Offered by Minneapolis Trust Co.
500,000	Acquisitions; capital expenditures.....	96	6.75	Gary (Ind.) Ry. 1st Lien & Ref. M. 6½s "A," 1945. Offered by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
200,000	Refunding; additions.....	101.95	4.60	Greenfield (Mass.) Gas Light Co. 1st M. 4½s, 1945. Offered by F. S. Mosley & Co., Boston.
175,000	Refunding; extensions, &c.....	---	5.90	Home Independent Telephone Co. 1st M. 5½s, 1931-45. Offered by Lumbermen's Trust Co., Bank, Portland, Ore.
450,000	Refunding.....	97	5.75	Independence (Mo.) Waterworks Co. 1st M. 5½s, 1945. Offered by Putnam & Storor, Boston.
25,000,000	Acq. entire cap. stk. & certain notes of Int. West. Elec. Co....	99	5.58	International Tel. & Tel. Corp. 20-Year Convertible Debenture 5½s, 1945. Offered by J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Co., Bankers Trust Co., Guaranty Co. of New York, Edward B. Smith & Co. and Dominick & Dominick.
3,000,000	Additions & betterments.....	98½	5.70	The Laclede Gas Light Co. 10-Year 5½s, 1935. Offered by Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
4,000,000	Acquisitions; development.....	92½	5.50	Mississippi Power Co. 1st & Ref. M. 5s, 1955. Offered by Harris, Forbes & Co. and Coffin & Burr, Inc., New York.
13,200,000	Refunding; extensions & additions.....	98	5.65	Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co.—West Penn System—1st Lien & Ref. M. 5½s "B," 1933. Offered by Halsey, Stuart & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., Hambleton & Co. and Dominick & Dominick.
1,200,000	Acquisitions; other corp. purposes.....	100	5.00	Mutual Telephone Co. 1st M. 5s, 1945. Offered by R. F. De Voe & Co., Inc., New York.
1,000,000	Refunding; extensions, &c.....	91½	5.65	New Jersey Water Co. 1st M. 5s "A," 1950. Offered by P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., New York.
210,000	Refunding; acquisitions, &c.....	99	6.05	Oregon-Washington Tel. Co. (Hood River, Ore.) 1st M. 6s, 1945. Offered by Ralph Schneelock Co. and Blyth, Witter & Co.
410,000	Acquire constituent companies.....	97	6.35	Shenandoah River Power Co. 1st M. 6s, 1945. Offered by Battles & Co., Philadelphia.
10,000,000	Refunding; other corp. purposes.....	96½	6.20	Southeastern Pr. & Lt. Co. (Maine) Debenture 6s "A," 2025. Offered by Bonbright & Co., Inc.
250,000	Refunding; acquisitions.....	Price on applic'n		Southern States Pr. & Lt. Co. (Jacksonville, Tex.) 1st M. 6s "A," 1940. Offered by The White-Phillips Co., Davenport, Iowa.
791,000	Capital expenditures.....	98½	5.62	Tide Water Pr. Co. 1st Lien & Ref. M. 5½s "B," 1945. Offered by Coffin & Burr, Inc., Boston.
100,000	General corporate purposes.....	100	6.00	Valley Water Co. (Calif.) 1st M. 6s, 1955. Offered by Bayly Bros., Inc., Los Angeles.
60,851,000	Iron, Steel, Coal, Copper, &c. Repay curr. debt; impmts., &c.....	97	6.25	Southeastern Fuel Co. (Birmingham, Ala.) 1st (C.) M. 6s, 1945. Offered by Harris, Forbes & Co.
2,500,000	Equipment Manufacturers— Development of business.....	---	4.25-5.40	North American Car Co. Equip. Tr. 5s, 1926-35. Offered by Freeman & Co.
500,000	Other Industrial & Mfg.— Additions, extensions, &c.....	100	6.50	Arrowhead Springs Corp. 1st M. 6½s, 1928-40. Offered by First Security Co., Dean, Witter & Co. and Anglo-London-Paris Co., Los Angeles.
750,000	Consolidation of properties.....	101-100	6.45-7	Continental Optical Corp. 7s, 1928-35. Offered by Taylor, Ewart & Co., Inc., Chicago.
370,000	Reduce curr. debt; wkg. capital.....	100	6.50	Detroit Vapor Stove Co. 10-Year Convertible 1st M. 6½s, 1935. Offered by Merrill, Lynch & Co. and Nicol-Ford & Co., Inc., Detroit.
150,000	Pay curr. debt; working capital.....	100.70 98.50	6.00 6.70	Indiana Lamp Corp. (Connorsville, Ind.) 1st (C.) M. 6½s, 1927-36. Offered by Chicago Trust Co. and Detroit Co., Inc., Detroit.
2,000,000	Refunding; cap. exp.; wkg. capital.....	100	6.00	The Little River Redwood Co. 6s, 1931. Offered by Cronwall & Co., Inc., Chicago, and the Detroit Co., Inc., Detroit.
1,000,000	General corporate purposes.....	100	6.50	Mid-West Box Co. 1st M. 6½s, 1940. Offered by Cleveland Trust Co.
6,000,000	Acq. constit. cos.; wkg. cap., &c.....	98½	6.66	North American Cement Corp. Debenture 6½s "A," 1940. Offered by Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Hornblower & Weeks, Eastman, Dillon & Co. and Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Inc.
500,000	Additional capital.....	99½	7.05	Premier & Potter Printing Press Co., Inc., 1st M. 7s, 1940. Offered by William C. Simons, Inc.
125,000	Acquisitions; additions, &c.....	100	7.00	Public Service Brass Corp. 1st M. 7s, 1929-40. Offered by John M. C. Marble Co., Los Angeles.
800,000	Retire bank loan; wkg. capital, &c.....	100	6.00	West Disinfecting Co. (N. Y. City) 1st M. 6s, 1940. Offered by Ames, Emerich & Co.
12,095,000	Oil— Additions, extensions, &c.....	100	6.50	The United Oil Co. 1st M. & Coll. Tr. Convertible 6½s, 1935. Offered by Aronson & Co., Bond & Goodwin & Tucker, Inc., Dean, Witter & Co., Shingle, Brown & Co., Drake, Riley & Thomas, Hunter, Dulin & Co. and Wm. Cavalier & Co.
60,000	Land, Buildings &c.— Real estate mortgage.....	100	6.50	R. L. Bailey Properties (Bunkie, La.) 1st M. 6½s, 1926-35. Offered by Sutherland, Barry & Co., New Orleans.
650,000	Finance construction of apt. hotel.....	100	6.00	Brierfield Apt. Bldg. (Corinth Construction Co.), N. Y. City, 1st M. 6s, 1939. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
55,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	7.00	Broadway Apts. 1st M. 7s, 1927-35. Offered by Wm. D. Perkins & Co., Seattle, Wash.
235,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	8.00	Broward Investment Co. 1st M. 8s, 1926-35. Offered by Palm Beach Guaranty Co., West Palm Beach, Fla.
350,000	Real estate mortgage.....	101-100	5.46-6.50	Capital Outlook Bldg. Co. (Columbus, O.) 1st M. Leasehold 6½s, 1926-36. Offered by First Citizens Corp., Columbus, O.
75,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	7.00	Cascadia Apts. 1st M. 7s, 1926-34. Offered by Wm. D. Perkins & Co., Seattle, Wash.
1,500,000	New construction.....	100	8.00	Coral Gables Corp. 1st & Coll. Tr. 8s. Offered by Atlanta Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga.
335,000	Finance construction of apt. hotel.....	100	7.00	Cornelius Apt. Hotel 1st M. 7s, 1928-36. Offered by Continental Mortgage & Loan Co., Seattle, Wash.
165,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	6.50	Court Apts. (La Grange, Ill.) 1st M. 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by Garard & Co., Chicago.
50,000	Real estate mortgage.....	---	5-6¼	Elks Home Bldg. Assn. (Butte, Mont.) 1st M. 6s, 1926-35. Offered by Ferris & Hardgrove, Seattle, Wash.
200,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	7.00	Embassy Apts. (Los Angeles) 1st M. 7s, 1928-35. Offered by the Strauss Investing Corp.
140,000	New construction.....	---	5.85-6.15	Floraire Apts. (Detroit) 1st M. 6s, 1927-37. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
850,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	6.50	41st St. & 7th Ave. Bldg. (570 7th Ave. Corp.) 1st M. Leasehold 6½s, 1928-40. Offered by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc.
300,000	Finance construction of building.....	98.16-92.89	7.00	Grand View Arcade Bldg. 1st M. 6s, 1927-35. Offered by Grand-Miami Corp., St. Louis.
2,200,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	6.00	Greeley Square Bldg. (6th Ave. and 31st St. Corp.) 1st M. 6s, 1950. Offered by A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
1,250,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	6.00	Harbor Bldg. (Harbor Trust Inc.), Boston, Mass., 1st (c.) M. 6s, 1937. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
245,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	7.00	Hartley Hall Apts. (Brooklyn, N. Y.) 1st M. 7s, 1927-37. Offered by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc.
100,000	Additional working capital.....	---	5-5¼	Hibernia Mortgage Co., Inc., 1st M. & Coll. Tr. 6s, "I" 1926-31. Offered by Hibernia Securities Co., Inc.
325,000	Finance construction of apt. hotel.....	---	6-6¼	The Highlands Hotel Apts. 1st M. 6½s, 1926-35. Offered by the Straus Bros. Co., Chicago.
1,000,000	Finance construction of hotel.....	101	6.62-6.91	Hotel Carline (Applebrook Hotel Co.), Jacksonville, Fla., 1st (c.) M. 7s, 1928-45. Offered by Caldwell & Co.
375,000	Finance construction of hotel.....	100	6.50	Hotel Wimbleton 1st M. 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by Garard & Co., Chicago.
125,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	6.50	Ingerside Plaza Bldg. (Chicago), 1st M. 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.
500,000	Additional capital.....	100	6.00	Investment Securities Co. of Texas Guar. 1st M. 6% Partic. Certificates, 1926-35. Offered by Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
650,000	Finance construction of hotel.....	100	5.50	Jung Hotel (New Orleans, La.) 1st M. 5½s, 1928-32. Canal-Commercial Tr. & Savs. Bank, Whitney Central Banks and Moore, Hyams & Co., Inc., New Orleans.
90,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	7.00	Kincaid Apts. 1st M. 7s, 1927-35. Offered by Wm. D. Perkins & Co., Seattle, Wash.
275,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	6.50	The Kramer Bldg. 1st M. 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by Garard & Co., Chicago.
450,000	Finance construction of apt. bldg.....	100	6.25	Locust Manor Apt. Bldg. (New Rochelle, N. Y.) 1st M. 6½s, 1935. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
75,000	Finance sale of property.....	100	6.50	Mackinnon Land Co. 1st M. Guar. 6½s, 1926-35. Offered by Backus, Fordon & Co.
600,000	Finance lease of property.....	101-100	3.96-6.00	McVicker Theatre Co. 1st Leasehold M. 6s, 1926-37. Offered by Standard Trust & Savs. Bank and Garard & Co., Chicago.
200,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	6.50	Medical Arts Bldg. (Physicians & Dentists Bldg. Corp.), Burlington, Ia., 1st M. 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.
350,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	6.50	Monticello Apts. (Monticello Bldg Corp) 1st M. 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by the Straus Bros. Co., Chicago.
500,000	Additional capital.....	100	6.00	Mortgage Insurance Corp. (Los Angeles) Insured 1st M. 6s, Issue No. 6 due 1926-35. Offered by Blyth, Witter & Co.
1,000,000	Additional capital.....	100	6.00	National Union Mortgage Co. 6s "A," 1945. Offered by Mackubin, Goodrich & Co., Baltimore.
85,000	Real estate mortgage.....	100	6.00	Norfolk Apt. Bldg. (Detroit) 1st M. 6s, 1927-32. Offered by Guaranty Trust Co., Detroit.
105,000	Finance construction of building.....	100	6.50	The Norford (Chicago) 1st M. 6½s, 1927-33. Offered by Leight, Holzer & Co., Chicago.
170,000	General corporate purposes.....	100	6.50	O'Connor Properties Corp. 1st M. 6½s, 1926-32. Backus, Fordon & Co. and J. G. Holland & Co., Detroit.
110,000	Real estate mortgage.....	100	6.50	The Paxton Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6½s, 1926-32. Offered by Leight, Holzer & Co., Chicago.
800,000	Real estate mortgage.....	---	5.75-6.10	(The) Plaisance (Chicago, Ill.) 1st M. 6s, 1927-40. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
600,000	Finance construction of building.....	99½	6.05	Professional Office Bldg. (Fullaytar Realty Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.) 1st M. 6s, 1937. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
45,000	Real estate mortgage.....	---	6.00-7.00	Rose Hotel (Roseburg, Ore.) 1st M. 6½s, 1926-35. Offered by Lumbermen's Trust Co., Portland, Ore.
2,300,000	Finance construction of apt. bldg.....	---	6.00-6.30	Seneca Apts. (Seneca Hotel Bldg. Corp., Chicago) 1st M. 6½s, 1928-40. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
3,000,000	Refunding, impmts., work. capital.....	100	6.50	Shelburne, Inc. (Atlantic City, N. J.) 1st (c.) M. 6½s, 1940. Offered by Redmond & Co., Stroud & Co., Inc., and Bank of North America & Trust Co.
100,000	Refunding.....	100	5.50	Sisters of St. Joseph of Idaho (Lewiston, Idaho) 1st M. 5½s, 1927-35. Offered by Ferris & Hardgrove, Seattle, Wash.
2,000,000	Finance construction of office bldg.....	99	6.12	60 Park Place Office Bldg. (Military Park Construction Corp.) 1st M. Fee & Leasehold 6s, 1937. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
535,000	Finance construction of apartment.....	100	6.50	Sound View Garden Apts. (Grasdon Bldg. Corp.), Mamaroneck, N. Y., 1st M. 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by Geo. M. Forman & Co., New York.

Amount.	Purpose of Issue.	Price.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue and by Whom Offered.
\$	<b>Land, Buildings, &amp;c., (Con.)—</b>		%	
140,000	Finance construction of apartment	100	6.50	Sovereign Apt. (Seattle) 1st M. 6½s, 1926-35. Offered by Wm. D. Perkins & Co., Seattle, Wash
130,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.50	Spencerian Bldgs. (Cleveland, O.) 1st M. Leasehold 6½s, 1927-35. Offered by S. Ulmer & Sons, Inc., Cleveland
250,000	Finance construction of club bldg.	101¼-100	6-7	Surf & Sand Club of Hermosa Beach 1st (c.) M. 7s, 1927-38. Offered by Security Co. and Bayly Bros., Inc., Los Angeles
138,000	Finance lease of property	100	6.50	Taylor Square Realty Co. 1st Leasehold M. 6½s, 1928-37. Offered by Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank, Cleveland
650,000	Acquisition of property	100	6.50	Third & Broadway Bldg. Co. (Edison Bldg., Los Angeles) 1st M. Leasehold 6½s, 1927-41. Offered by Hunter, Dullin & Co. Alvin H. Frank & Co. and California Co., Los Angeles
100,000	Refunding	---	5-6	Tulsa Warehouse Co. 1st M. 6s, 1926-35. Offered by Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co. and Taussig, Day, Fairbanks & Co., Inc., St. Louis
100,000	Real estate mortgage	101.39-100	6¼-7	Tuxedo Hotel 1st M. 7s, 1927-35. Offered by Federal Bond & Mtge. Co., Inc., Detroit
2,450,000	Finance construction of building	101.85-100	5-6	209 Lake Shore Drive 1st M. 6s, 1927-40. Offered by Union Trust Co., Chicago, and First National Co., St. Louis
200,000	Finance constr. add'n to build'g	100	7.00	Urban Military Academy (Los Angeles) 1st (c.) M. 7s, 1928-40. Offered by Metzler & Co. of Calif.
6,500,000	Refunding, other corp. purposes	100	6.00	The Van Sweringen Co. 1st M. & Coll. Tr. 6s, 1935. Offered by Pearsons-Taft Co., The Tillotson & Wolcott Co. and West & Co.
90,000	New construction	100	6.50	Wales Apt. Bldg. 1st M. 6½s, 1927-32. Offered by Guaranty Trust Co., Detroit
210,000	New construction	100	7.00	Westlake Theatre Bldg. Co. 1st M. 7s, 1928-45. Offered by Frick, Martin & Co., Los Angeles
260,000	Finance construction of apartment	100	6.50	Winthrop Manor Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6½s, 1928-35. Offered by Leight, Holzer & Co., Chicago
85,000	Real estate mortgage	100	7.00	Woodbury Bldg. (Los Angeles) 1st M. Leasehold 7s, 1928-33. Offered by Southwest Bond Co.
36,428,000	<b>Miscellaneous—</b>			
3,388,000	Finance construction of toll bridges	100	7.00	American Toll Bridge Co. (San Francisco) 1st M. 7s, 1945. Offered by Blyth, Witter & Co., Peabody, Houghteling & Co. and Bond & Goodwin & Tucker, Inc.
700,000	Retire curr. debt, extensions, &c.	100	6.50	Anderson & Middleton Lumber Co. of Oregon 1st M. & Coll. Tr. 6½s, 1937. Offered by Blyth, Witter & Co.
200,000	New grain elevator	---	5.40-6.40	Early & Daniel Co. (Cincinnati, O.) 1st (closed) M. 7s, 1926-40. Offered by Westhelmer & Co. and J. R. Edwards & Co., Cincinnati
1,100,000	General corporate purposes	100.95-99.75	5-6.03	Emporium Forestry Co. (Utica and Conifer, N. Y.) 1st M. 6s, 1926-35. Offered by Baker, Fen-tress & Co.
250,000	Retire curr. debt, other corp. purp.	100	6.00	(J. T.) Gibbons, Inc. (New Orleans), 1st M. 6s, 1926-40. Offered by Hibernia Securities Co., New Orleans
125,000	General corporate purposes	101	5.88-5.90	Glendora Consolidated Mutual Irrigating Co. 1st M. 6s, 1937-40. Offered by California Securities Co.
2,000,000	Acquire constituent companies	99½	6.60	National Grocers Co., Ltd., 7-year 6½s, 1932. Offered by Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank and Pyncheon & Co.
125,000	Acquisitions, working capital	100	7.00	Peck Logging Co., Ltd. (and George A. Peck), Vancouver, B. C., 1st M. 7s, 1933. Offered by Freeman, Smith & Camp Co., Portland, Ore.
350,000	Acquire predecessor company	100	7.00	San Diego Ice & Cold Storage Co. 1st M. 7s, 1935. Offered by First Nat. Bank, Stephens & Co., Security Commercial & Savings Bank and Rogan & Co., San Diego, Calif.
8,238,000				

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.
\$	<b>Public Utilities—</b>		%	
1,900,000	Refunding, acquisitions	100	6.00	Consolidated Power & Light Co. (South Dakota) 1-year Mortgage Lien 6s, Aug. 1 1926. Offered by Pearsons-Taft Co. and West & Co.
2,000,000	New construction	100	6.00	Kansas-Oklahoma Gas Co. 3-year 1st M. Pipe Line 6s, Aug. 1 1928. Offered by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
24,000,000	Retire bank debt, constr. expend.	98½	6.40	Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd. (Japan), 3-year 6s, Aug. 1 1928. Offered by Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Dillon, Read & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co.
400,000	Acquisitions	Price on applica'n	---	Wisconsin Public Utility Co. 1-year 1st Lien Coll. 5s, July 1 1926. Offered by Bartlett & Gordon, Inc., Chicago
28,300,000	<b>Other Industrial &amp; Mfg.—</b>			
300,000	Reduce current debt	101-100	4.96-6	McCaskey Register Co. (Alliance, O.) 6s, 1926-30. Offered by R. V. Mitchell & Co., Cleveland
1,000,000	Acq. Int. Cork Co., wkg. capital	97½	7.10	New Process Cork Co., Inc., 5-year 6½s, 1930. Offered by Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Paine, Webber & Co.
2,000,000	Acquisitions, additions, &c.	100	6.00	Reid Ice Cream Corp. 5-year 6s, 1930. Offered by Dillon, Read & Co.
3,300,000	<b>Oil—</b>			
100,000	Reduce cur. debt, wkg. cap., &c.	100	6.50	Red Seal Refining Corp. 1-year 1st Mtge. Lien 6½s, May 15 1926. Offered by Troy, Graham & Co., Inc., Chicago
60,000	<b>Land, Buildings, &amp;c.—</b>			
	Improvements, erection of building	100	7.00	The Overlake Golf Club 1st M. 7s, 1927-30. Offered by Seattle Title Trust Co.

STOCKS.

Par or No. of Shares	Purpose of Issue.	a Amount Involved.	Price Per Share.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered.
\$	<b>Public Utilities—</b>	\$		%	
2,365,200	General corporate purposes	2,365,200	100 (par)	---	American Public Utilities Co. (Grand Rapids, Mich.) Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
3,000,000	Fund exist. oblig., other corp. purp.	3,000,000	98	7.14	Central States Electric Co. 7% Cum. Pref. Offered by company to Preferred and Common stockholders, unsubsribed portion offered by A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
*50,000 shs	Acq. add'l secur., other corp. purp.	4,750,000	95	6.30	Electric Investors, Inc., Pref. Cum., \$6 per share. Offered by Bonbright & Co., Inc.
*25,000 shs	Acq. stks. of sub. cos., oth. corp. pur	2,375,000	95	7.36	International Utilities Corp. Pref. Cum., \$7 per share. Offered by Chandler & Co., Inc., R. E. Wilsey & Co., Inc., and G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc.
2,000,000	Acquisition of constituent cos.	2,000,000	95	7.36	National Electric & Power Co. 7% Cum. Pref. Offered by A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc., Howe, Snow & Bertles, Inc., and G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc.
*750,000 shs	Acquire stock int. in Niagara Lock-port & Ontario Power Co.	3,000,000	4	---	Niagara Share Corp. Common. Offered to stockholders of Niagara Falls Power Co.
*39,440 shs	Acq. int. in Mohawk & H. Pr. Corp.	1,577,600	40	---	Power Corp. of New York Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
*30,000 shs	Capital expenditures	2,820,000	94	6.90	United Light & Power Co. (Md.) Class A Pref. Cum., \$6½ per share. Offered by Howe, Snow & Bertles, Inc., Otis & Co. and Peirce, Fair & Co.
500,000	Refunding, other corp. purposes	500,000	96	7.29	Western Public Service Co. 1st 7% Cum. Pref. Offered by G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc.
		22,387,800			
250,000	<b>Other Industrial &amp; Mfg.—</b>	250,000	100 (par)	---	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.
*150,000 sh.	Refunding, other corp. purposes	3,000,000	20	---	Industrial Rayon Corp. (Del.) Class A stock. Offered by Watson & White and Samuel Ungerleider & Co.
1,846,150	Refunding, other corp. purposes	5,907,680	80	---	Kraft Cheese Co. Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
*250,000 shs	Refunding, other corp. purposes	5,000,000	20	---	The Maytag Co. Common. Offered by Hornblower & Weeks.
150,000	Additional capital	150,000	98¾	7.09	Menasha (Wis.) Printing & Carton Co. 7% Cumul. Pref. Offered by Dahinden-Schmitz Co., Milwaukee.
1,500,000	Acquire additional mill	1,500,000	100 (par)	---	Nashawena Mills (New Bedford, Mass.) capital stock. Offered by co. to stockholders.
350,000	Additional capital	350,000	100b	7.00	Quaker Mfg. Co. (Chicago Heights, Ill.) 7% 1st Pref. Offered by Ralph A. Bard & Co., Chicago.
525,000	Expan. of business, working capital	525,000	10 (par)	---	Radio Pack Co., Inc., capital stock. Offered by Hoshor Montanye & Co., Inc., N. Y.
*100,000 sh.	Acquisition of predecessor company	4,100,000	41	---	Vick Chemical Co. capital stock. Offered by Chas. D. Barney & Co. and Merrill, Lynch & Co.
		20,782,680			
*402,000 sh.	<b>Oil—</b>	9,447,000	23½	---	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.
*33,750 shs.	<b>Land, Buildings, &amp;c.—</b>	506,250	15	---	J. R. Whipple Corp. Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
500,000	<b>Rubber—</b>	800,000	16	---	Norwalk (Conn.) Tire & Rubber Co. Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
*49,878 shs.	<b>Shipping—</b>	1,995,120	40	---	Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S.S. Lines Common. Offered by company to stockholders; underwritten by Hayden, Stone & Co.
*20,000 shs.	Purch. bds. & fund debt of N. Y. & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	2,000,000	100	7.00	Boston New York & Southern S.S. Co., Inc. (Dimon Lines) Class A Cumul. & Partic. Stock. Offered by Hugh A. Lamb, New York.
		3,995,120			
*40,000 shs.	<b>Miscellaneous—</b>	880,000	22c	---	Detroit Cab Co. Class A Common. Offered by company through Chas. A. Floyd & Co., Detroit.
140,000	Acquire Portland Sebago Ice Co.	140,000	100	7.00	New England Cities Ice Cos. 7% Cumul. Partic. Pref. Offered by C. D. Parker & Co., Inc., Boston.
1,000,000	General corporate purposes	1,000,000	100	7.00	New York Merchandise Co., Inc., 7% Cumul. Conv. 1st Pref. Offered by Geo. H. Burr & Co.
1,100,000	Acquisition of constituent cos.	1,100,000	98	7.14	Pie Bakeries of America, Inc., 7% Cumul. Pref. Offered by Spencer Trask & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Par or No. of Shares	Purpose of Issue.	Amount Involved.	Price Per Share.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered.
\$	Miscellaneous (Con.)—				
*15,000 shs.	Acquisition of constituent cos.....	675,000	45	%	Pie Bakeries of America, Inc., Class A stock. Offered by Spencer Trask & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co.
2,000,000	Additional capital.....	2,000,000	100	7.00	St. Louis Independent Packing Co. 7% Cumul. Pref. Offered by George H. Burr & Co., Smith, Moore & Co. and Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co., St. Louis.
*31,250 shs.	Additional capital.....	656,250	21	---	St. Louis Independent Packing Co. Common. Offered by George H. Burr & Co., Smith, Moore & Co., and Lorenzo E. Anderson & Co., St. Louis.
		6,451,250			

FARM LOAN ISSUES.

Amount.	Issue.	Price.	Yield.	Offered by
\$				
300,000	Fletcher Joint Stock Land Bank 4½s, 1935-55.....	102½	4.18	Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
200,000	Shenandoah Valley Joint Stock Land Bank of Staunton, Va. 5s, 1935-45.....	103½	4.55	Guy Huston Co., Inc., and Jackson & Curtis.
500,000				

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Amount.	Issue.	Price.	Yield.	Offered by
\$				
8,700,000	City of Munich (Germany) External Loan 7s, 1926-45.....	100 93½	7.00 7.65	Harris, Forbes & Co.

\* Shares of no par value.  
 a Preferred stocks of a stated par value are taken at par while preferred and common stocks of no par value are computed at their offering price.  
 b Bonus of ½ share of common given with each share of preferred stock.  
 c Bonus of 1 share of Class "B" given with each share of Class "A" stock.

## Indications of Business Activity

**THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.**

*Friday Night, Sept. 25 1925.*

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 23d 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 2½% 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 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 wheat trade of this country. Farmers persisted in planting a big acreage and at the same time the Russian crop is said 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 England. They are best sustained in the Chicago district. Automobile industry reports are rather conflicting. Some factories 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 4¼ 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 one 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 23d 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., wired 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 20% 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 a. 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 were 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.  
Relative Numbers—1919 Monthly Average=100.

	1924.		1925.		Per Cent Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	July	August	July	August	Aug. 1925 from July 1925.	Aug. 1925 from Aug. 1924.
Cotton consumption	70	72	92	91	-1.1	+26.4
Cotton stocks	28	28	23	35	+25.0	+25.0
Unfilled steel orders	53	55	59	59	0.0	+7.3
Cement shipments	232	235	256	256	+1.2	+8.9
Wholesale prices	71	73	73	73	0.0	+6.8
Retail prices	77	77	86	86	0.0	+11.7
Farm prices	63	67	71	73	+2.8	+9.0
Check payments*	108	112	127	125	-1.6	+11.6
Building contracts	88	90	145	166	+14.5	+84.4
Security prices—						
25 industrials	107	113	141	148	+5.0	+31.0
25 railroads	100	115	129	134	+3.9	+18.5
Car loadings	101	139	112	154	+37.5	+10.8
Imports, merchandise	86	78	100	115	+15.0	+47.4
Imports, gold	295	285	160	76	-52.5	-73.3
Exports, merchandise	42	50	51	59	+15.7	+18.0
Exports, gold	1	7	14	7	-50.0	0.0

\*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 final figures for August and for the year to date:

**SALES CONDITIONS.**

	Aug., 1925	Jan. thru Aug., 1925	Aug., 1924	Jan. thru Aug., 1924
	compared with			
Connecticut Department Stores.....	+4.5%		+2.4%	
Maine Department Stores.....	+4.0		-0.2	
Massachusetts Department Stores.....	+3.9		+0.5	
Rhode Island Department Stores.....	+6.8		+1.5	
Vermont Department Stores.....	+1.3		-3.5	
Boston Department Stores.....	+2.5		-1.0	
Boston Women's Apparel Shops.....	+3.0		+7.0	
New Haven Department Stores.....	+7.3		+2.6	
Providence Department Stores.....	+9.3		+1.7	
N. E. Department Stores.....	+3.6		-0.5	
N. E. Wholesale Grocers.....	-1.5		+0.2	
N. E. Wholesale Shoe Concerns.....	+20.8		+8.5	

During August, as has been true throughout the greater portion of this year, the southern New England stores had more satisfactory trade conditions than the average New England store.

During this year the larger increases in wholesale shoe sales have come through the sales of rubber footwear, rather than leather shoes. Wholesale stocks of both leather and rubber footwear so far this year have averaged less than during either of the past two years.

Variations in New England credit conditions are outlined in the following table:

**CREDIT CONDITIONS.**

Percentage of Total Accounts Outstanding at the First of August Collected During August.

	1924.	1925.
Boston Department Stores.....	44.5%	46.0%
Boston Women's Apparel Shops.....	40.7	42.0
New Haven Department Stores.....	51.0	49.8
Providence Department Stores.....	46.8	45.5
New England Department Stores.....	47.7	47.8
N. E. Wholesale Grocery Concerns.....	70.6	69.6
N. E. Wholesale Shoe Concerns.....	28.8	33.8

Of the women's apparel lines, misses', juniors' and girls' wear sold more readily during August. Men's and boys' clothing sold rather slowly, and only a fair volume of trade was reported in men's furnishings.

The following table shows the condition of sales and stocks in some of the leading departments of the New England department stores during the first eight months of this year, as compared with the corresponding months in 1924.

**SALES AND STOCKS BY DEPARTMENTS.**

New England Department Stores, January through August, 1925, Compared with January through August, 1924.

	Sales.	Stocks.
Silk and Velvet Dress Goods.....	+13.5%	-1.7%
Woolen Dress Goods.....	-15.5	+2.3
Cotton Dress Goods.....	-9.8	-8.4
Silverware and Jewelry.....	-4.8	+2.2
Men's Clothing.....	-7.9	+4.8
Men's Furnishings.....	+2.5	-8.3
Boys' Wear.....	+3.1	+4.9
Women's Ready-to-Wear.....	-10.6	-1.1
Misses' Ready-to-Wear.....	-0.8	-3.8
Juniors' & Girls' Ready-to-Wear.....	+12.3	+5.5
Millinery.....	+0.9	-2.6
Women's & Children's Gloves.....	-15.5	-10.8
Corsets & Brassieres.....	-0.4	-3.4
Women's & Children's Hosiery.....	+2.8	+1.1
Knit Underwear, inc. Glove Silk.....	+2.2	+6.0
Silk & Muslin Underwear.....	-5.6	-3.0
Women's & Children's Shoes.....	+5.3	-14.7
Furniture.....	+3.8	-1.6

**August Ordinary Life Insurance Sales Make Record Gain.**

A record gain of 27% over the corresponding month of last 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:

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 greatest gain was 33%, which was shown by both the Middle Atlantic and the West North Central States. The gain over last August is due in large part to better general business conditions this year. In August 1924 business was slower than in any other month in the year, and life insurance 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 this gain as well as in the gain for the month of August. The leading sections 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 by 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 a gain of 22%, Montreal 17% and Toronto 11%.

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. 31 1925 over the preceding twelve months 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 year. It 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 loading totaled 64,764 cars, 6,895 cars below the week 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 Labor Day holiday, reported decreases in the total loading of all commodities. The Pocahontas and Southern districts were the only ones to report increases over not only the corresponding week last year, but also two years ago, which weeks, in both previous years, did not include a holiday, Labor Day having been observed in the preceding weeks of both years.

Loading of revenue freight this year compared with the two previous years follows:

	1925.	1924.	1923.
Five weeks in January.....	4,450,993	4,294,270	4,239,379
Four weeks in February.....	3,619,326	3,631,819	3,414,809
Four weeks in March.....	3,694,916	3,661,922	3,662,552
Four weeks in April.....	3,721,662	3,498,230	3,764,266
Five weeks in May.....	4,854,720	4,473,729	4,876,893
Four weeks in June.....	3,956,011	3,625,182	4,047,603
Four weeks in July.....	3,887,834	3,524,909	3,940,735
Five weeks in August.....	5,364,010	4,843,997	5,209,219
Week ended Sept. 5.....	1,102,946	921,303	928,916
Week ended Sept. 12.....	975,434	1,061,781	1,060,563
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>35,627,852</b>	<b>33,537,142</b>	<b>35,144,935</b>

**Advance Report for August on Electric Power in Philadelphia 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.

Electric Power.	August.	Change from July. z	Change from Aug. 1924. y
Rated generator capacity	792,000 KW	0.0%	+7.2%
Generated output	255,844,000 KWH	+1.3%	+24.3%
Hydro-electric	(2)	-----	-----
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	169,238,000 KWH	+0.7%	+23.9%
Municipal	1,565,000 KWH	-8.9%	+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%

z 10 systems. y 9 systems. z Only 2 plants reported this item.

**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 has 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 eight-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 higher-priced 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 less than in July. Detailed figures are shown in the accompanying table.

	Number.		Value.	
	August 1925.	Change from July 1925.	August 1925.	Change from July 1925.
<b>15 Distributors.</b>				
Sales of new cars at wholesale	2,638	-14.2%	\$2,525,401	-4.0%
Cars selling under \$1,000	1,955	-19.5%	1,286,874	-16.6%
Cars selling from \$1,000 to \$2,000	423	-4.7%	577,827	-2.9%
Cars selling over \$2,000	260	+28.7%	660,700	+34.3%
Sales of new cars at retail	308	-7.2%	782,189	-4.1%
Cars selling under \$1,000	35	-45.3%	29,407	-47.8%
Cars selling from \$1,000 to \$2,000	105	-5.4%	191,925	-6.5%
Cars selling over \$2,000	168	+7.0%	560,857	+1.2%
Stocks of new cars	1,029	+2.5%	1,318,940	+6.6%
Cars selling under \$1,000	604	-0.3%	369,471	-2.9%
Cars selling from \$1,000 to \$2,000	185	-6.6%	276,167	-3.1%
Cars selling over \$2,000	240	+20.0%	673,302	+17.8%
Sales of used cars	1,223	-15.7%	446,354	-11.1%
Stocks of used cars	1,351	-3.5%	497,683	-5.8%
Retail sales on deferred payment	117	-11.4%	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:

Mills	Past Week.	Corresponding Week 1924.	Preced'g Week 1925 (Revised).
Production	369	364	367
Shipments	248,950,255	227,439,688	240,852,446
Orders (new business)	256,565,333	222,161,194	226,984,318
	250,889,090	224,719,143	204,016,018

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:

	Production.	Shipments.	Orders.
1925	9,314,783,696	9,179,871,968	9,023,128,998
1924	8,893,165,548	8,808,633,847	8,547,551,541
1925 increase	421,618,148	371,238,121	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 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 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 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 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 larger transactions elsewhere have been at 1.90c. The sheet market still shows weak spots and wire nails at \$2 60 represent a concession of \$1 a ton. Wire mill orders this month from jobbers and manufacturers exceed those of the 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 to 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 shipments were 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 of the steel award in this country is yet to be made. The Midland (Ontario) Shipbuilding Co. has taken a large freight 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 is over 85% of capacity. August sales were about 5% below the July total.

The 50c. pig iron advances of last week at Pittsburgh and Chicago followed substantial 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 iron and Ohio silveries have advanced. The coke situation, apart from some nervousness over labor, is little changed, with prompt furnace coke at \$3 75.

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.

Further advance in the "Iron Age" composite price for pig iron brings it to \$19 54, against \$19 46 last week. The gain since mid-year has been 55c., or 3%, according to the composite price table, which is appended:

Sept. 22 1925. *Finished Steel*, 2.396c. per Pound.  
Based on prices of steel bars, beams, tank plates, plain wire, open hearth rails, pipe and black sheets, constituting 88% of the United States output. (One week ago) 2.396c. (One month ago) 2.396c. (One year ago) 2.474c. (10-year pre-war average) 1.689c.

Sept. 22 1925. *Pig Iron*, \$19 54 per Gross Ton.  
Based on average of basic and foundry irons, the basic being Valley quotation, the foundry an average of Chicago, Philadelphia and Birmingham. (One week ago) \$19 46 (One month ago) 19 04 (One year ago) 19 46 (10-year pre-war average) 15 72

	1923	1924	1925
Finished steel—High	2.824c.	2.789c.	2.560c.
Low	2.446c.	2.460c.	2.396c.
Pig iron—High	\$30.86	\$22.88	\$22.50
Low	\$20.77	\$19.21	\$18.96

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 market prices under the sliding scale agreement remains a source of concern to various employers. Some sporadic labor troubles at independent plants in Connellsville coke regions have been adjusted without advances.

After the auspicious showing last week, railroad buying failed to keep pace with the more favorable prospects. All roads still show a disposition to move slowly, with new purchases pending rate matters apparently a factor. Heavy rail requirements are estimated at 600,000 tons, in addition to 150,000 tons of track fastening in sight for Western systems for 1926 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 Pennsylvania 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. German makers are low bidders on about 3,000 tons for New York City.

The composite this week on 14 representative iron and steel products is \$37 40. This compares with \$37 35, which is the composite over the last two weeks.

**Advance Report by Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia 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 of 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.*	% Change from Month Ago.	August 1924.a	% Change from Year Ago.
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, tons.....	4,061	+2.1	2,388	+17.8
Value.....	\$1,541,364	+9.9	\$541,219	+119.7
Raw stock—				
Pig iron, tons.....	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

\* Twelve firms. a Six firms.

The following is the advance report 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.

	August 1925.	P. C. Change Month Ago.	P. C. Change Year Ago.
Capacity, tons.....	9,502	-----	-----
Production, tons.....	4,409	-8.7	+4.7
Malleable iron, tons.....	520	-1.4	+30.0
Gray iron, tons.....	3,889	-9.9	+2.0
Jobbing, tons.....	3,497	+1.0	+25.5
For further mfr., tons.....	392	-54.2	-64.0
Shipments, tons.....	4,424	-6.6	+2.5
Value.....	\$642,486	-3.9	-5.5
Unfilled orders, tons.....	4,943	-9.7	-6.2
Value.....	\$750,814	-8.4	-18.4
Raw stock—			
Pig iron, tons.....	4,513	-12.6	-5.2
Scrap, tons.....	2,667	+14.5	+6.4
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 \$1 40 a barrel, with ship bunker oil quoted at \$1 50. Panuco fuel oil was offered at slightly less than \$1 20 a barrel, and North Texas fuel oil was firm at \$1 10 to \$1 15. Smackover was offered at 97½c. 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 crude 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 ¼ 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 ½ 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 ½ to 1½ cents on gasoline. The advances affecting Louisiana and Arkansas became effective on Sept. 21. The advance of 1½ cents a gallon affected only a few districts. Northwestern Pennsylvania refiners also announced an advance of ¼ 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 17c. a gallon and some factors are asking a retail price of 20c. a gallon, some gasoline stations are offering at 15c. 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 11½c. 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 14c. to 12.9c. 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 14c., 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 Motor, while some large refiners have dropped to 9¾c. North Texas prices, however, are firm. Fuel oil was reported a little firmer, 1.07½c. 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 Mid-Continent 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:

**DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION.**

(In Barrels.)	Sept. 19 '25.	Sept. 12 '25.	Sept. 5 '25.	Sept. 20 '24.
Oklahoma	493,950	479,050	476,000	546,500
Kansas	111,500	111,150	111,200	85,650
North Texas	77,250	77,350	78,950	72,700
East Central Texas	87,700	88,350	90,850	104,300
West Central Texas	74,950	78,700	80,900	76,350
North Louisiana	47,800	48,650	48,150	54,150
Arkansas	218,800	218,150	224,050	131,850
Gulf Coast	95,050	96,650	95,700	84,800
Southwest Texas	45,450	43,850	44,050	48,450
Eastern	107,500	107,500	107,500	108,500
Wyoming	87,800	91,200	88,050	100,550
Montana	15,050	15,100	12,450	10,000
Colorado	3,800	4,000	4,200	1,550
New Mexico	4,000	3,850	3,800	700
California	661,000	669,500	673,000	612,800
Total	2,131,600	2,133,050	2,138,850	2,038,850

**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 17½c. to 35c. a yard, except for the highly favored Pettitip (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 stiff 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 woolsens and worsteds.

**Silk and Fur Rivals.**

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. Moreover, good grade woolsens are suffering in competition with 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 5½ to 7 ounce weights stressed by a number of independents in dress materials to rival silks.

It is noteworthy that the American was never considered an important dress 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, providing that weather stimulus continues. A favorable development in that line would serve to clean up fall goods and open the way to spring lines, 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:

	Opening.	Now.	Reduced.
Duv-bloom 0891	\$4 17½	\$3 95	22½c.
Fawn suede 13434	2 40	2 17½	22½c.
Ormadale 21371	5 62½	5 45	17½c.
Velsheen 0910	4 60	4 25	35c.

This change, an official states, was effected despite the success of the numbers this season, and will favor buyers with orders already on the books. Their Petit-tip type Venise 0923 remains unchanged at \$4 62½, though it has been sold in the secondary market at premiums ranging up to \$1 a yard. Velverette 21384 also remains at \$5 72½. 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 Worsteds Mills of Passaic and the Garfield Worsteds Mills of Garfield, 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 reductions were necessary if competition was to be met. He pointed out that Passaic mills did not meet New England's wage reduction of last spring.

**No General Shoe Wage Reduction for Haverhill—Chairman 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.

Announcement of the policy to be followed in rendering detailed wage decision removes all obstacles from the path of negotiations between 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. Heron, President of the Crude Rubber & Foreign Produce 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 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 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 31,760,593 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, 25½ 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 Dur-August.	Total.	Average per Spindle in place.
United States	37,822,040	31,269,774	6,954,443,849	184
Cotton-growing States	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	267,143,469	137
Alabama	1,433,968	1,371,110	358,727,435	250
Connecticut	1,227,532	994,140	197,951,272	161
Georgia	2,853,664	2,695,430	683,111,641	239
Maine	1,122,028	1,048,862	158,534,437	141
Massachusetts	11,520,194	7,935,790	1,427,182,746	124
New Hampshire	1,445,734	939,524	189,988,745	131
New Jersey	512,764	473,792	61,407,650	120
New York	990,374	783,376	131,032,644	132
North Carolina	5,976,682	5,525,178	1,451,510,900	243
Pennsylvania	157,762	132,062	27,860,317	177
Rhode Island	2,773,638	2,167,102	398,114,882	144
South Carolina	5,320,342	5,088,052	1,382,778,765	260
Tennessee	549,212	466,311	118,034,682	215
Texas	239,590	223,784	59,537,052	248
Virginia	711,314	677,534	136,712,900	192
All Other States	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 Mills*		Crushed		On Hand at Mills	
	Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.		Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.		Aug. 31.	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Alabama	23,760	4,761	8,501	2,963	15,693	3,091
Georgia	42,555	14,160	16,454	9,611	26,491	8,464
Louisiana	35,727	5,201	12,194	1,533	23,585	3,668
Mississippi	35,096	5,541	14,121	3,130	24,154	3,158
South Carolina	6,255	1,660	2,434	981	5,200	1,302
Texas	115,936	101,532	54,190	40,322	83,841	72,329
All other	10,011	1,390	5,480	3,584	10,621	1,810
United States	260,341	134,251	113,381	62,141	189,541	93,890

\*Includes seed destroyed at mills but not 33,577 tons and 21,711 tons on hand 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.	On Hand Aug. 1.	Produced Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.	Shipped Out Aug. 1 to Aug. 31.	On Hand Aug. 31.
	1924-25	4,052,770	17,582,741	16,108,755	8,258,260
Refined oil (pounds)	1925-26	174,830,495	19,577,403	19,577,403	692,212,147
	1924-25	106,799,632	11,226,089	11,226,089	54,042,015
Cake and meal (tons)	1925-26	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
	1924-25	33,515	17,347	25,043	25,819
Linters (500-lb. bales)	1925-26	20,764	20,172	24,561	16,375
	1924-25	53,410	11,448	20,381	44,477
Linters (running bales)	1925-26	19,702	19,688	23,302	16,088
	1924-25	4,008	2,714	2,714	4,008
Grablots, notes, &c (500-lb. bales)	1925-26	1,794	681	1,294	1,181
	1924-25	4,644	176	2,337	2,483

a Includes 684,748 and 991,655 lbs. held by refining and manufacturing establishments and 1,550,690 and 7,011,500 lbs. in transit to refiners and consumers Aug. 1 1925 and Aug. 31 1925, respectively. b Includes 12,781,788 and 7,170,087 lbs. held by refiners, brokers, agents and warehousemen at places other than refiners and manufacturing establishments and 6,929,033 and 4,950,222 lbs. in transit to manufacturers of lard substitute, oleomargarine, soap, &c., Aug. 1 1925 and Aug. 31 1925, respectively. c Produced from 21,187,670 lbs. crude oil.

**EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS FOR MONTH END, AUG. 31.**

Item—	1925.	1924.
Oil, crude (pounds)	2,509	598,233
Refined (pounds)	2,816,782	850,653
Cake and meal (tons)	16,813	4,143
Linters (running bales)	2,640	6,064

**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 August 1925:

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

Month.	Bituminous		Anthracite	
	Month.	Daily Average.	Month.	Daily Average.
June	37,167,000	1,430,000	7,804,000	300,000
July	39,582,000	1,522,000	8,544,000	329,000
August	44,883,000	1,726,000	8,882,000	342,000

a Estimated—subject to revision.

**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.**

	1925		1924	
	Week.	Cal. Year to Date.	Week.	Cal. Year to Date.(b)
Aug. 29-c	11,133,000	317,424,000	9,006,000	309,370,000
Daily average	1,856,000	1,554,000	1,501,000	1,473,000
Sept. 5-c	10,826,000	328,250,000	8,208,000	308,578,000
Daily average	1,804,000	1,562,000	1,569,000	1,475,000
Sept. 12-d	9,993,000	338,242,000	9,835,000	318,413,000
Daily average	1,850,000	1,569,000	1,639,000	1,480,000

a Original estimates corrected for usual error, which in past has averaged 2%. b Minus 2 days' production in January to equalize number of days in the two years. c Revised. d Subject to revision. Sept. 7 weighted 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 are given below:

Years of Activity.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1918	411,523,000 net tons	324,967,000 net tons	278,747,000 net tons	318,413,000 net tons	397,322,000 net tons

**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 after Aug. 31, and the total shown for the week of Sept. 12 represents shipments from dredges only. Coal shipped from storage yards is excluded. Shipments from storage amounted to 7,535 cars in the week of Sept. 5 and 7,451 cars in the week of Sept. 12.

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

Week Ended—	1925		1924	
	Week.	Cal. Year to Date.	Week.	Cal. Year to Date.a
Aug. 29	432,000	61,207,000	1,837,000	60,307,000
Sept. 5	5,000	61,644,000	1,451,000	61,758,000
Sept. 12	5,000	61,644,000	1,820,000	63,578,000

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).**

	Week Ended—			1925		1924	
	Sept. 12	Sept. 5	Sept. 13 to 1925.	Date.	Date.a		
Pennsylvania & Ohio	133,000	129,000	74,000	5,111,000	5,458,000		
West Virginia	11,000	11,000	6,000	424,000	373,000		
Ala., Ky., Tenn. & Ga.	11,000	13,000	14,000	648,000	672,000		
Virginia	6,000	5,000	8,000	252,000	285,000		
Colorado & New Mexico	5,000	5,000	5,000	168,000	189,000		
Washington & Utah	3,000	3,000	4,000	141,000	149,000		
United States total	169,000	166,000	111,000	6,744,000	7,126,000		
Daily average	28,000	28,000	19,000	31,000	33,000		

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 figures for 1925, corrected to September 12 1925.)

	August.		8 Months Ending Aug.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Imports	375,000,000	254,542,143	2,764,742,532	2,382,726,580	+382,015,952
Exports	383,000,000	330,659,566	3,085,949,055	2,637,031,219	+388,917,816
Excess of impts.					
Excess of expts.	8,000,000	76,117,423	321,206,503	314,304,639	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY MONTHS.

	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Imports.</b>					
January	346,165,289	295,506,212	329,253,664	217,185,396	163,063,438
February	333,457,369	332,323,121	303,406,933	215,743,282	149,913,918
March	385,378,617	320,432,113	397,928,382	256,177,796	146,194,461
April	346,090,956	324,290,966	364,252,544	217,023,142	155,445,498
May	327,518,721	302,987,791	372,544,578	252,817,254	133,723,713
June	325,215,735	274,000,688	320,233,799	260,460,898	131,245,777
July	325,915,845	278,593,546	287,433,769	251,771,881	139,061,770
August	375,000,000	254,542,143	275,437,993	281,376,403	137,651,553
September		287,144,334	253,645,380	298,493,403	171,084,843
October		310,751,608	308,290,809	276,103,979	132,949,307
November		296,147,998	291,333,346	291,804,826	148,236,536
December		333,192,059	288,304,766	293,788,573	184,025,571
8 mos. end.					
August	2,764,742,532	2,382,726,580	2,650,491,662	1,952,556,052	1,156,300,228
12 mos. end.					
Dec		3,609,962,579	3,792,065,963	3,112,746,833	1,792,596,480
<b>Exports.</b>					
January	446,443,088	395,172,187	335,416,506	278,848,469	227,032,930
February	370,676,434	365,781,772	306,957,419	250,619,841	193,996,942
March	453,652,842	339,755,230	341,376,664	329,979,817	187,426,711
April	398,254,668	346,935,702	325,492,175	318,469,578	199,813,438
May	370,945,599	335,088,701	316,359,470	307,568,828	194,607,422
June	323,346,751	308,989,006	319,956,955	335,116,750	163,404,916
July	339,629,653	276,649,055	302,186,027	301,157,335	187,990,020
August	383,000,000	330,659,566	310,965,891	301,774,517	187,990,020
September		427,458,531	381,433,570	313,196,557	218,240,001
October		527,171,781	399,109,014	370,718,595	271,861,464
November		493,572,921	401,483,872	379,999,622	245,539,042
December		445,748,393	426,665,519	344,327,560	233,195,628
8 mos. end.					
August	3,085,949,035	2,697,031,219	2,558,711,105	2,423,535,135	1,515,182,157
12 mos. end.					
Dec		4,590,983,845	4,167,493,080	3,831,777,469	2,484,018,292

GOLD AND SILVER.

	August.		8 Months End. Aug.		Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>Gold.</b>					
Imports	4,861,736	18,149,981	55,732,352	263,226,690	-207,494,338
Exports	2,135,690	2,397,457	197,488,601	6,579,709	+190,908,892
Excess of impts.	2,726,046	15,752,524		256,646,981	
Excess of expts.			141,756,249		
<b>Silver.</b>					
Imports	7,273,298	7,041,630	44,693,552	48,688,060	-3,994,508
Exports	8,284,991	8,632,067	67,149,329	69,399,769	-2,250,440
Excess of impts.					
Excess of expts.	1,011,693	1,590,437	22,455,777	20,711,709	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER, BY MONTHS.

	Gold.			Silver.		
	1925.	1924.	1923.	1925.	1924.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Impts.</b>						
Jan	5,037,800	45,135,760	32,820,163	7,338,559	5,979,758	5,824,637
Feb	3,602,527	35,111,269	8,382,736	4,928,916	7,900,409	3,792,387
March	7,337,322	34,322,375	15,951,357	6,660,750	6,220,934	4,626,376
April	8,869,883	45,418,115	9,188,470	4,944,807	3,907,745	4,261,869
May	11,392,837	41,073,650	46,156,195	3,390,180	5,639,582	4,461,146
June	4,426,135	25,181,117	19,433,539	4,918,605	4,870,389	6,065,947
July	10,204,112	18,834,423	27,929,447	5,238,437	7,127,613	10,066,463
Aug.	4,861,736	18,149,981	32,856,097	7,273,298	7,041,630	6,465,949
Sept		6,656,155	27,803,961		7,082,962	8,517,971
Oct		19,701,640	29,795,185		5,828,572	6,929,311
Nov		19,862,384	39,757,436		6,481,416	5,269,173
Dec		10,274,049	32,641,226		5,863,892	8,172,301
8 mos. end. Aug	55,732,352	263,226,690	192,718,004	44,693,552	48,688,060	45,564,774
12 mos. end. Dec		319,720,918	322,715,812		73,944,902	74,453,530
<b>Expts.</b>						
Jan	73,525,943	280,723	8,472,198	11,384,799	8,208,644	6,921,002
Feb	50,599,708	505,135	1,399,089	6,832,647	8,376,713	2,191,059
March	25,104,416	817,374	10,392,100	7,916,717	8,355,275	4,731,705
April	21,603,945	1,390,537	655,235	9,322,618	7,801,689	4,336,333
May	13,389,967	593,290	824,444	6,535,761	9,686,517	3,499,358
June	6,712,480	268,015	548,484	8,522,492	8,648,499	3,581,081
July	4,416,452	327,178	522,826	8,349,304	9,190,362	6,233,163
Aug	2,135,690	2,397,457	2,200,961	8,284,991	8,632,067	7,032,221
Sept		4,579,501	862,697		10,345,205	8,123,460
Oct		4,125,268	1,307,060		9,465,023	7,522,845
Nov		6,689,182	746,794		9,401,406	8,775,474
Dec		39,674,653	711,529		11,279,630	9,521,083
8 mos. end. Aug	197,488,601	6,579,709	25,015,337	67,149,329	69,399,769	38,525,927
12 mos. end. Dec		61,648,313	28,643,417		109,891,033	72,468,789

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. 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 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. 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 further over the past week and prices were up another nickel or a dime. The anthracite trade at Philadelphia continued on an even keel with no disposition being shown by reputable dealers to "kite" prices. With very little coal available, anthracite wholesalers in general were marking time. The bituminous trade showed a steady improvement and prices as a rule were up. Industrial calls were more numerous and wholesalers showed no disposition to quote on deliveries a long time ahead. Coke was in greater demand and prices were up again.

The soft coal situation in Baltimore stiffened slowly and industrials were beginning to stock. Prices were unchanged. Exports turned out better than predicted and a good tonnage was loaded overseas during the first half of September. The anthracite trade was normal for this season and no excitement was manifest in the trade. On account of the slackening of demand in the West for low volatile bituminous, shipments to the Virginia piers were much greater last week than for some time past, resulting in the lowering of prices for pool 1 coals.

Demand and prices increased further during the past week in the central Pennsylvania bituminous fields and conditions are the best in the past 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 ahead. Additional mines have 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 last week and prices were stronger. Lake inquiry increased. The U. M. W. has issued another strike call in this region calling on the non-union miners to lay down their tools and join the union. Prices for smokeless coals in 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 result of the anthracite suspension has not developed in accordance with 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 disposition 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 \$2.24.

Dumpings at Lake Erie ports during the week ended Sept. 20, according 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 tons in the preceding week. Hampton Roads dumpings during the week ended Sept. 17 totaled 332,097 net tons, compared with 382,935 tons in the previous week.

## Current Events and Discussions

### The Week With the 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, 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 increase 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. 23 1925 follows:

	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	
	Week.	Year.
Total reserves.....	-\$10,800,000	-\$285,100,000
Gold reserves.....	-7,100,000	-303,600,000
Total earning assets.....	+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 deposits.....	+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 district \$14,000,000. "All other" loans and discounts, largely commercial, were \$89,000,000 larger than a week ago, the principal increases of \$41,000,000 and \$11,000,000 being shown for the New York and St. Louis 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 securities show 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, \$11,000,000. Time deposits declined by \$14,000,000 in the Boston district.

Of the increase of \$109,000,000 in Government deposits, \$23,000,000 was reported by banks in the Cleveland district, \$20,000,000 by banks in the San Francisco district, and \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000 by banks 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 (-)	
	Week.	Year.
Loans and discounts, total.....	+\$156,000,000	+\$1,021,000,000
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations.....	+6,000,000	-22,000,000
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	+61,000,000	+768,000,000
All other.....	+89,000,000	+275,000,000
Investments, total.....	+7,000,000	+169,000,000
U. S. bonds.....	-7,000,000	+280,000,000
U. S. Treasury notes.....	-1,000,000	-205,000,000
U. S. Treasury certificates.....	+21,000,000	-170,000,000
Other bonds, stocks and securities.....	-6,000,000	+264,000,000
Reserve balances with F. R. banks.....	-23,000,000	-122,000,000
Cash in vault.....	-11,000,000	-2,000,000
Net demand deposits.....	+152,000,000	+176,000,000
Time deposits.....	-18,000,000	+563,000,000
Government deposits.....	+109,000,000	-89,000,000
Total accommodation at F. R. banks.....	-139,000,000	+227,000,000

### 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.

	GOLD.		SILVER.			
	Total Value.		Refined Bullion.		Total Value.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
France.....	687	-----	-----	-----	2,489	-----
Germany.....	-----	220,640	-----	439,377	181	305,126
Poland and Danzig.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	130,000
Spain.....	10,019	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,739
United Kingdom.....	1,335	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,041
Canada.....	3,450,205	167,362	283,864	132,120	774,710	196,001
Costa Rica.....	52,266	-----	3,250	-----	2,245	-----
Guatemala.....	19,674	-----	-----	-----	8	64,900
Honduras.....	6,704	-----	12	-----	-----	-----
Nicaragua.....	25,268	-----	159,538	-----	119,707	-----
Panama.....	6,421	-----	-----	-----	14,615	-----
Mexico.....	324,539	764,184	3,691,148	-----	3,743,558	177,466
Newland & Labrador.....	2,042	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Trinidad & Tobago.....	64,937	2,000	14	-----	10	855
Jamaica.....	2,605	-----	-----	-----	767	-----
Cuba.....	1,157	-----	-----	-----	10,021	-----
Haiti.....	60,000	-----	-----	-----	396	-----
Argentina.....	2,466	-----	-----	3,220	2,000	2,300
Brazil.....	-----	5,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Chile.....	1,997	-----	-----	-----	48,278	-----
Colombia.....	85,303	-----	5,496	2,300	3,759	1,636
Ecuador.....	19,027	-----	-----	-----	6,921	-----
Peru.....	234,869	-----	10,694	-----	2,420,910	56,500
Venezuela.....	32,535	-----	118	-----	788	-----
British India.....	-----	198,000	-----	3,662,578	-----	2,563,548
Straits Settlements.....	-----	410,300	-----	-----	-----	4,786,719
China.....	-----	200,414	-----	6,852,955	-----	-----
Dutch East Indies.....	184,880	115,600	-----	-----	91,555	-----
Hongkong.....	-----	52,790	-----	-----	-----	-----
Philippine Islands.....	152,926	-----	-----	-----	2,490	-----
New Zealand.....	14,340	-----	-----	-----	18	-----
Portuguese Africa.....	5,534	-----	-----	-----	7,085	-----
Total.....	4,861,736	2,135,690	4,154,134	11,092,550	7,273,298	284,99

**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.

**JAPAN.**

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 ISLANDS.**

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 EAST 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.

**BRITISH 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. 1 1935 at 94¼ 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 Handel-Maatschappij; 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 Handelsgesellschaft, 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. 1 1925.

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 thereof or therein. Such principal and interest shall also be collectible at the option of the holders in 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. 1 1925 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 pledged 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 16 1925 the liability 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 Expenditures.

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 fiscal year, 1925-26, the projected budget estimates indicate that ordinary expenditures will exceed ordinary revenues 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 productive 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 of 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 the equivalent 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. 6 1925. 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 a. m., having been closed at noon with the oversubscription of the bonds. The issue, which will be dated Oct. 1 1925 and will become due Oct. 1 1959, was offered at 96½% 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 Pueyrreón, 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 Government. The Government will covenant that if, while any of these bonds remain outstanding, it shall create or issue or guarantee in accordance with the Argentine Constitution, any loan or bonds secured by lien on any of its revenues or assets, the bonds of this issue shall be secured equally and ratably with such other loan or bonds or such guaranty.

#### Purpose.

The proceeds of the issue will be used to repay floating debt of the Argentine Government as provided for by Laws 11,206 and 11,207, which govern this 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 fund, beginning April 1 1926 and thereafter semi-annually on Oct. 1 and April 1 in each year, an amount equal to one-half of 1% of the maximum principal amount of bonds of the issue of Oct. 1 1925 at any time theretofore issued, plus an amount equal to the accrued and unpaid interest on all bonds previously acquired through 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.

#### Government Debt and Assets.

The total debt of the Argentine Government as of June 30 1925 amounted to 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 latest official figures) of \$14,543,000,000, or more than \$1,450 per capita. Government-owned properties (including revenue-producing investments of \$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 now outstanding.

#### Gold Reserve.

A gold reserve of \$463,000,000 is held against the note circulation (equivalent 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 6½% Serial Gold bonds, maturing from one to twenty years. The offering price is not stated, but it is understood 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 this market. Bavaria, a political unit for more than a thousand years, is 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, &c. Bavaria has an excellent financial history, its obligations prior to 1914 having been placed at about the same rates as high class American municipal issues. The principal cities of Bavaria are Munich, the capital, with a population of over 600,000, Nuremberg 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% of the area devoted to agricultural purposes is represented by small farms in the possession of independent farmers, a condition which fosters stability, industry and thrift.

The State ranks first in Germany in the cattle and dairy industries, and also in the production of hops, to the world's supply of which the State is one of the chief contributors. One of the largest beet sugar factories in the world is located in Bavaria, its output being largely exported to Switzerland and Austria.

About one-third of the area of Bavaria is forest land. Lumbering is accordingly a leading industry. For the fiscal year 1924-1925 the net revenue from the State owned forests was over \$8,000,000.

Bavarian industries are widely diversified, ranging from the applied arts to the manufacture of railroad rolling stock and equipment, bridges, and other heavy fabricated metal products. The chemical industry is one of the most important of Germany and the largest enterprise of this character in Germany, the "Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik," is located in Bavaria.

#### Aids German Cities to Get Loans Here—J. Hamilton Lewis Proposes to Establish an American 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 a 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 in 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 will cause an economic crisis. To attempt to avoid this Dr. Schacht hopes to hold a conference of experts in America, including General Dawes, Owen Young and others, for the purpose of forming an economic compact. Senator Lewis, 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 countries getting additional credits through banking institutions, leaves Berlin to-morrow for America. He will meet delegations of these countries in Washington to complete arrangements for credits.

#### French Cabinet 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 Allies. The ministers also voted to postpone it from this year 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 September 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 Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugo-Slavia) was formally offered yesterday (Sept. 25) by a banking group headed by Blair & Co., Inc. 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. 30 1925 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 taxes 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 Kingdom 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.

#### 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 Government is one of the most important events in the Kingdom since the war, in stabilizing the politics of the Kingdom. For the fiscal year 1924-1925 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 1.78c. 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 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 any other country. The commercial accord has been recently completed by a number of conventions which finally settled all questions between the two countries which will contribute further to the improvement of economic conditions. On June 20 1925 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.

#### Government Revenues.

The net receipts for 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 first five months of 1925 compare as follows in Dinars:

	Customs.	Monopolies.	State Railroads.	Total.
1925 (5 mos.)	651,932,690	1,173,402,617	1,362,537,251	3,187,872,558
1924 (5 mos.)	664,006,827	790,250,811	932,809,570	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 \$28,800,000 for the first five months of 1924.

#### Bank Note Circulation.

The volume of bank notes in circulation for the last two years has been practically stable, fluctuating according to seasonal requirements between about five and a half and six milliards of dinars.

### Offering of City of Oslo (Christiania) Bonds—Books Closed.

The offering of the 10,000,000 kroner City of Oslo (Christiania) 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 List—Credits 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 and advances, so far this year have exceeded \$1,000,000,000 and with 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 to various countries as follows:

Germany	\$200,000,000	Czechoslovakia	\$70,000,000
France	180,000,000	Japan	50,000,000
Italy	100,000,000	Austria	37,500,000
Belgium	75,000,000	Hungary	30,000,000

Scores of other loans, ranging in size from \$1,000,000 to \$25,000,000, are listed as possibilities.

For several months the chief obstacle in the way of large scale European borrowing has been the tightening of American purse strings pending agreements on the funding of war debts. This has effectively closed the door to France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and other nations whose war debts 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 Italian 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 agriculture. This bank recently obtained an initial \$25,000,000 installment of a loan which may total \$100,000,000. Scores of German 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 the rehabilitation of their industries.

Relaxation of Japan's restrictions on gold exports and the possibility of that country's return to the gold standard have aroused reports in Wall Street that Japan may follow Great Britain's example of fortifying itself with a large American credit. The only Japanese bond issue in sight, however, is one for the city of Tokio, which may total \$50,000,000.

Demands upon American bankers for financial assistance are manifold and varied. Public utilities in Japan, cotton planters in Ceara (Brazil), coffee growers in Sao Paulo, nitrate producers in Chile and steel manufacturers 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.

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, computed as follows:

Principal amount of obligations to be funded	\$5,132,287 14
Interest accrued and unpaid thereon to Dec. 15 1922 at the rate of 4½% per annum	647,275 62
Total principal and interest accrued and unpaid as of Dec. 15 1922	5,779,562 76
To be paid in cash by Latvia upon execution of agreement	4,562 76
Total indebtedness to be funded into bonds	5,775,000 00

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 15 1926, 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.

### New British Loan Issue Next Week—£40,000,000 Conversion 3½% 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 5s the Government surprised the market to-day by the totally unlooked for announcement that it was about to issue a £40,000,000 conversion 3½% loan for cash.

Tenders will be accepted at the Bank of England by Tuesday next at a minimum price of 76¼. The next half 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 3½s by tender were £30,000,000 in April, which realized an average of 76.85%. The minimum acceptable tender then was 76¼, while in January last an unlimited amount was offered for tender with a minimum of 77½, some £59,660,000 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 flotation.

### 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 authoritative estimates put the final total at not more than 5,000,000,000 francs.

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 circulation is about 5,000,000,000 francs from the legal limit and advances 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 consequent 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 denominations of 500 francs and are being offered at 84½%, 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 francs (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 cables received by New York bankers. It is considered likely that about \$10,000,000 will be shipped to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in the next two or three months when the pressure on yen exchange due to cotton purchases in this country is expected to reach its height.

Further exports of gold by Japan are part of the program to protect exchange with the idea of returning to the gold standard some time next

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 Hamaguchi has confirmed the details of the program and has announced that the gold 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 700,000 bales, of which less than 50% has been contracted for to date. The large purchases yet to be made, necessitating the sale of yen and the purchase of dollars, would be expected to depress Japanese exchange, as is usual at this time of the year. An additional factor is the high price of silver, which causes many Chinese merchants 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 first 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 was 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 cancelling several other big orders. The heavy Polish purchases here are attributed to the restrictions against buying foreign currencies in Poland, the large Polish purchases of merchandise in America which must be paid in dollars, and the desire of holders of zloty to protect themselves against the continually falling Polish money.

### British Banks Stop Mail Credits to Polish Banks.

The "New York News Bureau" under date of Sept. 24 reports the following from the Central News at London:

As a result of the recently reported instances of misappropriation of funds belonging to British traders by Polish banks, the British bank, it is announced, 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 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. 1 1925.

### 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. 28 1925 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 the following summary of the law:

1. For the revaluation of mark loan bonds of the German Government and of the German Federal States and municipalities the following provisions 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. No interest is payable on these new bonds before Germany's obligations under 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. 1 1926. On the bonus drawn the creditor will be paid five times the amount of the face value of the bonus, together with 4½% interest thereon from Jan. 1 1926.

All such persons are considered original holders who have acquired old 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 1 1920.

(b) On mark loan bonds of Federal States and municipalities similar provisions 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 above-mentioned mark loan bonds to take steps for the protection of their rights before the special commissioner will have issued detailed advices as to the proper procedure to be taken. It will not be necessary to send the bonds to Europe.

#### Revaluation of Private Debts.

2. As to the revaluation of certain classes of private debts, the following provisions will obtain:

(a) Mortgages and similar rights on real estate, maritime mortgages and mortgages on railroad property will generally be revalued at 25% of the gold value. No time limit is given for this revaluation. The creditors cannot demand repayment before Jan. 1 1932, but from Jan. 1 1925 they are entitled to interest at a gradually increasing rate.

The fact that the mortgages or similar rights have been paid does not prevent the revaluation. In cases, however, in which payment was made before July 15 1922, the creditor is not entitled to revaluation if he did not reserve his right in accepting payment. In cases of mortgages paid, the creditors must make their request for revaluation known to the respective 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 revaluation of mortgages, it would be advisable for the creditors to consult a German lawyer.

#### Revaluation of Industrial Bonds.

(b) Industrial and similar bonds are generally revalued at 15% of their gold value. The creditors must send the debtor an application for revaluation, together with the bond certificates or certificates of deposit. As 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. 29 1925 and Sept. 30 1925. Creditors having their residence outside of Europe must file their application within four months after the publication of the request in the Reichsanzeiger.

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 for 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 granting 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 request 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 value. As to repayment and interest, the same provisions apply as set forth under 2A.

The revaluation of mortgage bonds, savings bank deposits and insurance claims will be performed by liquidation and distribution of the old assets of the debtors.

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 as to the question of revaluation of their paper mark debts.

(d) Balances of current accounts are as a rule excluded from revaluation. The German Embassy in Washington and the German Consulates in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle and New Orleans will be pleased to answer any further special inquiries.

### German Reparation Receipts and Payments for Period Ended Aug. 31 1925.

For the first annuity year to Aug. 31 1925 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 receipts and payments to Aug. 31 1925 (on cash basis, reduced to gold mark equivalents):

	Month of August 1925. Gold Marks.	First Annuity Year, Cumulative Total. Gold Marks.
<b>A. Receipts—</b>		
1. Cash withdrawn from proceeds of German External Loan 1924.....	70,079,577.91	800,000,000.00
2. Cash received from Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft; Interest on Reparation bonds for First Annuity Year.....	100,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
3. Interest received.....	198,365.24	293,572.82
4. Exchange differences.....	25,917.78	163,999.63
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>170,303,860.93</b>	<b>1,000,457,572.45</b>
<b>B. Payments—</b>		
1. To or for the account of—		
Great Britain.....	11,722,721.31	189,863,496.74
France.....	36,430,771.40	396,179,043.33
Italy.....	4,473,750.63	60,744,033.89
Belgium.....	7,539,855.57	93,487,000.07
Japan.....	87,923.14	3,509,332.46
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	3,232,306.66	30,080,743.69
Portugal.....	300,470.93	4,724,399.86
Rumania.....	588,265.98	7,394,225.43
Greece.....	208,290.98	2,642,364.43
Poland.....	-----	40,179.12
2. For expenses of—		
Reparation Commission.....	-----	5,550,000.00
Ireland High Commission.....	1,036,644.29	9,429,887.64
Military Commission of Control.....	499,508.63	7,750,739.81
Naval Commission of Control.....	-----	70,000.00
3. European Commission of the Danube.....	-----	216,106.33
4. For service of German External Loan 1924.....	9,496,533.60	77,529,576.60
5. On account of cost of administration of Office for Reparation Payments.....	433,826.97	3,700,000.00
6. Discount on payment made by Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft in advance of due date.....	202,802.16	202,802.16
<b>Total payments.....</b>	<b>76,253,702.25</b>	<b>893,444,301.56</b>
7. Balance of cash at Aug. 31 1925.....	-----	107,013,270.89
		<b>1,000,457,572.45</b>

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

C. G. Taylor & Co., Inc., and Gilbert Elliott & 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 \$9 25 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.....	\$14,812,770.62
Interest accrued but not yet due on mortgage loans.....	256,209.28
United States Government bonds and securities.....	125,000.00
Interest accrued but not yet due on bonds and securities.....	-----
Other interest accrued but not yet due.....	-----
Cash on hand and in banks.....	277,313.96
Notes receivable, acceptances, &c.....	8,562.03
Accounts receivable.....	2,220.97
Installments matured (in process of collection).....	47,376.00
Banking houses.....	125,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	22,154.46
Real estate.....	176,023.50
Other assets.....	48,404.06
Excess of expenses and interest charges over earnings.....	-----
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>\$15,901,034.88</b>

<b>Liabilities—</b>	
Farm Loan bonds outstanding.....	\$14,331,700 00
Interest accrued but not yet due on Farm Loan bonds.....	178,928 67
Notes payable.....	100,000 00
Accounts payable.....	-----
Other interest accrued but not yet due.....	222 21
Due borrowers on uncompleted loans.....	500 00
Amortization installments paid in advance.....	8,345 70
Farm Loan bond coupons outstanding.....	37,017 50
Dividends declared but unpaid.....	-----
Other liabilities.....	8,801 11
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>\$14,664,515 19</b>
<b>Net Worth</b>	
Capital stock paid in.....	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve (legal).....	200,000 00
Surplus, reserves and undivided profits.....	36,519 69
<b>Total liabilities and net worth.....</b>	<b>\$15,901,034 88</b>

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 4½% thereafter, \$500,000 4½% farm loan bonds of the Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit. The bonds, dated July 1 1925 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 1 1923 and given charter No. 79 with paid-up capital of \$250,000 and \$25,000 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 the best opportunity to pay their obligations. Loans are made only in the parts of these two States where the community is prosperous 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 territory in which the loans are made.

*Analysis of Loans as of Sept. 1 1925.*

Total loans (Michigan—680.....)	\$3,063,500 00
Ohio—185.....	765,600 00
The following collateral secures outstanding bonds totaling \$3,559,900 00.....	\$14,878,882 00
Appraised valuation of farms.....	10,669,844 00
Insurance (fire and cyclone).....	4,320,352 00
Average amount loaned per farm (Michigan.....)	4,505 14
Ohio.....	4,138 37
Average number of acres per farm (Michigan.....) acres	121 75
Ohio.....) acres	92 36
Total acres (Michigan.....) acres	\$2,796 00
Ohio.....) acres	17,088 00
Average appraised value per acre (incl. buildings) (Michigan.....)	\$102 16
Ohio.....)	129 38
Average amount loaned per acre (Michigan.....)	37 00
Ohio.....)	44 88
Foreclosures.....	None
Interest delinquent over 90 days.....	None

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 102½ to yield about 4.18%, \$200,000 4½% 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. 1 1935 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. 1 1925 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:

<b>Coupon Bonds</b>		<b>Registered Bonds</b>
M 5001 to M 5048, Inclusive	M 5052 to M 5150, Inclusive	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. 1 1925 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 1 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. 1 1925 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 say 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 of about \$25,000,000 for the first five years, \$30,000,000 for the next five and payments ranging from \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000 for the next ten. For the last forty-two years of the accepted sixty-two year period those payments would be about \$80,000,000. The total sum paid over the sixty-two-year period would be 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 negotiate on the subject of interest, both running interest and the amount of reduction that would be allowed the French on the accrued interest, which figured at 5% on the Treasury's books, amounts to nearly \$900,000,000.

*Caillaux Talks of Offer.*

Although Secretary Mellon, Chairman of the American Commission, would authorize no formal comment on the day's development, M. Caillaux received newspaper men at the French Embassy.

M. Caillaux 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. Caillaux 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. Caillaux, 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 Caillaux data were said to have been impressive in their showing of the French internal debt, which is carried at around 5%, and the revenues accruing from the tax levies.

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 produced from the Caillaux portfolio until a more psychologically favorable moment.

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 a sufficiently powerful institution to offer such a guarantee.

It was believed that France would contend for special consideration under that "moral obligation" on the score that she made large concessions in the 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 Government to meet the obligations of my country toward the United States.

"Highly appreciated members of our Parliament, belonging to all parties, chairmen or reporters of the financial and trade commissions of the Upper and Lower Houses, have been so kind as to accompany me. Like myself, these gentlemen have the greatest desire to reach a settlement.

"We do not forget and no one in our country will ever forget what we owe 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 economic 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 taxation; and budgets approaching equilibrium. There still remain, however, loose ends to be gathered in. War and post-war governmental debts in 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 reorganized in the face of an unfunded demand obligation. So we meet her in council as business men to conclude the matter which is 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 situation has been permitted to become impaired. We should make allowances for this condition. France now faces, however, all of the facts under a strong leadership and with the courage which withstood the assaults at Verdun. The condition is not permanent. France will emerge successfully from difficulties.

"We know that his conference opening today 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 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 Wednesday, 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:

I have come, accompanied by eminent members of all political parties in the French Parliament, to bring 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 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 Pau 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 Auril 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, will 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 suddenly 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. 5 1864 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, 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 did

notable 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, Bridgeport, Bristol and Stamford.

At the office here it was said that little was known about the firm's financial difficulties. The New Haven office has been maintained about ten years and had a considerable number of customers.

The New Britain offices were closed this morning, but no announcement 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 to year, according to analysis of data for a long series of years. The 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 influence 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 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 is the downward bias of the future market. An extensive comparison of price data for various grains and options over many years shows that, on the average, there is a definite tendency 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, but by no means in all, of the instances dealt with. This bias of the futures 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 undue 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 of recent 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 price.

Owing to the tendency of the futures to be at a discount, the risk on 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 bias 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 as the advocate of future trading ordinarily assumes. Hedging must, therefore, 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 risks 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, particularly "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 in improving conditions." The following is the proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation. The time has come for the annual re-survey 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 \$548,000,000 in value. The figures are startling; they are yet more so when it is added that this is declared 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 Britain are calculated at less than \$1 per capita per annum, while those of the United States are placed at approximately \$5 per capita. Comparisons 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 National 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 America the one hundred and fiftieth.

[Seal. CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President: 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 responsibility in connection with our investments as with our family, church and nation. One way of accepting this responsibility would be to render service in one of the following ways:

(1) To save money through thrift and economies. This gives a market rate of interest of at least 6% without undue risk.

To help finance new industries which are for the general good. The profits here come through the increased value of the common stock. At the present time, in my judgment, electric power companies present one of the greatest opportunities along this line.

(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 every four to eight years.

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 the investment of money. It is true that the average person will not steal or lie to make a dollar, but if he can legally get one any way without stealing, lying, or otherwise disobeying the law, it seems "ordinary business." The average person unconsciously uses the same argument relative to investing money that the flapper uses for her foolishness, namely, "everybody's doing it." This seems to be excuse enough.

Even the acceptance of interest for the use of money was frowned upon by the Church for many centuries. Of course, no one knows what Jesus teachings today would be on the question of accepting interest; but probably





**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 of Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants, of this 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 12½% 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 deductions 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 sold for 60, the loss of \$40 would be considered a capital loss that could reduce the tax by no more than \$5 (or 12½% 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 loss 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 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 railroad 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, accounting 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 in 1855, the death of his father 13 years later made it necessary for him to seek a position clerking in stores and working on farms. His education as a railroad engineer began when he was not quite 16; from James McCrea, later to become his predecessor as President of the Pennsylvania System, he secured a job as chainman and rodman on that railroad in 1871. There were then no college courses in the subject of railroad engineering. When the panic of 1873 forced the railroads to limit their personnel, Mr. Rea entered the office of the Hollidaysburg Iron & Nail Co., and the knowledge 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 construction, and it is now a part of the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio.

In 1892 he accepted a call from President Roberts of the Pennsylvania 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. 1 1913.

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 discarded due to the cost of such a structure—twice that of the Brooklyn Bridge. Lindenthal, Rea and their associates continued with the project, however, with the idea that the Federal Government should charter a 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 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 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 tunnels can ever do as much for New York as a bridge properly located."

During the negotiations for the bridge Mr. Rea continued his study of a 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. The tunnels, in which the best engineers of the world co-operated, were opened near the close of 1910 and now accommodate over 40,000,000 passengers 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, Mr. 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 purchases and served for many years as a director of the various 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 boards. He is still, however, a director of the Norfolk & Western Railway.

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 met 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 and balance of life which he deemed necessary for the young business man. He is known among his friends as an extensive and cultivated reader in history, biography, travel and economics.

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 I 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 Bureau 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 net 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 in

process of being loaded and unloaded, cars undergoing or awaiting repairs and also cars on side tracks for which no loan is immediately 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 Investment 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 position 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 \$2,000,000,000 13 years ago when this association was formed. 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 are 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 practices 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 members has increased there has been a corresponding increase in 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 carried out by voluntary committees assisted by the local groups of the national organization. The appointment of Mr. Fenton as Executive 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 centered 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 indicated. 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 Atlantic 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.

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 summoned for Sunday next in Atlantic City, and what is done at that meeting will to some extent set the pace for the general convention.

It is predicted that the anti-branch bankers will demand action designed to put the association squarely on record against branch banking, and will 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 national banking authorities and that in their advocacy of legislation intended to keep 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 supervision. But the measure also provided for a very stringent limitation 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.

#### 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 Administration measure and insist that some evidence be shown them on the subject. The point is absolutely essential because the McFadden bill, if passed at all, would be passed by a very small majority and the party standing of the 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 where they stand today and local bankers express the utmost doubt as to that point. It is believed that before making up his mind the President 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 used 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 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 already taken place between the guiding committees of the association and some extremely influential members both State and national. The latter are unwilling to see the association used in this way. The present management 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 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 entwined with the question of renewing 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 28th 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 corporation 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 itself to investments in lands where owners of large holdings were seeking relief. It is the intention later to make investments in banks.

The new corporation is the outgrowth of a merger with the Northwest Corp., the holding concern for interests in several banks in this State 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 carrying delinquent purchasers at a reasonable interest rate, to give them a chance to work out their own salvation without loss of what they already may have invested in their farms.

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 good.

**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, New York, 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 building 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, \$40,000 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 5s, 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 after 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, returned 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 Vice-President, 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 3½ points and Mack Trucks scoring a gain of 6½ 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 Paige-Detroit 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 27½ 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 11½ points to 241¼ 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 3½ points. The final tone was good.

### TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Week Ended Sept. 25.	Stocks, Number of Shares.	Railroad, &c. Bonds.	State, Municipal & Foreign Bonds.	United States Bonds.
Saturday	940,480	\$3,267,000	\$1,930,000	\$488,200
Monday	1,804,152	6,341,000	3,086,000	1,145,250
Tuesday	1,727,363	7,123,000	2,622,500	983,000
Wednesday	1,558,586	6,409,500	2,183,500	816,800
Thursday	1,811,603	6,845,000	3,470,000	811,300
Friday	1,676,300	7,513,000	2,632,000	842,000
Total	9,518,484	\$37,498,500	\$15,924,000	\$5,086,550

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week Ended Sept. 25		Jan. 1 to Sept. 25.	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Stocks—No. shares	9,518,484	4,785,190	264,982,763	176,569,960
Bonds	\$5,086,550	\$13,087,400	\$270,097,310	\$722,858,580
Government bonds	15,924,000	12,056,500	516,943,500	359,741,000
Railroad & misc. bonds	37,498,500	50,955,400	2,355,843,775	1,622,959,100
Total bonds	\$58,509,050	\$76,099,300	\$3,142,884,585	\$2,705,558,680

### DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Week Ending Sept. 25 1925.	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Shares	Bond Sales.	Shares	Bond Sales.	Shares	Bond Sales.
Saturday	32,157	\$47,000	7,653	\$9,300	1,901	\$13,000
Monday	57,098	32,500	19,324	22,000	4,914	24,200
Tuesday	43,958	46,500	13,566	38,300	3,439	14,000
Wednesday	39,611	34,250	13,392	78,300	5,157	34,200
Thursday	42,747	40,200	13,401	44,000	5,669	21,400
Friday	51,347	27,000	6,422	7,000	3,305	125,000
Total	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:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week Ended September 26.	1925.	1924.	Per Cent.
New York	\$4,101,000,000	\$3,732,834,384	+9.9
Chicago	536,190,721	487,780,580	+9.9
Philadelphia	441,000,000	399,000,000	+10.5
Boston	327,000,000	313,000,000	+4.5
Kansas City	113,922,394	115,000,000	-1.1
St. Louis	123,800,000	108,300,000	+14.3
San Francisco	157,090,000	136,678,000	+14.9
Los Angeles	128,175,000	104,112,000	+23.1
Pittsburgh	143,154,707	129,430,423	+10.6
Detroit	156,626,043	134,084,420	+16.8
Cleveland	92,668,777	81,491,052	+22.3
Baltimore	87,100,905	73,732,458	+18.1
New Orleans	74,950,978	60,673,819	+23.5
Total 13 cities, 5 days	\$6,482,659,525	\$5,876,117,136	+10.3
Other cities, 5 days	1,245,598,840	1,038,066,855	+19.9
Total all cities, 5 days	\$7,728,258,365	\$6,914,183,991	+11.7
All cities, 1 day	1,545,651,673	1,382,836,798	+11.7
Total all cities for week	\$9,273,910,038	\$8,297,020,799	+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:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Table with columns: Week Ended Sept. 19 1925., 1925., 1924., Inc. or Dec., 1923., 1922. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco), Grand total, and Outside New York City.

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

Main table with columns: Clearings at—, Week Ending September 19., 1925., 1924., Inc. or Dec., 1923., 1922. Rows are organized by Federal Reserve Districts (e.g., First Federal Reserve District - Boston, Second Federal Reserve District - New York, etc.) and include sub-rows for various cities within each district.

Table with columns: Clearings at—, Week Ending September 19., 1925., 1924., Inc. or Dec., 1923., 1922. Rows include various cities and districts such as Seventh Federal Reserve District - Chicago, Eighth Federal Reserve District - St. Louis, Ninth Federal Reserve District - Minneapolis, etc.

Table with columns: Clearings at—, Week Ending September 17., 1925., 1924., Inc. or Dec., 1923., 1922. Rows include various cities and districts such as Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc.

a No longer report clearings. b Do not respond to requests for figures. c Week ended Sept. 16. d Week ended Sept. 17. e Week ended Sept. 18. \* Estimated. f No clearings, all banks closed. g Not included in total.

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.

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. 27 1925.

Clearings at the New York Clearing House will take place at 10 a. m., and at the Buffalo Clearing House at 11 a. 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 a. m. to 12 m. on Saturdays and from 9 a. m. to 2 p. 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 203½ to 246, the close to-day being at 236.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB MARKET.

Table showing weekly transactions for stocks and bonds from Sept. 15 to Sept. 25, 1925. Columns include 'Week Ended', 'Stocks (No. Shares)', and 'Bonds (Par Value)'. Stocks are split into 'Ind. & Mts.' and 'Mining'. Bonds are split into 'Domestic' and 'For'n Govt.'.

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 2d inst. amounted to £160,718,230, as compared with £161,366,640 on the previous Wednesday.

Table showing gold reserves from Sept. 3 to Sept. 9, 1925. Columns: Received, Withdrawn, and values in £.

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.

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 part of the week under review, owing to continued demand from China. Inquiries for spot delivery from this quarter carried the quotation on the 4th inst. to 33 3/16d., a premium of 1-16d. over forward—this being the first occasion since July 11 last that cash silver has been quoted at a premium.

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.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

Table of Indian Currency Returns showing circulation and bullion in India and out of India for Aug. 15, Aug. 22, and Aug. 31. Categories include Silver coin and bullion, Gold coin and bullion, and Securities.

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 with 57,200,000 ounces in sycee, 50,000,000 dollars and 3,860 silver bars on the 29th ult.

Table of silver quotations showing Cash, 2 Mos., and Bar Gold prices for Sept. 3 to Sept. 9, 1925.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and for two months' delivery are 1-16d. 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:

Table of English Financial Markets showing London market activity for Sept. 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25. Includes prices for Silver, Gold, Consols, and French Renten.

The price of silver in New York on the same day has been:

Small table showing the price of silver in N. Y. per oz. (cts.) for Foreign and Domestic markets.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

- Applications to Organize Received: Sept. 15—The First National Bank of Gackle, No. Dak. Capital \$25,000. Sept. 17—The First National Bank of Gurdon, Ark. Capital 25,000.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS.

Table listing liquidations with columns for date, company name, capital, and liquidating agent. Includes entries for First National Bank of Musselshell, First National Bank of Watonga, and First National Bank of Putnam.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Chicago Stock Exchange Sept. 19 to Sept. 25, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Main stock market table with columns for Stock, Par, Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks including American Radio, American Pub Serv, and many others.

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:

Table of auction sales listing company names, share counts, and prices per share. Includes entries like 25 Fire Assoc. of Philadelphia, 36 First Nat. Bank of Parma, and 120 Commonwealth Finance Corp.

Table of stock sales by R. L. Day & Co., Boston. Lists various stocks such as 15 National Shawmut Bank, 3 First National Bank, and 2 American Trust Co.

Table of stock sales by Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston. Lists various stocks including 9 Saco Lowell Shops, 5 Saco Lowell Shops, 2d pref, and 25 Shamkag St. Cotton Co.

Table of stock sales by Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia. Lists various stocks such as 5 Security Title & Trust Co., 20 Georgia & Florida Ry., and 30 Georgia & Florida Ry., com.

Table of stock sales by A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo. Lists various stocks including 10 Buff. Nig. & East. Pow., cl. B., and 1000 Keora Mining.

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.

Table of dividends with columns for Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes entries for Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio, Stamped certificates, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, etc.

\* No par value. † Ex-dividend.





Main table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive, Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Miscellaneous (Concluded), Railroads (Steam) Concluded, Railroads (Steam) Concluded, and Public Utilities.

Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Railroads (Steam), Electric Power & Light, and Public Utilities.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. The table is divided into Public Utilities (Continued), Public Utilities (Concluded), Banks, Trust Companies, Fire Insurance, and Miscellaneous sections. It lists various utility and financial companies along with their respective financial details.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes entries for American Surety, American Tobacco, etc.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes entries for Craddock-Terry Co., Common (quar.), etc.



Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent, When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies and their financial details.

\* From unofficial sources. † The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice. ‡ The New York Curb Market Association has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice.

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. (Stated in thousands of dollars—that is, three ciphers (000) omitted.)

Table with columns: Week Ending, New Capital, Profits, Loans, Cash in Vault, Reserve with Legal Depositories, Net Demand Deposits, Time Deposits, Bank Av. - tion. Includes sub-tables for Members Federal Reserve Bank, State Banks, and Trust Companies.

Note.—U. S. deposits deducted from net demand deposits in the general total above were as follows: Average total Sept. 19, \$25,283,000. Actual totals Sept. 19, \$39,758,000; Sept. 12, \$3,612,000; Sept. 5, \$3,632,000; Aug. 20, \$5,421,000; Aug. 22, \$5,424,000.

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

STATEMENT OF RESERVE POSITION OF CLEARING HOUSE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Members Federal Reserve Bank, State banks, Trust companies, Cash Reserve in Vault, Reserve in Depositories, Total Reserve, Reserve Required, Surplus Reserve.

\* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank. † This is the reserve required on the net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount in reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Sept. 19, \$15,108,180; Sept. 12, \$15,227,640; Sept. 5, \$15,314,340; Aug. 29, \$15,533,700; Aug. 22, \$15,543,990.





Table with 13 columns representing Federal Reserve Districts (Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran.) and a Total column. Rows include Resources (Foreign loans on gold, Total earning assets, etc.), Liabilities (Total deposits, Total liabilities, etc.), and Memoranda (Reserve ratio, etc.).

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 23 1925.

Table with 13 columns representing Federal Reserve Districts and a Total column. Rows include Federal Reserve Agent at (Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minn., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fr., Total) and various note categories (F.R. notes rec'd from Comptrolr, F.R. notes held by F.R. Agent, etc.).

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.

1. Data for all reporting member banks in each Federal Reserve District at close of business Sept. 16 1925. Three ciphers (000) omitted.

Table with 13 columns representing Federal Reserve Districts and a Total column. Rows include Federal Reserve District (Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total) and various financial metrics (Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts, Total investments, Reserve balances with F. R. Bank, etc.).

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

Table with 10 columns representing reporting periods (Sept. 16 1925, Sept. 9 1925, Sept. 17 1924) and 3 main sections: All Reporting Member Banks, Reporting Member Banks in N. Y. City, and Reporting Member Banks in Chicago. Rows include Number of reporting banks, Loans and discounts, Total investments, and Total borrowings from F. R. bks.



Bankers' Gazette

Wall Street, Friday Night, Sept. 26 1925.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 1534.

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stocks like Railroads, Indus. & Miscell., and Foreign Exchange.

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.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 81/4 @ 4 82 for sixty days, 4 84 1/4 @ 4 84 1/4 for checks and 4 84 1/4 @ 4 84 1/4 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4 84 @ 4 84 1/4; sixty days, 4 80 1/4 @ 4 80 1/4; ninety days, 4 79 1/4 @ 4 79 1/4, and documents for payment (sixty days), 4 80 1/4 @ 4 80 1/4; cotton for payment, 4 84 @ 4 84 1/4, and grain for payment, 4 84 @ 4 84 1/4.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 4 67 @ 4 67 1/4 for long and 4 71 1/4 @ 4 72 1/4 for short. German bankers' marks are not yet quoted for long and short bills. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 39.74 @ 39.75 for long and 40.10 @ 40.11 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 102.29 fr.; week's range, 102.13 fr. high and 102.42 fr. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows: Sterling Actual—Sixty Days. High for the week 4 82, Low for the week 4 81. Checks. 4 84 5 16, 4 84 1-16. Cables. 4 84 1-16, 4 84 7-16.

Paris Bankers' Francs—High for the week 4 68 1/4, Low for the week 4 65 1/4. Checks. 4 73 1/4, 4 71 1/4. Cables. 4 74 1/4, 4 73 1/4.

Germany Bankers' Marks—High for the week 23 81, Low for the week 23 80 1/2. Checks. 23 81, 23 80 1/2. Cables. 23 81, 23 80 1/2.

Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—High for the week 39.75, Low for the week 39.71. Checks. 40.19, 40.15. Cables. 40.21, 40.17.

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15 @ 25c. per \$1,000 discount; Boston, par; San Francisco, par; Montreal, par; Cincinnati, par.

United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.—Below 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.

Table titled 'Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices' with columns for dates (Sept. 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25) and various bond types like First Liberty Loan, Second Liberty Loan, etc.

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were: 6 1st 4 1/4s 101 1/2 to 101 1/2; 26 4th 4 1/4s 102 1/2 to 102 1/2; 25 2d 4 1/4s 100 1/2 to 100 1/2; 2 Treasury 4 1/4s 106 1/2 to 106 1/2; 52 3d 4 1/4s 101 1/2 to 101 1/2.

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Cfts. of Indebtedness, &c.

Table with columns: Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked, Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked. Rows include various Treasury notes and bonds.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies.

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial metrics.

\*Banks marked (\*) are State banks (X) ex-dividend

New York City Realty and Surety Companies.

Table listing various realty and surety companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial metrics.

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Main table with columns for dates (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday), sales for the week, stock names, and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) for 1925 and 1924.

\* Bid and asked prices. # Ex-dividend. z Ex-rights

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges for various stocks. Includes sub-headers for 'per share' and 'Shares'.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies and their share prices, including 'Indus. & Miscell. (Con.)', 'Alaska Juneau Gold Min.', etc.

PER SHARE Range for Year 1925.

Table showing the lowest and highest share prices for various stocks during the year 1925.

PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1924.

Table showing the lowest and highest share prices for various stocks during the previous year, 1924.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. a Ex-rights. s Ex-dividend.

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see third page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges for various stocks. Includes sub-headers for 'Sales for the Week' and 'PER SHARE'.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock categories such as 'Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par', 'Col Gas & Elec pref', 'Commented solvents A No par', etc., with corresponding share values.

PER SHARE Range for Year 1925 On basis of 100-share lots

Table showing price ranges for the year 1925 and the previous year (1924) for various stocks, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

\* Bid and asked prices no sales on this day. \* Ex-dividend. \* Par value changed from \$100 to \$50 and prices on that basis beginning June 3. \* Ex-rights.

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see fourth page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and 'Sales for the Week'. Rows list various stock prices per share.

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Main table of stock listings with columns for 'Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par', 'Lowest', 'Highest', and 'Per Share Range for Previous Year 1924'. Lists various companies like Kelly-Springfield Tire, Do 8% pref, etc.

\* Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. Ex-dividend Ex-new rights. No par. Ex-rights. Trading on N. Y. Stock Exchange suspended because of small amount of stock outstanding.

For sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see fifth page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and price ranges for various stocks. Includes sub-headers for 'Saturday, Sept. 19.' through 'Friday, Sept. 25.'

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock companies and their share prices. Includes entries like 'Indus. & Miscell. (Con.) Par', 'Railway Steel Spring', 'Royal Dutch Co.', etc.

Table with columns for 'PER SHARE Range for Year 1925.' and 'PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1924.'. Contains price ranges for the same stocks listed in the previous table.

\*Bid and asked prices: no sales on this day. x Ex-dividend a Ex-rights. e New stock on the basis of new shares for three old shares



Table with columns for Bonds, N Y STOCK EXCHANGE, Price, Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1, and various bond details. Includes sub-sections for Bonds and N Y STOCK EXCHANGE.

a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due June. d Due May. e Due July. n Due Sept. o Due Oct. p Due Dec. s Option sale.



Table of bond listings under 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ended Sept. 25.' with columns for Bond, Interest, Price, Range, and Range Since.

Table of bond listings under 'BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ended Sept. 25.' with columns for Bond, Interest, Price, Range, and Range Since.

g Due Jan. h Due July. p Due Nov. s Option sale.



Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bond Description, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan. 1, and various other details. Includes sub-sections for N.Y. Stock Exchange and various bond types like Municipal, Industrial, and Government.

a Due Jan. d Due April. p Due Dec. s Option sale.

Main table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday to Friday), Sales for the Week, STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads, Miscellaneous, Mining), Range for Year 1925 (Lowest, Highest), PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1924 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Boston & Albany, Boston Elevated, Do pref, etc.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. a Ex-rights. b Ex-div. and rights. z Ex-div. O Ex-stock div. a Assessment paid. g Price on new basis.

Quotations of Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f."

Table of Sundry Securities including Standard Oil Stocks, Railroad Equipments, Public Utilities, and Sugar Stocks. Columns include stock names, par values, and various price indicators.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Sept. 19 to Sept. 25, both inclusive:

Table of Boston Bond Record with columns for Bond names, par values, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

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:

Table of Philadelphia Stock Exchange with columns for Stock names, par values, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

\* No par value. Note.—Friday's price of Keystone Tel. 1st 5s was quoted in our last week's issue at 93; this was an error, made in transmitting the figures by telegraph. The correct price was 90 1/2.

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

Table of Baltimore Stock Exchange with columns for Stock names, par values, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, and Range Since Jan. 1.

\* Per share. † No par value. ‡ Basis. § Purchaser also pays accrued dividends. ¶ New stock. // Flat price. / Last sale. n Nominal. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. # Ex-stock dividend. \$ Sale price. \* Canadian quotation. † Ex interest.

Table of stock transactions for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, listing various stocks like Mt V-Woodb Mills, Bonds, and others with columns for price, range, and sales.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange Sept. 19 to Sept. 25, both inclusive, compiled from official lists:

Table of stock transactions for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, listing various stocks like Amer Laund Mach, Public Utilities, and others with columns for price, range, and sales.

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

Table of stock transactions for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, listing various stocks like Am Vitriol Prod, Am Wind Glass Mach, and others with columns for price, range, and sales.

Table of stock transactions for St. Louis Stock Exchange, listing various stocks like Pittsburgh Trust Co, Bonds, and others with columns for price, range, and sales.

St. Louis Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange Sept. 19 to Sept. 25, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for St. Louis Stock Exchange, listing various stocks like First National Bank, Bonds, and others with columns for price, range, and sales.

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.

Table of stock transactions for New York Curb Market, listing various stocks like Adirond'k Pr&L, Aero Supply Mfg, and others with columns for price, range, and sales.

Table with multiple columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High), and columns for another set of stocks including Muscle Master Corp, National Leather, Nat Power & Light, etc.





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 and shows 20.88% increase over the same week last year:

Table with columns: Third Week of September, 1925, 1924, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, Canadian Pacific, St Louis-San Francisco, Total (3 roads), Net increase (20.88%).

In the table which follows we also complete our summary of the earnings for the second week of September:

Table with columns: Second Week of September, 1925, 1924, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Previously reported (5 roads), Ann Arbor, Canadian National, Georgia & Florida, Great Northern, Mobile & Ohio, Nevada California & Oregon, St Louis Southwestern, Southern Ry System, Western Maryland, Total (14 roads), Net increase (18.66%).

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

Table with columns: Week, Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %. Rows list weekly earnings for various roads from 1st week June to 3d week Sept.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings for STEAM railroads reported this week:

Large table with columns: Gross from Railway, Net from Railway, Net after Taxes for 1925 and 1924. Rows list monthly earnings for various railroads including Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, Buffalo & Susquehanna, Chicago & Alton, Chicago Great Western, Delaware Lack & Western, Fondra Johnstown & Gloversville, Illinois Central System, Internat Rys of Central America, Kansas City Southern, Lehigh Valley, Maine Central, Midland Valley, Minneapolis St Paul & Sault Ste Marie, Wisconsin Central, Montour, New York Chicago & St Louis, New Orleans Great Northern, New York Ontario & Western, Norfolk & Southern, Norfolk & Western, Peoria & Pekin Union, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, St Louis-San Francisco.

Summary table for Southern Pacific System, Union Pacific System, and Western Maryland with columns for Gross from Railway, Net from Railway, Net after Taxes for 1925 and 1924.

Table with columns: Income, Charges, Balance. Rows include Fondra Johnstown & Gloversville, Western Maryland.

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Alabama Power Co, Georgia Ry & Pow Co, Phila Co and affil corp.

\* After taxes. b After depreciation and taxes. z Includes income of Atlanta Northern Ry. Co. and Gainesville Ry. Co.

Large table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Rows list earnings for various electric and public utility companies including Atl Gulf & W I S S, Bangor Hydro-Elec Co, Brooklyn City RR, B M T Corp and affil cos, Central Illinois Light Co, Columbia Gas & Elec Co, Com'w'th Power Corp & Sub Cos, Consumers Pow Co, Cumberland Co Fr & July, Grafton Co El Lt & Power Co, Great Western Pr System, Houghton County Elec Light Co, New Bedford Gas Edison Lt Co, Newp't N & Hamp y Gas & Elec Co, N Y Dock Co, Nor Ohio Power Co & sub cos, Ohio Edison Co, Penna Coal & Coke Corp and subs, Philadelphia R T System, Portland Elec Pow Co, Public Service Corp of N J & Subs, Republic Ry & Lt Co, San Joaquin Light & Power Co.



On April 5 1925 the electrical shop and general storeroom at the Cleveland yard were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1924-25, 1923-24, 1922-23, 1921-22. Rows include Net earnings, mfg. expenses, Other income, Total income, Deduct, State, county & miscellaneous taxes, Sundry charges, Depreciation, Maintenance & repairs, Fed. taxes, Alterations, Net income for year, Previous surplus, Total, Net charges, Prof. dividends, Common dividends, Rate of Common divs.

Prof. & loss bal. for'd. \$6,033,231 \$5,770,711 \$7,024,758 \$7,221,388 x Including reduction of book value of Type Eleven ships, \$520,000; adjustments of claims, \$37,825; and a credit of \$45,780 excess of provision for damages at Lorain, O.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1925, 1924, 1925, 1924. Rows include Assets (Plants, prop., &c., Goodwill, patents, Govt. securities, Inventory, Accts. & notes rec., Cash, Ship constr. inven., Deferred assets, Bldgs., mach'y, equip't, &c., Prepaid exp., &c., Completed ships, Notes receivable & accrued interest, Other assets) and Liabilities (Stock, preferred, Stock, common, Accts. payable, Acct. int., tax, &c., Unpaid pref. divs., Co. Com. stock, Prepaid rentals, Adv. payment on ship construct'n, Reserves: Workmen's compen's'n insur., Est. Fed'l taxes & add. amort., Repairs due to wind storm, Surplus).

Total 24,693,736 30,708,514 x This amount includes buildings, machinery, equipment, &c., built and installed on account of war production, residual value, \$588,572; surplus materials, \$41,060; special stock, \$1,292. y Unpaid Common dividends, amounting to \$588,576, represent two quarterly dividends 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 Wage Increase.—Wage increases on the Chicago Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago & Great Western roads were asked in a petition filed by the Order of Railway Telegraphers before the United States Railroad Labor Board. "New York News Bureau," Sept. 25.

Repair of Locomotives.—Fewer locomotives were in need of repair on Sept 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 filed by the railroad with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This 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 compared 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 for eight consecutive weeks, the railroads on Sept. 1 has 5,902 serviceable locomotives in storage. Of 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 with Aug. 15 this year, while 5,037 or 7.9% were in need of running repairs, an increase of eight locomotives within the same period.

Freight Car 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. This was an increase of 1,907 cars over the number reported on Aug. 15, at which time there were 195,271 or 8.4%. Freight cars in need of heavy 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. 15.

Matters Covered in "Chronicle" Sept. 19.—(a) Railroad revenue freight 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 30 1917.—V. 108, p. 1935.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.—Expenditures, &c.—

President Percy R. Todd 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, especially on rehabilitating track very extensively, building a concrete engine house at Millinocket in place of a wooden one, and a new pier at Searsport 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 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, Mass., have been elected directors to succeed the late Chester W. Bliss 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 a special meeting held Sept. 23.

Out of an aggregate of 560,551 shares voting, 557,416 were registered in approval. 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 \$43,522,000 bonds showed only 2,864 and 2,603 shares, respectively, registered in opposition as compared with 557,372 and 557,672 shares which were voted in favor of these propositions.

The 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 question of amending the by-laws to provide for election by the executive committee of its Chairman, the vote was: Yes, 558,349, and No, 1,833. The number of shares necessary for a quorum in each instance was 407,365.

The special stockholders' meeting called to pass the vote on the re-adjustment plan adjourned until noon, Oct. 13, to transact further business 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 stockholders. They will remember that its primary purpose is to insure an extension of \$43,522,000 mortgage bonds which become due in the immediate future and thus insure the company of an opportunity to re-establish itself free from the pressure of its creditors. The secondary purpose is to secure an adequate amount of new capital to permit the necessary additions and improvements to its plant.

"Both of these purposes are accomplished by the issue of \$13,000,000 of Prior 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 earnings back into plant and will allow the appropriation of net income for dividends. Therefore, if the reorganization program goes through dividends on present Pref. stocks should be in sight and continued 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 a roadbed and rolling stock.

"The reorganization program, therefore, is of vital interest to all classes of stockholders. It requires, however, their active and personal participation. Only by their willingness to share in the burden can they reap the profits which it will bring to them.

"This program is in one respect almost unique in the history of financing of large corporations. It is to be accomplished, if at all, it is hoped, without the pressure of court or receiver or penalty upon the stockholder who declines to participate. It is a voluntary reorganization undertaken by the operation of stockholders and bondholders. It is an opportunity not only to save ourselves but to better our condition. Such a thing has never been heard of before in the history of railroads, explained an official of another railroad to me yesterday. Such a thing could be heard of only in a company whose stockholders and bondholders are of such education and intelligence that they can balance immediate sacrifice against future welfare. That is the highest form of thrift. May it not be that such a program would in fact be impossible in any community which lacks the thrift and intelligence of our New England?

"Such a program, however, cannot be accomplished without a campaign of education. Holders of \$43,000,000 of bonds and 16,000 stockholders 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 prepare to tell the story to our security holders. 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 proportion of bondholders and stockholders consent to the plan, deposit their securities, and offer to take the new stock or give up a portion of their present 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 receive any remuneration, and even then they will be paid only if they agree to undertake two further duties: first to subscribe, on terms I shall state, to such Prior Preferred stock as has not been subscribed for by stockholders or taken by the company for sale to its employees; and, second, to provide a fund of \$500,000 to be loaned under fair conditions to such small stockholders as are not financially able at the present time to take up their new stock and yet desire to protect their present investment in the company. For all this service the bankers will receive a compensation of 3 1/2% of the par value of the new Prior Preference stock.

"The market value of the Prior Pref. stock at that time will be agreed 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 compensation is strictly limited.

"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 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 accumulated dividends on Pref. stocks, so far as these may be necessary for the purpose. We trust that stockholders will find this program to be of as great advantage to the railroad as your committee is already convinced that it will be."

W. Rodman Peabody, explaining that the bankers would provide a \$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, and that the bankers 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 3 1/2% on the face value of the \$13,000,000 Prior Preference stock, and, further, if any stock remained unsubscribed for they would agree with the bankers as to the then market 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 the plan." The program, he declared, is sound. "Your committee will do its best."

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 bankers. 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 bonds which are due and at the same time have ample working capital left. Mr. Peabody stated that the road had on hand about \$12,000,000 of cash, whereupon Mr. Codman declared that if the due bonds were paid the road would have about \$7,000,000 in the bank.

Mr. Codman then asked how much the accrued dividends on the 1st Pref. stock amounted to. Mr. Peabody replied \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000 to Jan. 1 1925. Part of the accumulated dividends, Mr. Peabody stated, could be utilized for the purposes of the plan, but he did not think this requirement would be very large. It would depend, of course, on the extent the stockholders subscribe for the new Prior Preference stock.

"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 have 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 will have to go back into the property."—V. 121, p. 1223.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.—Acquisition & Operation of Line

The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 9 issued a certificate authorizing the company to acquire, and operate in inter-State commerce, a line of railroad extending from Seth to Prenter, a distance of 10.05 miles, all in Boone County, W. Va.

The Chesapeake on May 25 1925 entered into an agreement with the Federal Coal Co., the owner, and the Coal River Collieries Co., the lessee, whereby it is to acquire, for the sum of \$270,000, the above property designated as the Laurel Fork, together with a side track approximately 1,200 ft. in length and certain rights of way at Prenter for additional yard tracks. The purchase price, which is to be paid in cash, represents the present cost of reproducing the property, as determined by the Chesapeake, less \$120,000, the estimated cost of bringing the road to the branch line standards of the Chesapeake.—V. 121, p. 1345, 845.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—H. E. Byram Asks

Quick Action—Urges Reorganization Before Decision in Western Rate Case.—

H. E. Byram, one of the receivers of the road, declared Sept. 22 that it would not be wise in his opinion for the security holders of the road to await a decision of the Western rate case before depositing their holdings in favor of the reorganization plan. Mr. Byram says:

"There would be no point to it, as a 5% increase, if granted, will mean that the St. Paul will only be barely able to meet its fixed charges and we certainly do not want to leave the road in that condition. In addition, I believe it is very doubtful if the Commission will reach a decision before next summer at least on the application of the Western carriers, as the hearings are scheduled into next February, and after that the case must be argued in Washington."

Mr. Byram added that he still favored the Potter plan for pooling an increase 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 question of pooling the increase and said he felt the people should be more interested, 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 heretofore declared his opposition to the plan for reorganization of the St. Paul Ry., says: "I think that the comparatively small amount of securities that the proponents of the reorganization plan have been able to secure since the plan was brought out several months ago clearly indicates that the great body of security holders are dissatisfied with it."

Mr. Jameson added that the attitude of himself and those associated with him, including other insurance companies, remained unaltered. Their principal objections are the deprivation of junior bondholders of all fixed interest, "virtual assessment of \$25,000,000 on the junior bonds," and the placing of two more mortgages ahead of them, the severity of the stock assessment and the voting trust. He predicted that a plan would be brought out at the proper time by which these undesirable features would be eliminated and the road placed upon a strong and permanent basis without unnecessary sacrifices on the part of the security holders.—V. 121, p. 1456, 1345.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Equip. Trust of 1925.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 12 authorized the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of \$5,415,000 4 1/2% Equipment Trust certificates of 1925, Series Q, to be issued by the United States Trust Co., New York, under an agreement to be dated Oct. 1 1925, and to be sold at not less than 97 and int. in connection with the procurement of certain equipment.

It is represented that no arrangements for the sale of the certificates have been effected but that the company will invite bids therefor and the highest bid will be accepted, but in no event will they be sold at less than 97 and int. On that basis the average annual cost to the company will be approximately 4.98%.—V. 121, p. 1457, 1224.

Manchester & Oneida Ry. (Ia.).—Tentative Valuation.—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of \$121,415 on the total owned and used property of the company as of June 30 1916.—V. 113, p. 2614.

Erie & Pittsburgh RR.—Debenture Bonds.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 10 authorized the company to issue \$183,944 of debenture 3 1/2% bonds pursuant to an agreement dated Nov. 1 1905; the bonds to be delivered to the Pennsylvania RR. at par for advances in a like amount.

Authority was also granted to the Pennsylvania RR. to assume obligation and liability, as lessee and otherwise, in respect of the debenture bonds.—V. 121, p. 327.

Grand Canyon Ry. (Ariz.).—Tentative Valuation.—The I.-S. C. Commission has placed a tentative valuation of \$1,073,925 on the wholly owned and used properties of the company as of June 30 1916.—V. 120, p. 2939.

Gulf Mobile & Northern RR.—Listing.—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$4,000,000 First Mtge. 5 1/2% Gold bonds, Series "B," dated April 1 1925.

Income Account, Six Months Ended June 30 1925. Table with columns for revenues and expenses, ending with a balance of \$545,283.

Definitive 1st Mtge. 5 1/2% Series B Gold bonds are ready for delivery 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. Commission against the proposal of the Illinois Central to acquire control, through the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley RR., of the Alabama & Vicksburg and the Vicksburg Shreveport & Pacific RR., the Illinois Central has applied to the Commission for authority to lease the roads.

The Kansas City Southern states that the proposed lease, if made, would give the Illinois 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 Vicksburg 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.

Ironton RR.—Lease of Line.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 12 authorized the acquisition by the Lehigh Valley RR. and the Reading Co. of control of the railroad of the Ironton RR., by lease. Each of the roads own 50% of the capital stock of the Ironton RR.

The railroad of the Ironton extends from Hokendaqua to Siegersville, with branches to Copley and Ironton, a total distance of 12.06 miles with 5.26 miles of side tracks, all in the State of Pennsylvania. It connects with the Lehigh's railroad at Copley, Hokendaqua and Catasaqua, and with the Reading's system at Catasaqua. It also connects with the Central RR. of New Jersey at Hokendaqua by having connections between that point and Northampton.—V. 119, p. 74.

Kansas City Mexico & Orient RR.—Sale Protested.

Formal notice of the appeal from the approval of the sale and reorganization plan of the road has been filed in the Federal District Court in Kansas City, Kan., Elliott H. Jones, an attorney representing the American Locomotive 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 5 1/2% Secured gold notes have been called for redemption Nov. 15 at 101 and int. at the Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, or at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. at Boston, New York or Chicago.

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.—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. 1 1925 on the Louisiana & North West RR. 1st Mtge. 5% bonds.—V. 120, p. 1533.

Louisiana Southern Ry.—Abandonment of Part of Line.

The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 10 issued a certificate authorizing the 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.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 9 issued a certificate authorizing the company to abandon, as to inter-State and foreign commerce, its line of railroad which extends from a connection with the Southern Ry. at or near Runion in a general northerly direction to Balva, a distance of 7 miles, all in Madison County, N. C.

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 logs to its sawmill at Runion. In June, 1910, the logging company sold its timber holdings to the Broad River Lumber Co., and caused the company to lease its railroad to the French Broad RR. for a term ended Aug. 1 1925.

The company has no debts or obligations outstanding other than those due to the logging company. The latter will accept the proceeds from the sale of the track material in liquidation of the amount owing to it.

Midland Valley RR.—Common Dividend No. 2.

The directors on Sept. 22 declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2% (\$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.

The company has applied to the I.-S. C. Commission for authority to issue and sell \$8,136,000 5% 1st Consol. Mtn. bonds to retire a like amount of bonds of the Minneapolis Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Ry. which becomes due Jan. 1 1926.—V. 120, p. 2546, 2396.

Muskogee Co.—Offering of Stock, &c.—The company was incorporated in Delaware Feb. 27 1923 as a holding company with an authorized capital of 40,000 shares of no par value.

The stock was offered to the stockholders 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 proceeds to be used partly in the purchase of Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. securities and partly to supply cash to provide for deferred maintenance on the Kansas Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. Company has no bonds.

Officers are C. E. Ingersoll, Pres., and R. R. Schall, Sec. & Treas. Directors are C. E. Ingersoll, O. H. Bullitt and R. Sturgis Ingersoll. Office, 717 Lafayette Bldg., Chestnut and 5th Sts., Phila. See also V. 121, p. 1225.

New Orleans Texas & Mexico Ry.—Sub. Co. Value.—The I.-S. C. Commission recently placed a tentative valuation of \$796,025 on the total owned and used properties and \$1,671,290 on the total used properties of the New Iberia & Northern RR. in Louisiana (a subsidiary), as of June 30 1918.

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of an additional \$3,752,000 First Mtge. 5 1/2% Gold bonds, Series A, due April 1 1924, making the total amount of First Mtge. bonds applied for: Series A bonds, \$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 recently made by certain interests to the New Haven for its holdings of 219,189 shares of Boston & Maine Common stock. The New Haven directors at a meeting considered this bid and decided not to accept it, expressing belief that the Boston & Maine property is on the way to rehabilitation and gives indication of affording the New Haven opportunity to emerge from its investment of nearly \$29,000,000 in this road eventually without loss. Whether the parties making the offer were acting for some other railroad or banking interests is not disclosed."

"The New Haven has clearly indicated its intention to maintain its interest in the Boston & Maine, not so much perhaps with any idea of a future New England railroad consolidation as with the idea of salvaging 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 rata share of the new \$13,000,000 7% Prior Preference stock of the Boston & 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. 1346, 1225.

Norfolk Southern RR.—Final Valuation of Affil. Co.—The I.-S. C. Commission recently placed a final valuation of \$110,798 on the owned and used properties and \$50,043 on the used but not owned properties of the Kingston-Carolina RR. & Lumber Co., as of June 30 1914.—V. 120, p. 2812.

Old Colony RR.—Bonds Authorized.—The I.-S. C. Commission on Sept. 12 authorized the company to issue \$5,598,000 1st 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 1925 and will mature Dec. 1 1945.

Arrangements have been made to sell the bonds to R. L. Day & Co. at 98 and int. On that basis the annual cost to the company will be approximately 5.16%.—V. 121, p. 1457, 975.

Pennsylvania RR.—New Office Created.—The directors have appointed Martin W. Clement, at present Gen. Mgr. of the central region, to the newly created position of Asst. Vice-Pres. in charge of operation. Mr. Clement will go to Philadelphia and aid Elisha Lee, Vice-Pres. in charge of operations, in co-ordinating operating activities. The appointment is effective Oct. 1.

The number of stockholders on Sept. 1 were 46,473, a decrease of 36 compared with Aug. 1, and an increase of 480 over Sept. 1 1924. Average holdings on Sept. 1 1925 were 68.17 shares, as compared with 68.40 shares a year ago. Foreign holdings totaled 3.72%, a decrease of .04% compared compared with Sept. 1 1924.—V. 121, p. 1346, 1225.

Reading Co.—Rights Extended.—The U. S. District Court at Philadelphia handed down an order granting an extension of 6 months for exercising of Reading rights and certificates of interest for Reading Coal shares. The application for an extension was made by William Clarke Mason, counsel for the Reading Co., on the grounds that to date only about 45% of the rights had been exercised. Rights which remain outstanding include the 696,650 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 rights may be exercised for certificates of interest by payment of \$2 a share of Reading stock to June 30 1926, and the time in which certificates of interest may be exchanged for stock of the coal corporation by filing the necessary affidavit to Dec. 31 1923.

The extension was sought by the Reading Co. in behalf of some stockholders who were in a quandary and without proper understanding of what











**Company.**—Incorp. in 1887. Furnishes exclusively the water supply for the City of Streator, Ill. It takes its water from the Vermillion River and has acquired all the available water rights within 20 miles of Streator. Company has a fine system of dams, filters and other machinery, all of which 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 supplies 4,394 customers. Present franchise continues until 1940.

**Purpose.**—Constructing a new dam which will provide storage capacity of 399,000,000 gallons. Company will also construct an addition to its filter plant and add to its steam power.

*Earnings Year Ending Dec. 31 1924.*

Operating revenue	\$130,345
Other income	1,317
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$131,663</b>
Operating & miscellaneous expenses	52,761
Taxes \$16,055; interest on funded debt \$13,500; deprec. & amortiz.	11,323
	40,879
<b>Net operating revenue</b>	<b>\$38,023</b>

This shows earnings of more than twice the dividend upon this Preferred stock issue.

**Tennessee Electric Power Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—**  
*12 Months Ending Aug. 31—*

	1925.	1924.
Gross earnings	\$10,794,284	\$ 9,360,141
Operating expenses, incl. taxes & maintenance	5,886,130	4,949,658
<b>Gross income</b>	<b>\$4,908,154</b>	<b>\$4,410,483</b>
Fixed charges	2,150,004	1,859,883
Divs. on 1st Pref. stock and Nashville Ry. & Lf. Co. Pref. stock not owned	880,878	723,407
Depreciation	884,306	837,567
<b>Balance</b>	<b>\$992,966</b>	<b>\$989,626</b>

—V. 121, p. 1103, 461.

**Utica Gas & Electric Co.—Larger Dividend.**—The directors have declared a dividend of 3% on the Common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 5. This compares with quarterly dividends of 2% paid previously.—V. 121, p. 332.

**West Penn Co.—Listing.**—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of certificates of deposit to be issued by Equitable Trust Co., New York, as depository, under the plan of consolidation of the electric subsidiaries of American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc., dated Sept. 10 1925, for \$17,456,200 of 7% Cum. Pref. stock (par \$100) and 59,258 shares of Common stock without par value of the West Penn Co., on official notice of issuance of certificates of deposit under the plan.—See V. 121, p. 1464.

**Yonkers RR.—Acquires Bus Company.**—This company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Ry. which recently announced plans for a bus system to cover all of Westchester County, N. Y., has purchased the franchise and all the outstanding capital stock of the North Street Transportation Co., one of the largest operators of buses in the county.—V. 120, p. 3189.

**INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Refined Sugar Prices.**—On Sept. 22 Arbuckle reduced prices 25 pts. to 5.60c. to 5.35c. per pound; Federal, 5 pts. to 5.35c. per pound. On Sept. 23 the American, Atkins, McCahan and Warner companies each reduced price 25 pts. from 5.70c. to 5.45c. per pound. On the same day National and Revens reduced price 15 pts. to 5.45c. per pound and Arbuckle 5 pts. to 5.30c. per pound. Federal, however, advanced price 10 pts. to 5.45c. per pound. On Sept. 24 the Federal Co. reduced price 15 pts. to 5.30c. per pound, and on Sept. 25 a further 5 pts. to 5.25c. per pound.

**Matters Covered in "Chronicle" Sept. 19.**—(a) Baggage handlers' strike on Westcott Express and New York Transfer Co. terminated by pay compromise, p. 1404. (b) Lynn (Mass.) shoe workers asked to accept wage cut—all-year employment planned, p. 1404. (c) Rubber factories cut production—curtail output 5 to 30% in Akron, Ohio, district—outlook favorable, p. 1404. (d) 1,000 acres set aside for fur production by Pontiac Strain Organization (Detroit Silver Fox Farm), p. 1405. (e) Death of Seymour L. Cromwell, former President of New York Stock Exchange, p. 417. (f) To extend stock ticker service to Pacific Coast, p. 1418. (g) Merger of Morris & Co. with Armour & Co. declared not in restraint of trade—Secretary Jardine issues warning against future violations, p. 1419. (h) Stock dividends may be taxed in New York, is Appellate decision—levy constitutional under New York State laws, p. 1422.

**Ahumada Lead Co.—Earnings.**

	Quarter Ended	6 Mos. End.
	June 30 '25.	Mar. 31 '25.
Gross receipts	\$672,162	\$918,490
Net income, after depr'n, taxes, &c.	339,869	422,646

For the six months ended June 30 1925 there were produced 41,262 dry tons of ore, of which the smelter returned 17,059,123 lbs. of refined lead, an average of 413.4 lbs. per ton. The sales for the six months amounted to 15,297,151 lbs. of lead.—V. 121, p. 1350, 78.

**Aluminum Co. of America.—Federal Trade Commission Charges Monopoly Against Company—Alligations Denied by Company—Rights.**—Charging practices which are alleged to lessen competition and tend to create a monopoly in aluminum in the United States, the Federal Trade Commission Sept. 24 announced that it had filed a complaint against the Aluminum Co. of America, which is owned principally by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and his brother, R. B. Mellon of Pittsburgh.

The Aluminum Co. of America, through its counsel, Gordon, Smith, Buchanan & Scott, has answered the complaint, denying that "any or all of the averments set forth in the complaint disclose any violation 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 complaint be dismissed.

The Commission's complaint was issued on July 21, but was kept secret until now, and only made public after the Commission had received the answer of the company. The former practice of the Commission was to make 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 subscribe on or before Oct. 9 for additional new Common stock at \$5 per share.—V. 121, p. 1350, 842.

**American Agricultural Chemical Co.—Resignation.**—Peter B. Bradley has resigned as a director.—V. 121, p. 1229, 1221.

**American Bemberg Corp.—Organization, &c.**—Of the \$3,500,000 7% Cumul. Guaranteed Pref. stock authorized and outstanding, \$2,000,000 has been placed privately and \$1,500,000 was publicly offered in Amsterdam, Holland, by Teixeira De Mattos Brothers at a price equivalent to 106 for depositary receipts covering one share Preferred stock (par \$100) and one-half share Common stock (no par value).

Preferred dividends payable semi-annually Jan. 1, July 1. Preferred stock dividends are unconditionally guaranteed from July 1 1925 until July 1 1929, jointly and severally, by Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabriken A. G. of Elberfeld, Germany, and J. P. Bemberg A. G. of Barmen, Germany. Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York, transfer agent. Bank of America, New York, registrar. In the event of liquidation, either voluntary or involuntary, Preferred stock is entitled to \$110 and divs. Pref. stock is callable either in whole or in part only for the sinking fund at 60 days' prior notice at 110 and div. Except as provided by statute, all voting power is vested in the Common stock.

**Capitalization Authorized and Issued.**  
7% Cumulative Guaranteed Preferred stock (par \$100 per sh.)—\$3,500,000  
Common stock (without par value)—140,000 shs.

**Sinking Fund.**—Charter provides a sinking fund to redeem, on or before July 1 1930 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, either through purchase in the open market or through call by lot at \$110 per share if not available at or below that price.

**History and Growth of J. P. Bemberg A. G.**—The firm of J. P. Bemberg was originally founded in 1792 as a dyeing establishment and enjoyed for more than a century a world reputation in the field of mercerizing and dyeing. 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 company gave up its dyeing and mercerizing establishment and concentrated wholly on the manufacture of its new product, Bemberg "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 enlarged and improved. Production for 1925 is estimated at 5,500,000 pounds, making it the third largest manufacturer of artificial silk in the world. The quality of its product is unsurpassed.

Owing to their superior quality, their silky touch and durability, the articles manufactured of Bemberg silk have gained constantly in popularity and demand. The firm of Bemberg is the only one which never gave up its original idea of finding a real substitute for natural silk. The 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 textile industry.

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 valorem duty.

**American Company.**—A thorough survey has been made over a period of 1½ years by the Glanzstoff and Bemberg companies, together and separately, with the co-operation of American experts, architects and contractors. This has led to the conclusion that the establishment of a separate American factory, to be erected with the proceeds of the present financing, will prove a very profitable enterprise. Construction will be started immediately in the northeastern section of the State of Tennessee. The factory, according to estimates, will be completed in about a year and will be capable of producing an annual output of 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 pounds.

The American Bemberg Corp. has been incorporated (July 14 1925) in Delaware and will manufacture in the United States artificial 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 for the United States to all of the Bemberg patents and processes and will have the benefit of experts associated with the Bemberg organization in its manufacturing operations.

Directors of the American Bemberg Corp. will include representatives of the parent companies, as well as members of the banking firms of Teixeira 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 manager. The office address is 65 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

**Estimated Profits.**—It is estimated that the net profits of the company, after production is at full capacity, will be many times the dividend requirements 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 other artificial silk products. The sales price of Bemberg Adler silk (120 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 stock from 175,000 shares to 250,000 shares of Common stock of no par value.

The corporation plans to issue 69,133 shares of additional stock at \$33 a 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 \$125,000 8% 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 new indenture provision, no Common dividends can be paid unless quick 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 (1¾% 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 \$3,250,000 has been awarded the Richmond plant of the American Locomotive Works by the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. The order includes the manufacture of 50 of the heavy type Mikado locomotives. The first deliveries are expected to be made in December.

The company has received orders for 24 heavy Mikados, weighing 165 tons each, for the Louisville & Nashville RR.; one 51-ton switching locomotive for the Richmond Car Works and one 62½-ton Prairie type for H. L. Bruce Co.—V. 121, p. 702.

**American Pastry & Mfg. Co., New York.—Sale.**

The property of the company will be sold at public auction Oct. 14 by Lee J. Perrin, special master, at the company's office, 629 East 15th St., New York City. The New York Pie Baking Co. will pay \$100,000 for the purchase of the real estate (subject to mortgages) and all personal property, machinery, equipment, utensils, rolling and live stock, manufacturing 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.**

	1925.	1924.
Operating profit	\$206,457	\$500,657
Interest and taxes	197,348	240,242
Depreciation	482,529	612,622
<b>Net loss</b>	<b>\$473,420</b>	<b>\$352,207</b>

—V. 120, p. 3189.

**American Stores Co. (Phila.).—Registrars, &c.**

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

**Arnold Constable Corp. (Del.).—Organized.**

Papers were filed in Delaware Sept. 19 to organize the Arnold Constable Corp., with a capital of 225,000 shares of no par value. This company was formed pursuant to the recent merger of Arnold, Constable & Co. and M. I. Stewart & Co., Inc. See also Arnold, Constable & Co., V. 121, p. 842, 981, 1350.

**Arundel Corporation.—Earnings.**

	—Month of August—	—8 Mos. End. Aug. 31—
	1925.	1925.
Net profits	\$177,681	\$215,794
	\$1,121,488	\$1,077,109

—V. 120, p. 1588.

**Atlantic Gulf & West Indies S.S. Lines.—Earnings.**

	—Month of July—	—7 Mos. July 31—
	1925.	1925.
Operating revenues	\$2,367,006	\$1,901,933
Net inc. after deprec.	386,187	70,796
Gross income	406,192	60,637
Int. rentals & taxes	191,632	198,355
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$214,560</b>	<b>def\$107,717</b>

—V. 121, p. 1105, 463.

**Barnsdall Corp.—Receives Foreign Order.**—A despatch from Pittsburgh states that the corporation has received an order for about \$3,000,000 worth of lubricating oils from Clequet Co. of Antwerp.—V. 121, p. 711, 463.

**(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.**—See Pepperell Manufacturing Co. below.—V. 121, p. 1465.

**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. 1 1930. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000 c\*. Company agrees to refund the securities tax of any state, not exceeding 5 mills in any one year. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at Baltimore Trust Co., trustee, Baltimore.

**Guarantee.**—The real estate mortgages securing these bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co., Baltimore, Md. which has resources in excess of \$40,000,000. Titles to the mortgaged properties are guaranteed by the Maryland Title Guarantee Co., Baltimore, Md.

**Security.**—Bonds are secured by deposit with the trustee, of guaranteed first mortgages upon fee simple and leasehold real estate located in and about the City of Baltimore, Md. They are furthermore the direct obligation of 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.

Dated July 1 1925; due \$40,000 July 1 1929 and \$178,400 July 1 1931. Denom. of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Principal and int. (Q-J) payable at Citizens' Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, trustee. Red. on any int. date at par and interest, together with a premium of 60 days' interest. Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2%.

**Company.**—A California corporation engaged in the developing, improving and marketing of real estate. Company is at present building and selling the "Town of Girard," located in the southwestern section of the San Fernando Valley and wholly within the corporate limits of the City of Los Angeles. From Sept. 1, 1922 to June 30 1925 the company's sales of property in Girard amounted to \$5,841,031, of which \$2,407,397 have been paid in cash, the balance being represented by sales contracts outstanding in the sum of \$3,433,634.

**Certificates & Mortgages.**—This issue of guaranteed mortgages trust certificates represents a participating interest in the proceeds of first mortgages deposited with the trustee in amounts aggregating not less than 110% of all such certificates outstanding covering parcels of this property. The mortgages so deposited are secured by property within the Town of Girard previously sold or still held by the Boulevard Land Co.

Principal and interest of the deposited mortgages are payable in amounts and at times sufficient to meet all payments on the certificates as they severally become due. Adequate safeguards in respect of certificates of title and policies of fire insurance accompanying each mortgage are deposited with the trustee.

**Convertibility.**—These certificates are exchangeable at any time at the office 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 to tender the holder of the certificates so presented cash in lieu of mortgages.

**Brownstein-Louis Co., Los Angeles.—Balance Sheet June 27 1925.**

[After giving effect to the sale of the real estate to Brownstein-Louis Realty Co.—see below.]

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Merchandise.....	\$520,004	Notes payable, banks.....	\$325,000
Accts. & notes receivable.....	458,882	Notes payable, other.....	32,000
Life insurance policies.....	31,820	Accounts payable.....	208,538
N. Y. reciprocal underwriters.....	2,576	Common stock.....	1,000,000
Cash.....	543,867	Pref. stock, 8% cummul.....	500,000
Equip., furn. & fixtures.....	108,900	Surplus.....	1,091,659
Stocks in other cos., &c., at cost.....	27,500		
Cap. stk. of Realty Co.....	134,000		
Good-will, tr. marks, &c.....	300,000		
Deferred charges.....	29,847		
		Total (each side).....	\$3,157,196

a Representing the equity on land and building of an appraised value of \$2,634,000 on which there has been placed a mortgage of \$1,500,000.—V. 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. 6½% Sinking Fund Gold bonds.

Dated July 2 1925; due July 2 1944. Int. payable J. & J. at Union Bank & Trust Co., Los Angeles, trustee, or Anglo & London Paris National Bank, San Francisco. Principal payable at office of trustee. Int. payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Callable during first five years at 103; during the next ten years at 102 and at 101 thereafter. Bonds are exempt from personal property taxes in California.

**Security.**—These bonds will be secured by a first (closed) mortgage on 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 the ground floor, fully rented and occupied by desirable tenants. The upper floors are occupied by the Brownstein-Louis Co., which, from a small beginning in 1895, to-day has grown to one of the most important manufacturers of men's wear on the Pacific Coast, with net assets as of June 27 1925 (after giving effect to the sale of its real estate to Brownstein-Louis Realty Co.) of \$2,591,659.

**Organization.**—Brownstein-Louis Realty Co. has been incorporated in California by the Brownstein-Louis Co. for the purpose of acquiring the realty holding of the manufacturing company. All of the stock of the Brownstein-Louis Realty Co., except directors' qualifying shares, will be owned by the Brownstein-Louis Co.

**Lessee.**—Entire building will be leased to the Brownstein-Louis Co. for 20 years at rental ranging from \$125,000 for the year ending July 1 1926 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 \$599,000 prior to the expiration of the lease. Under the terms of the lease the Brownstein-Louis Co. also covenants 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 the Brownstein-Louis Co.

**Purpose.**—To permit the Brownstein-Louis Co. to separate its manufacturing business from its fixed assets or realty holdings, thus enabling the manufacturing company to free itself from all mortgages heretofore held on the property, pay all bank loans and accounts payable and provide additional working capital with which to increase largely its present business.

**(Edward G.) Budd Mfg. Co.—Sales, Earnings.**—Sales of the company for the 8 months ended Aug. 31 1925 were \$14,642,708 and net earnings were \$1,489,376. See also Edward G. Budd Mfg. 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 98½ 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. without deduction of normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. \$1,000 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 1 1936, the premium thereafter to be 1% for each year or fraction of year of unexpired life of the bonds. Red. for sinking fund on any int. date on or before April 1 1936, at 102½ and int., the premium thereafter to be ½ of 1% for each year or fraction of year of unexpired life of the bonds. Company will refund present personal property or income taxes levied by the States of Penn., Maryland or Mass. Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives & Granting Annuities and C. S. Newhall, Philadelphia, trustee. Auth., \$5,000,000.

**Data From Letter of Edward G. Budd, President of Company.**  
**Property.**—Company will acquire 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 finishing a substantial portion of the all-steel automobile bodies manufactured by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co., the largest manufacturer of such bodies in the world. The 100 shares of \$10 par value and 700,000 shares of no par value Common stock of the company, presently to be outstanding, will be acquired by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. or by officers and stockholders thereof for cash at \$10 per share.

**Security.**—Secured by a direct first mortgage on the lands and buildings (above). Also secured, by pledge with the trustees, of a lease of the properties to the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. for a term of 16 years, which will provide for payment of all taxes together with annual rentals sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund charges on the bonds from time to time outstanding under the mortgage.

**Sinking Fund.**—Mortgage will provide a cumulative sinking fund by means of which it is estimated that at least \$1,125,000 bonds of this initial series will be retired by maturity date, Oct. 1 1940.

**Earnings.**—Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. reports average annual net earnings (after depreciation, interest charges and Federal taxes) for 9 years ended Dec. 31 1924, of \$1,119,162, or over 8 times total charges of \$138,000 for interest and sinking fund on this issue of Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Realty Co. 1st Mtge. bonds.

Sales for the 8 months ended Aug. 31 1925, were \$14,642,708 and net earnings were \$1,489,376.

**Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. (Del.).—Extra Dividend.**—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share on the capital stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, both payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 1. This compares with an extra of 50 cents and a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents paid July 15 on the old stock has since been split up on the basis of four for one.—V. 121, p. 843.

**(The) Carlton Apartments (Dorothy Investment Co.)' St. 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.) from Dec. 1 1926 to June 1 1935. Int. payable J. & D. at office of Waldheim-Platt & Co., Inc., St. Louis. Red. on any int. date upon 60 days' notice at 102 and int. Company assumes the payment of the normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2% insofar as it may be required. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

**Security.**—Obligation of Dorothy Investment Co. of St. Louis, owners of the Carlton Apartments, and secured by a closed first mortgage on the ground and building erected thereon, together with furnishings and equipment.

The property fronts 100 ft. on the south line of Lindell Blvd. by a depth of 246.

The improvements recently completed consist of an exclusive apartment building conservatively valued at a figure in excess of \$500,000.

**Central Foundry Co.—Closes Foundries in New York.**—The company has closed its several foundries in New York State, to devote 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%, \$1,325,000 6½% 1st Mtge. Serial Gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 15 1925. Maturities 2 to 10 years. Individual trustee: Charles C. Moore. Corporate trustee: Chatham Phenix National Bank & Trust Co., New York, N. Y. Callable at 102 and int. Interest payable M. & S. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 c\*. Normal Federal income tax 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 the interest refundable.

**Monthly Payments.**—Commencing Oct. 5 1926 on the interest and April 5 1927 on the principal, 415 Central Park West Corp. agrees to pay monthly to American Bond & Mortgage Co., Inc., for account of bondholders one-sixth of the interest and principal payments due during each succeeding 6 months, except that during the 6 months ending Sept. 15 1935, no monthly installments of principal will be paid.

**Security.**—Secured by a closed first mortgage on the land owned in fee having a frontage of 100 ft. 11 in. on Central Park West by 111 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 be of modified Colonial design, 16 stories in height of steel frame construction and fireproof throughout. There 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 be of face brick trimmed with terra cotta.

The building will contain approximately 112 apartments of 4, 5, 6 and 7 room flats, with 2 and 3 baths. Maid's rooms will be provided in the 6 and 7 room apartments and a library will be included in the 7 room suites.

**Earnings.**—It is estimated that the net annual income 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 excess 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. 6½% 10-Year Sinking Fund Gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 1 1925; due Sept. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Principal and int. (M. & S.) payable at Union Trust Co., Detroit, trustee, without 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. 1 1927; at 102½ from Sept. 1 1927 to and incl. Sept. 1 1929; at 102 from Sept. 1 1929 to and incl. Sept. 1 1931; at 101½ from Sept. 1 1931 to Sept. 1 1933 incl.; and at 101 from Sept. 1 1933 to Sept. 1 1934 incl. and int.

**Company.**—A Michigan corporation engaged in real estate development and home building.

Property is situated in the township of Royal Oak, Oakland County, Mich. and consists of 100 houses and lots. This subdivision has been extensively developed and has now become one of the finest residential suburbs of Detroit. Only permanent homes of a substantial construction have been erected in it.

**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.

**Security & Sinking Fund.**—Bonds are secured by a direct first mortgage on the property. All land contracts under which this property is sold are to be deposited with the trustee and all payments made to the trustee. From collections on contracts which shall be made by the trustee and from any other proceeds of the mortgaged property, the trustee shall provide monthly for one-sixth of the next maturing interest on the bond issue and for one-twelfth 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 1st Mtge. 10-Year 8% Gold bonds, due Nov. 1 1931, the following have consented to act as a protective committee.







5 mills per annum, the Maryland securities tax not exceeding 4 1/2 mills per annum, and the Mass. income tax not exceeding 6% per annum on interest received.

Warrants.—Each \$1,000 bond is to be accompanied by a separate stock option warrant entitling the holder thereof to subscribe to three shares of Class "B" Capital stock, without par value, at \$50 per share up to March 1 1926; thereafter at \$75 up to Sept. 1 1926; and thereafter at \$100 per share up to March 1 1927. Similar warrants covering proportionate rights will accompany bonds of denomination less than \$1,000.

Data from Letter of C. W. Sears, President of the Company.

Company.—Incorp. in Delaware for the purpose of transporting natural gas for distribution for industrial and commercial purposes. It is not the intention to enter the domestic field. Company is now in operation. Gas is being sold to distributing companies which have substantial contracts with industrial consumers and institutions. These distributing companies have contracted to buy their requirements exclusively from the Larutan Fuel Co.; the contracts call for a yearly estimated output of 5,452,440,000 cubic feet of gas. Long term contracts have been made with the Western States Land & Development Co., the Carter Oil Co., the Gypsy Oil Co., Harris & Hunt and others in Grant and Kay counties, Okla. It has been estimated by competent engineers that the gas available greatly exceeds the maximum needs of the company for a period far beyond the maturity of this issue.

Earnings.—Company's earnings are running far beyond first expectations. Based on current and future earnings from contracts held by the distributing companies, the company's gross sales should approximate \$1,013,000; after allowing for the cost of gas, operating expenses, taxes, &c., there should be a net income of \$556,800 available for interest requirements of \$140,000, equivalent to nearly four times such requirements. Officials of the company estimate that in the near future net income should exceed \$860,000, or more than six times interest requirements.

Security.—A closed first mortgage on the 130 miles of pipe line system and all other property, equipment and appurtenances now owned or hereafter acquired.

Sinking Fund.—There is provision for a sinking fund of 3 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, payable monthly, based on gas transported through the pipe line system, sold and paid for during the preceding month, with a minimum payment of \$25,000 monthly, or \$300,000 annually, commencing Sept. 1 1925.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire \$2,000,000 3-Year 7% notes outstanding.

Supervision.—Property is under supervision of the Hope Engineering & Supply Co., engineers in natural gas.

Capitalization.—Authorized, Outstanding. First Mortgage 7s, due April 1 1930. \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 Capital stock, Class "A" (no par value) 30,000 shs. 30,000 shs. Capital stock, Class "B" (no par value) 8,000 shs. 2,000 shs. \* Of which 6,000 shares are reserved for subscription by holders of stock option warrants. Class "B" stock is entitled to all the privileges of Class "A" stock except voting rights.

La Salle Extension University of Ill.—10% Stock Div.—The directors have declared a 10% stock dividend on the Common shares, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Oct. 1. To avoid the difficulty of fractional warrants, the directors have authorized the payment of amounts due holders of stock other than in multiples of 10 shares in cash at the market price of the Common stock at the close of Oct. 1.—V. 121, p. 1470.

Pres. Geo. K. Liggett Co.—Outlook.—Our sales for this year should run about \$80,000,000. Last year we did \$70,000,000. Our English stores will do about \$9,000,000.

We are operating 305 stores in the United States and before the end of the year we hope to have in operation between 325 and 350 stores. We are operating in England about 750 stores and have added 40 stores there in one year.

We are expanding very largely in the south, particularly in Florida and Texas. We have gone on to the Pacific Coast for the first time in our history. From indications I expect business to continue good throughout the fall. We have no bank loans, no floating debt and plenty of cash to take care of our expansion program.—V. 121, p. 1470, 847.

Louisiana Oil Refining Corp.—Acquisition.—The corporation has acquired the property of the Calcote Oil Co., Inc., including its 21 distributing stations.—V. 121, p. 1470, 716.

McClintic-Marshall Construction Co.—Contract.—Contract for the structural steel for the new Ford \$4,000,000 assembling plant in Somerville, Mass., has been let to the McClintic-Marshall Co., large fabricators of structural steel, bridge material, &c.—V. 120, p. 1756.

McPhee & McGinnity Co., Denver.—Guaranty, Earnings, &c. See New Mexico Lumber Co. below.—V. 118, p. 802.

Malvern Hall Apartments, Germantown, Phila.—Bonds Offered.—Bankers Bond & Mortgage Co., Phila.; McCown & Co. and Brown & Co. are offering at par and int. \$425,000 1st Mtge. 6% Guaranteed Gold bonds.

A legal investment for trust funds in Pennsylvania. Unconditionally guaranteed by Bankers Bond & Mortgage Co., Philadelphia. Dated Sept. 1 1925; due serially up to Sept. 1 1935. Principal and int. payable at the office of Bankers Bond & Mortgage Co., Phila., trustee. Denom. \$1,000, \$500, \$100\*. Red. in part at the option of the owner upon 60 days' notice on any int. date at 103 and int. Int. payable without deduction of Federal income tax not in excess of 2% and the Penna. State tax not in excess of four mills.

Building.—Malvern Hall (apartment building) will be situated in the fashionable Lincoln Drive section of Germantown, on the north side of McCallum St. east of Lincoln Drive, near Upsal Station of the Pennsylvania R.R. The building will be a four-story and basement apartment structure, containing 52 apartments. A 40-car capacity garage is also being erected for the convenience of tenants.

Security.—This loan will be secured by a closed first mortgage on the land and building owned in fee on a lot 200x270 ft. having a total ground area in excess of 54,000 sq. ft. The property has been appraised by Edgar G. Cross, Joseph H. Eckard and William Wallace Smith. These appraisements are conservatively figured, ranging from \$712,505 to \$774,568 averaging \$739,189, making \$413,000 a loan of 55.8%.

Marlin-Rockwell Corp.—Listing.—The New York stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 33,420 additional shares, Common stock (without par value), on official notice of issuance and payment in full, and with authority to add, on or before Jan. 1 1926, 10,000 shares of Common stock, on official notice of issuance, making the total amount applied for 266,225 shares of Common stock.

Common stockholders on record Aug. 28 were given the privilege to 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 franchises of the Strom Ball Bearing Manufacturing Co. of Illinois engaged in the manufacture of ball bearings at Chicago. The Western Reserve Securities Corp., Jamestown, N. Y., has underwritten the issue of 33,420 shares and the sale at the subscription price of any balance thereof not subscribed by the stockholders.

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, and rows for June 30 '25, Dec. 31 '24, and Total. Assets include Land, bldgs., mach., Cash, Notes & accounts, Inventories, Invest. stocks &c., Deferred charges, Pat., trade m'ks., goodwill, &c. Liabilities include 7% Pref. stock, Common stock, Acc'ts pay. & accr. accounts, Res. for taxes, Conting. res., Res. for divs., Surplus.

x After deducting \$2,003,661 reserve for depreciation. y No par value, \$22,805 at \$1 each, authorized and issued \$222,805. z Paid in surplus \$681,471; sound values, surplus representing balance of increased valuation to appraised sound values \$1,497,229; earned surplus \$650,919; total as above.—V. 121, p. 1109, 985.

Merchants & Planters Compress & Warehouse Co., Galveston, Texas.—Notes Offered.—Lafayette-South Side Bank, St. Louis, recently offered at price to yield from 5 3/4% to 6%, according to maturity, \$350,000 1st Mtge. Real Estate 6% Gold notes.

Dated Sept. 1 1925; due serially, Sept. 1 1929 to 1935. Callable on any int. date at 102 and int. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Int. payable M. & S. at Lafayette-South Side Bank, St. Louis. Trustee, Wm. Reimann, V.-Pres. South Side Trust Co., St. Louis.

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 high) built entirely of concrete. The real estate and improvements, including the new buildings mentioned above, are estimated to be worth in excess of \$1,350,000.

Company.—Incorporated in 1898. Enjoys a very high standing throughout the entire South. Company ranks as one of the largest cotton operators in the United States. Their sales are made to every section of the cotton-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, giving the company a total compressing capacity of 200 bales per hour, or, on a 10-hour run, 2,000 bales of cotton per day.

Earnings.—Net earnings for the past eight years, after deducting depreciation and Federal taxes, have averaged \$82,110 per annum, or nearly four times the interest charges. Net earnings for 1924 were \$123,553, or 5.88 times the interest charges.

Purpose.—To erect new compress and warehouse buildings and for other corporate purposes.

Ownership.—Entire capital stock of the company is owned by members of the family of the late H. Kempner, founder of the widely known cotton and banking firm of H. Kempner & Co., Galveston, Texas.

Michigan Sugar Co.—Ann. Report Year End, June 30.—

Table with columns for 1924-25 and 1923-24. Rows include Profits, Proportion of oper. profits of Toledo Sugar Co., Total, Provision for depreciation, Estimated Federal taxes, Provision for doubtful accounts, Preferred dividends, Common dividends (1 1/2%), Balance, surplus, Previous surplus, Proportion of surplus of Toledo Sugar Co., Prov. for prior years Fed. taxes & contingencies.

Balance June 30. \$3,430,712 \$2,815,700 a Not including any profits from last season's operations of the Owsosso and Lansing plants, which were acquired April 1 1924, and after depreciation and Federal taxes.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with columns for 1925 and 1924. Rows include Assets (Land, bldgs., mach. & equipment, Good will, trade names, &c., Inv. in other cos., Accts. receivable, Bills receivable, Land contr'ts rec., Cash, Accrued int. rec., Misc. accts. & advs., Deferred charges) and Liabilities (3% Cumul. Pref., Common stock, Accrued taxes (not due), &c., Accounts payable, Dividends payable, Res. for Fed. taxes & contingencies, Reserve for depreciation, Surplus, Tot. (each side)).

—V. 121, p. 1470.

Mexican-Panuco Oil Co.—To Increase Capital.—The stockholders will vote Oct. 16 on increasing the authorized capital stock (par \$10) from 300,000 shares to 500,000 shares. A part of the additional 200,000 shares has been underwritten by a banking group and will provide additional working capital for the development of the 1,000,000-acre oil concession which the company is taking over in South America, it is stated.—V. 121, p. 1470.

Moon Motor Car Co.—Status, &c.—

President Stewart McDonald of the company and the Diana Motors Co., returning yesterday on the SS. Aquitania from Europe, declared that the invasion of Europe by American built automobiles is making rapid progress even in the face of duties of 50%. While abroad Mr. McDonald conferred with his companies' dealers in various countries and established them on the American system.

Mr. McDonald stated that his company will earn approximately \$8 a 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 for the third quarter. Going into worst part of year he predicted his company would earn about \$2 a share.

Moon company's plants will turn out approximately 15,000 cars this year of which 5,000 are Dianans. This is 20% above last year's production. Mr. McDonald said he hoped that equivalent increase would be seen next year. He added he did not believe there was any slump in motor industry except for the usual slight seasonal slack.

Mr. McDonald said he was impressed by the growing use of American built automobiles in England. Germany he described as "technically broke" but a wonderful market for automobiles. "The Germans are buying heavily of American cars," Mr. McDonald said. "American built cars of medium price are going extremely well. Since the war a new German middle class has arisen in which the main source of this buying power." According to Mr. McDonald, the German automobile companies are not equipped at present to turn out cars to meet the demand. He believes, however, that five years from now will find conditions almost 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. \$250,000 1st Mtge. (Guaranteed) 5 1/2% certificates.

Dated Sept. 1 1925; due Sept. 1 1935. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100\*. Principal and int. (M. & S.) payable at the office of the Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., trustee, Baltimore, or at agency, American Exchange National Bank, N. Y. City. Company agrees to refund State, county and city personalty tax up to 1/2 of 1% in whatever State held (provided notice by certificate holder is given the company within 60 days after its due date and the payment of any such taxes) and also to pay interest without deduction of the normal Federal income tax up to 2%.

Character of Mortgage Security.—All first mortgages pledged as security for these certificates are upon the simple real estate, consisting principally of residential and business properties in an amount not in excess of 50% of the conservative appraised value thereof. In cases, however, where at least 50% of the principal amount is amortized in equal annual payments, the company has the right to accept and to so pledge, mortgages at not in excess of 60% of such valuation.

Security Guaranteed.—These certificates are a direct obligation of company. They are unconditionally guaranteed principal and interest by the Maryland Mortgage Co., with capital and surplus of over \$890,000. Each mortgage pledged as security is also guaranteed principal and interest by the Maryland Casualty Co., one of the largest and best known surety companies in the United States, with capital and surplus of over \$11,000,000 and with total resources of more than \$32,500,000.—V. 120, p. 3075.

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 Sept. 1 1925, due serially (semi-annually) March 1 1926 to Sept. 1 1935. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at Pacific-Southwest Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, trustee. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c\*. Re-

purchasable by the company as a whole but not in part on any int. date at par and int. and a premium of 1/4 of 1% for each unexpired 6 months or portion thereof, but not exceeding 105. Exempt from California personal property tax. Legal investment for California savings banks, trust companies and insurance companies. Available as deposit with State Treasurer to secure faithful performance of trusts.

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, appraised at \$1,033,993, or more than twice the amount of these certificates. Under the Mortgage Insurance Act, all appraisals are made by appraisers approved by both the Superintendent of Banks and the Insurance Commissioner of California.

Principal 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 as due.—V. 121, p. 717.

**Murray Body Corp.—Listing.**

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after Oct. 1, of 9,382 additional shares of its Common stock (no par value) on official notice of issuance as a stock dividend, making the total amount applied for 243,956 shares.

**Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30 1925.**  
[Including property of H. & M. Body Corp. acquired as of May 22 1925, and purchase money obligation incurred in connection therewith.]

<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities</b>	
Cash	\$928,922	Notes payable	\$1,649,120
Notes receivable	20,497	Accounts payable	917,293
Accts. rec. (less reserve)	2,762,861	Accrued payroll	444,025
Inventories	4,773,750	Accrued taxes, int., &c.	461,668
Inv. in other cos.	88,704	Dividends payable	193,951
Inv. & adv. in allied cos.	190,656	bPurch. money oblig'ns.	1,971,356
Sinking fund (bonds)	14,578	5-Year 1st Mtg. 6 1/2%	4,000,000
Property accounts	15,591,006	5-Year 7 1/2% J. W. M. Mfg. Co.	600,000
Goodwill	1	7% 1st Mtg. bonds (Wilson Bldg. Co.)	331,000
Deferred charges	685,824	Res. for contingencies	312,313
		Preferred stock	2,500,000
		Prof. stock (J. W. M. Mfg. Co.)	296,900
<b>Total (each side)</b>	<b>\$25,006,794</b>	<b>Common stock</b>	<b>all 329,167</b>

a Authorized—300,000 shares, issued—234,573 shares (including scrip and shares reserved for issue against outstanding shares of J. W. Murray Mfg. Co. stock). b \$250,000 since paid.—V. 121, p. 1470, 848.

**Myles Standish Apartments, Boston.—Bonds Ready.**—Definitive 1st Mtg. 6 1/2% bonds are available at the office of the American Bond & Mortgage Co., 345 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. 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 a distribution of \$1 per share and on March 31 paid 50 cents per share.—V. 120, p. 3323.

**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. O. Scroggins, Morrilton, Ark.; and W. E. Henningway, St. Louis. The receivers are authorized to make and issue receivers' certificates to an amount not exceeding \$4,500,000, to bear interest not to exceed 6%. W. P. Strait, Milton J. Anderson, Miles Waring & Walker and Wilson 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 Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. of Memphis as temporary receivers Sept. 14 on the application of the Mercantile Bank & Trust Co. of Dyersburg. Ernest Rice was also appointed receiver by the Chancery Court at Jackson, Tenn., on application of Tennessee Cotton Oil Co. The receivership is the result of dissension among stockholders, culminating in litigation still pending.

The following statement was made by Lovick P. Miles as counsel for the corporation: "The corporation has been unable, since the dissension among stockholders in July which culminated in litigation which is now pending, to compose the differences, though adjustment of the controversies has seemed several times almost accomplished. The Court contests have had an adverse effect upon financing and so far the company has been unable to adequately finance the tremendous operating requirements. It is impossible to forecast the future of the company."—V. 121, p. 986.

**National Grocers Co., Ltd.—Pref. Stock Sold.**—An issue of \$1,000,000 8% 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 company's bankers (Bank of Nova Scotia) or in United States funds at New York, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. The first dividend will be payable Jan. 1 1926 and will cover the period from the date of the original issuance of this stock to Jan. 1 1926. Callable all or part at 110 and div. on 60 days' notice in writing. Provision has been made for an annual sinking fund of 3%. Transfer agent, National Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto; registrar, Canadian Bank of Commerce.

**Capitalization**—  
6 1/2% 7-Yr. Skg. Fd. Gold notes (V. 121, p. 1234) \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000  
8% Cumul. Red. Skg. Fd. Pref. stk. (this issue) 1,000,000 1,000,000  
7% 2nd Pref. Stock 3,500,000 2,787,000  
Common stock (without par value) 300,000 shs. 292,476 shs.  
**Earnings**—Consolidated net earnings of the companies which have been acquired for the past three years, after all charges, including depreciation but before interest on borrowed money and Federal income taxes, have averaged \$493,492. It is conservatively estimated by the company that interest on bank loans will not exceed \$50,000 a year. After deduction of this amount, and of \$130,000 interest on the company's \$2,000,000 of 6 1/2% 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 requirements on this stock. Company expects that earnings will be very substantially increased through concentrated buying power and zone operations, which will eliminate overlapping freight charges and greatly reduce selling costs. For further details see V. 121, p. 1234.

**National Casket Co.—Extra Dividend.**—An extra dividend of 1% has been declared in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2%, both payable Sept. 30. Books are closed from Sept. 6 to Sept. 30, inclusive. An extra distribution of 1/2 of 1% was made 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 holders 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.**—The company has just approved a second contract with the Hub Oil Co. 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 Valencia, County N. M. The terms of this second contract are substantially 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. The Acme Development Co., under the partnership arrangement previously entered into with the Land Company, has recently made its selection 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 5 1/4% to 6%, according to maturity, \$750,000 1st (closed) Mtg. 5 1/2% Serial Sinking Fund Gold bonds. Principal and interest guaranteed by McPhee & McGinnity Co.

Dated Sept. 1 1925; due serially \$150,000 each year Sept. 1 1926-1930 incl. Interest payable M. & S. in Denver, Colo., Chicago, or New York. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Callable all or part on Sept. 1 1927 and thereafter on any int. date upon 30 days' notice at 101 and int. International Trust Co., Denver, Colo., trustee. Int. payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Free from Colorado personal property tax.

**Sinking Fund.**—Mortgage will provide a sinking fund into which the company 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 as they respectively mature, any remaining balance being available for the retirement of additional bonds through purchase if obtainable at or below 100 and int. or call at that price, or for purchase of additional timber, 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 McPhee & McGinnity Co., owns and operates a complete logging unit and saw mill at McPhee, Dolores County, Colo. It is engaged in the manufacture of pine lumber from its own compact holdings, estimated to contain approximately 100,000,000 ft. of Western yellow pine, and from the adjoining Montezuma National Forest, the output of which it largely controls and which contains, according to estimates of the United States Forest Service, about 296,000,000 feet of merchantable pine timber. The properties comprise a complete lumber manufacturing operation, including a sawmill with a capacity of 3,000,000 ft. of lumber a month, logging railroad 20 miles in length, and railroad equipment consisting of cars, locomotives, &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 U. S. Forestry Department gives assurances that there is 20 to 40 years' cut available to mill, the quantity depending entirely upon how far market conditions will justify it in going for the timber.

**Purpose.**—Proceeds will be used to reimburse the parent company for advances made 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 herein-after 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., valued at approximately \$5,000. The mortgage also covers the logging railroad and all equipment. The mortgaged property represents a cash cost of substantially more than the amount of this issue, the entire investment having been appraised at various dates by competent authorities at approximately \$1,250,000.

**McPhee & McGinnity Co.,** the business of which was started in 1869, is the largest lumber and building material organization in the Denver territory. 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 several closely allied lines, such as the manufacture of sash, doors, frames, &c., fine cabinet work, all kinds of paints, the bevelling and silversing of glass for 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.

**Earnings of McPhee & McGinnity Co. After All Charges Excepting Federal Income Taxes.**

Year Ended Nov. 30—	Net Income Avail. for Int.	Net After Int. but Before Fed. Taxes
1918	\$246,045	\$201,475
1919	367,939	333,508
1920	558,244	481,277
1921	110,992	41,468
1922	336,932	276,099
1923	314,267	222,322
1924	295,389	166,963
1925 (7 months ended June 30)	187,599	106,782
	<b>\$2,417,406</b>	<b>\$1,829,894</b>
Less charges to surplus at Nov. 30 1924, applicable to previous years	211,103	211,103
<b>Total for period</b>	<b>\$2,206,303</b>	<b>\$1,618,790</b>
<b>Average per year</b>	<b>290,941</b>	<b>213,467</b>

**Balance Sheet of McPhee & McGinnity Co. June 30 1925.**  
[After giving effect to application of part of proceeds of this issue to repayment of advances made to New Mexico Lumber Co.]

<b>Assets</b>		<b>Liabilities</b>	
Cash	\$67,031	Notes payable	\$703,000
Notes & accounts receivable, less reserve	1,043,900	Accts. pay. & acc. exps.	256,579
Inventory	896,740	Res. Fed. income taxes	13,472
Invest. in subsidiaries	1,265,728	First Mortgage 6s.	1,000,000
Land, bldgs. & equipm't.	1,686,717	Stock purchase contract (shares of sub. co.)	350,000
Other assets	157,813	Deferred income	7,620
Prepaid exps. & def. chgs.	69,669	Capital stock & surplus	2,856,926
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,187,597</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,187,597</b>

**New York Air Brake Co.—Smaller Dividend.**—The directors on Sept. 22 declared a dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding 200,000 shares of Common stock, no par value, payable Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 7. This compares with quarterly dividends of \$1 per share paid from Aug. 1 1923 to Aug. 1 1925 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.**—Attorney-General Ottinger filed suit in the New York Supreme Court Sept. 19 for the dissolution of the company, which operated the ferry line between the foot of East 92d St., Manhattan, and Broadway, Astoria, Service on the line was abandoned on Dec. 28 1918. The company had \$750,000 of stock and an issue of \$226,000 of bonds.

The complaint states that a request that the dissolution suit be brought by the Attorney-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 of the bonds, of which all but \$11,300 have been retired.

The last officers of the company were B. R. Roome, Pres.; Philip Lehman, V.-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 states that Hagenah & Erickson, engineers, have just completed a detailed report, giving their opinion that the conservative present value of the physical and tangible property to be covered by a new \$2,000,000 first mortgage is not less than \$13,000,000. This includes all fixed properties now owned, together with a new compressor station, the 75 mile pipe line from Big Sand draw to connect with its distributing systems, and the proposed 25 mile pipe line from Casper to Glenrock.

Net Earnings Since Jan. 1 1922 Have Been as Follows, Before Interest and Federal Taxes.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Before Deprec. & Depl., After Deprec. & Depl. Rows for 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 (4 months), Annual average.

All the depreciation and depletion, which are charged off to arrive at the last column of figures above, are based on cost. The company has recently acquired 80% of the capital stock of the Central Pipe Line Co., but the above earnings do not reflect any income that may be derived therefrom, nor from the new compressor station and pipe lines. President Steiger further says in part:

"Upon completion of the present construction program, which is expected 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 5,000,000 cu. ft. of gas per day. Contrasts with other industrial consumers are pending.

"As a result of the large increase in the company's available gas supply and the acquisition of new industrial consumers, a material increase in earnings appears to be definitely assured. The company has recently acquired control over a very large natural gas supply, through a contract with the Producers & Refiners Corp., giving it the exclusive right to withdraw 75% of the contents of the Big Sand Draw field, estimated by geologists to contain 400,000,000,000 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 begin at once the construction of a pipe line from Casper to Glenrock, 25 miles east, for the purpose of supplying gas to the community and an oil refinery which has recently contracted to take a minimum of 3,000,000 cu. ft. of gas per day."

Balance Sheet April 30 1925.

[After giving effect to the appraisal of the company's leasehold properties as at May 1 1925, and to the proceeds from the sale of \$2,000,000 1st Mtge. Serial 6% Gold bonds.]

Balance Sheet Table with Assets and Liabilities columns. Includes Physical prop., Cash, Acc'ts. & notes, etc. Total (each side) \$15,082,699.

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 as the American branch of the Brown, Boveri & Co., Ltd., of Baden, Switzerland, announced Sept. 23 on his return from Switzerland that the Swiss company had ratified the plan announced by P. A. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Board of the New York Shipbuilding Corp., providing for the acquisition of the ship corporation by the American Brown Boveri Co.

As a result of the ratification of the ship corporation deal, Mr. Wilder said everything was in readiness to go ahead with the formation of the American Brown Boveri Co. He added:

"The new American Brown Boveri Co. will be built around the present capital structure of the New York Shipbuilding Corp. Founders' shares of this company will be owned by Brown, Boveri & Co. of Switzerland and a public offering will be made at an early date of participating shares of the American company. The prospects of the new American company are excellent in view of the fact that the public utilities of this country are spending about \$1,000,000,000 annually."

Marvin A. Neeland, Pres. of the New York Shipbuilding Corp., who returned with Mr. Wilder, said:

"I have had an opportunity to 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, the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Corp. would lend itself to manufacturing of electrical equipment. At a minimum of cost, the entire plant of the ship corporation can be made highly efficient for the new work, and this without interfering with its present shipbuilding operations, which will continue as before." See also V. 121, p. 1109.

Nipissing Mines Co., Ltd.—Cash, &c.—

Financial Statement Sept. 24 1925, Showing Total Cash, &c., \$4,282,510. Cash in bank, incl. Canadian bonds, &c. \$3,625,828

Northern Redwood Lumber Co.—Bonds Called.—

All of the outstanding \$1,150,000 1st Mtge. bonds dated April 1 1920, have been called for redemption Oct. 1 at 101 and int. at the Detroit Trust Co., trustee, Detroit, Mich.—V. 120, p. 1595.

Ohio Brass Co., Mansfield, O.—\$1 Class "B" Div.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 per share on the Class "B" Common stock and 1 1/2% on the Preferred stock, both payable 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" Common stock which was outstanding before payment on July 1 of a 200% stock dividend and on which a quarterly payment of \$3 per share was made on July 15.—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, par \$100, and \$15,000,000 Common stock, par \$25.—V. 121, p. 209.

Oklahoma Eastern Oil Co.—Change of Name, &c.—

See Devonian Oil Co. above.—V. 120, p. 1595.

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 6 1/2% 1st Mtge. Real Estate bonds.

Dated Sept. 10 1925, due semi-annually March 1928 to Sept. 1927. Interest payable M. & S. Red. at 103 and int. on or before Sept. 10 1930 and 102 and int. thereafter. Chicago Title & Trust Co., trustee, Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Monthly sinking fund payments sufficient to 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 16 1/2-story building now under construction at 1534-1540 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. The building, containing 30 apartments of 9 rooms and 4 baths each, is of the most substantial type of modern fireproof construction. This location facing Lake Michigan and overlooking Lincoln Park is the very finest residential location in the country.

Value of land \$41,000. Value of building when 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 & Co.

The annual income from the building, estimated on an extremely conservative basis, will be over 3 times the greatest annual interest charge.

Pacific Coast Co.—Resumes Second Preferred Dividends.—The directors have declared a dividend of 1% on the outstanding \$4,000,000 4% Non-Cumul. 2d Pref. stock, par \$100, payable Nov. 2 to holders of record Oct. 23. A distribution of like amount was made on this 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.

Pan American Petroleum Co. (Calif.)—New Control.—See 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 American Petroleum & Transport Co., has been consummated. The Pan American Western Petroleum Co. on Sept. 18 paid to the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. \$23,293,125, the total consideration for the purchase of the capital stock of the California Pan American Petroleum Co. Of this consideration \$11,250,000 was represented by 15-Year 6% Sinking Fund Gold notes and the remainder was in cash. The cash used in this transaction was the proceeds of the sale of 500,000 shares of the new Western company's stock. Of this stock 100,000 shares of Class "A" voting stock were purchased at \$23.50 per share by the Petroleum Securities Corp., owned by the Doheny family, and 400,000 shares of Class "B" non-voting, but otherwise full participating, stock of the Western company were all sold at \$23.50 a share as a result of a recent offering to the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co. stockholders.

It is also announced that the Western company, through its operating subsidiary, Pan American Petroleum Co. of Calif., will carry on a progressive policy in connection with the production, refining and marketing of gasoline, lubricating oils and fuel oil. It is now handling approximately 65,000 barrels of crude oil daily and it is expected that by Oct. 1 its new concrete reservoir, with a capacity of about 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, Pres.; E. L. Doheny Jr., V.-Pres.; R. M. Sands, Sec.; Fred Ritter, Treas. Directors are: E. L. Doheny, E. L. Doheny Jr., J. C. Anderson, C. Warren Smith and Fred Ritter.

Mr. Doheny also stated that plans were under way for perfecting an employees' stock participation plan, details of which would be announced later.

The oil 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 a day, and in part through oil purchased. For the most part oil is purchased from the Petroleum Securities Co., which owns an interest in the Western company.

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 storage capacity of 8,750,000 barrels and a marine loading station at tidewater with a storage capacity of 440,000 barrels. Its pipe line system consists of 147 miles of main and gathering lines. Its other properties consist of distributing stations, tank cars and 67 gasoline service stations.—V. 121, p. 1471.

Parke Davis & Co.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 50 cents per share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, both payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 19. An extra distribution of \$1.50 a share 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. 6 1/2% Sinking Fund Gold bonds.

Stock Purchase Privilege.—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 purchaser 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.

Dated Aug. 1 1925; due Aug. 1 1940. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c\*. Interest payable F. & A. at First Trust & Savings Bank, San Diego, trustee, 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. on any int. date, on 30 days' notice, at 103 and int. on or before Aug. 1 1927; at 102 and int. on or before Aug. 1 1929; at 101 and int. on or before Aug. 1 1930 and thereafter at 100 and int.

Security.—A first mortgage on the land, building and furnishings comprising the Park Manor Apartment Hotel, to be immediately erected in the exclusive residential district overlooking Balboa Park, San Diego.

Company.—Park Manor, Inc., was incorp. in California in July, 1924, and has an authorized capital of \$750,000, consisting of 3,750 shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred stock and 3,750 shares of Common stock, each of the par value of \$100 per share.

Earnings.—Basing estimates upon rentals received in San Diego and other Pacific Coast cities for apartments of this type, it is believed that the annual revenues and expenses will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Income \$138,000, Operation & maintenance \$49,600; taxes \$6,200; insurance \$3,200. 59,000

Net earnings available for bond int., Fed. taxes, sink. fund, &c. \$79,000 Sinking Fund.—Under the terms of its trust indenture company covenants to pay to the trustee sufficient 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.—

Table with 2 columns: Assets (Real est., plant & equip., Value of leaseholds, Good-will, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Funded debt, Real estate mortg., etc.). Total (each side) \$8,264,307 \$8,217,531

x 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 shares of Class "A" Common stock (without par value), with authority to add 33,524 shares on official notice of issuance upon exercise of outstanding stock option warrants, making a total amount applied for 189,733 shares of Class "A" Common stock.





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

Table with columns: Capitalization, Authorized, Outstanding. Rows include 1st Mtge. & Coll. Tr. Gold bonds, 7% Cumul. Pref. stock, Com. stock, Class "A", Com. stock, Class "B", etc.

Security.—Secured by a direct first mortgage upon all the real estate and buildings of the company owned at the time of the execution of the mortgage. The value of such real estate and buildings as of Aug. 1 1925 was appraised by American Appraisal Co. at \$2,313,003.

Consolidated Net Earnings of Company & Its Subsidiaries After Depreciation Available for Bond Interest & Federal Taxes.

Table with columns: Cal. Years, Net Earns., aTimes Earned, Col. Years, Net Earns., aTimes Earned. Rows for 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925.

Sinking Fund.—Mortgage will provide for the benefit of the Series "A" bonds, for a minimum sinking fund of \$72,000 per annum payable in monthly installments of \$6,000, the first payment to be made on or before Jan. 1 1926, and subsequent payments to be made on or before the first day of each month thereafter.

Consolidated General Balance Sheet June 30 1925 (After Financing, &c.)

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash, Accounts receivable, Notes receivable, Guaranty deposit, Stocks of corporations, Bonds of cos. & War Savings stamps, Adv. to partly owned cos., Land, Buildings, Furniture & equipment, Motion picture prints & negatives, Deferred debt items, Notes payable, Accounts payable, Accrued int. & taxes, Prov. for Fed. taxes (1924), Notes payable, 1st M. & Coll. Tr. bonds, Est. Fed. taxes (6 mos. 1925), Insurance reserves, 7% Preferred stock, Com. shareholders' equity.

a Certificate of deposit, pledged in connection with lease of Strand Theatre, Shreveport, La. b Represented by Class "A" (full voting power) stock authorized and outstanding 100,000 shs. of no par value. This includes surplus (including \$1,175,978 from revaluation of property).

Safety Cable Co., New York.—Stock Sold.—Kissell Kinnicut & Co., Chas. D. Barney & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Hayden, Stone & Co., and B. J. Baker & Co., Inc., 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. Safety Cable Co. (now known as the Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co., the corporate name of which is to be changed to Safety Cable Co.) is to acquire at least 2-3 of the Pref. stock and at least 2-3 of the Common stock of Phillips Wire Co. of Rhode Island.

Of the total production of the two companies in 1924 95% of the output of Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. and 51% of the output of Phillips Wire Co. were sold to electrical manufacturers and electric light and power companies. Included among their customers are several of the largest public utility organizations in the United States, such as New York Edison Co., Edison Electric Illuminating Co. (of Boston), Commonwealth Edison Co. (of Chicago), Philadelphia Electric Co. and Detroit Edison Co.

Phillips Wire Co. was incorporated in New Jersey in 1902 and took over the entire assets of a New York corporation of similar name which was organized in 1888. The plant is located at Bayonne, N. J., on 13 acres of ground, has an aggregate floor space of 200,000 sq. ft. and a copper consuming capacity of approximately 15,000,000 lbs. annually.

Capitalization. Authorized. Outstanding. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1942 200,000 shs. 140,000 shs. x Of \$1,250,000 principal amount authorized and issued, \$317,000 have been retired.

Note.—Safety Cable Co. will own \$1,695,000 out of a total of \$2,422,400 of the 6% Pref. stock outstanding and 17,000 shares out of a total of 24,000 outstanding shares of the Common stock (of no par value) of Phillips Wire Co., leaving presently outstanding in the hands of minority stockholders \$727,400 Pref. stock and 7,060 shares of Common stock. The present stock of Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. is divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each, but the certificate of incorporation is to be amended converting such stock into shares without par value, authorizing additional shares without par value and cutting off all pre-emptive rights of shareholders to subscribe to stock thereafter issued.

Earnings.—The combined operations of both companies have shown net earnings in every year since the inception of their businesses over 32 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, allowing for Federal taxes, eliminating non-recurring charges, and after 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:

Table with columns: 1923, 1924, a1925. Rows: Net earnings as above, Per sh. on 140,000 shs. of capital stck., Last six months estimated.

Net earnings of the two companies for the two years ended Dec. 31 1924, as stated above, averaged \$1,268,138 annually, equivalent to over \$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 by Safety Cable Co. of at least two-thirds of the stock of Phillips Wire Co., the total combined net earnings of the companies will be increased by approximately \$250,000 per annum.

Combined total net earnings of both companies for the ten years ended Dec. 31 1924 (companies' figures for first seven years), including the lean 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 at the present time.

Dividends.—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.

Balance Sheet (Safety Cable Co.) June 30 1925 (After Financing, &c.)

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash and U. S. Govt. secs., Notes & accts. receivable, Inventories, Prepaid expenses, Other assets, Land, bldgs. & machinery, Inv. in stock of Phillips Wire Co., Good-will, tr.-marks, &c., Total (each side).

[After giving effect to agreed sale of certain assets for cash and partial effect to the re-appraisal of fixed assets.]

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Cash, Notes & accts. receivable, Inventories, Prepaid expenses, Empl. notes for purchase of Common stock, Other assets, Land, bldgs. & machinery, Good-will, tr.-marks, &c., Total (each side).

Seagrave Corporation.—Pref. and Common Dividends.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share or 2 1/2% 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 amount were made on the Common stock in April and July last.—V. 121, p. 720.

Shawsheen Mills.—Balance Sheet June 30.—[As filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations.]

Table with columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Plant, mach'y, &c., Merchandise, Accts. receivable, Cash, Deferred charges, Profit & loss def., Capital stock, Amer. Woolen Co., Accts. payable, Constr. & eq. notes, Total (each side).

(The) Shelburne, Inc., Atlantic City, N.J.—Bds. Called.—All of the outstanding 1st Mtge. 6% Gold bonds, dated June 1 1922, have been called for redemption June, 1926, at 102 and int. at the Guarantee Trust Co., trustee, Atlantic City, N. J. Bonds presented to the trustee prior to June 1 1926, 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.—

This company, incorporated in Delaware Sept. 17 1925, it is announced by New York financial and industrial interests, is acquiring the properties of the Skenandoa Cotton Co., located at Utica, N. Y. The purchase of the Utica properties is made possible by the removal of the manufacturing equipment of the Skenandoa Cotton Co. to La Fayette, Ala. These properties, under the direction of expert manufacturers of artificial silk fibre from Europe, will be immediately converted for the production of Rayon on a large scale. The ultimate production of the Utica properties is expected to be approximately 3,000,000 lbs. of Rayon annually. The initial installation of machinery will produce 700,000 lbs. a year and additional machinery will be installed as rapidly as business warrants.

The company announces that it has entered into an agreement with Dr. Emile Bronnert of Strassbourg, France, which provides that it shall receive the benefit of Dr. Bronnert's organization in the designing and equipping of the new plant, and arranging for the instruction of its employees in the method of manufacturing Rayon according to formulae and processes used in the plant of his company located at Strassbourg. For upwards of 30 years Dr. Bronnert has devoted himself to the artificial silk industry and the results of his efforts, it is stated, have played no small 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 the materials consumed in the textile trade. The 1912 output of Rayon was 713,000 lbs. It is estimated that the production of Rayon will reach 175,000,000 lbs. in the current year.

The Skenandoa Rayon Co.'s capital structure consists of 25,000 shares of 7% no par value Cum. 1st Pref. stock, 10,000 shares of no par value 7% Cum. 2d Pref. stock and 600,000 shares of no par value Common stock.

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. of Buffalo, N. Y.

Officers are: F. L. Carlisle, Chairman; Beecher M. Crouse, Pres.; Hubert D. Kernan, V.-Pres. & Treas.; Beirne Gordon Jr., V.-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.; H. E. Machold, V.-Pres.; R. K. Ferguson, Sec.; F. A. Rogers, Asst. Sec. & Asst. Treas.

Sparks-Withington Co.—Extra Dividend, Earnings, &c.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the Common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 75c. on the Common and 1 1/4% 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.

Table with columns: 1925, 1924. Rows: Earnings, before taxes and dividends, Comparative Balance Sheet Aug. 31.

Total.—\$2,327,618 \$1,994,510 Total.—\$2,327,618 \$1,994,510 x Including surplus appropriated \$24,480; surplus earned \$228,141; profits in 1925 (less dividend) \$355,156.—V. 121, p. 1111.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.—Obituary.—Alfred Cotton Bedford, chairman of the board, died Sept. 21 at his home, East Norwich, L. I.—V. 121, p. 989, 596.

Standard Tank Car Co.—Guaranty, &c.—See Standard Transit Co. below.—V. 121, p. 596.

Standard Transit Co.—Equip. Trusts Offered.—

First National Bank and S. M. Voelck & Co., Pittsburgh, are offering at prices to yield from 5 1/2% to 6% according to maturity \$576,000 6% Equip. Trust Gold Certificates Series "B." Issued under Phila. plan. Guaranteed principal and dividends by the Standard Tank Car Co.

Dated Sept. 15 1925; due quarterly from Dec. 15 1927 to Sept. 1931. Dividends payable Q-M. Penom. \$1,000 e\*. Dividends payable without 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., trustee. Tax refund in Pern.

and the contract with the Phillips Petroleum Co. will be assigned to the trustee as additional security.

The value of this equipment delivered is in excess of \$700,000, or 122% of the face value of these certificates 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 Transit Co., after deducting taxes, repairs and traffic expenses, for the past 4 years and 6 months, have been as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Year Ended, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 6 Mos. 1925. Values range from \$1,034,976 to \$380,000.

Steelcraft Corp. of America.—Payment on Bonds.—

Holders and registered owners of the 1st Mtge. 7% 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold bonds, dated Oct. 1 1922, are notified that by order of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, made Sept. 8 1925, Central National Bank, Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland, as corporate trustee under the mortgage securing the bonds, has been directed to distribute to the holders and registered owners of the bonds, in partial payment 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 trustee, upon presentation to it for appropriate endorsement, of the bonds, together with all unpaid coupons appertaining thereto and maturing on or after Oct. 1 1925.

Appropriate endorsement will be made on the bonds and coupons, and they, together with check for \$625 on each \$1,000 bond, \$312 50 on each \$500, and \$62 50 on each \$100 bond, will be returned to the holder or registered owner.—V. 116, p. 422, 306.

Superior Sand & Gravel Co., Detroit.—Bonds Offered.—

Harris, Small & Co., Detroit and J. G. White & Co., New York are offering at par to yield from 5½% to 6% according to maturity \$650,000 1st Mtge. 6% Serial Gold bonds.

Dated Sept. 15 1925; due semi-annually from March 15 1928 to 1937. Principal and int. M. & S. payable at Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich., trustee, without deduction for normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Demom. \$500 and \$1,000 ea. Red. all or part on any int. date upon 30 days' notice at 102 and int.

Company.—A Michigan corporation, organized in 1911. Owns 2 parcels of real estate, the larger known as their Fairview Yard consisting of 22 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. Company also leases dock property, on the River Rouge just west of the Solvay Process Co., from the owner A. H. Green, Jr., under a very satisfactory lease.

Security.—Direct obligation of company, and secured by a first mortgage on all fixed assets. As additional security all of the stock of the Superior Plaster Co. is deposited under the mortgage and all of the tangible assets of the Superior Plaster Co. have been conveyed to the Superior Sand & Gravel Co.

The land and buildings have been appraised by the Detroit Trust Company as follows: Land \$1,167,500; Buildings \$154,650.

Earnings.—Net earnings of company and the Superior Plaster Co., available for interest charges.

Table with 4 columns: Before Depreciation, After Depreciation, Average for 3-years ended Dec. 31 1924, 1925. Values range from \$287,584 to \$235,759.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to retire certain outstanding mortgages 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 share and a stock dividend of 1-50 of a share of Common stock on the 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.—

Table with 4 columns: Month of Aug. 1925, 1924, 8 Mos. Aug. 31, 1925, 1924. Values range from \$16,460 to \$77,489.

(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.—V. 121, p. 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, p. 3202.

Trumbull Steel Co.—Finances Put on New Basis—Dividends to Be Discontinued—Monthly Earnings to Be Published.—

Following the directors' meeting of the company Sept. 24 at Youngstown, O., a report was given out showing an equity of \$22 a share for 576,798 shares of no par Common stock. The financial statement shows that the "material discrepancy" reported several weeks ago was approximately \$3,000,000, and that former President Jonathan Warner had turned over to the company \$1,533,618 in property and 59,012 shares of the company'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 liquidation.

The directors announced that pending refinancing and adjustment of company's affairs, all dividends, including those of the Pref. stock of the Liberty Steel Co., as well as the Trumbull 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.

The company reports for 5 years and 7 months ended July 31 1925 net profit of \$9,006,711 after depreciation and other charges, but before interest and Federal taxes.

Balance Sheet as of July 31 1925.

Large balance sheet table with Assets and Liabilities columns. Values range from \$2,799,054 to \$16,560,000.

Total \$50,324,773 a Issued, 635,810 shares, less 59,012 shares held by trustees, or 576,798 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 1925, of \$1,437,324 after taxes and depreciation. Current assets as of August 31 1925, including \$2,780,000 cash, were \$16,554,000, while current liabilities were \$2,987,000. There were no bank loans.—V. 121, p. 721, 598.

United Cigar Stores Co. of America.—Listing.—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or after Sept. 30, of \$437,225 (authorized \$60,000,000) additional Common stock

(par \$25) on official notice of issuance as a stock dividend of 1¼%, making the total amount applied for \$35,408,338.

Consolidated Income Statement 6 Months Ending June 30 1925.

Income statement table with columns for Net profit for six months, Interest on debenture gold bonds, Taxes, Net income, Surplus, Dividends on Preferred stock, Dividends on Common stock, Surplus, June 30 1925. Values range from \$3,355,085 to \$9,586,427.

Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Balance sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, June 30'25, Dec. 31'24. Values range from \$13,063,342 to \$66,090,683.

United States Dairy Products Corp.—Listing.—

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$1,418,500 10-Year 1½% Convertible Sinking Fund Unsecured Gold notes, Series "B."

Income Account Three Months Ended March 31 1925.

Income account table with columns for Income, Expenses, Int. on loans, Net income. Values range from \$153,253 to \$88,831.

Balance Sheet March 31 1925.

Balance sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, March 31 1925. Values range from \$60,995 to \$2,430,700.

Total \$6,795,379 a 27,858 shares Class "A" and 26,453 shares Class "B" of no par value; issued value.—V. 121, p. 1236.

United States Distributing Corp.—Acquires Business of Adams Express Armored Car Corp.—

The corporation has purchased the 48 armored cars and the business of the Adams Express Armored Car Corp. This service will be operated by the United States Trucking Corp., a subsidiary of the U. S. Distributing Corp. There will be no change in personnel or service rendered by the present company when U. S. Distributing takes over the entire business on Oct. 1 and with this new service U. S. Distributing will take over 400 contracts of the Armored Car Co.

According to President Harry N. Taylor, plans are being made to materially enlarge this service with special attention given to the fur and raw silk industry, where it is felt that there is a demand for such a service owing to the increasing number of robberies and holdups in this industry. Back of this service will be placed the entire facilities of the Trucking Corp., such as garages and repair forces.—V. 121, p. 722.

United States Stores Corp.—Gross Sales.—

Table with 3 columns: First 35 Weeks of 1925, 1924. Values range from \$22,753,881 to \$21,959,570.

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 the new stock to be \$200 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.—

Annual report table with columns for Years Ended June 30, 1925, 1924, 1923. Values range from \$13,311,508 to \$14,199,524.

Balance, surplus \$397,521 def. \$707,625 \$51,954

Balance Sheet June 30.

Balance sheet table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, 1925, 1924. Values range from \$19,128,178 to \$3,334,612.

Total \$19,128,178 20,018,914 —V. 119, p. 1637.

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, Sept. 1 1928 to 1945. Demom. \$1,000 and \$500\*. Callable at 102 for bonds maturing 15 years or more after date of redemption; 101½ for bonds maturing 10 years and less than 15 years; 101 for bonds maturing 5 years and less than 10 years; and 100½ 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, trustee.

Legal Investments.—In opinion of counsel, these bonds are legal investments for savings banks in the State of Michigan and are exempt from existing Michigan personal property taxes.

Security.—These bonds will be a direct 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 construction and contemplated.

Land.....\$2,900,900
Buildings (present).....1,326,085
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 provides that at no time shall the total amount of bonds issued and outstanding, plus those to be issued, exceed 50% of the then appraised value of the lands and buildings mortgaged, determined as provided under the indenture. Any financing done by the university must have approval from Rome, which has been obtained in this instance.

History.—The University of Detroit was founded in 1877 as Detroit College, by the Society of Jesus, more generally known as the Jesuit Order, offering only one course, the Arts and Science. Enrollment at that time included 84 pupils. In 1911 it became the University of Detroit, adding shortly thereafter the engineering and law courses. The degrees now offered by the university include arts, science, philosophy, law and embrace all the different branches of engineering. The faculty, including special lecturers, now numbers in the neighborhood of 175. The enrollment for 1924-25 was approximately 2,500 students. This growth has necessitated many changes and additions from time to time.

Valley Mould & Iron Corp.—New Plant.—

The corporation, it is announced, will shortly begin the construction of an ingot mold plant at South Chicago and expects to have it completed and in operation by Feb. 1 1926. The corporation has closed a contract with the By-Products Coke Corp., Chicago, for hot metal requirements.—V. 120, p. 3202.

Victor-Monaghan Co.—Annual Report.—

Income Account Year Ending June 30 1925. Profits from sale of cloth and yarn.....\$698,330
Interest & discounts \$15,049; other income \$30,486; total.....45,534
Total income.....\$743,864
Interest paid \$41,333; prem. on Pref. stock retired \$3,521; total.....44,854
Prov. for deprec. \$195,530; prov. for Fed. & State income taxes \$88,783; total.....284,313
Profit to surplus account.....\$414,697
Previous surplus.....1,020,162
Adj. of reserves for taxes & conting. at June 30 1924.....73,431
Total surplus.....\$1,508,290
Preferred divs. (7%) \$69,954; Common divs. (8%) \$394,976; total.....464,930
Profit & loss, surplus.....\$1,043,360

Balance Sheet June 30 1925.

Assets—
Cost of property less res. for depreciation.....\$5,182,920
Adv. to co-oper. stores.....88,756
Invent., & supplies &c.....2,094,448
Accounts rec. (sell. agents).....158,843
Sundry accounts receivable.....76,189
Cash.....241,494
Prepaid insurance & interest.....104,249
Total (each side).....\$7,946,900
Liabilities—
Preferred stock.....\$964,400
Common stock.....4,937,200
Notes payable.....700,000
Accounts payable.....82,938
Accrued expenses.....6,280
Accrued local taxes.....62,061
Div. decl., payable July 1 '25.....16,877
Prov. for Fed. Inc. taxes &c.....88,784
Reserve for contingencies.....45,000
Surplus.....1,043,35

—V. 121, p. 1358.

Wahl Co., Chicago.—Defers Preferred Dividend.—

The directors have decided to defer the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4%, due Oct. 1, on the 7% Cum. Pref. stock.—V. 120, p. 1341.

Walworth Mfg. Co., Boston.—Refinancing Plan.—

The stockholders will vote Sept. 29 on approving a 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 retirement of the floating debt, and to provide additional working 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 provides for the authorization of \$8,500,000 1st Mtge. 20-Year 6% bonds; \$2,500,000 6 1/4% 10-Year Debentures, and 50,000 option warrants, and 100,000 additional shares of Common stock.

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 shares of Common stock at any time prior to Jan. 1 1936 at a price of \$30 per share, subject to the reduction of such price in case the company issues other Common stock at less than \$30 per share or declares a Common stock 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 shares will be purchased by officers and employees of the company at the net price realized for the stock offered to stockholders after deducting the underwriting commission.

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 debentures are to be issued. These additional bonds and debentures are to be issuable under the 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.

It is proposed to authorize an increase in the Common stock to a total 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 will then remain 150,000 shares authorized and available for further issue by the directors at such later time as the company's interests may require.—V. 121, p. 1111.

Weber & Heilbronner.—Earnings.—

Six Months Ended Sept. 1— 1924. 1925.
Operating income.....\$1,591,530
Expenses & depreciation.....1,303,532
Net profit before Federal taxes.....\$236,993 \$287,998
—V. 121, p. 212.

Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc.—Initial Dividend.—

An initial quarterly dividend of \$1 75 was paid on the Preferred stock on Sept. 22 to holders of record Sept. 15. See also V. 121, p. 1358.

West Boylston Mfg. Co.—Balance Sheet June 30.—

Assets— 1925. 1924.
Real estate.....\$2,804,998 \$2,852,869
Machinery.....1,717,155 1,813,035
Merchandise.....3,075,422 2,881,366
Cash & accts. rec. 1,098,363 963,971
Investments.....312,000 50,000
Total.....\$9,007,939 \$8,561,241
Liabilities— 1925. 1924.
Capital stock.....\$7,618,400 \$7,730,000
Accts. & notes pay 928,631 426,753
Tax reserve.....200,794
Surplus.....260,114 404,488
Total.....\$9,007,939 \$8,561,241
—V. 119, p. 1637.

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.—Unfair Practice Denied.—

Denying the attempt to lessen competition, the company Sept. 15 filed an answer to a complaint made last March by the Federal Trade 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 equitable interest to get income to meet its operating losses.—V. 121, p. 1237.

Williams Harvey Corporation.—Acquisition.—

The corporation is reported to have acquired a one-half interest in the Wilhelmshurg 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 further manufacturing economies possible has been projected by the engineering 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, it is announced.

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 taxes. This figure, of course, will include bond interest and everything up to Federal taxes and Preferred dividends. For the third quarter I think we will conservatively earn about \$3,500,000 and in the fourth quarter \$2,500,000 or better. September will probably be the largest in our history, and the same will be true of October. We are producing between 900 and 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 York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on or before Oct. 10 of temporary interchangeable certificates for \$15,000,000 7% Cumul. Pref. stock (authorized, \$20,000,000), par \$100 each, on official notice of issuance as a stock dividend.

A resolution was adopted by the directors on Sept. 19 which said in substance: "Whereas, there is in the surplus account of this corporation more than the sum of \$15,000,000;

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 stock 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 rata, in accordance with their respective holdings of said Class B stock of record on the books of this corporation at the close of business on the 2d day of October 1925, namely, at the rate of one share of said Preferred stock of this corporation for each four shares of said 600,000 shares of Class B 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 2d day of October 1925; provided, however, that no fractional share of Preferred 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 share amounts.

The 7% Cumul. Pref. stock will be issued on or before Oct. 10 1925. Since Aug. 29 1925, Yellow Truck & Manufacturing Co. (a) Changed its corporate name to Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Co., effective Aug. 26; (b) changed and decreased its authorized Capital stock from \$6,675,000 divided into 6,750 shares of Class A stock, par \$100 per share, and 600,000 shares of Class B stock, par \$10 per share, to \$6,000,000 Class B stock, par \$10 per share, by retiring and canceling \$675,000 Class A stock, (c) changed and increased its authorized Capital stock of \$6,000,000 Class B 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 par value of Capital stock of General Motors Truck Corp. constituting the 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 stockholders of record Oct. 2.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of July 31 1925.

(Giving effect to the changes in the capitalization and the acquisition on Sept. 18 1925 (through 100% stock ownership) of the assets and liabilities of General Motors Truck Corp., pursuant to the offer dated July 3 1925, from General Motors Corp. to Yellow Cab Manufacturing Co.)

Assets—
Cash on hand and in bank.....\$5,660,792
Accts rec. (less res. \$17,214).....2,987,906
Notes receivable.....1,062,096
Cabs, trucks and coaches.....2,598,100
Work in process, mat'l & stores.....9,325,368
Prepaid insurance, &c.....270,676
Yellow Mfg. Accept. Corp. (100% owned).....3,523,086
Yellow Cab Mfg. Co. of Eng. Ltd. (100% owned).....207,712
Sociedad Sud-Americana De Ventos De Taximetros Amarrillos S. A., Buenos Aires (100% owned).....177,719
Land, bldgs. & special equip't.....5,137,033
Equity in leased premises.....1,733,117
Machinery and equipment.....5,556,446
Construction work in process.....84,802
Deferred charges.....270,136
Deferred develop't expense.....1,498,945
Patents and copyrights.....3,722
Total.....\$40,077,650
Liabilities—
Notes payable.....\$1,525,000
Accounts payable.....2,212,070
Dividends payable, Aug. 1 '25 on Class B stock.....126,000
Accounts payable: Yellow Mfg. Acceptance Corp.....870,226
Notes payable: Yellow Mfg. Acceptance Corp.....400,000
Customers' deposits on orders.....483,812
Reserve for Fed'l taxes, 1924.....201,619
Reserve for Fed'l taxes, 1925.....209,352
Sundry reserves.....590,366
Depreciation reserve.....3,414,660
Class B stock.....6,000,000
Common stock.....8,000,000
Surplus.....16,044,543
Total.....\$40,077,650

Directors.—John Hertz, Paul H. Geyser, Charles A. McCulloch, John Borden, William Wrigley Jr., Harold E. Foreman, John R. Thompson, Leonard S. Floresheim, Otto W. Lehmann, John A. Ritchie, P. L. Emerson, George A. Green, Chicago, Ill.; and Robert Lehman, Donaldson Brown, P. S. du Pont, John L. Pratt, John J. Raskob, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Alfred H. Swayne, New York; Fred J. Fisher, Detroit; Otto E. Stoll, Pontiac. Finance Committee.—John J. Raskob, Chairman, Donaldson Brown, Fred J. Fisher, John D. Hertz, John A. Ritchie, Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Alfred H. Swayne. 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., John A. Ritchie; V.-Pres., Charles A. McCulloch; V.-Pres.-Production, Paul H. Geyser; V.-Pres.-Engineering, 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. F. Fielder; Treas., Charles H. Ritter; Asst. Treas., 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 of years, died Sept. 21 following a stroke of apoplexy at his home in Denver. Mr. Reynolds was held in high esteem by investment bankers of the Rocky 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 Moyses & 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 depository under an agreement for the deposit of the common and preferred stock of the Western Power Corp.

—Bankers Trust Co. has been appointed registrar for the preferred stock, Class A common and the Class B common stock of the Feltman & Curme Shoe Stores Co.

—Chester 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

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 editorial matter in a department headed "INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY."

Friday Night, Sept. 25 1925.

COFFEE on the spot was firmer but quiet. Rio 7s, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ . to 21c. Spot coffee was firm with a fair demand to-day Rio 7s, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Santos 4s, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Fair to good Ccuta, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 27c.; Hona, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Medelin, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 31c.; Robusta, washed, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; natural, 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 7s were only nominally 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  and Santos 4s, 24c. Firm offers from Brazil were not plentiful early in the week. Prompt Bourbons 3s. were at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3s-4s at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 24.35c.; 3-5s at 23 to 24c.; 5-6s at 22.40c.; 6s at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 7s at 22c.; 7s-8s at 21.65c.; part Bourbon 3s and 4s at 22.80 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3s-5s at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 24c.; 3s-6s at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Santos peaberry 3s-5s at 23 to 24c.; 4-5s at 22.45c.; 5-6s at 22.15c.; Rio 7s at 19.95c.; Santos 3s-5s, Oct.-Dec. part Bourbon, at 22.20c.; Oct.-Jan. Bourbon 3s-4s at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; part Bourbon 4s at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Nov.-Jan. Bourbon 4s at 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Nov. at 19c.; Dec. at 18.80c. Cost and freight offers have latterly been comparatively scarce. They were mostly unchanged for prompt shipment. Bourbon 3s-5s here at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 4s-5s at 22 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Bourbon grinders 6s at 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 7s-8s at 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 20.95c. Part Bourbon or flat bean 3s-5s at 22.60 to 23c.; 4s-5s at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Santos peaberry 4s-5s at 22.95c. Rio 4s at 21c.; 7s at 19 to 19.40c. Victoria 7s-8s at 18.70 to 18.85c. Future shipment Oct.-Dec. Bourbon 4s at 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Dec. at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Oct.-Jan. Bourbon grinders 6s at 21.75c.; 7s-8s at 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 20.45c. Spot coffees quiet and nominal at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24c., with Rio 7s at 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Futures advanced on covering due to higher Brazilian markets as reports were denied of a big flowering in Brazil and the effect of big 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 6 29-32d. and the dollar buying rate 50 reis net lower. Rio terme prices were 725 reis to 550 reis higher, with exchange up 1-32d. at 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ 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  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. to 7d. 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 1-16d. higher to 7 1-16d. 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:

Spot unofficial	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	March	16.43a	16.44	July	14.70a
December	18.22a	18.25	May	15.40a	Sept. 1925	14.20a

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 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ c., Cuban basis, mostly 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 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ c.; 2,000 tons St. Croix loading Oct. 1 at 4.15c., and 60,000 bags of Cubas prompt and early October at 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. There were rumors that one refiner had bought 50,000 bags at 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. A new low price was made later as Cuban c. & f. sold at 2 11-32c. on a sale of 10,000 bags. Refiners were indifferent buyers. Their product was quoted at 5 40 to 5.70c. and was steadier than might have been expected. The California and Hawaiian price has been reduced to 5.50c. Western competition is sharp. European markets dropped. Some 10,000 tons Cubas sold at 11s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., slightly higher than the 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. level here, and a small quantity at 11s. 3d., 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, 1,428 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 ago. Latterly trade has been quiet in raws at 2 11-32 to 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. for Cuba with rumors of a small business at 2 11-32c. Refined has been dull of late at a decline. Quotations are now 5.30 to 5.45c. To-day raws were dull at 2 11-32c. 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 3-16d. lower. Sugar prices closed as follows:

Spot unofficial	2 5-16	March	2.30a	July	2.47a
December	2.30a	May	2.38a	September	2.56a

LARD on the spot was firmer with a fair demand and futures up. Prime Western, 18.10 to 18.20c.; Middle Western, 17.95 to 18.05c.; city lard in tierces, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; in tubs, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 19c. Compound carlots in tierces, 13 to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; refined pure lard to Continent, 19 to 19.25c.; South American, 19.50c.; Brazil, 20.50c. To-day prices were rather weak; prime Western, 18.05c.; refined, Continent, 19.15c.; 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 closed dull on the 22d inst. Early sales were steady at Monday's average, later bids being weak to 10 lower, bulk, 12.10 to 13.30c.; top, 13.55c. Heavy weight, 12.75 to 13.35c.; medium weight, 13.10 to 13.55c.; light weight, 12.10 to 13.55c. 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 CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
September delivery	cts. 17.10	17.35	17.40	17.35	17.25	17.22
October delivery	16.97	17.22	17.27	17.25	17.17	17.12
December delivery	15.07	15.30	15.22	15.10	15.02	15.07
January delivery	14.65	14.85	14.82	14.77	14.70	14.72

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. 19¼ to 23¼c.; pickled bellies 6 to 12 lbs. 25 to 26½. Butter, creamery, lower grades to high scoring 43½ to 50½c. Cheese, flats 23½ to 25½c. Eggs, fresh gathered, mediums to extras, 31½ to 54c.

OILS.—Linseed declined 1c. to \$1 03 in earlots, 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 \$1 01 for spot and this had the effect of increasing trade a little. Coconut oil, Ceylon, bbls., N. Y., 12¾c.; Coast tanks, 10c.; Cochin bbls., N. Y., 13¼c.; tanks, 11¼c. Chinawood oil, N. Y. spot bbls., 13½c.; tanks, 12¼c. Corn, crude, tanks, 10c.; edible, 100-bbl. lots, 14c. Olive, \$1 22. Soya bean, Coast, 11½c.; crude, tanks, 12¼ to 12½c. Lard, prime, 20¼c.; extra strained winter, N. Y., 17¼c. Cod, domestic, 60c.; Newfoundland, 62c. Spirits of turpentine, \$1 15 to \$1 18. Rosin, \$14 09 to \$16 25. Cottonseed oil sales to-day, including switches, 6,500 bbls. P. Crude S. E., 9½c. asked. Prices closed as follows:

Spot	10.63a11.00	Nov	10.38a10.41	Feb	10.39a10.45
Sept	10.63a10.70	Dec	10.31a10.32	March	10.48a10.50
Oct	10.48a10.50	Jan	10.34a10.38	April	10.52a10.60

PETROLEUM.—The Standard Oil Co. of California cut crude prices 10 to 35c. 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 11½c., but 10¼c. was reported to have been done for export. At the Gulf U. S. motor was quoted at 10¼c. and 64 gravity at 13¼c., 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 \$1 65 for Grade C at local refineries and \$1 40 at the Gulf. Diesel oil steady at \$2 10 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 Mid-Continent advices and the Gulf reported advancing prices. Locally U. S. motor was quoted at 11½c. refinery. New York refined export prices: Gasoline, cases, cargo lots, U. S. motor specification, deodorized, 27.65c.; kerosene, cargo lots, cases, 16.40c.; fuel oil, bunkers per barrel, \$1 65; f.o.b. dock, \$2 10; gas oil, Bayonne, tank cars, 28 to 34 degrees, 5¼c.; 36 to 40 degrees, 5½c.; furnace oil, bulk refiner, 5¼c.; tank wagon, 5½c.; petroleum, refined, tanks, wagon to store, 13c.; motor gasoline, garages (steel barrels), 17c.; up-State, 17 to 18c.

Pennsylvania	\$3.25	Buckeye	\$2.80	Eureka	3.00
Corning	1.70	Bradford	3.15	Illinois	1.87
Cabell	2.10	Lima	1.98	Orichton	1.60
Somerset, light	2.35	Indiana	1.88	Plymouth	1.40
Rock Creek	1.75	Princeton	1.87	Mexia, 38 deg	---
Smackover, 27 deg	1.30	Canadian	2.38	Calif., 35 & above	---
		Worham, 38 deg	1.95	Wooster	2.00
Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas		Elk Basin	\$1.90		
Under 28	\$1.00	Big Muddy	1.75		
32-32.9	1.59	Cat Creek	1.52		
39 and above	2.01	Homer 35 and above	1.75		
Texas Co 28-28.9	1.35	Caddo	---		
33-33.9	1.65	Below 32 deg	1.65		
42 and above	2.27	32-34.9	1.75		
		38 and above	1.95		

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 96c.; September 93 to 94c.; October, 84 to 85½c.; November-December, 78 to 79c.; January-March, 72c. Ribbed smoked sheets, spot, 92 to 94c.; September, 92 to 93c.; October, 84 to 85c.; November-December, 78½ to 79c.; January-March, 71½ to 72½c. Brown crepe, thin, clean, 82c.; specky, 80c.; No. 1 rolled, 78c.; Amber No. 2, 82c.; No. 3, 80c.; No. 4, 76c. Para-Upriver fine, spot, 73½c.; coarse, 53c.; island fine, 61c.; coarse, 35c. London on the 22d inst. was unchanged on the spot to ½d. higher for futures. Standard plantation spot was 42d. to 42½d.; October, 39½ to 40d.; October-December, 37½ to 38d.; January-March, 33½ to 34d. Singapore on the 22d inst. was unchanged on futures and ½d. higher on the spot. Spot standard plantations was 37¾d.; October, 37d.; October-December, 35¾d.; January-March, 32¼d. Later New York was firm, was quiet and unchanged, despite higher London cables. They were up ½d. from the prices above mentioned. Singapore was unchanged to ¾d. lower;

spot was 37¼d.; October, 37d.; October-December, 35¾d. 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 95c.; September, 90 to 92c.; October, 83 to 84½c.; 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 72c. London fell ½ to 1d. on the 24th inst. in increased offerings from speculators. America bought little there. Spot, 41½d. to 42d.; October, 39½d. to 40¼d.; October-December, 37½d. to 38¼d.; January-March, 33½d. to 34¼d. Singapore was dull at the following bids: Standard plantations spot, 37¼d.; October, 37d.; October-December, 35¾d.; 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 23½c. an advance of ½c. over the last previous sale. Bogotas and Hondas were held at 26½c. 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 50c. from the last previous sale. Frigorifico steers were still quoted at \$39.50 or 17¾c. c & f. City packer hides were dull and nominal at 15½c. 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, 87¾c., Oct.; grain from Montreal to Antwerp-Hamburg range, 14c.; Montreal to Bordeaux-Hamburg range, 14¼c.; Montreal to Mediterranean, exclusive of Spain or North Africa, 17c.; lumber from Gulf to Buenos Aires or Santa Fe, \$16 25; sugar from Cuba to United Kingdom or Continent, 15s. 9d.; grain from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam, 35 loads heavy, 15c. Sept. 25 to 29; clean oil from Gulf to French Atlantic, 15s. 6d., second half Oct. or first half Nov.; sugar from Cuba to United Kingdom-Continent, 16s., Oct.; grain from Montreal to Antwerp-Hamburg range, 13¼c. one port, 2c. two ports, option one-third rye and (or) oats, 1c. and 2c. extra, Oct.; from Montreal to Rotterdam or Antwerp, 2s. 10½d., from Montreal to Mediterranean, 35,000 qrs. 10% basis, 17c., Oct.; clean oil from Philadelphia to Hamburg, 12s., Sept.; lubricating oil from Batoum to United Kingdom and Continent, 15s. 6d., Sept.-Oct.; sugar from Cuba to United Kingdom-Continent, 16s. 6d., Oct.; grain from Montreal to Continent, 14c. with option Mediterranean, 17c.; from Montreal to Mediterranean, 17c. first half Oct., option one-half ligat; grain from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam, 14c., Oct. 14-25; from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam guarantee half barley, oats, 14c., Oct. 13-27; option full barley, oats, 1c. and 2c. more; from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam-Hamburg part barley, oats, 14c., Oct. 15 to 27; guaranteed, 1c. and 2c. option Bremen, ½c. more; from Montreal to Antwerp-Rotterdam, 14c.; Hamburg, 14¼c.; Nov. 5 to 20; option full barley, oats, guaranteed, ½c., 1c. and 2c. more; time charter 2,367-ton steamer New York-West Coast of South America, round trip, 90c. prompt; 6 to 9 months United Kingdom to West Indies re-delivery United Kingdom ports, 4s.

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 increase 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 5s to 10s. on the 23d inst. was the principal weakening factor here. The quotation here of 14½c. 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 14½c., but there were intimations that business was done at slightly under this, owing to a decline in London on the 24th inst. of 2s. 6d. on spot standard and 5s on futures; spot there, £61 7s. 6d.; futures, £62 5s.

TIN early in the week advanced in sympathy with higher London cables. The premium on prompt tin, which was ¾c. late last week, has now narrowed to ½c., owing to heavy arrivals here. Business was quiet. London on the 21st inst. advanced £1 17s. 6d. Here prompt was quoted at 58¾c. and futures at 58¾c. On the 23d inst. London advanced £2 12s. 6d. Later on Straits here was 58¾c. on the

spot and 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. for futures. London rose 5s. for standard spot to £264 10s.; spot Straits 5s. higher at £271 10s.

LEAD has been in good demand and steady. The American Smelting Co. continued to quote 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. New York and the St. Joseph Lead Co. sold October at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The outside market was  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. above these prices. London on the 21st inst. rose 10s. on the spot and 8s. 9d. on futures, but on the 23d inst. there was a decline there of 5s. on the spot and 7s. 6d. on futures. Lead in New York later was 9.65c. and London £39 2s.

ZINC advanced to 7.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7.85c. 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  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 11c. base. In London on the 23d inst. spot zinc advanced 7s. 6d. to £38 5s. and 2s. 6d. to £37 6s. 3d. for futures. For the first time since January the price reached 7.90c. East St. Louis on the 24th inst. There was a good export inquiry. London was 7s. 6d. higher on the spot at £38 12s. 6d. and futures were unchanged at £37 6s. 3d.

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 \$2 60. 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 \$18 50 for 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 \$18 50 to \$19. No. 2 plan Eastern Pennsylvania, \$20 50 to \$21. Foundries and railroad companies have been buying to some extent. Silvery iron is reported 50c. higher with 6% selling at \$25 50. Indian iron is quoted at \$20 50 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 \$3 50 to \$4; foundry at \$4 75 to \$5 25. Birmingham reports pig iron at \$19 50 per ton, though there were some sales at \$19. Pittsburgh advises say that pig iron trade looks better than at any time since prices were advanced 50c. Chicago's market is the firmest at this time at \$21 50. 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 \$16 50.

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, \$1 10 to \$1 15; 64-70s clothing, \$1 05 to \$1 10. Buenos Aires, grease basis, in bond III (46-48s), 34 to 35c.; IV (44s), 30 to 31c.; V Lincoln (4 ozs.), 28 to 29c. Montevideo, grease basis, in bond, 58-60s, 46 to 57c.; I (56s), 42 to 43c. Cape, clean basis, in bond, best combings, \$1 05 to \$1 08.

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. 1 1925 to Sept. 17 inclusive were 123,522,000 lbs., against 116,226,000 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 54c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood combing, 52c.;  $\frac{3}{4}$ -blood, 51c. Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine, unwashed, 50 to 52c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England  $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood, 47 to 48c. Scoured basis: Texas, fine 12 months, selected, \$1 25; fine 8 months, \$1 10 to \$1 12; California Northern, \$1 20; middle county, \$1 10; Southern, \$1 00 to \$1 05; Oregon Eastern No. 1 staple, \$1 20 to \$1 25; fine and fine medium combing, \$1 15 to \$1 20. Territory, Montana and similar fine staple choice, \$1 25 to \$1 28;  $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood combing, \$1 12 to \$1 15. Pulled delaine, \$1 20 to \$1 25; AA, \$1 15 to \$1 20; fine A supers, \$1 12 to \$1 15; A supers, \$1 08 to \$1 12. Mohair best combing, 75 to 80c.; best carding, 65 to 70c.

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. Worsteds wools have been steadier; 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 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 3c.; that Montevideo 50s have been sold at 40c., 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 \$1 14 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 43d.; crossbreds, 11 to 39d.; greasy merinos, 14 to 29d.; crossbreds, 12 to 23d. Queensland, 2,831 bales; scoured merinos, 34 to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 26 to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 18 to 28d. Victoria, 1,746 bales; scoured merinos, 32 to 53d.; crossbreds, 21 to 43d.; greasy merinos, 16 to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 13 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. South Australia, 446 bales; scoured merinos, 30 to 50d.; crossbreds, 20 to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27d.; crossbreds, 15 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. West Australia, 831 bales; scoured merinos, 39 to 51d.; greasy merinos, 19 to 28d.; crossbreds, 13 to 23d. Tasmania, 424 bales; greasy merinos, 24 to 33d.; crossbreds, 15 to 24d. New Zealand, 3,727 bales; scoured merinos, 34 to 44d.; crossbreds, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 41d.; greasy merinos, 15 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21d. Falkland Islands, 732 bales; greasy crossbreds, 11 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 43d.; crossbreds, 19 to 38d.; greasy merinos, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Queensland, 1,576 bales; scoured merinos, 35 to 63d.; crossbreds, 28 to 42d.; greasy merinos, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 23d. Victoria, 875 bales; scoured merinos, 21 to 40d.; crossbreds, 15 to 31d.; greasy merinos, 18 to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 15 to 26d. West Australia, 190 bales; greasy merinos, 17 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 13 to 22d. Tasmania, 46 bales; greasy crossbreds, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24d. New Zealand, 2,427 bales; scoured merinos, 20 to 49d.; crossbreds, 14 to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 15 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 10 to 23d. Punta Arenas, 4,702 bales; greasy merinos, 13 to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20d. Falkland Islands, 934 bales; greasy crossbreds, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 15 to 33d.; crossbreds, 10 to 21d. Queensland, 2,169 bales; scoured crossbreds 25 to 39d.; greasy merinos, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 15 to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Victoria, 2,952 bales; scoured merinos, 32 to 46d.; crossbreds, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 14 to 32d.; crossbreds, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. West Australia, 531 bales; scoured merinos, 32 to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 30 to 40d.; greasy merinos, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 13 to 21d. South Australia, 1,028 bales; scoured merinos, 20 to 45d.; greasy merinos, 15 to 29d.; crossbreds, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Tasmania, 15 bales; crossbreds, 13 to 21d. New Zealand, 4,123 bales; scoured merinos, 30 to 45d.; crossbreds, 18 to 41d. greasy merinos, 13 to 24d.; crossbreds, 12 to 20d. Punta Arenas, 1,240 bales; scoured merinos, 30 to 38d.; crossbreds, 20 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 14 to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Cape Colony, slipe, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 46d.; crossbreds, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 14 to 32d.; crossbreds, 9 to 24d. Queensland, 1,391 bales; scoured crossbreds, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 29d.; greasy merinos, 15 to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; crossbreds, 8 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Victoria, 120 bales; scoured crossbreds, 24 to 34d.; greasy merinos, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25d. South Australia, 40 bales; greasy crossbreds, 12 to 20d. West Australia, 40 bales; greasy merinos, 15 to 22d. New Zealand, 8,062 bales; scoured merinos, 30 to 58d.; crossbreds, 13 to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; greasy merinos, 14 to 25d.; crossbreds, 11 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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-









estimated acreage of about 13,931,000 bales of 500 pounds gross. But the final output 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.

Last year the production was 13,627,936 bales, two years ago 10,139,671, three years ago 9,762,069, four years ago 7,953,641, and five years ago 13,439,603 bales.

Details by States follow:

Table with columns: State, Area in Cultivation (1925, 1924, 1923), Condition (Sept. 1925, 1924, 1923), Yield per Acre (Indicated by Condition, 1925, 1924, 1923), Production (Indicated Condition, Final Census, 1925, 1924, 1923).

a About 150,000 acres in Lower California (Old Mexico) not included in California figures nor in United States total. b About 76,000 bales additional are being grown in Lower California (Old Mexico).

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

W. F. Callander, Chairman. J. A. Beeker, S. A. Jones, D. A. McCandless, L. L. Janes, V. C. Childs, Acting Secretary.

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 Carolina and Georgia, in all Gulf States, and in Arizona and California.

The drought was practically unbroken from Virginia to Georgia, inclusive, up to Sept. 16, but rain fell during the second week in September throughout a large part of the remainder of the belt, and in some localities it was excessive and damaging.

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 cotton 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.

The general drought has hastened the maturity of the crop and caused a large portion of the bolls to open within a short period of time. This has created an unusually large demand for labor for picking throughout most of the belt, which has not been fully met in some localities.

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:

Table comparing cotton ginning statistics for 1925 and 1924 by State, including Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and All other.

The statistics in this report include 53,277 round bales for 1925, and 87,885 for 1924. The statistics for 1925 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginner being transmitted by mail.

Consumption, Stocks, Imports and Exports.—United States. Cotton consumed during the month of August 1925 amounted to 448,665 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Aug. 31 was 680,527 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 1,040,178 bales.

World Statistics. The preliminary estimated world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1924, as compiled from information secured through the domestic and foreign staff of the Department 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 31 1924 was approximately 19,982,000 bales of 478 lbs. lint.

CONSOLIDATED COTTON REPORT.—The Bureau 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, 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 Agriculture.

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 taken place since the last statement issued on September 8. In Upper Egypt 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.

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 24th, but no serious damage was done.

Table with columns: Location, Rain, Rainfall, Thermometer (high, low, mean).

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

Table showing river heights at various locations (New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Shreveport, Vicksburg) for Sept. 25 1925 and Sept. 26 1924.

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 simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Table with columns: Week Ended, Receipts at Ports (1925, 1924, 1923), Stocks at Interior Towns (1925, 1924, 1923), Receipts from Plantations (1925, 1924, 1923).



**BREADSTUFFS.**

*Friday Night, Sept. 25 1925.*

Flour has lacked new features aside from advances at one time in some cases of 15 to 25c. 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 40,967,000 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 quantity 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 Europe 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: "Checking 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 fine 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 1½ to 2¼c. lower at Chicago, but that meant a rally from the low point of the day of 1½ to 2c. Winnipeg closed ¼c. lower to ¾c. higher. September at one time was 4¼c. 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 \$1.42. Final prices in Chicago show a decline for the week of 8c.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.**

No. 2 red.....	Sat. 162½	Mon. 164	Tues. 162½	Wed. 159½	Thurs. 158½	Fri. 154¾
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**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 150½	Mon. 152	Tues. 150½	Wed. 147½	Thurs. 144½	Fri. 142
December delivery in elevator.....	150½	152	150½	147½	144½	142¾
May delivery in elevator.....	153¾	154½	153¾	150¾	146¾	145¾

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.**

October delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 132½	Mon. 132½	Tues. 131¾	Wed. 128¾	Thurs. 125¾	Fri. 126
December delivery in elevator.....	129¾	130¾	130	127½	124½	124¾
May delivery in elevator.....	134¾	135¾	135	132½	129¾	129¾

Indian corn declined in spite of frost at the Northwest. Impending big 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 5,130,000 bushels. Some are inclined to buy corn on setbacks in prices. Prices declined 1¼c. 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 3½c. on other months.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.**

No. 2 mixed.....	Sat. 107½	Mon. 106½	Tues. 106½	Wed. 102¼	Thurs. 100¾	Fri. 96
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**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 88¼	Mon. 87¾	Tues. 87¾	Wed. 83	Thurs. 81¾	Fri. 80
December delivery in elevator.....	80¾	81¾	80¾	79¾	79	78
May delivery in elevator.....	84¾	86	85¾	83½	83	82

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 8,830,000 bushels. The total is now 63,919,000 bushels, against 38,552,000 bushels a year ago. Prices, however, are 9c. lower than at this time in 1924. On the 24th inst. prices ended 1 to 1½c. lower in Chicago and ¾c. 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 1½c. To-day prices were irregular and wound up with but small net changes at Chicago, that is ½c. lower to ¼c. higher. At Winnipeg prices advanced ½ to 1c. on oats and ¼ to 1¼c. 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 2¼c.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.**

No. 2 white.....	Sat. 48¾	Mon. 49	Tues. 49	Wed. 48	Thurs. 47	Fri. 47
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**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 37¾	Mon. 38	Tues. 37¾	Wed. 37	Thurs. 35½	Fri. 35¾
December delivery in elevator.....	40¾	40¾	40¾	40	38¾	39¾
May delivery in elevator.....	44¾	45¾	45	44¾	43¾	43¾

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.**

October delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 44¾	Mon. 43¾	Tues. 43¾	Wed. 42½	Thurs. 42	Fri. 42½
December delivery in elevator.....	42¾	42¾	42¾	41½	40½	41½
May delivery in elevator.....	46½	46½	46½	45½	44½	45½

Rye declined with trade slow, foreign crops apparently large and an evident disposition on this side to liquidate. Moreover, the United States visible supply last week increased 1,072,000 bushels, against a decrease in the same week last year of 1,431,000 bushels, a difference of 2,500,000 bushels. The total, it is true, is still only 6,645,000 bushels, against 14,726,000 a year ago. And the price is 25c. cheaper than then. But on the 22d inst. prices suddenly ran up 4c. on December, 2¾c. on May and 1¼c. on September on covering of shorts. Rye is considered the cheapest of anything on the grain list. It is noticeably cheaper than wheat. On the 24th inst. prices ended 4½ to 5c. lower, after rallying 1 to 2c. from the bottom of the day. There was little buying except covering. Exporters showed no interest. To-day prices ended ¼ to 1c. higher after irregular fluctuations. At one time prices were 1½ to 1¾c. higher. There was less liquidation. It took only a moderate amount of buying to rally the price. The great drawback, 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 10c.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

September delivery in elevator.....	Sat. 84	Mon. 82½	Tues. 82	Wed. 79¼	Thurs. 74¾	Fri. 74¾
December delivery in elevator.....	83¾	85¾	87	83¾	79	79¾
May delivery in elevator.....	93	92¾	92¾	80¾	85¾	85¾

Closing quotations were as follows:

<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Spring patents.....	\$8 00a\$8 50
Clears, first spring.....	7 25a 7 75
Soft winter straights.....	6 75a 7 00
Hard winter straights.....	8 00a 8 50
Hard winter patents.....	8 50a 9 00
Hard winter clears.....	7 00a 7 75
Fancy Minn. patents.....	9 35a10 00
City mills.....	9 45a 9 95
Rye flour, patents.....	\$5 00a\$6 00
Seminola No. 3, lb.....	4¼c.
Oats goods.....	2 70 a2 80
Corn flour.....	2 80 a2 90
Barley goods—	
Nos. 2, 3 and 4.....	4 50
Fancy pearl, No. 2, 3 and 4.....	7 50



There was much plowing and preparation of seed beds accomplished in the Central and Northern States, with the soil now generally in good condition, though more rain is needed in parts of the Plains area. There was some damage to beans by frequent rains in Michigan and New York and local interruption to late threshing in the Northwest.

The frost in central-northern districts, which included a light deposit as far south as northern Iowa, and heavy to killing in northwestern Wisconsin, northern Minnesota, generally in North Dakota, and many places in Montana, came at about the average date and resulted in no material damage because of the advanced condition of crops.

In the South conditions continued to vary greatly. The generous rains of last week in the States west of the Mississippi River, and the continued warm weather, resulted in material improvement in all late crops. In the Southeast, however, the droughty conditions are still mostly unrelieved, and even intensified in some sections, by the unusually warm weather. Drought is especially severe in Georgia and the southern Appalachian Mountains, with streams the lowest of record, and all vegetation parched. While showers were beneficial locally, the area in general from the Ohio and Potomac rivers southward is badly in need of a good soaking rain.

Unusually heavy rains for the season occurred over parts of the far southwestern grazing area and were very beneficial in improving the range and replenishing the stock water supply, but irrigation water is still low. There was some interruption to field work by rainfall in the central Rocky Mountain section and parts of the Great Basin, but conditions were generally favorable from the Rocky Mountains westward. Snowfall up to 2 feet was reported in some higher elevations of the northern 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.

**SMALL GRAINS.**—Late threshing has been hindered in some Northwestern States by rain, but has generally made fair progress, and, except in the later portions of the wheat belt, is practically completed. Except in South Dakota, Nebraska, northwestern Kansas, and Washington, where much of the soil is too dry, conditions are favorable for sowing winter 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 reported for Illinois and Iowa.

Rice is heading freely in California, is being harvested in Arkansas, and cutting and threshing are being rushed to completion in Louisiana. Good yields of rice are reported in Texas, but this crop deteriorated in Georgia. The grain sorghums are mostly matured in Kansas and late plantings have improved in Oklahoma.

**CORN.**—The corn crop has mostly matured and harvest made good progress during the week. No damage was reported from the areas where killing frost occurred in Central-Northern States, and the crop, in general, is now so far advanced as to be practically safe from frost harm. 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 Illinois, 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 work, except for complaints of too warm in the eastern half of the belt. Picking and ginning made good progress, although there was some retardation by labor shortage in many districts.

Late cotton made fair progress in Texas, though weevil, leaf worms, 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 cotton is open, while harvest made rapid progress in Louisiana, except where 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 rapidly in Mississippi and Alabama and many prematurely. The crop 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 in eastern North Carolina. Picking was delayed by rain in southern Illinois 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 Piedmont and most of mountain area. Showers enabled farmers to start 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 undiminished and intensified by heat; seriously detrimental, except copious rain in Florence and Marion counties and refreshing showers in neighboring sections. Sweet potatoes and other ground crops poor. Cotton practically all open; top bolls more numerous than for several seasons; picking one-third to half finished; ginning active.

**Georgia.**—Atlanta: Intense heat continued and the few showers early in week inadequate to relieve drought situation, which is most serious. Rivers lowest ever known and forest trees dying by thousands. Cotton nearly 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.

**Florida.**—Jacksonville: Cotton picking finished to large extent. Hot, sunshiny, and very dry, except local showers in central and south. Cane, sweet potatoes and truck damaged in west and extreme north. Strawberries 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.

**Alabama.**—Montgomery: Continued hot with no rain; unfavorable for growing crops and planting fall truck. Condition of corn, sweet potatoes, truck, pastures and minor crops varies from poor to good. Growth of cotton practically stopped; condition varies from poor to good; continues to open rapidly and much prematurely; picking and ginning progressed rapidly despite labor shortage in some sections; picking generally well advanced.

**Mississippi.**—Vicksburg: Considerable late cotton prematurely opening and crop mostly open throughout, but heat, with labor shortage, made progress of picking slow; labor 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 labor 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 recent heavy rains. Plowing advanced; some small grains sown. Sugar 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 and coast; generally poor elsewhere; weevil, leaf worms and other pests multiplying and active, necessitating poison in many places of east half; 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 of cotton generally fair; opening fast; good progress in picking latter part of 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.

**Arkansas.**—Little Rock: Practically all cotton on uplands open and excellent progress in picking and ginning, except in some north and west counties where showers caused delay; opening rapidly on lowlands; weather favorable for development of partly-grown bolls; no change in condition. Favorable for meadows, pastures, late potatoes, sweet potatoes, truck, forage crops, and for rice harvest.

**Tennessee.**—Nashville: Local showers over much of State benefited sweet potatoes, tobacco, pastures, and other immature crops, but in some localities rainfall very light or none. Condition of cotton averages fair with some very good; picking will be finished probably earliest known; staple generally good. General average of corn fair; harvest well advanced and some of late crop helped by showers. Fall plowing and seeding generally much delayed.

**Kentucky.**—Louisville: Four hot days dried up moisture rapidly; good showers 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. 25 1925.

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 dullness 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 x 64's construction, are quoted at 7½c., and 27-inch, 64 x 60's, at 6½c. Gray goods in the 39-inch, 68 x 72's construction, are quoted at 11c., and 39-inch, 80 x 80's, at 13c.

**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 8.35-8.40c. and heavies at 11.25c.

State and City Department

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, \$29,700,000 6% 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. 1 1925. 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%, calculated to be sufficient to retire the bonds at par not later than Oct. 1 1959. With regard to the sinking fund provision of the loan the offering circular says:

The Government will covenant to pay to the fiscal agents as a sinking fund, beginning April 1 1926, and thereafter semi-annually on Oct. 1 and April 1 in each year, an amount equal to one-half of 1% of the maximum principal amount of bonds of the issue of Oct. 1 1925 at any time theretofore issued plus an amount equal to the accrued and unpaid interest on all bonds previously acquired through 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 \$10,000,000 7% 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 collectible 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 Kr. 10,000,000 5½% 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 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. & O. 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 (Yugoslavia).—\$3,000,000 Short Term Notes Placed.**—Blair & Co., Inc., of New York, announced yesterday (Sept. 25) that they had placed \$3,000,000 6% Treasury Gold notes of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) at 100 and interest, to yield 6%. Notes are in denomination of \$1,000, are dated Sept. 30 1925, 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. 30 1925.

Further information regarding loan may be found in our Department of "Current Events & Discussions" on a 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 a majority of 606. 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.—BOND OFFERING.**—J. M. Baker, Secretary Parish School Board, will receive sealed bids until Sept. 29 for the following 6% bonds aggregating \$62,500:  
\$12,500 School District No. 10 bonds. Denom. \$500.  
50,000 School District No. 32 bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500.

**ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Natchez), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.**—W. H. Hale, Clerk of Board of County Supervisors, will receive sealed bids until Oct. 6 for \$55,000 5% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Interest payable semi-annually.

**ADRIAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lenawee County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.**—An election will be held on Oct. 2 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$300,000 school bonds.

**AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Sept. 21 the following two issues of 5% coupon (fully registerable) impt. bonds, offered on that date—V. 121, p. 1255—were awarded to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and the William R. Compton Co., both of Chicago, jointly, at a premium of \$17,207, equal to 101.51, a basis of about 4.70:  
\$992,200 special assessment street impt. bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$36,900, 1927; \$36,000, 1928, and \$37,000, 1929 and 1930.  
Date Oct. 1 1925. The following is a list of bids received:

Bidders—	Rate Bid.
Wm. R. Compton Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	101.510
Eldredge & Co.	101.482
Harris, Forbes & Co.; National City Co.; Curtis & Sanger, and Hayden, Miller & Co.	101.433
Lehman Bros.; B. J. Van Ingen & Co.; White, Weld & Co., and Phelps, Fenn & Co.	101.300
Tillotson & Wolcott Co.	100.949
W. L. Slayton & Co. and Seasonood & Mayer	100.087
Stranahan, Harris & Oatis submitted a bid of \$1,064.22 for one issue only.	

**Financial Statement (As Officially Reported, September 1925.)**  
Actual valuation, estimated.....\$500,000,000  
Assessed valuation.....318,365,050  
Total bonded debt, including this issue.....34,408,383  
Less—Water debt.....10,228,070  
Less Sinking funds.....536,425  
Net debt.....23,643,958  
Population, U. S. Census 1920, 208,435.

**ALBANY, Linn County, Ore.—BOND DESCRIPTION.**—The \$35,000 5% coupon funding bonds awarded to Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom, Inc. of Portland at 101.53—V. 121, p. 1255—a basis of about 4.81% to optional date and a basis of about 4.88% if allowed to run full term of years, are described as follows: Date Oct. 1 1925. Denom. \$1,000. Due Oct. 1 1945, optional on or after Oct. 1 1935. Interest payable A. & O. Date of award Aug. 26.

**ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Iola), Kan.—BOND OFFERING.**—Geo. Seymour, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 29 for the following 4½% bonds, aggregating \$64,000:  
\$55,000 permanent road improvement bonds for the Iola-Geneva road and the Humboldt-Piqua road. Due \$5,500, 1926 to 1935, incl.  
9,000 improvement bonds on the North State Street road. Due serially, 1926 to 1945, incl.  
Date Oct. 1 1925. 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. Wenner, Secretary Board of Directors, for \$850,000 4¼% school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Oct. 1 1925. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$78,000 1930, \$98,000 1935, \$120,000 1940, \$147,000 1945, \$182,000 1950 and \$225,000 1955. Certified check for 2% of the bid, payable to C. M. W. Keck, Treasurer Board of Directors, required.

**AMHERST, Lamb County, Tex.—BONDS REGISTERED.**—The State Comptroller of Texas registered on Sept. 14 \$50,000 6% water works bonds. Due serially.

**ARCADIA, De Soto County, Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$530,000 6% street improvement bonds offered on Sept. 21 (V. 121, p. 1484) were awarded to the Florida Trust & Banking Co. of Arcadia at a premium of \$14,000, equal to 102.50, a basis of about 5.45%. Date Sept. 15 1925. Due \$56,000 Sept. 15 1926 to 1935 incl.

**ASHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Ashland), Wis.—BOND OFFERING.**—E. H. Gustorf, County Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 28 for \$40,000 4¼% poor house bonds. Date Oct. 1 1925. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$8,000 Oct. 1 1926 to 1930, incl. Principal and int. (A. & O.) payable 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. 29 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$19,000 water bonds.

**ATTLEBORO, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—A temporary loan of \$125,000, payable March 15 1926, was awarded to the First National Corp. of Boston on a 4.04% discount basis plus a premium 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 W. P. Atwood, City Treasurer, for \$52,000 4% coupon consolidated bonds. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Dated Aug. 1 1925. Principal and semi-annual interest (F. & A.) payable at the Fidelity Trust Co., Portland. Due \$2,600 yearly from Aug. 1 1926 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 & Pierce of Portland.

**Financial Statement.**

Assessed valuation 1925.....	\$18,866,795
Bonded indebtedness (including this issue).....	551,500
Temporary loans in anticipation of 1925 taxes.....	\$320,000
Tax rate for 1925 (per \$1,000).....	\$33.00
Population (approximately).....	18,000

**BANGOR, Penobscot County, Me.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. (standard time) Sept. 30 by the Finance Committee and which should be addressed in care of Charles D. Crosby Mayor, for \$50,000 school-house construction bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1 1925. Interest J. & J. Due on July 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1932; \$20,000, 1933 and 1934. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the City Treasurer, required.

**BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—On Sept. 19 the following 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 Toledo at a premium of \$186, equal to 100.89, a basis of about 4.785%:  
\$17,546 (special assessment) Storm Sewer District No. 5 bonds. Due 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 yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$675, 1926, and \$500, 1927 to 1931, inclusive. Dated Aug. 1 1925.

**BARTOW, Polk County, Fla.—BOND SALE.**—The \$120,000 coupon light and power bonds offered on Sept. 19—V. 121, p. 1124—were awarded to Vandersall & Co. of Toledo as 5¼s at 100.86, a basis of about 5.18%. Date July 1 1925. Due July 1 as follows: \$4,000 1931 to 1935, incl., and \$5,000 1936 to 1955, incl.















voting on the question of issuing \$34,500 6% school-building bonds. Clara A. Smith, County Clerk.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont.—BIDS.—Following is a list of other bidders for the two issues of 5 1/2% bonds, aggregating \$55,600, awarded to Cochran, Hay & Co. at 102.31—V. 121, p. 1490:

DRUMHELLER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2472, Alta.—BOND SALE.—W. Ross Alger Corporation of Edmonton was awarded during the month of August \$50,000 6% new school bonds. Date Jan. 10 1925. Due 1926 to 1945, inclusive.

DUNCAN, B. C.—BOND SALE.—The B. C. Bond Corp., Ltd., of Victoria has been awarded an issue of \$5,300 5 1/2% school bonds at 100.11.

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. 1 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 awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co., and the Royal Bank of Canada, both of Toronto, on Sept. 23, \$3,100,000 4 1/2% coupon provincial bonds at 95.15, a basis of about 4.95%. Dated Oct. 1 1925. 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 of Canada, at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada, in any of the cities of Vancouver, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal or St. John in the Dominion of Canada. Due Oct. 1 1940. Alternative offers on the 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 bids received:

Table with columns: Bidder, Canada, N. Y. Includes Wood, Gundy & Co.; Royal Bank of Canada; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.; Bell, Gouinlock & Co.; Fry; Mills, Spence & Co.; J. A. G. Clarke & Co.; A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd.; Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd.; Macneill, Graham & Co.; C. H. Burgess & Co.; Gairdner & Co.; Dymont, Anderson & Co.; Aird, Macleod & Co.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. London), Ont.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 22 the \$50,000 5% highway bonds offered on that date (V. 121, p. 1490) were awarded to Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto at a premium of \$100.11, equal to 102.20.

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 New York.

RAYMOND, Alta.—BOND SALE.—W. Ross Alger Corporation of Edmonton purchased during the month of August \$10,000 6 1/2% concrete walks bonds. Date Jan. 9 1925. Due 1926 to 1935, inclusive.

ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME, Que.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 18 the \$28,000 5 1/2% 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 1 1925.

SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Sask.—BOND SALES.—The following according to the "Monetary Times" of Toronto dated Sept. 18, is a list of the school district bonds reported sold by the Local Government Bond from Aug. 29 to Sept. 5: Star, \$1,200 6%, 10-years, to Regina P. S. Sinking Fund; Landrose, \$1,800 6 1/4%, 10-years, to C. C. Cross & Co.; Baldwin, \$3,500 6 1/4%, 10-years, to Nay & James; Cecilia, \$1,500 6 1/4%, 10-years, to Regina P. S. Sinking Fund; Delisle Town, \$1,050 6%, 10-years, to Regina Brokerage & Investment Co.

BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The following, according to the same paper, 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; Papat, \$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 bids were received until 12 m. Sept. 24 by A. J. Pilkington, City Comptroller, for the following 5% bonds, aggregating \$1,685,000:

Table with columns: No. of Issue, Date, Amount, Due, Purpose, Maturity. Includes 1713 Apr. 1 '25 \$1,250,000 40 years Waterworks; 1732 July 1 '25 200,000 15 years Streets; 1733 July 1 '25 200,000 40 years Sewers; 1934 July 1 '25 35,000 20 years Kitsilano Bathhouse.

These bonds are a direct obligation of the city at large. Provision can be made for registration of principal. Alternative offers on the basis of int. and prin. payable in Canada only, and in Canada and the United States, were asked for. Bidders were required to state the net price for Vancouver payment and delivery of the securities. If desired delivery could be made elsewhere at the purchaser's expense. Certified check for \$10,000, payable to the City Treasurer, was required.

NEW LOANS

\$500,000

SECOND NORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT CITY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

4 1/4s

Sealed proposals for the purchase of \$500,000 4 1/4% Serial Bonds of the Second North School District, of Hartford, Conn., due \$20,000 on October 1, 1930, and \$20,000 each year thereafter up to and including 1954, will be received by the Building Committee of said School District at the office of The City Bank & Trust Company, Treasurer, No. 124 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn., until TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON (STANDARD TIME) SEPTEMBER 29, 1925.

Said bonds are dated October 1, 1925, and are in denominations of \$1,000 each with interest coupons at 4 1/4% maturing semi-annually April and October 1st, payable at the office of The City Bank & Trust Company, Hartford, Conn.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified 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.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Detailed information will be supplied by The City Bank & Trust Company, Hartford, Conn., upon request.

BUILDING COMMITTEE, SECOND NORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, HARTFORD, CONN.

NEW LOANS

\$150,000

Union Free School District No. 6, Town of Southampton, N.Y.

BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of Union Free School District No. 6, of the Town of Southampton, County of Suffolk, New York, will receive sealed proposals at the High School Building on Hampton Road, in the Village of Southampton, said District, at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon (standard time) on the 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, for the purchase of bonds of said district, aggregating the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), numbered from one (1) to one hundred and fifty (150) inclusive; each of said bonds to 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 Bank of Southampton, New York, or the New York Correspondent of said bank, to the holder thereof 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 a total of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) will mature on the 15th day of February, 1930, and thereafter the same number of bonds in the same amount will mature annually thereafter on the 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 draft, five (5) per cent of the amount of such 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.

The right to reject any and all bids upon any method of sale is reserved.

Dated September 16th, 1925. BOARD OF EDUCATION UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON, NEW YORK. By HENRY SCHWENCK, Chairman. CLARENCE D. FOSTER, Clerk.

NEW LOANS

\$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 sale at the office of the Town Clerk in the Town of Dodson, Montana, on TUESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925, AT THE HOUR OF EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M., its issue of electric light bonds amounting to six thousand (\$6,000) dollars. The first choice of said Town is that such bonds be payable on the amortization 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 amortization bonds cannot be negotiated at such reasonable rate of interest advantageous to the said Town of Dodson, Montana, then the second choice of said Town is that serial bonds be issued in place of amortization 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 on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July of each year; said bonds to bear date the 1st 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 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 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 said bonds to be used for the purpose of making additions to and improving the electric lighting and power system of said Town.

The bids to be accompanied by a certified check drawn upon some State or National Bank in the State of Montana in the sum of three hundred (300) dollars, payable to the Town Treasurer of the Town of Dodson, as a guarantee that the bidder will take and pay for said bonds as soon as the same are signed and ready for delivery. No bids can be received for less than par and accrued interest. The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Town Council of the Town of Dodson, Montana. Dated September 3d 1925. (Town Seal) CARL LIVDAHL, Town Clerk.

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