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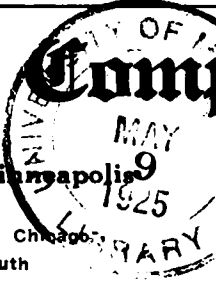
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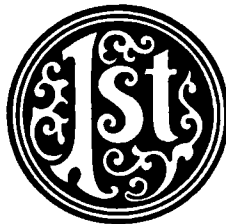
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Why Save?

[This is the second of a series of seven 5-minute talks over Gold Medal Radio Station, WCCO, under the auspices of The Minneapolis Chapter, A. I. B. This talk is by L. A. Clausen, president of the chapter and manager of the Savings Department of the Hennepin County Savings Bank of Minneapolis.—Editor Commercial West.]

Just as by instinct the bee stores its honey and the squirrel stores a surplus of food for the winter months, so should the human family store a surplus of wealth to supply ease and comfort in the winter of life when the infirmities of old age take away earning ability.

However, statistics show that only a small percentage of men are self supporting after the age of 65. Many of these have saved, but have not saved sufficiently for their needs in later life.

In order to save successfully one must save systematically and in the case of one whose income is derived from salary, there is probably no better method than to set aside a certain percentage of one's income every pay day.

In order to save successfully, one must have a definite purpose in view—must save with the idea of accumulating sufficient funds for the attainment of a desired goal.

If, for instance, a young man is determined to obtain a college education, his savings toward the accomplishment of this purpose will be more regular and systematic than would be the case if he had no particular object in view.

After the college education has been secured and his earning capacity has increased so that the next step in his development is the desire for a home of his own, then in his desire for a home, a second object for saving is presented. With this object accomplished and possibly a family accumulated in the meantime, a realization of his responsibilities presents another purpose for which he will wish to save in the education of his children.

With these responsibilities properly taken care of through the habit of savings which has by this time become a definite part of his character, he will realize that the remainder of the accumulative period of his life must be devoted to planning for his own comforts during the latter part of his life when he will no longer have earning ability.

If, at this time, his income is sufficient to more than take care of his plans for the latter part of his life, then a desire for travel will doubtless afford an object for which he will save.

All of these are worthy purposes for which the saving habit may well be formed, but the most important result of saving is the development of character which accompanies the formation of the Saving Habit.

Savings Banks have been organized for the purpose of stimulating this savings habit and furnishing a safe place for the deposit of the savings of those who have sufficient strength of character to save.

In receiving great numbers of small savings from the savers and lending them in larger amounts to borrowers, the banks are able to earn a profit, a large part of which is paid to the savers as interest on their deposits, and these savings will go on working and earning interest or income long after the saver will be unable to earn.

By depositing his savings in the bank the saver is not only looking out for his own welfare but is at the same time, rendering a service to his community because these funds, together with those of other depositors, can be used by the bank in the financing of homes, schools and roads, and thus create employment out of which may grow more payrolls and more savings.

Thus, a steadily growing savings account not only accumulates funds for special purposes, builds character, and makes the saver a better and more desirable citizen, because of his help to his community, but it gives the owner a sense of satisfaction and contentment and self respect which is worth more than the money saved.

Western Municipal Bonds

FUTURE BOND ELECTIONS

May 12—Evansville, Wyoming, \$60,000 water works system bonds.
May 12—Coos County, Oregon (P. O. Coquille), \$770,000 road bonds.
May 14—Cantril, Iowa, \$2,300 city hall bonds.
May 14—Moorhead, Minn., \$135,000 municipal light plant bonds.
May 14—Mount Ayr, Iowa, \$15,000 municipal water works system bonds.
May 16—Graham County, Arizona, School District (P. O. Safford), \$56,000 Safford School District No. 1 bonds; \$44,500 Thatcher School District No. 4 bonds.
May 19—Denver, Colo., \$10,000,000 water works system expansion No. 9 (P. O. Gowrie), \$2,700 bonds.
June 2—Alhambra, Cal., \$150,000 water extension; \$25,000 city jail, and \$135,000 sewer construction bonds.
June 3—La Grande, Wash., \$185,000 water system bonds; \$105,000 sewage disposal plant bonds; \$25,000 storm sewer bonds; and \$45,000 fire department bonds.

FUTURE BOND SALES

May 9—Condon, Oregon, \$30,000 city coupon bonds; denomination \$1,000, \$500 or \$100; certified check 5 per cent. John Stewart, city recorder.
May 9—Pacific County, Wash., School District, No. 116 (P. O. South Bend), \$100,000 bonds; 10-25 years; not exceeding 6 per cent. County treasurer.
May 12—Owatonna, Minn., \$49,000 public utility bonds; denomination \$1,000; not exceeding 5 per cent.; 1-5 years; certified check 2 per cent. Minnie S. Kasper, city clerk.
May 14—New Albin, Iowa, \$23,000 water works bonds; denomination \$500; 4½ per cent.; 5-20 years; certified check 2 per cent. R. G. May, town clerk.
May 14—Rockford, Illinois, \$120,000 fire station and municipal garage bonds; denomination \$1,000; 4½ per cent.; 1-20 years; certified check 2 per cent. Elmer O. Sand, city clerk.
May 15—Cowlitz County, Wash., Longview School District (P. O. Kelso), \$95,000 bonds; not exceeding 6 per cent. E. B. Dunham, County Treasurer.
May 18—Elk Point, S. D., \$25,000 water main bonds; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 5-20 years. M. R. Hendrix, city auditor.
May 18—Fergus Falls, Minn., \$20,000 water works bonds; denomination \$1,000; not exceeding 5 per cent.; 5-24 years; certified check 10 per cent. H. J. Collins, city clerk.
May 18—Klamath Falls, Oregon, \$50,000 public library coupon bonds; denomination \$1,000; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 4-13 years; certified check 5 per cent. Lem L. Gagnage, police judge.
May 18—Multnomah County, Oregon (P. O. Portland), \$1,000,000 Burnside bridge series C coupon bonds; denomination \$1,000; bidders to name the interest; 6-30 years; certified check 5 per cent. Joseph W. Beveridge, county clerk.
May 21—Multnomah County, Oregon, Columbia Drainage District No. 1 (P. O. Portland), \$90,000 bonds; denomination \$500; 6 per cent.; certified check \$2,000. Lawrence A. McNary, secretary board of directors.
May 20—Dawson County, Montana, School District No. 1 (P. O. Glendive), \$18,000 bonds; denomination \$1,000; not exceeding 6 per cent.; 10-20 years; certified check \$1,000. Fred J. Goulding, clerk board of trustees.
July 1—Idaho Irrigation District, Idaho, (P. O. Idaho Falls), \$130,000 bonds; 20 year; 6 per cent. A. J. Christensen, secretary board of directors.

BOND NOTES

Duluth, Minn.—The Senate has authorized an issue of \$70,000 bridge construction bonds.
 Danvers, Minn.—The State Bank of Danvers purchased \$5,000 5 per cent. electric light bonds.
 Yuma County, Arizona, Bard School District (P. O. Yuma)—A recent election resulted in favor of \$34,000 bonds.
 Stillwater, Minn.—An ordinance has been passed authorizing \$50,000 4½ per cent. water works improvement bonds.
 Yakima, Washington—McHugh & Coluescio of Seattle purchased \$100,000 6 per cent. 12 year sewer system bonds.

Nucla, Colorado—An issue of \$10,000 5½ per cent. water refunding bonds was awarded to the Benwell & Co. of Denver.

Pecatonica, Ill.—An issue of \$5,500 drainage construction bonds was carried by a vote of 189 to 12 at a recent election.

Kerhoven, Minn., School District—An issue of \$50,000 building and gymnasium bonds was awarded to the State at par.

Baker, Oregon—An issue of \$55,900 street improvement bonds was sold to Freeman Smith & Camp Co. of Portland at 104.17.

Lava Hot Springs, Idaho—The State Department of Public Investments bought \$35,000 4.10 per cent sanatorium bonds at par.

LaGrange, Illinois—An issue of \$36,000 incinerator plant erection bonds was authorized at a recent election by a vote of 602 to 190.

State of Minnesota (P. O. St. Paul)—A bill authorizing an issue of \$30,000,000 rural credit bonds has been signed by the governor.

Hecla, S. D.—The Paine, Webber & Co. of Minneapolis purchased \$35,000 4¾ per cent. school building bonds at a premium of \$250.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A resolution has been passed asking the Board of Estimate and Taxation to issue \$10,000 police station site bonds.

Chelan County, Washington, Consolidated School District No. 108 (P. O. Wenatchee)—The State bought at par \$37,000 4¾ per cent. bonds.

West St. Paul, Minn., School District (P. O. St. Paul)—At a recent election \$120,000 building bonds were defeated by a vote of 469 to 354.

Orchard, Colorado—The International Trust Company and Bosworth, Chanute & Co., both of Denver, jointly, bought \$41,000 refunding bonds.

Sidney, Nebraska—An issue of \$169,000 city bonds was sold to the Western Securities Company of Omaha at a premium of \$2,300-101.36.

Chisholm, Minn.—An issue of \$50,000 4½ per cent. sewer bonds was sold to Lane, Piper & Jaffray of Minneapolis at a premium of \$265-100.53.

Marshalltown, Iowa—Ballard, Hasset & Beh of Des Moines was the successful bidders for \$21,000 4¾ per cent. funding bonds at a premium of \$200-101.

Nobles County, Minn. (P. O. Worthington)—The Minnesota Loan & Trust Company of Minneapolis purchased \$76,000 drainage bonds at a premium of \$25-100.03.

Gayville, S. D., School Districts of Gayville, Yankton and Clay counties—An issue of \$35,000 additional building bonds was voted favorably by a vote of 166 to 37.

MaCoupin County, Ill. (P. O. Carlinville)—A. C. Allyn & Co. of Chicago were the successful bidders for \$150,000 4½ per cent. bonds at a premium of \$1,125-100.75.

Pueblo Conservancy District, Colorado (P. O. Pueblo)—The International Trust Company of Denver was the successful bidder for the \$1,000,000 4¾ per cent. bonds at par.

Wisner, Nebraska—An issue of \$126,000 5 per cent. district paving and intersection bonds was purchased by the Omaha Trust Company of Omaha at a premium of \$2,012-101.59.

Brown County, Nebraska, School District No. 4 (P. O. Long Pine)—The Omaha Trust Company of Omaha was the successful bidder for \$20,000 5 per cent. 30 year refunding bonds.

Humboldt County, Nebraska (P. O. Winnebago)—Bosworth, Chanute & Co. of Denver bought \$20,000 5 per cent. 45-6 year average road bonds at 99.28, a basis of 5.17 per cent.

Hennepin County, Minn. (P. O. Minneapolis)—The Hennepin County commissioners authorized \$950,000 bonds to complete the Mendota bridge and for the construction of a poor house.

Rock Springs, Wyoming—An issue of \$170,000 6 per cent. 10-20 year sanitary sewer construction bonds was awarded to the Rock Springs National Bank at 106.12, a basis of 5.60 per cent.

Delta, Colorado—An issue of \$140,000 4¾ per cent. refunding water bonds was sold prior to an election to the International Trust Company and Bosworth, Chanute & Co., both of Denver, jointly.

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Multnomah County, Oregon, School District No. 3 (P. O. Portland)—An issue of \$31,000 4½ per cent. 14½ year average bonds was sold to Hugh B. McGuier & Co. of Portland at 100.10, a basis of 4.49 per cent.

Larimer County, Colorado, School District No. 34 (P. O. Fort Collins)—An issue of \$61,000 4½ per cent. 30-year bonds was awarded to Gray, Emery & Vasconcells of Denver at 101, a basis of 4.65 per cent.

Cheyenne, Wyoming—A syndicate composed of the Stock Growers National Bank of Cheyenne, George W. Vallery & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons, both of Denver has purchased \$250,000 4½ per cent. 21-30 year refunding bonds.

Columbia County, Oregon, Union High School District No. 3 (P. O. Rainier)—The Lumbermens Trust Company of Portland was the successful bidder for \$125,000 5 per cent. 12½ year average bonds at 102.40, a basis of 4.75 per cent.

Los Angeles County, Cal., Long Beach City High School District (P. O. Los Angeles)—An issue of \$500,000 5 per cent. 1-30 year bonds was awarded to R. H. Moulton & Co. of Los Angeles at a premium of \$18,352-103.67, a basis of 4.64 per cent.

Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 10 (P. O. Glenwood Springs)—An issue of \$7,000 4½ per cent. 1-13 year refunding bonds was contracted for by Gray, Emery & Vasconcells of Denver, prior to an election that was held May 4.

Champaign County, Ill. (P. O. Urbana)—An issue of \$1,000,000 5 per cent. 8½ year average bonds was purchased by A. B. Leach & Co. and Taylor, Ewart & Co., both of Chicago, jointly, at a premium of \$51,930-105.19, a basis of 4.26 per cent.

Alameda County, Cal. (P. O. Oakland)—William Cavalier & Co. and Peirce, Fair & Co. of Los Angeles and the American Securities Company of San Francisco, jointly, purchased \$500,000 5 per cent. 10½ year average hospital bonds at a premium of \$20,035-106.007, a basis of 4.29 per cent.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Price range for week ending May 6, 1925, as reported by C. F. Childs and Company, 609 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Quotations on Liberties are in 32nds in accordance with the practice on the New York Stock Exchange. The Treasury Certificates, Treasury Notes and Federal Land Bank Bonds, for convenience, are also quoted in fractions of 1-32.

Issue	High	Low	Close	Yld.
1st Liberty Loan, 3½s, 1932-47	101-2	100-25	101	3.33
1st Liberty Loan, 4½s, 1932-47	102-5	102	102-4	3.91
2nd Liberty Loan, 4½s, 1927-42	101-12	101-1	101-9	3.71
2rd Liberty Loan, 4½s, 1928	102-1	101-27	101-28	3.69
4th Liberty Loan, 4½s, 1933-38	102-12	102-7	102-10	3.92
Treasury, 4½s, 1947-52	105-23	105-9	105-19	3.85
Treasury, 4s, 1944-54	101-22	101-11	101-20	3.88

Treasury Certificates and Notes

Issue	Bid	Asked	Yld.
C—4½s, June 15, 1925	100-4		
TS—2½s, Sept. 15, 1925	99-30	100	2.75
B—4½s, Dec. 15, 1925	100-25	100-28	2.91
TD—3s, Dec. 15, 1925	99-31	100-1	2.96
A—4½s, March 15, 1926	101-6	101-8	3.21
B—4½s, Sept. 15, 1926	101-3	101-6	3.38
B—4½s, March 15, 1927	102-2	102-5	3.61
A—4½s, Dec. 15, 1927	102-2	102-4	3.61

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Rate	Maturity	Bid	Asked
4½s	May and Nov. 1, 1922-37	100-20	101-4
4½s	May and Nov. 1, 1923-28	100-20	101-4
4½s	May and Nov. 1, 1924-27	100-20	101-4
4½s	May 1, 1932-42	102-8	102-16
4½s	Jan. 1, 1933-43	102-8	102-16
4½s	Jan. and July 1, 1933-52	102-2	102-24
4½s	Jan. 1, 1935-55	102-24	103-8
4½s	July 1, 1933-53	103-20	104
4½s	Jan. and July 1, 1934-54	103-24	104-4
5s	May and Nov. 1, 1931-41	104	102-12

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Quotations May 5

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	24.87	25
Atlantic Refining, pfd.	114.50	115.50
Borne-Scrymser	200	210
Buckeye Pipe Line	59	60
Chesebrough Mfg., com.	64	65
Chesebrough Mfg., pfd.	113	115
Continental Oil	25.12	25.25
Cumberland Pipe	143	145
Crescent Pipe	10.50	11.50
Eureka Pipe	78	79
Galena Signal	54	54.50
Galena, pfd., old	111	114
Galena, pfd., new	101	104
Humble Oil	49.25	49.50
Illinois Pipe Line	143	145
Imperial Oil of Canada	29.87	30
Indiana Pipe	71	72
International Petroleum	24.37	24.62
Magnolia Petroleum	135.50	136
National Transit	22.25	22.50
Northern Pipe	82	84
Ohio Oil	64.25	64.75
Penn. Mex.	34	27.50
Prairie Oil and Gas, new	54.75	55
Solar Refining	213	218
South Penn. Oil	167	168
South Pipe Line	81.50	82
South West Pipe Line	67	70
Standard Oil of Indiana, \$25 par.	63.75	64

Standard Oil of Kansas	31.25	32
Standard Oil of Kentucky, \$25 par	118.25	118.50
Standard Oil of Nebraska	240	245
Standard Oil of New Jersey, pfd.	117.62	117.87
Standard Oil of New York	43.25	43.50
Standard Oil of Ohio	347	349
Standard Oil of Ohio, pfd.	117	120
Swan and Finch Oil Co.	17	18
Swan and Finch Oil Co., pfd.	15	25
Union Tank	122	124
Union Tank, pfd.	116	117.50
Vacuum Oil, \$25	87	87.75
Washington Oil	30	35

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quotations May 6 by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, Minneapolis, Minn.:

	Bid	Offer	Yld.
Argentine Nation, Govt. of, 7s, Feb. 1, 1927	102.37	102.62	5.50
Argentine Nation, Govt. of, 6s, Sept. 1, 1927	96.12	96.50	6.24
Austrian, Govt. of, 7s, June 1, 1948	95.62	96	7.40
Belgium, Kingdom of, 8s, Feb. 1, 1941	107.25	107.75	7.45
Belgium, Kingdom of, 7½s, June 1, 1945	107.50	108	7.08
Belgium, Kingdom of, 6½s, Sept. 1, 1949	93.25	93.75	7.02
Belgium, Kingdom of, 6s, Jan. 1, 1955	85.50	86	7.14
Canada, Dominion of, 4s, Sept. 15, 1925	100.03	100.09	3.75
Canada, Govt. of Dom. of, 5s, April 1, 1926	100.75	101	3.95
Canada, Govt. of Dom. of, 5½s, Aug. 1, 1929	102.62	103	4.71
Canada, Govt. of Dom. of, 5s, April 1, 1931	102.12	102.50	4.53
Canada, Govt. of Dom. of, 5s, May 1, 1952	103.50	103.87	4.75
Dutch East Indies, 6s, Jan. 1, 1947	101.75	102.25	5.80
Dutch East Indies, 5½s, March 1, 1953	98.75	99.25	5.51
Dutch East Indies, 5½s, Nov. 1, 1953	98.75	99.25	5.51
Dutch East Indies, 6s, March 1, 1962	101.75	102.25	5.80
France, Republic of, 7½s, June 1, 1941	97.20	97.50	7.78
France, Republic of, 8s, Sept. 15, 1945	101	101.25	7.90
France, Republic of, 7s, Dec. 1, 1949	89.50	90	7.97
French Cities (Bdx. Mss. Lyons) 6s, Nov. 1, 1934	82.75	83.75	8.68
German, 7s, Oct. 15, 1949	94	94.25	7.57
Greek Govt. W. I., 7s, Nov. 1, 1964	84.25	85	8.29
Japanese Govt. Sterling, 6½s, Feb. 1, 1954	92.50	92.75	7.10
Japanese Govt. Sterling, 4s, Jan. 1, 1931	82.50	82.87	7.20
Japan, Industrial Bank of, 6s, Aug. 15, 1927	99.25	99.50	6.21
Netherlands, Kingdom of, 6s, April 1, 1954	103.37	103.62	5.72
Norway, Kingdom of, 8s, Oct. 1, 1940	111.25	111.75	6.73
Norway, Kingdom of, 6s, Aug. 15, 1943	99.37	99.75	6.00
Norway, Kingdom of, 6s, Aug. 1, 1944	99.37	99.62	6.04
Norway, Kingdom of, 6s, Oct. 15, 1952	99.37	99.62	6.04
Sweden, Govt. of, 6s, June 15, 1939	103	103.50	5.65
Sweden, Govt. of, 5½s, Nov. 1, 1954	99.37	99.62	5.50
Switzerland, Govt. of, 6s, Aug. 1, 1926	100.12	100.37	3.50
Switzerland, Govt. of, 5½s, Aug. 1, 1929	101.37	102	5.00
Switzerland, Govt. of, 8s, July 1, 1940	113.75	114.25	6.45
Switzerland, Govt. of, 5½s, April 1, 1946	101.62	101.87	5.33
Un. Kng. of Gt. Brit. & Ire., 5½s, Aug. 1, 1929	117.25	118	4.58
Un. Kng. of Gt. Brit. & Ire., 5½s, Feb. 1, 1937	107.37	107.62	4.58

NEW FINANCING COMPANY ORGANIZED AT LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, Calif.—R. Perry Seeley has resigned his position in the bond department of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Ill., after having represented them in Illinois and Los Angeles for the past seven years. He will enter a new field of financing with his brother, Walter E. Seeley. They have incorporated The Seeley Guaranty Company, with a capital of \$300,000 for the purpose of financing on warehouse receipts representing merchandise stored in public warehouses. The commodities on which loans will be solicited are grain, cotton, wool, vegetable and mineral oils, canned fruit and vegetables, dried fruits, sugar, beans, metal and all non-perishable staples.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMUNITY TRUST PLAN

New York—According to Ralph Hayes, director of the New York Community Trust, there are now 52 community trusts in the United States, and one in Hawaii. Bequests have been made, or arranged for, through 39 of them. In seven cases the amount of these resources is reported as exceeding \$1,000,000. In 18 cities the distribution of income has begun. The total realized resources of all the Community trusts are apparently in excess of \$12,000,000. The prospective resources—represented, for example, in wills which have been executed but which have not gone into effect—run into the hundreds of millions.

525,000 PEOPLE OWN BELL STOCK

New York—Coincident with the continued expansion in the country's telephone business, registered stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company increase at the rate of more than a thousand a month. Since the first of the year there have been added 3,725 stockholders, making a total of 349,191. Of these 65,000 are Bell System employees.

Holdings of the Bell System stocks, including stocks of the A. T. & T. associated companies, aggregate about 525,000. Inclusive of bond holders, there are nearly 900,000 security holders in the system when sales of securities on the part payment plan are also added in.

PERSONALS

A. E. Lark has been elected executive vice president of Continental Bank of Detroit, Michigan.

Clarence Dillon of Dillon, Read & Co., New York and Chicago, has been appointed a director of the National Park Bank of New York.

Walter C. Baker has been appointed an assistant trust officer of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and will be stationed at its Madison Avenue office.

L. C. Stucky, assistant cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Pine Island, Minn., was married to Miss Alma J. Holden of Spring Valley, Wisconsin, on May 2, 1925, at Spring Valley, Wisconsin.

Kenneth J. Hanau, formerly with Spencer Trask & Co., and sales manager of Redmond & Co., has become associated with J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York as head of their sales and syndicate department.

Rawleigh Warner, vice president and treasurer of Dawes Brothers, Inc., on April 29 was elected to the board of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago. Mr. Warner has been associated with Dawes Brothers Inc. since his discharge from the army in 1918.

E. H. Tucker director of research of the First National Bank, Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank, and First Securities Company of Los Angeles, Calif., has resigned to become associated with the Los Angeles office of Blair & Co., Inc., one of the large national investment banking houses.

Joseph C. Yenny, cashier of the Mercantile State bank of Minneapolis, has resigned his position to take charge of the mortgage insurance department of the Minneapolis agency for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He will retain his directorship in the bank. He has been succeeded as cashier by E. J. Olson, assistant cashier.

Henry M. Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, Calif., and one of the three United States members of the committee of experts appointed by the Reparations Commission which evolved the Dawes plan, will be one of the speakers at the twelfth National Foreign Trade Convention, to be held in Seattle, June 24-26, inclusive.

W. P. Boggs, of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, has just celebrated the completion of 55 years of service in banking. Mr. Boggs went to work on May 1, 1870, with the old Fourth National Bank, which was afterward merged into the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, and has known no other place of employment than that of 20 Nassau street, New York, where he continues actively engaged in the bank's daily affairs.

James A. Hoyt, president Continental Bank of Detroit, Michigan, has accepted the presidency of the Morris Plan Corporation of America of New York, a new corporation which takes over the interests of the Industrial Finance Corporation in the various Morris Plan Banks and companies throughout the United States. Mr. Hoyt went to Detroit in 1917 from South Carolina and organized the first Morris Plan Bank in Detroit of which he is still a director. He will continue his connection with the Continental Bank.

George F. Orde, manager of the Lincoln office of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis, was reminded by some of his Chicago friends, that it was 20 years ago this week that he came to Minneapolis, taking the position of cashier of the First National Bank. He left the same position with the Northern Trust Company of Chicago to locate in Minneapolis, after being 19 years with that bank. Mr. Orde began his banking career 42 years ago in the town of Peterborough, Ontario, when he entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Today he appears hale and hearty and so contented with his life in Minnesota that he looks good for another 40 odd years of successful banking.

Bank Convention Dates

May 20-23	CALIFORNIA	Santa Barbara
June 12-13	OREGON	Corvallis
June 15-17	IOWA	Dubuque
June 15-17	SOUTH DAKOTA	Brookings
June 16-17	WISCONSIN	Milwaukee
June 19-20	COLORADO	Bear Creek
June 25-26	NORTH DAKOTA	Devils Lake
July 8-10	MINNESOTA	Duluth
July 11-13	MONTANA	Glacier Nat. Park
Sept. 28-Oct. 5	A. B. A.	Atlantic City
Oct. 14-17	FINANCIAL ADV. ASSN.	Columbus
Dec. 2-5	INVESTMENT BANKERS,	St. Petersburg, Fla.

MINNESOTA GROUP MEETINGS

June 1	THIRD DISTRICT	Faribault
June 2-3	FIRST DISTRICT	Owatonna
June 4-5	SECOND DISTRICT	Fairmont
June 6	SEVENTH DISTRICT	Montevideo
June 8	NINTH DISTRICT	Thief River Falls
June 9	SIXTH DISTRICT	Park Rapids
June 11	EIGHTH DISTRICT	Carleton
June 13	TENTH DISTRICT	Big Lake

MONTANA GROUP MEETINGS

May 20	GROUP TWO	Glendive
May 22	GROUP FOUR	Wolf Point
May 23	GROUP ONE	Chinook
May 26	GROUP FIVE	Lewistown
May 28	GROUP SIX	Dillon
May 30	GROUP SEVEN	Hunters Hot Springs
July 10	GROUP THREE	Kalispell

NORTH DAKOTA GROUP MEETINGS

May 12	THIRD DISTRICT	Fargo
May 13	NORTHEASTERN DIST.	Grafton
May 15	NORTHWESTERN DIST.	Minot
May 19	FOURTH DISTRICT	Enderlin
May 20	FIFTH DISTRICT	Valley City
May 21	MISSOURI SLOPE	Bismarck
May 22	SOUTHWESTERN DIST.	Dickinson
June 25	SECOND DISTRICT	Devils Lake

SOUTH DAKOTA GROUP MEETINGS

May 19	GROUP ONE	Yankton
May 20	GROUP THREE	Mitchell
May 21	GROUP SIX	Groton
May 22	GROUP SEVEN	Mobridge
May 26	GROUP FIVE	Huron
May 27	GROUP FOUR	Watertown
May 28	GROUP TWO	Canton
June 2	GROUP NINE	Fairfax
June 4	GROUP EIGHT	Rapid City

MICHIGAN BANKER AND BUSINESS MAN DEAD

Saginaw, Mich.—Arthur D. Eddy, 63 years old, one of Saginaw's most prominent business men, died at his home here April 22 after a long illness.

Mr. Eddy, for many years was identified with the business interests of the Saginaw valley and had a prominent part in the development of the lumber and coal mining interests of the valley, as well as being identified with many manufacturing enterprises. He was a vice president of the Second National Bank and prominent in financial circles.

NET EARNINGS OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

New York—The net earnings of General Motors Corporation for the first quarter of 1925, were \$17,811,239; after deducting preferred dividends there remained \$15,900,879 for the common stock, equivalent to \$3.08 per share on the 5,161,599 shares outstanding or at the annual rate of \$12.32 a share. This compares with \$3.42 per share for the first quarter of 1924 and \$3.43 per share for the same period of 1923.

WISCONSIN BANKERS' GROUP TO MEET MAY 29

Stevens Point, Wis.—Bankers comprising Wisconsin Group 6 will hold their annual convention here May 29. A. C. Kingston of Stevens Point is president of the group.



“You can do more for us than any other bank,” writes a Minnesota banker
 “and your service is so freely offered that it is doubly appreciated.”

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Minneapolis

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925

England's Return to the Gold Standard

By final passage of the gold standard bill, in the House of Commons on May 4, English statesmen fully repudiated fiat money schemes and declared their allegiance to their long established standard of currency and their banking system. Since the close of the World War there has not been such far-reaching action taken—unless it be the adoption of the Dawes plan—to stabilize the monetary systems of the world. While the measure does not give complete restoration of the gold standard, in practice it amounts to the same thing.

What the immediate effects of the bill will be is problematic, but it is generally considered by economists, both in Europe and America, most beneficial as it will tend towards stabilization of the world's exchange situation, and is not likely to deplete the stores of gold that have accumulated in England since the embargo on gold shipments was placed in force early in the World War period. In the opinion of Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Agriculture, the general effect will prove beneficial to the world's trade, as the resumption of gold payments by England places world commercial transactions virtually on a gold basis with the exception of about 10 per cent. Mr. Hoover estimates that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the international trade of the world is now on a gold standard basis. While American bankers are almost a unit in approving the action of English statesmen, in England some of the prominent economists adversely criticize Winston Churchill's precipitation of the return to the gold standard at this time, fearing that other nations may make a raid on Britain's gold supply, which may bring about a condition similar to that which followed the Napoleonic wars, more than a century ago, when Britain's currency was placed on a gold basis

with the result that such a run was made upon England's gold reserves that the gold-basis edict was soon withdrawn and restrictions upon gold exports were resumed. But greater safeguards now surround the British gold supply, and in a way gold payments are optional with the Bank of England. The three hundred million dollars credit in the United States, two-thirds of which has been granted by the Government and the other third by private banking interests, will greatly tend to safeguard the situation, and will further prove an exchange equalizer.

One of the quick effects of the gold payment resumption was the advance in sterling, which reached the highest rate since February 2, 1915, the rate on May 1 being \$4.85¼ in New York. Along with the rise in sterling other European exchanges advanced. In commenting upon this condition the Wall Street Journal says:

Return of England to the gold standard, with sterling at or near parity, is of significance to American business and industry. It means that importers and exporters can proceed without having to provide against the hazards of exchange. It is of tremendous importance to the farmer and cotton growers. It means that British importers will be able to buy American goods with greater freedom than since the outbreak of the European war. The penalty of an adverse exchange has practically disappeared.

Dominick & Dominick, New York bankers, have just issued a pamphlet, "The World on a Gold Basis," which gives interesting facts relative to England's return to the gold standard. This brochure gives comparative figures regarding the gold held by different European nations in December, 1913 and March, 1925. The total millions of gold, dollar value, held by Belgium, France and Italy in 1913 aggregated \$1,099,000,000. The gold held by Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1913 amounted to \$662,000,000. The gold possessed by Belgium, France and Italy in March, 1925, amounted to \$1,308,000,000. The gold held by Germany March, 1925 amounted to \$239,000,000, while Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia held a total of \$29,500,000. In the European neutral countries, Switzerland, Spain, The Netherlands and Sweden, in 1913 the total gold amounted to \$361,000,000, while in March, 1925 these countries possessed \$844,000,000 in gold. In 1913 the Bank of England held \$150,000,000 in gold, and the United States Federal Reserve banks held \$399,000,000. In March, 1925 the gold holdings of the Bank of England were \$743,000,000 and the Federal Reserve banks held \$2,885,000,000, or slightly less than half of the total gold of all the European countries and the United States.

In an analysis of the situation, Dominick & Dominick say:

With the gold standard now being accepted as it was before the war, the world's gold supplies have automatically been distributed by trade so as to maintain an approximately uniform price level. For a long time American bankers have been disturbed by the accumulation of gold in this country, and the wider distribution which will result from England's action will be distinctly beneficial to international trade.

One thing which generally admitted by American financiers, is that while the gold standard may not be perfect, it is by far the best monetary basis yet devised, and is recognized as such throughout the world.

Business Prospects Improving

Among the barometrics indicative of business conditions is the activity in building construction. According to a statement just sent out by the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association, and based upon reports from several hundred cities and towns, during the first quarter of the present year, the value of America's building construction was in excess of one and three-quarters billion dollars. In Chicago alone during the first four months of the year, building permits issued exceeded two hundred million dollars. Large cities in the East, West, North and South are reporting unusual activity, and indications point to the total volume of construction for the year to equal the figures of 1924, which was a record year.

Another indication of progress, especially in the Northwest, is the increased sales of farming lands showing that not alone are farmers amply supplied with means to make such purchases, but as well have confidence in agriculture reaching a sounder and more profitable basis. There is unusual activity in the farm machinery lines, and a spirit of optimism is evident throughout the West and Northwest. Signs of prosperity are not confined to narrow limits, but extend from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean.

Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, visited Minneapolis this week after journeying more than ten thousand miles through western Canada and the Pacific coast country as far as Los Angeles. He expressed his opinion that there is every reason to expect more than ordinary activity in the West and the Northwest. On his trip through Canada he observed that the farmers had more than the usual amount of land prepared for crops. In that country weather conditions have been unusually favorable, and a normal season will result in large production of grains. He pronounced the general business conditions on the Pacific coast as growing more satisfactory. At Los Angeles there has been much improvement in the attitude of business people, who are hopeful of a quick return to the prosperity that goes with good crops.

In the Twin Cities business is more active than a year ago. Bank transactions for the past week amounted to approximately twenty-five million dollars more than for the corresponding week last year. Producers of machinery required by farmers report unusual activity. There is a large demand for farm tractors, some of the biggest manufacturers finding it difficult to fill orders.

Reports from throughout the grain-growing countries of the world indicate a condition that assures American farmers good prices for what crops they may produce this year. While reports are variable as to the growing crops, so far conditions are highly satisfactory. In all the outlook invites a continuance of the optimism which has been in evidence since the beginning of the year.

The Finger Prints of Communism

Frequently in the past few years the Commercial West has been free to express the opinion that the people of the United States do not regard seriously

enough the dangers of communism undermining our institutions, and our Government as well. The red banner of the Third Internationale has been flouted in Bulgaria, in Italy, in the countries of Central Europe in general, and its bloody color is even reflected in the countries of the Orient. From Moscow are directed the operations of an infernal machine planned and designed to enforce disorder and destruction in every country of the world. He who reads intelligently the news from the countries where there is discord can scent the putrid work of the bolsheviks. In face of the evidence recently produced in Sofia and other European cities, that aggressive and revolutionary plans of the Communists are factors in the disputes between nations and factors in the control of governments, cannot be denied.

Communist activities are widespread, even now giving alarm to officials of Great Britain and other countries. Agents of the Third Internationale are constantly at work creating dissatisfaction and discord wherever it is possible. Yet, with all the preponderance of evidence of such activities, and notwithstanding the avowal of the bolsheviks to spread their control over the whole world, there are many well-intentioned citizens who would see the United States recognize the Soviet government of Russia. The nation needs protection from such citizens as well as it does from the foreign Communists who plan the destruction of every government which they do not control.

Americans are vitally interested in whether communism succeeds in creating trouble in the Central European countries. Another war between nations of Europe, regardless of how small the discordant countries may be, means trouble for other countries. Within the past year more progress toward permanent peace has been made than during the other years since the signing of the Armistice. That a handful of irresponsible bolsheviks can undo what has been done, seems like a thing impossible: yet how near did the Sofia affair come to bringing on another serious disturbance?

The best way to prevent a conflagration is to smother the small blaze, and not give it a chance to spread. The safest way to handle communism is not to let it get a foothold in a nation, or a grasp upon its people.

Buying on the Installment Plan

It is conservatively estimated that 90 per cent. of trade is on a credit basis. This does not mean in wholesale and jobbing lines, but includes retail trade as well. Credit is an essential thing, but is commonly abused in two ways—by the dead beat who buys goods with the sole purpose of beating the seller, and by the class of sellers whose special plan is to sell wares exclusively on the installment plan. It is difficult to discover which is the greater offender, the credit crook, or the over persistent dealer who does an installment business.

Lately many prominent retail merchants have gone on record as opposed to the installment plan of doing business. These merchants operate great establishments, grant credit to worthy and honest customers, but make no sales on the dollar-down and the so-much-a-week payment. Investigations

made by these merchants in connection with civic organizations have brought to light many instances where homes have been wrecked and promising careers cut short through the work of the installment sales concerns. In one instance a wage earner whose pay check was \$60 a week, through purchases on the installment plan made by himself and wife found that he had more than \$70 a week to pay. The result—attachment and garnishee of his wages, and the loss of his position. Hundreds of similar cases were discovered in one city. Court records show that one of the causes leading to the separation of husbands and wives is the buying on the installment plan of things not necessary.

An authority in the automobile trade is responsi-

ble for the statement that more than 65 per cent. of motor car sales are on the installment plan. Official records will also show that a comparatively big percentage of buyers of automobiles "on time" do so at the sacrifice of mortgaging homes and other possessions. Of course it is up to the individual purchaser whether he profits or loses by buying on the payment plan, a motor truck or other class of goods which may be utilized in his trade, profession or business.

The installment plan is too often the cause of merchants who do business otherwise having to wait for pay for necessities purchased on credit. It is also the reason why many a hard working man cannot get a start on a bank account.

THE BULL'S EYE BY THE SHARP-SHOOTER

We take a religious weekly published primarily for preachers, but very good reading for common mortals. The regular commentator on the Sunday School lesson slipped a cog last week when discussing the temperance lesson. He said: "It is bad business trying to make men good by law." He recited that he had met a backslidden white-ribbon woman who declared she "wouldn't let the Government tell her what she should eat and drink," and upon this declaration took a second swig of champagne. The commentator says we are ahead of the times in putting on prohibition; and that "commercialized vice and commercialized bootlegging are laughing in our indignant faces."

This is the kind of stuff they displayed on the billboards in Minneapolis during the local option campaign a few years ago, just before the election when the whiskey forces put 5,000 fraudulent ballots into the boxes on election day. It has a very familiar ring to it. But it did look out of place in preacher's publication.

The writer of that Sunday School comment said we are living in desperate times. And we are. All times have been desperate since Adam walked out of the Garden gate. And we are living in changed and changing times. For example we are living in a time when we have to look both up and down the streets before crossing, and then run across in order to keep out from under the stream of automobiles. The chief reason why we have so many

autos is because we have so little whiskey. Autos and whiskey will not mix wholesomely.

Had this lady friend of the commentator gone out to drive after her second swig, she might easily have killed a better woman than herself. Such things are occurring daily, and their continued occurrence will finally bring about the laws forbidding the drinking of liquor by auto drivers.

Long before the national prohibition the big railways were making men good by force. They told their engine drivers that they could either drive or drink, but they couldn't do both. Had a locomotive engineer said, as did this renegade white ribboner, that he'd be hanged if any government could tell him what to eat and drink, he could have been immediately called in to headquarters and been given his ticket of continuous leave. Those who rode on passenger trains in those days didn't call this "bad business."

I believe the time is coming when our local governments will take this same stand for the saving of human lives. Today practically every man and woman under 80 years and every boy and girl over 12, are potential engine drivers. Give the youth of our land, the generation that is now coming up and those to follow, the choice between carrying a hip pocket flash and driving an auto, and I believe they will choose the auto. Young people are not crazy to drink intoxicants. Babies are never born with an appetite for it. Prohibition is primarily for young people. Prevention of evil is the slogan of the new age. Our prohibition troubles now are with the junk of the saloon age. This element will presently pass away, for whiskey drinkers do not live forever.

CANADIAN BANKERS VISIT MINNEAPOLIS

Returning from a tour of western Canada and the Pacific coast cities, Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and C. W. Rowley, assistant general manager of the same institution, visited Minneapolis and St. Paul on May 6. At a luncheon tendered in his honor at the Minneapolis Club on Wednesday, Sir John spoke most optimistically of the business outlook in Canada and in the northwestern and western parts of the United States, his observations on his more than ten-thousand-mile trip convincing him that fundamental conditions are unusually sound.

Sir John Aird is particularly well qualified to judge of northwestern conditions as for many years he was manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and perhaps is better known to the bankers of the Twin Cities and the Northwest than any other of the prominent Canadian bankers, except it may be C. W. Rowley who was his successor as the manager of the Winnipeg branch, later superintendent of Canadian Bank of Commerce branches in the prairie provinces and now assistant general manager with headquarters in Toronto.

A score or more of the Twin City bankers and leaders in business, friends of Sir John and Mr. Rowley, were guests at the luncheon on Wednesday.

LONG BELL LUMBER NET EARNINGS

Kansas City, Mo.—The Long Bell Lumber Corporation and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended March 31, 1925, net income of \$1,469,770 after depreciation, depletion, etc., equivalent after dividends on the class "A" stock to \$1.61 a share on the 542,569 shares of no par class "B" stock.

The income account for the quarter ended March 31 follows: Gross income \$3,350,682; depletion, depreciation and interest \$1,880,912; net income \$1,469,770.

DEPOSITS IN SPOKANE BANKS

Spokane, Wash.—Deposits in 19 Spokane banks have increased \$2,228,668 within the last year, according to comparative figures submitted to the comptroller of currency, recently.

Total deposits for the 19 Spokane banks at the close of business April 6 was \$54,891,384, as compared with deposits of \$52,572,716 when the call was issued March 31, 1924.

Total loans and discounts from the 19 banks are \$40,895,814; total cash on hand and due from other banks, \$10,996,163; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,627,940.

C. T. Jaffray Sees More Prosperity for the Northwest

C. T. Jaffray, president of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway, in remarks to stockholders in his annual report said in part: "During the first seven months in 1924, freight revenue decreased \$2,738,408 compared with the 1923 period. The failure of the grain crop of 1923, and resulting contractions in many lines of business during the early months of 1924, seriously affected traffic. During the period there were many bank and commercial failures throughout the Northwest and business conditions generally were very unsatisfactory. During the last five months of 1924 freight revenue increased \$2,483,323, compared with the 1923 period.

"The grain crop of 1924 was excellent and grain traffic showed a large increase. This condition crowded into the last five months of the year the movement of 50.45 per cent. of the total revenue ton miles moved for the year, which tonnage resulted in 50.9 per cent. of the total freight revenues. The unbalanced movement was not conducive to operating economies.

"Wage advances in all departments during 1924 caused an increase in the payrolls of \$493,833."

The outstanding indebtedness was increased by a net amount of \$7,125,600. Additions to road and equipment amounted to \$2,618,384.

Commenting on the Interstate Commerce Commission's tentative valuation of \$104,674,000 for the Soo Division, he said: "On the basis of the commission's tentative valuation plus the value of subsequent additions and betterments and property not used for transportation purposes, the company's assets exceed the par value of its outstanding stock and bonds and other liabilities by about \$6,000,000."

"The large crop of 1924 and the high prices obtained for the same, have made a decided improvement in conditions along the Soo Line. The repeated crop failures of previous years, on top of low prices obtained for what was harvested caused a very severe business and agricultural depression in our territory. Many farmers were so discouraged that they made no effort to retain their farms, so that the number of foreclosures and vacant farms was constantly increasing. However, these conditions have changed as a result of the 1924 crop, and business is now improving. Farmers were able, in many cases, to meet their past due interest and taxes, and to pay their bills to merchants; and merchants in turn were able to pay their bills and again go into the market for goods.

"During this crisis in our agricultural territory, there has been a heavy increase in diversification, so that in a few years the conditions in the Northwest will become more nearly stable, and less dependent on small grain crops. If the harvest of 1925 should be a normal one, I believe the agricultural and business conditions in the Northwest will have definitely turned the corner."

LOSS TO THE NATION THROUGH CREDIT FRAUDS

J. Harry Tregoe, executive secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, recently spoke at a luncheon under auspices of the Civic and Commerce Association of Minneapolis, sounding a "preliminary gun" in the campaign to raise \$75,000 in Minnesota for a \$1,000,000 national fund with which to organize a nationwide detective force to catch the credit criminal. Points in Mr. Tregoe's talk may be summarized as follows:

There is an underworld of business crooks, smart in business ways, wise to credit manipulations, with passable "fronts" and criminal minds.

Sums which they steal, by obtaining shipments of merchandise and falsely disposing of it without personal physical danger and with comparatively small risk of being caught, make the "hauls" of bank bandits trifling in contrast.

The professional pistol men are beginning to realize credit fraud is more lucrative and less dangerous, and recent discoveries of investigators have found "merchants" with bandit pasts.

Business frauds of all kinds, including arson, forgeries, fake securities, bucket shops, as well as commercial credit

frauds, caused the American nation a loss of \$700,000,000 in 1924.

Commercial credit frauds, such as fake bankruptcies, fake statements on which credit is obtained, concealment of merchandise and operation under assumed names have caused a loss of \$250,000,000 in 1924.

The latter loss, by its nature, is part of the cost of doing business and must be passed on to the public as a whole. It amounted to \$2.50 per capita in 1924.

The \$75,000 invested by Minnesota in this fund will be returned two fold at the outset by halting commercial crime in the Northwest.

Ralph Budd's Views on Conditions in the Northwest

Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway Company, has issued the following remarks on the results of operation during the first three months of this year:

"Figures for the first three months of 1925 show that the Great Northern earned \$47,684 less gross than it did in the first three months of 1924, but had an increase in net of \$270,336 notwithstanding the fact that tax accruals increased \$167,139. In other words, with a decrease of 1-5 of 1 per cent. in gross, we had an increase of 13 per cent. in net after deducting taxes, which also increased 8 per cent.

"This showing is relatively satisfactory, although the earnings are not as large as they should be. The Great Northern never is a large earner in the first three months, however, and it is encouraging, of course, to show an improvement. Our earnings, perhaps, more than those of any other road in the Northwest, reflect business conditions because our mileage is greater in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana than that of any other road.

"The season is early this year and ground conditions are excellent—plenty of moisture and seasonal weather everywhere. Prospects are for the largest fruit movement from the state of Washington that we ever had. The largest to date was 23,000 cars in 1923.

"Aside from local conditions two items of traffic are quite significant. One is that our west bound business is showing some increase over last year and the passenger business of the Great Northern is also showing an increase. There is every reason to believe that tourist travel will be exceptionally heavy during the coming summer. Already we have booked 70 special trains, several of which will be run as second sections of the Oriental Limited."

VALUE OF FARMS IN BELTRAMI COUNTY, MINN.

Beltrami County in north central Minnesota has 2,534 farms valued at \$9,414,110, according to reports of the 1925 farm census received by the Department of Commerce at Washington.

The land has an estimated value of \$6,953,350 and the buildings were listed as being worth \$2,460,760. The farm acreage was placed at 297,806 acres with 145,474 acres of this under cultivation last year.

Potatoes and oats were listed as the principal crops with 9,821 acres producing 289,076 bushels of the former in 1924 and 2,839 acres producing 319,819 bushels of the latter.

MAPLE LAKE STATE BANK REOPENED

The Maple Lake State Bank of Maple Lake was reopened May 4 under a new organization. The bank was closed April 2, 1924, because of depleted reserves. It was reopened with a \$15,000 capital. New officers are C. E. Melberg, president; P. B. Jude, vice president, and James Thorne, cashier.

GROWTH IN MANUFACTURING IN ST. CLOUD

St. Cloud—A survey made of the manufacturing interests of St. Cloud, together with the yearly wages paid, shows there has been a steady growth in both in the last ten years. In 1924 the number of employes on pay rolls here was 1,495, paying out yearly \$4,245,619, while in 1924 the employes were 3,192 and the payroll had grown to \$5,500,061.

Duluth's Great Harbor

It is conceded that the Duluth-Superior harbor is the second in the United States in weight of tonnage handled, which in 1924 was 59,274,812 tons. The third in importance by the same measure is Los Angeles, a west coast city with a tonnage of less than half of what is handled here.

In fact the Duluth-Superior harbor may be the first in the country, all things considered. It is true that the New York harbor handled, in 1924, 117,115,976 tons, but the term "New York harbor" covers "all localities under the port of New York authority." What this authority includes is not clear, but it extends up the Hudson at least to Yonkers, far out on Long Island Sound, down the New Jersey coast to Sandy Hook, and then away around on the west to Newark, including in its sweep not one harbor, but a score of them. The "New York harbor" has a waterfront of 780 miles. That is a water frontage for a state, not for a harbor.

How it happened that Boston and Philadelphia escaped being included with New York does not appear, but practically all water front worth while between them is embraced.

But let it pass. It is a great honor to be the second American port in importance, and Duluth wears that honor proudly. If its future relative gains equal those of the past it will, ere long, crowd even the 780-mile waterfront harbor of New York from the first place.

This harbor's waterfront is but 59 miles. It will never be able to extend that frontage, aside from the building of piers, unless it extends itself over the falls of the St. Louis or into Lake Superior. But as it is, it is large enough. Nine-tenths of it is not yet in use. Probably less than 50 miles of New York's front is actually occupied or improved although it officially includes many entirely separate and independent harbors in different states.

The Duluth-Superior harbor is one of the things the nation should be proud of. It is the great internal business focus, where land and water meet, where the products of the world may be brought to exchange for those of the Middle West of North America.—Duluth Herald.

HOME BUILDING IN MINNESOTA CITIES

Replies to an Associated Press questionnaire sent to representative cities in Minnesota as to building activity show much home building in cities of the state.

St. Cloud has a lively building movement according to figures announced by M. B. Lang, city engineer, revealing that 38 permits for new residences were granted up to April 15 which provided for homes ranging in price from \$1,500 to \$15,000 and to cost a total of \$117,750. Mr. Lang estimated that the total cost of homes to be built this year would reach \$600,000. In 1924 new homes in St. Cloud cost \$407,725.

Fergus Falls is experiencing activity in home construction reporting that 15 permits had been issued up to April 15, calling for residences costing a total of \$42,000.

Rochester reported about 34 new homes under construction at a cost of \$200,000. Last year this city built 40 new homes costing \$262,537. Building activity in Rochester is centered around the residence projects with the houses costing from \$1,500 to \$11,000.

Winona's new homes this year will approximate 60, the number erected in 1924 at a cost of \$94,900, according to E. E. Chadwick, city engineer. Moorhead expects to have at least 30 new residences this summer, N. B. Remley, building inspector, reported. He estimated the total cost of the new homes at approximately \$96,000.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND HEARING

Washington—Lands within the national forests were withdrawn as timberlands for special use by the Government and are excluded from satisfaction of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's land claims, D. F. McGowan, counsel for forestry service, argued May 2 before the congressional commission investigating the grant. McGowan pointed out that the 1864 grant to the railway company provided that it should take agriculture land to make up for deficiency in its grant. He maintained that the forest lands were val-

uable chiefly for their timber and therefore could not be classed as agriculture lands.

James B. Kerr, counsel for the railway company, contended that it had been the policy of the Interior Department in administering the 1864 grant to the railway company to allow the company to make selection of lands which had not been classed as mineral in character. Under this interpretation, the company had taken timber land as included in agriculture lands. The commission requested the Secretary of the Interior for a definite statement of the policy of the Interior Department as to the satisfaction of the Northern Pacific land grant from lands which have been withdrawn by the government which are included now in the forest reserves. The railway has made selection of forest reserve land to indemnify for its lands lost under the mines classification.

Business Conditions Reviewed

In a review of general business conditions, the Wells-Dickey Company of Minneapolis, says:

"In the Northwest prospects could scarcely be better. Seeding of small grains is practically completed and under the most favorable conditions, with a larger acreage in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana than a year ago. In many cases oats are up and in the southern counties of the leading corn states that crop is going in under auspicious conditions.

"Conditions in trade are not so satisfying, when comparing conditions of last week or month with the previous one. However, the opening quarter of 1925 has been highly satisfactory. In fact business has been progressing steadily since last July until this past March. It is gratifying and rather unusual to experience a period of business recovery over so long a term as eight months. It's fair to say at the end of the first quarter of this year, that there are very few unfavorable elements and none to warrant apprehension, while the favorable ones are numerous and important.

"Carloadings, bank clearings and steel production have been greater than in any previous quarter and although the latter has been falling off there is a continuing demand for its products, due to high automobile production, increase in agricultural implement output, car shop operations and building construction.

"The most encouraging thing about the present business situation is that it is well balanced. Commodity prices are not out of line as they were a few months ago when agriculture was in the doldrums. Nor are there large surpluses overhanging the market, or serious shortages in any line. Credit conditions continue easy, making available ample capital for sound business demands, with rates not low enough to threaten inflation.

"The bond market continues strong. Influences hanging over the municipal market have given certain added strength to the views of large underwriting houses until prices paid for municipal issues have mounted to a point little anticipated months ago."

SURVEY FOR FARM LAND INFORMATION IN MINNESOTA

The Minnesota Realty association plans to get at the base of farm land information through the medium of a state wide survey, it has been announced by Ruth H. Green, executive secretary of the association.

Information asked through the medium of cards mailed to real estate dealers in every part of the state will indicate the amount of land transfers in the past year, the average price of farm lands, crop conditions and business turnovers.

Cards will be mailed to 1,300 real estate dealers. Results of the survey will be checked and the information given to the public. The survey, it is expected, will be completed within a week.

NORTHWEST IOWA BANKERS TO MEET AT CHEROKEE

Cherokee, Iowa—Three hundred bankers from northwest Iowa are expected to attend the meeting of Northwest Iowa Bankers Association, which will be held at Cherokee, Iowa, May 18.



CAPITAL and SURPLUS
\$9,000,000.00

WE OFFER our facilities to out-of-town banks and bankers desiring a complete Chicago correspondent service in domestic and foreign banking. An opportunity to explain the benefits of both our service and a strong banking connection is desired.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS CHICAGO

British Gold Resumption Pleases Bankers

Chicago, May 5—Great Britain's action in returning to a gold basis is immensely pleasing to Chicago bankers, who have been looking forward for some time to the adoption of this plan. Visits of London bankers to the United States and their trips to Chicago have been made in the past six months for the purpose of ascertaining the views of American bankers and what aid they would be willing to give the British banking institutions in the event the British government found it expedient to make Bank of England notes payable in gold. The action of Great Britain in officially announcing that the bank on exports of gold, which expires December 31 next, will not be renewed has been greeted on all sides as perhaps the most significant and important happening since the armistice," said H. G. P. Deans, vice president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company. "The return to a gold basis is a notice to the world that England again has her finances well in hand and that she expects the economic improvement which has recently set in over there to continue and thus make possible the future maintenance of a free market for gold in London.

American Aid Extended

"That the cooperation of our Federal reserve banks with the Bank of England in supporting sterling may be necessary for a time is to be expected, but the probability is that our assistance will be more in the form of potential credits rather than actual advances. The restoration of sterling has been managed by British bankers with consummate skill and there is every reason to believe that Britain will now be able to control her foreign obligations in such a manner as to render her to a very great extent independent of outside assistance. The recovery in sterling could not have taken place so quickly had the credit of Great Britain not been maintained by the policy of comprehensive taxation as well as by her acknowledgment and prompt settlement of the war debt to the United States. Barring any unfavorable happening, sterling exchange should continue to advance until it reaches the export point here.

"Our large gold reserves, which are partly responsible for the low and unremunerative money rates prevailing in this country, have to be reduced some day, through further improvement in and if the pound sterling should advance to a point at which the demand for it can best be met by the export of gold from the United States, a double purpose will have been accomplished. The great preventive of war, and the only practical obstacle to future outbreaks, is that of financial economic pressure. If that force can be controlled by the United States and Great Britain, two nations which have nothing to gain from war, but on the contrary much to lose, the prospect for future prosperity of the world will be brighter than it has been in many a year."

Loanable Funds Increase

There was an easier undertone visible in the Chicago money market this week, slowing down in general business being reflected in a somewhat reduced demand for aid from local banks. The supply of commercial paper was about the same and loop banks bought sparingly, while outlying institutions and interior bankers were the best clients bankers had. Choice names continued to sell at 3% to 4 per

cent., collateral loans were made at 4 to 4½ per cent., and commercial loans over loop bank counters ranged from 4½ to 5 per cent., while outlying banks were charging as high as 5½ per cent. Country banks have been utilizing the services of Chicago bankers more and more in the last two weeks to place their surplus funds to advantage until the crop movement begins again in good earnest. Fine weather for field work has facilitated seeding of small grains and planting of corn in the territory tributary to Chicago, and consequently there has been no marketing of surplus stocks of grain or live stock. Ultimately, however, farmers will find it advantageous to carry excess supplies of farm produce to market, particularly as grain prices have been soaring in the past week, and then country loans will be recalled. In the meantime there is an excess of offerings of loanable funds here.

Clearings a Record

In the past week there has been a further recession in the reserve position of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, which shows a drop of 73.7 to 72.7 per cent. Earning assets displayed an increase of \$4,300,000, while there was a decrease of \$12,600,000 in reserve funds. Circulation and profits dropped back \$1,300,000 and \$9,400,000 respectively. Bank clearings were largely in excess of a year ago owing to the record proportions reached last Friday, when the total was \$192,406,375, establishing a new high mark in the history of the Chicago Clearing House Association. The week's total of \$736,077,274 compared with \$693,542,385 in the corresponding week last year and \$755,487,909 in 1923. April clearings totaled \$2,956,796,534, against \$2,674,983,186 a year ago and \$2,687,078,830 in the same week of 1923. For the first four months of the year the total was \$11,587,597,158, comparing with \$9,258,703,777 in 1924 and \$10,604,244,119 in 1923.

Wetmore Encourages Wilson Stockholders

Frank O. Wetmore, chairman of the First National Bank and also chairman of the reorganization committee of Wilson & Co., says the packing company will be out of the hands of receivers early in July. Deposits of securities under the reorganization plan recently announced will be accepted until June 2 and if 90 per cent. of the company's indebtedness has assented to the plan on that date, 30 days later the company can be sold at court sale to the new company. Half of the bank creditors have so far given their assent to the plan.

F. W. Sibley, vice president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, addressed members of the Illinois Manufacturers Costs Association at their annual banquet at the Hotel La Salle Monday night that the economic shock of 1920 may prove to be a benefit in disguise as the crisis which brought to a close the excited post-war period of expansion was opportune and necessary.

Abraham Brandt of New York, a member of the firm of Joseph Brandt & Bros., has been elected a director of the Western Knitting Mills.

Trade Below Expectations

Edwin L. Wagner, president of the National Bank of Commerce, has returned from a brief vacation spent in New Orleans. "Business is not up to the expectations of a

great many people," he said, "but if comparisons with this year's profits were made with those of the pre-war period the average of business men would find that they were doing very well.

Ralph A. Bard has retired from Hitchcock, Bard & Co., and R. L. Redheffer is his successor as vice president and director of the company, which has changed its title to Hitchcock & Co. In La Salle Street the selection of Mr. Redheffer by Hitchcock & Co., is considered a happy one as he is highly thought of in banking and investment circles. He has been president of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank since its organization and under his direction the institution outgrew its former quarters at 371 West Jackson Boulevard and recently moved to the Austin Building at South Clark and West Jackson Boulevard, in the heart of the financial district. Mr. Redheffer will retire as president of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank on June 1, but will remain as a member of the executive committee of the institution. His successor as president has not yet been selected.

Stevens on German Election

Eugene M. Stevens, vice president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Company, said the election of Gen. Von Hindenburg as president of Germany was a victory for conservatism against radicalism rather than for monarchism and militarism. "My impression is his election has not the significance many people think it has," he added. "The Germans I have questioned recently agree there is no fear of a return to militarism. Of course he got the military vote, but the so-called military party is really headed by about 100,000 former army officers out of jobs and, I believe, has no real influence. The better element, including the great mass of professional men and salaried people who have suffered most in recent years and have not been in sympathy with the more radical element, voted for Von Hindenburg.

John Burnham has retired from the directorate of G. A. Soden & Co., and Laclanche Moen of John Burnham & Co., Inc., has been elected as his successor on the board.

H. A. Tremain has been elected chairman and Glenn P. Cowan president of the Nizer Corporation of Maryland, whose securities were recently admitted to the trading list of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Grayson M. P. Murphy is a member of the board of directors.

Lawrence Whiting, president of the Boulevard Bridge Bank, and Mrs. Eleanor Robinson Countiss were married on Thursday, and have gone to Europe to be absent for about two months.

"Crops Better"—Storey

W. B. Storey, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, has returned from the West. "The crop situation in Texas, Oklahoma and western Kansas has turned for the better by recent rains," he said "but much abandoned wheat acreage in Kansas has been put into corn."

Robert L. Davis, assistant vice president of the First Trust & Savings Bank, died last Sunday at his residence in Glencoe after a brief illness. For more than 20 years he was manager of the real estate department of the bank, a director and member of the finance committee of the Building Managers Association and treasurer of the Citizens' committee on South Water Street Improvement, and a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board. He was born 62 years ago in Harrodsburg, Ky. He is survived by Mrs. Davis and three daughters.

INVESTMENT BANKERS ADOPT RESOLUTION

The board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America, meeting recently at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., unanimously adopted the resolution of the public services securities committee pertaining to the Barr Bill pending in the Illinois legislature:

"Whereas, on April 16, 1925, there was introduced into the Illinois legislature Senate Bill No. 367, known as the Barr Bill, which provides that any public utility in the state operating under a franchise shall, upon filing with the commission a written declaration that it surrenders such franchise, receive by operation of law a 'terminable permit' the same to continue in force: (a) Until a municipality hav-

ing authority so to do shall purchase the property, or (b) until it shall be otherwise terminated for cause as provided by the statute, and

"Whereas, The Investment Bankers Association of America has heretofore, to-wit, on May 8, 1920, by resolution of its board of governors, gone on record as follows:

"(1) Ten franchises should be superseded by indeterminate permits securing the right to operate under proper regulation during good behavior with provisions for equitable adjustments of rates from time to time, as tending to eliminate controversies, which invariably impair the public service, the credit of the company involved and the value of their securities.

"(2) The power of regulation and control of public utilities should be vested in state commissions as tending toward standardization of regulation which is not possible under local regulation.

"(3) Members of state commissions should be appointed."

"Therefore be it resolved, That the Investment Bankers Association of America hereby affirms its approval of the aforesaid principles, and specifically gives its support to the principle of 'terminable permit' as set forth in Illinois Senate Bill No. 367."

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE

New York—France's population last year increased by 72,216, according to the latest official statistics issued by the French Ministry of Labor and transmitted to the Bankers Trust Company of New York by its French information service.

Births, which totalled 752,101 during 1924 fell off about 10,000 as compared with the preceding year while deaths at a total of 679,885, on the contrary showed an increase of 13,000.

The number of marriages during 1924 totalled 355,923 and the divorces 21,023.

The total population of France, according to the latest estimates, aggregates 39,209,518.

WE OWN AND OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE:

\$300,000

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

4 1/2%

RURAL CREDIT GOLD BONDS

Dated April 1, 1925.
Due serially: \$200,000 January 1, 1950
100,000 January 1, 1954

Principal and semi-annual interest (January and July 1st) payable at the National City Bank, New York City. Coupon bonds denomination \$1,000 each. Exchangeable for registered bonds as to principal or as to both principal and interest.

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, VERMONT, MINNESOTA AND OTHER STATES

LEGAL TO SECURE PUBLIC FUNDS IN MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE STATE
Assessed Valuation, 1923.....\$1,089,123,614
Total Bonded Debt, including this issue 26,451,000*
Population, 1920 census.....645,872

*Of the above bonded debt, \$20,300,000 consists of Real Estate Series Bonds Secured by assignment of an equal amount of first farm mortgages which are held in trust by the State to secure their payment.

These bonds are a direct obligation of the State of North Dakota, for which the full faith, credit, resources and taxing power of the State are pledged for payment of principal and interest.

PRICE: TO YIELD 4.35%

Wells-Dickey Company
Established 1878
Ground Floor—McKnight Bldg.—Minneapolis
Chicago St. Paul Duluth Great Falls

Money Favors Marketing of Bonds

Chicago, May 5—Conditions surrounding the bond market continued favorable to applicants for new capital and the comfortable position surrounding money conditions made the vending of securities easy to accomplish. Although offerings of new issues were on a liberal scale during the week no difficulty was experienced in keeping shelves cleared and as a matter of fact a number of leading banking houses complained of a paucity of supply with which requirements could be met. There has been such an unusual demand for tax exempt bonds that Liberty issues have been advanced to new high level.

Rates for money are so low and there is so great a volume seeking employment that desirable issues have been largely oversubscribed.

In reviewing activities in the municipals, the Northern Trust Company says: "The last week has seen a continued evidence of strength in tax-exempts. The demand has been steady and accompanied by rising prices, many dealers having increased the offering prices of bonds which remain on their lists. Practically all local bonds have disappeared from the market, there being only odd blocks of these bonds available. Dealers continue to pay unusually high prices for all new offerings by municipalities which supports the contention that the present price levels will be maintained."

New York Sale Pivotal

Unusual interest attaches to New York City's proposed sale of \$60,000,000 serial 4½ per cent. bonds today. This is the largest serial issue that city has ever marketed, but as high grade municipals are now selling at the best levels witnessed since the peak reached eight years ago, it is expected that competition will be keen. Last year's sale of \$37,000,000 corporate stock 4½s and \$30,400,000 serial 4½s on a 101.1861 bid established a new high mark.

On competitive bidding the \$30,000,000 3½ per cent. notes of the province of Ontario were awarded to a syndicate composed of Blair & Co., the Equitable Trust Company, Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chase Securities Corporation, Salmon Brothers & Hutzler and the Bank of Nova Scotia. The notes were offered in two sections, \$10,000,000 1-year being offered at a price to net 4 per cent. and the balance to yield 4½ per cent.

Utility Issue Offered

An issue of \$6,500,000 West Penn Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. series E bonds was brought out by a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, W. A. Harriman & Co., and W. C. Langley & Co. at 97½, yielding about 5.15 per cent. Proceeds will be used to retire series C bonds bearing 6 per cent., and at the conclusion of this financing there will be \$34,500,000 bonds outstanding under the first mortgage. For the 12 months ended March 31 net earnings were \$6,135,710 against annual interest requirements of \$1,882,500.

Two new issues totaling \$5,000,000 of the province of Manitoba, were offered by a syndicate headed by the First National Bank of New York. The offering comprised 3,000,000 two-year 4½ per cent. notes, priced at 100½ and interest, yielding 4.43 per cent., and \$2,500,000 20-year 4½ per cent. bonds, priced to yield more than 4.85 per cent.

Otis & Co. offered 198,000 shares, class A, no par common stock of the new Gabriel Saubber Manufacturing Company at \$25 a share. The stock will be placed on a \$2.50 a share dividend basis, payable quarterly, beginning July 1. Average net earnings for five years to 1924 were \$950,731.

Chicago Stocks Rally

Outside of the packing issues Taxi common and Yellow Manufacturing, which lack stimulation and support, the general list on the Chicago Stock Exchange displayed a better undertone under the leadership of Stewart-Warner, Union Carbide, United Light & Power, Gypsum and Montgomery Ward. Another increase in sales over last year accelerated the upward movement in Ward's junior issue, which ran up nearly four points. United Light and Power rose 10 points after an early setback of a point and Gypsum improved 4 points. Stewart-Warner was the active leader of the

week and ran up 4½ points after settling back 1½ points, and there was an additional advance in Gypsum of 4 points. Meanwhile Real Silk Hosiery fell back 4¾ points under profit-taking sales and Kraft felt the influence of liquidation of lodg accounts, reacting 2¼. Fair hung around the low mark of the week in a lifeless attitude. Bonds were rather quiet, with transactions mostly confined to utilities. Chicago City & Connecting 5s sold between 46¾ and 46½ and the first 5s improved fractionally to 75¾. Commonwealth Edison 5s were firm at 101 and Swift 5s were steady at 99.

Security Situation Promising

Reassurance of bankers and the comfortable position of the money market have supplied a feeling of security concerning the future of the stock market. Although there is a boom lacking in business the returns from the clearing house show that trade has been normal compared with pre-war periods and earnings of industries and public utilities carry the suggestion that balance sheets and income accounts for the current year will insure comfortable returns to stockholders. Consequently stocks are being bought with greater confidence and the paucity of bond holdings in the possession of banking houses leaves no doubt in the minds of investors but that this is a favorable period for placing surplus funds in securities rather than in real estate. First quarter returns made so far by industrial corporations of major importance display earnings in excess of last year for the corresponding period, and the public utility corporations have supplemented these reports with statements even better, while the railroads have been almost a unit in disclosing a recession in traffic.

Elevated Earnings Dividend

In its first year since reorganization the Chicago Rapid Transit Company carried 212,901,024 passengers, supplying a new high traffic record, earned 5.16 per cent. on the debenture bond applicable to interest for 1924 and now has 15,746 stockholders. Under the direction of Samuel Insull, chairman of the directorate, the elevated lines have given the best service Chicago has had and in December broke all traffic records for a month by carrying 19,460,549 passengers. Compared with 1923 there were 8,947,450 more passengers carried in 1924, a gain of 4.4 per cent. Revenues from passenger traffic for 1924 was \$17,504,220 and gross from all sources was \$18,656,185. Net income of \$801,375 and after deduction of \$74,733 for preferred dividends the balance was equal to 3.57 per cent on outstanding common stock. Current assets on December 31 were \$3,768,999 and current liabilities \$3,618,817.

Byllesby Company Expands

Northern States Power Company expanded tremendously in 1924, net income of \$4,173,792 after taxes, interest, depreciation and other charges being equal to \$11.20 a share on class A stock after preferred dividends and \$1.12 a share on the class B stock. After payment of preferred dividends both classes of common stocks share in the dividends without preference in the ratio of 10 cents on each class B share for each \$1 paid on class A common stock. This compares with \$3,235,699 net in 1923, equal to \$17.40 a share on \$6,170,000 outstanding common stock after deducting preferred dividends.

An offering of \$2,000,000 Illinois Joint Stock Land Bank of Monticello 4½ per cent. farm loan bonds was made by the First Trust & Savings Bank at 101½ and interest, yielding over 4.30 per cent. to the optional date and 4.50 per cent. thereafter. The bonds mature in 30 years and are redeemable at the option of the bank on any interest date after May 1, 1935 at 100 and interest.

A syndicate including F. J. Lisman & Co., Baker, Kellogg & Co., Morgan, Livermore & Co., and A. M. Lampion & Co., brought out \$3,000,000 Tyrol Hydro-Electric Power Company 7½ per cent. first mortgage bonds which are guaranteed by the state of Tyrol and city of Innsbruck at 99 and interest.

An issue of \$4,000,000 Boston tax anticipation notes bearing 4 per cent. and maturing November 3, 1925, was offered by a Syndicate including Brown Brothers & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., and Curtis & Sanger, priced

to yield 3.20 per cent. The notes are exempt from all Federal taxes.

Goodyear Notes Placed

Dillon, Read & Co. brought out \$1,750,000 Goodyear Fabric Corporation 10-year 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds at 98½, yielding 6.20 per cent. The entire capital stock is owned by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., and land, mills, machinery and equipment are owned in fee. The bonds are secured by a first lien on this property.

The Federal Securities Company and Spencer Trask & Co., were included in a syndicate offering \$2,500,000 Interstate Power Company's 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds at 99, yielding 6.10 per cent. Proceeds will be used for the purchase of the Clifton Gas & Electric Co.

P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., brought out a new issue of \$1,600,000 Allerton-Cleveland Building first mortgage leasehold 6½ per cent. bonds, maturing in 20 years at 100 and interest. Payment is guaranteed by the Allerton Corporation, controlling through stock ownership five New York properties and owning a substantial interest in the stock of Chicago and Cleveland properties appraised at \$18,207,000.

Chicago bank stocks were less active, but prices continued firm and in several instances offerings of stock were scarce. Among the strong features was Continental & Commercial National, which remained in demand all week at 345 with no stock coming into the market. Northern Trust sold at 401 and offerings at this time are very scarce. Illinois Merchants was quiet at 477 bid with stock for sale at 481. National Bank of Republic was also quiet and was quoted 198 bid and 201 asked.

Savings in Upturn

The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank says: Aggregate savings deposits in April for 197 reporting banks were 0.2 per cent. heavier than in March, representing for the district as a whole and by states for Indiana and Iowa, the highest amounts on record, while for Michigan and Illinois the totals have been exceeded but once before, Michigan in the previous month and Illinois at the beginning of the year. Nearly two-thirds of the banks reported larger April 1 balances than a year ago, increases ranging from 1.8 per cent for Wisconsin to 8.0 per cent. for Iowa and amounting for the district to 3.1 per cent. as compared with 3.7 per cent., the net gain for the first three months of 1925.

In the average size of account, increases in Indiana and Iowa, and decreases in the three other states, all less than one per cent., averaged for the entire group a drop of 0.3 per cent. from the preceding month. Compared with April, 1924, Illinois and Wisconsin registered 0.2 per cent gains, Iowa 1.8, and Indiana and Michigan over 2 per cent.

Changes in outdoor employment caused some increases in the demand for labor in the Seventh Federal reserve district last month. While building and construction work engaged more men, however, the coal mines laid off a still greater number. Employment offices report a lessening ratio of applicants to positions available. In Indiana this ratio declined from 128 the first week in March to 113 early in April, and in Illinois from 174 to 161 during the same period.

For nearly three-fourths of the department stores reporting to the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, the volume of goods sold during March was heavier than a year ago, the earlier Easter this year contributing more substantially to the month's business. This factor likewise affected the February-March comparisons in which all but five stores showed gains, averaging for the district much higher than last year, although somewhat less than in the three years 1921-1923. Aggregate sales for the first quarter of 1925 for half the stores were larger than during the corresponding period in 1924.

An issue of \$50,000 Holsington, Kan., school district 4 per cent. bonds was brought out by the Harris Trust & Savings Bank at prices to yield from 4 to 4.25 per cent. The bonds mature serially from 1926 to 1945.

Timber Bonds Sold

H. M. Byllesby & Co., Morris F. Fox & Co. and the First Wisconsin Company offered \$400,000 Chippewa & Flambeau Improvement Company 5½ per cent. bonds at 96½, yielding 5.90 per cent. The bonds mature in 1937. The company

owns property and water rights in northern Wisconsin and will build dams and a reservoir which will be in charge of the Northern States Power Company of Wisconsin, operating under the management of the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation of Chicago.

Clark Williams & Co. brought out \$1,750,000 New York Joint Stock Land Bank 5 per cent. farm loan bonds, due January 1, 1955, at 104¼, yielding 4.45 per cent. to 1935 and 5 per cent. thereafter.

Steel Income Larger

Inland Steel Company officials are optimistic regarding the future and the belief is that the year will be better than in 1924. Last year, the company reported net earnings of \$5,474,600, equivalent after preferred dividends, to \$4.03, a share on the common stock, which was the best showing made since the ending of the war.

Emil W. Wagner, former head of the stock brokerage firm of E. W. Wagner & Co., which failed in 1921, for between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000, has been indicted for trading against customers' accounts. Thirty indictments previously had been returned against Wagner, Frank Donaldson, Chicago office manager, and others.

Application has been filed by the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad Co. with the Illinois commerce commission for permission to issue and sell bonds and stocks to a total of \$4,500,000. This will be composed of an issue of \$2,500,000 first and refunding mortgage bonds and \$2,000,000 prior lien preferred stock.

An offering of \$475,000 Marquette, Mich., 4½ per cent. school building bonds, due serially from March 1, 1930 to 1955, at prices yielding from 4.20 to 4.25 per cent., was made by the Illinois Merchants Trust Company and First Trust & Savings Bank. Assessed valuation of the property is \$11,591,225 and total bonds is composed included in this issue.

McCormick Notes Attractive

Blyth, Witter & Co., offered \$1,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. serial 6 per cent. notes of the Edith Rockefeller McCormick Trust at prices to yield 5.25 to 6.05 per cent., according to maturities, ranging from 1926 to 1929. The trust was organized by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick of Chicago to consolidate and operate certain of her real estate holdings and to deal in real estate in and around Chicago. The trust has net tangible assets of \$8,962,739 North Edgewater, Highland Park, Riverside and Berwyn, which represent 42.3 per cent. of the pledged property.

A. B. Leach & Co., and Taylor, Ewart & Co., brought out \$1,000,000 Champaign County, Ill., 5 per cent. road bonds, maturing serially from 1926 to 1943, at prices to yield from 4 to 4.15 per cent.

Hill, Joiner & Co., sponsored an offering of \$1,000,000 Indiana Power Company 5½ per cent. notes, maturing February 1, 1928, at 99 and interest, yielding more than 5½ per cent. The company is controlled by the Middle West Utility Company and serves a population of 125,000.

Frank A. Carlton and Robert J. Koeppel have formed the firm of Carlton, Koeppel & Co. and will deal in investment bonds and joint stock land bank stocks at 108 South La Salle Street.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway experienced a year of bringing satisfaction to stockholders in 1924, the balance of income being \$6,835,220 and after paying preferred dividends of \$3,567,185 there remained a surplus of

(Continued on page 49)

THOMSON & MCKINNON

NEW YORK CHICAGO INDIANAPOLIS

Brokers
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, COTTON,
STOCKS, BONDS

MEMBERS:
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Chicago Stock Exchange
And All Leading Exchanges

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131 ENDICOTT BLDG. PHONE: CEDAR 3710

To Boost Your Community Begin at Home

Success or Failure Depends Upon the Attitude of Bankers and Other Business Men Toward the Development of Their Community's Resources

Selling the community to the people who live in it is the first step toward successfully placing in on the homeseekers' market, is the belief of the bankers of Makoti, North Dakota.

Makoti and its surrounding farm country—already known by its slogan, "The Best in the West"—owes its rapid progress to the businesslike way in which its bankers, merchants and farmers, working in unison, have commercialized their belief in this territory by developing its resources along scientific lines. Makoti has not only advertised itself to the outside world as one of the profitable farming centers of North Dakota, it furnishes practical examples of successful farming which any homeseeker may see.

Diversification has been the keynote of the advertising done by the banks of Makoti for the past several years, and Makoti's bank statement at the last call is tangible proof of the wisdom of this policy. The literature used to advertise this territory to those who live in it, as well as to the world at large, is devoted entirely to scientific farming, and the problem of swelling the local farmer's bank account automatically takes care of itself because farming in this community is done scientifically and with rigid application of the principles of diversification.

Stimulating Confidence

The successful banker believes in the ability of his people to make good and he puts forth every effort to develop his community's available resources. The people must believe in their community as a place where conscientious effort will be rewarded with profit, and anything that the banker can do to foster this confidence will result to his benefit.

R. A. Johnson, assistant cashier of the Reservation State Bank of Makoti, and chairman of the Northwestern Development Association, says in telling of the growth of this territory:

"We have much confidence in our state and believe that by advertising our section of the country we will eventually be the gainers. In doing this, however, we do not neglect to sell the country to the fellow who lives here. We have been active in promoting the things which tend to satisfy those who are helping to build up our community, the farmers and merchants. We have assisted in the diversification program by getting in several carloads of grade cattle and encouraging the raising of more corn and tame grasses. In this work we have obtained such gratifying results for the territory that we have had many letters of inquiry regarding farm lands and conditions in our community, which goes to show that those who are interested in our country are much attracted by what we have to offer."

How Confidence Has Built Prosperity

Here are some of the things that Makoti, a town of 350 inhabitants, has accomplished with the aid of diversification, and confidence in its resources:

The Farmers' Elevator Company has a total of 203 stockholders, and a home that is modernly equipped and capable of storing 40,000 bushels of grain. The company has been paying a regular cash dividend to its stockholders, which for the last year has amounted to 3½ cents per bushel on grain sold to the elevator, and an additional dividend of 8 per cent. paid on the stock. The Farmers Telephone Company has 113 stockholders. Their station and 140 miles of line is self-supporting.

"Proof of our community's interest in diversification was shown when 4,000 people attended the two-day short course program staged at Makoti with the assistance of capable lecturers furnished by the agricultural extension department of the International Harvester Company of Chicago," says Mr. Johnson. "Talks illustrated by charts were given along all lines of farming; the raising of corn, tame grasses, cattle; the building of dairy farms, home economics and canning, and home beautification.

"Another outstanding proof of the interest and the cooperation that we are able to get in our community was shown when about 700 people from this district were present Makoti Day at the Northwest Fair, held at Minot,"

says Mr. Johnson. "The Makoti booth was awarded the blue ribbon at the fair and a great deal of comment was heard regarding the artistic arrangement and the completeness and abundance of the exhibits which were contained in our booth."

When a community is thoroughly sold to its inhabitants it is not difficult to sell it to outsiders. In this, as in every thing else, nothing succeeds like success, and since the growth of a bank depends upon the growth of its community, the wise banker bends every effort to "place his community on the market" as successfully as have the bankers of Makoti, North Dakota.

ESSAY CONTEST CONDUCTED TO STIMULATE INTEREST IN BANK PUBLICATION

The "Bank Messenger," a timely and attractively illustrated monthly publication is being distributed by the First National Bank of Steele, North Dakota. The paper contains short stories and sketches whose themes relate to saving and thrift, and news pictures pertaining to banks and banking. The bank recently published a newspaper advertisement in which were offered three substantial cash prizes for the best essays written by the high school students of Steele on the subject of saving and thrift. The subject is to be treated from the angles presented in the Messenger and the winning essays will be published in the magazine.

"Our object in conducting this essay contest is to bring the importance of saving before the young people of our community, if possible to stimulate the saving habit, and to assure the reading of this Messenger," explains P. C. Heilmann, president of the First National Bank of Steele.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THIS BANK TO FARMERS

"In our trips through the territory we have opportunity to observe what different farmers are raising for profit, or as a hobby to make farm life more interesting. We find that a good many are raising strawberries and small fruits successfully. Several raise all the small fruit they need for canning, besides for table use during the season. We urge everybody in town and country to plant strawberries, gooseberries, currants and raspberries. They will do as well here as further East and if taken care of properly will pay a handsome dividend on the effort expended."—from monthly Bulletin issued by Pioneer State Bank of Plaza, North Dakota.

BANKERS OF THREE NORTH DAKOTA COUNTIES ORGANIZE

Bankers of Emmons, Logan and McIntosh counties, North Dakota, have organized the Tri-County Bankers Association. The purpose of the association is to adopt uniform rates of exchange and other business schedules which will work for greater harmony. H. W. Allen, cashier of the Emmons County State Bank, of Braddock, was elected president; John J. Doyle, president of the Security State Bank of Wishek, vice president; F. B. Heath, cashier of the First National Bank of Napoleon, secretary and G. A. Lenhart, cashier of the Farmers State Bank of Hazelton, treasurer.

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, BANK TO REMODEL PRESENT HOME

The Security National Bank of Fargo, North Dakota, is planning to remodel its present building to accommodate its growth of business. The bank building will have a new front and the lobby will be enlarged, while other conveniences will be added which will give the bank practically new quarters.

BANK OF HOT SPRINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA, TO REBUILD PRESENT HOME

The Bank of Hot Springs, South Dakota, has let a contract for extensive alterations in its present building which it has outgrown through increased business. A new vault several times the size of the one now in use, a ladies' rest room, conference room and additional desk room will be added. The bank is thirty-one years old.

New Issue

\$16,000,000

Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds, Series A

Dated April 1, 1925. Interest payable April 1 and October 1 without deduction for Federal Income Taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source, not in excess of 2%. Principal and interest will be payable at the holder's option either in United States gold coin at the office of The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, Minneapolis, or at the offices of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., in Chicago and New York, or in Canadian gold coin at the offices of The Dominion Bank in Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Coupon bonds, denominations \$1,000, \$500, \$100.

TAX EXEMPT IN MINNESOTA

A letter from Mr. E. W. Backus, President of the Company, is summarized as follows:

The Company: Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, operating manufacturing plants direct and through subsidiaries at International Falls, Minnesota, and Fort Frances and Kenora, Ontario, ranks among the largest newsprint paper manufacturers in the world. Modern ground wood, sulphite and paper mills are owned and in connection therewith extensive hydro-electric and hydraulic power generating plants; also a sulphate (Kraft) pulp mill, Insulite mill, saw and planing mill plants, box, crating and shoo factories, railroads and logging spurs and equipment.

The timber supply in Minnesota and Ontario contiguous and tributary to the mills embraces a forest area of approximately 50,000 square miles and contains an almost inexhaustible supply of spruce pulpwood and other paper-making woods, while the actual holdings in Minnesota and Ontario are reliably estimated to contain sufficient pulpwood to keep the paper mills, including the contemplated additional capacity, in operation for over fifty years and the sawlog timber to keep the saw mills in operation over twenty-five years.

Security: These bonds, together with any hereafter issued under the restrictions of the Mortgage, will be secured by a direct or collateral first lien on all the physical property now owned or which may be hereafter acquired by

the Company and on all physical property owned by its principal subsidiaries.

The balance sheet, as of November 30, 1924, giving effect to the present financing and the recent appraisals of the Company's fixed property discloses net tangible assets after deducting all liabilities except these bonds and net current assets of \$60,741,459.61 and \$12,033,980.07 respectively.

Earnings: Average annual net earnings of the Company during the five-year and eleven months period ended November 30, 1924, as certified by independent auditors, were \$2,737,541.64, (after depletion, local taxes and liberal charges for maintenance and repairs, but before interest, depreciation, and income taxes). These earnings include no return on over \$12,000,000 expended or being expended on properties to be presently in operation. Maximum annual interest charges on these bonds require \$960,000. For 1925, net earnings, as above, are estimated at approximately \$4,000,000.

Sinking Fund: In addition to the serial maturities the Mortgage will provide for a Sinking Fund which will retire and cancel, either by purchase or redemption, principal amounts of the bonds due April 1, 1945, sufficient to retire all of such bonds by maturity.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

Amount	Due	Price	Amount	Due	Price
\$600,000	April 1, 1930	99½	\$ 900,000	April 1, 1933	98½
\$800,000	April 1, 1931	99½	\$ 900,000	April 1, 1934	98½
\$900,000	April 1, 1932	99	\$1,000,000	April 1, 1935	98½
	Amount	Due	Price		
	\$10,900,000	April 1, 1945	98		

A circular fully descriptive of the issue will be sent upon request

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company

Minneapolis

Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Incorporated

First Trust and Savings Bank

Illinois Merchants Trust Company

Brown Brothers & Co.

Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

Bond & Goodwin

Wells-Dickey Company

Incorporated

Northwestern Trust Company

Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc.

St. Paul

These bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and accepted by us and subject to approval of counsel. Temporary bonds or interim receipts of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., later exchangeable for definitive bonds will be ready for delivery on or about May 25, 1925. All statements herein are official or are based on information which we regard as reliable and while we do not guarantee them, we ourselves have relied upon them in the purchase of this security.

The Blessings of Work

Dr. G. W. Dyer, Professor of Social Science at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

There are two theories of life with reference to work. The heathen theory is that life, happiness, comes as a result of being served, worked for by others. Under this theory the most fortunate man, the man who has found life and happiness, is he who is in a position to command the largest quantity and the highest quality of services from others. Heathenism necessarily discounts work, and considers it a misfortune. The Christian theory of life is that life comes through work, through working for and serving others. Work is the only source of life. The biggest man is the biggest worker.

Old Time Attitude Toward Work

When we were a rural people we believed in work, and men, women and children found their lives through work. Practically every home was a great workshop and every member of the family performed useful productive activities. The rich sentiment and contentment characteristic of the old time home were, in a large measure, the products of hard work. The chief reason the modern city home is a dull, dry place and has lost its attraction for people of all ages is that all useful productive activities have been eliminated, and with these the life of the home passed out.

Modern Attitude

When we moved to the city we changed our attitude toward work, and in a large measure, adopted the heathen view of life, that work is a misfortune and should be eliminated as far as possible. Under the name of modern conveniences, the masses of the people are today demanding all sorts of services from others, and are more and more looking for life through the services they may obtain from other. The serious problems of our civilization today have been created by the people themselves in their inordinate demand to be served by others. More and more they are regarding work as a misfortune, and are demanding shorter hours, a lower speed and more pay. They are demanding that they shall serve less and be served more.

Solution of High Cost of Living

In nearly all of our cities most of the people could solve the problem of the high cost of living, the problem of the home, the problem of the child, the problem of charity, the problem of unemployment, by moving out and restoring the old time productive activities in the home. I can place every family of almost any American city on a five acre farm near enough to the city for the wage earner to reach his work every morning and get back home every afternoon without any trouble. Under such conditions, his wife and children, together with his help, could produce at home almost enough to support the family and his wages would not have to go for this.

What the People Want

But the people don't want to do this: they want others to do this work for them while they live on paved streets, under electric lights, and enjoy modern conveniences furnished them by others. When the serious problems arise, which are due to their lack of foresight and their desire to have others to serve them, they claim that they are the victims of bad government and of a bad economic system.

We are told that our American industrial system is un-Christian, preachers are denouncing it as un-Christian. The responsibility for the problems which the people have, in large measure, created themselves, and which they may solve themselves if they are willing to go to work, is placed on our industrial system.

The Market Price

American business men practice the same ethics in business that preachers and reformers practice in their daily business activities.

Production is the act of buying the products of the soil, capital, and labor, on an open market, paying the value of these elements as fixed by the law of demand and supply and combining these elements into the finished product. If the employer loses in the enterprise, he bears the loss; if he gains, the gain is his by right of creation. When he pays the market price for raw material and capital and

labor, he has paid all he owes to those who sell these commodities and services to him, and no man has any sort of right to claim one penny of the gain he may make by the combination, any more than he has a right to assess his losses on any one from whom he has purchased material or labor.

The preachers and the reformers, like the manufacturers, are buying directly or indirectly commodities and services every day, and when they pay the market price for these services, they do not feel that they owe anything additional and do not pay anything additional. When they denounce the business man as un-Christian because he does not pay more, they are demanding from him an ethical system which they do not practice and do not believe in. Under a system of industrial freedom, business men employ and pay their labor on exactly the same basis that preachers and social reformers employ and pay their cooks and laundresses and servants and other helpers. Business men pay the market price for their labor and it is a slander to call any one an exploiter of labor who pays the market price for his labor.

Competition and Cooperation

It is charged that competition is un-Christian and should be replaced by co-operation. As a matter of fact, competition is not antagonistic to co-operation. On the other hand, competition is the most perfect form of co-operation the world has ever seen. Under our system of competition, in many cases more than a hundred different groups of workers cooperate to bring a single commodity (as a box of corn flakes) from the raw state to the consumer's door. This system guarantees the best possible service to the consumer at the smallest possible price, and prevents any cooperator from getting more than his share at the expense of the consumer. Each group in the cooperative process is compensated on the basis of the value of his service. For any one to receive more than the value of his service is for him to take from the consumer that which he has no legitimate right to take.

Competition is not only the most perfect form of co-operation the world has ever seen, but the only system of cooperation that guarantees justice both to the producers and to the consumer.

Socialization of Capital

Much is said of socializing capital, dedicating it to the service of the people. As a matter of fact, under our system of private ownership, practically all capital is of necessity socialized. If a man owns a million dollars in capital, he is compelled under our system to dedicate it to the service of society. He must either turn it over to the banks or invest it in factories, or mines, or other industrial enterprises. If he deposits it in the bank, the bank at once puts it to work in industrial enterprises. In either case, the rich man, though he may be as selfish as Satan, is compelled to dedicate his capital to the service of society.

Individual Ownership

Under individual ownership all wealth, outside of the small amount consumed by the owners of large wealth, is dedicated to the continual service of the people. Individual ownership spurs them on in the creation of huge sums of new wealth, and when they get this, they must of necessity turn it over to the service of the world.

To donate wealth to non-wealth producing institutions is not to change wealth from individual service to social service; it is to change wealth from one sort of social service to another.

Paternalism

Many seem to be under an hallucination that these problems the people have created for themselves through their love of luxury and ease and excitement may be solved through some legerdemain of political restriction or paternalistic control. This plan gets its inspiration from Socialism and is antagonistic to the American ideal of freedom. The American ideal is that the government is best which governs least; that government is best which gives the largest possible freedom to the individual to direct his

In the figures below, as of April 6, 1925, is reflected the result of over 72 years of sound, conservative banking practice. Coupled with First National Service, this experience assures you of a satisfactory banking connection.

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business April 6, 1925

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Discounts.....\$31,613,775.39	Capital Stock \$3,000,000.00
Overdrafts 3,900.53	Surplus 2,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds, Treasury Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness 15,509,092.37	Profit 1,611,442.02
Other Bonds 3,820,249.74	Discount Collected but not Earned 141,896.33
Bank building 458,820.93	Reserved for Taxes..... 772,500.95
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank 150,000.00	Other Reserves 15,003.65
Interest Earned but not Collected 49,713.65	Deposits 57,440,176.63
Cash and Due from Banks and U. S. Treasurer.... 13,875,466.97	
\$64,981,019.58	\$64,981,019.58

The
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
of Saint Paul
Saint Paul's Oldest, Strongest Bank

life in his own way with the least possible restrictions from any source.

The American theory of industry is that the natural laws of competition and the law of demand and supply will give adequate regulation to business under all ordinary conditions. Governmental restrictions are justifiable only when they are necessary to restrain some group from blocking these laws. Under our theory, it is never the proper function of government to restrain freedom; the function of government in relation to business is to keep the field open that the natural laws may regulate the industrial activities of men.

Artificial regulation of business and mass control of markets have always appealed to theorists and dreamers, as they have always appealed to people who seek to obtain a living without hard work. Schemes of mass control and socialistic cooperation have been tried over and over again. All sorts of attempts have been made to overthrow the old constitutional theory of freedom in industry. All that is necessary is to give these communistic plans a little time and they will demonstrate their own weakness.

Our industrial system is in no true sense responsible for the serious problems of the people today. These problems are the result of an abuse of the privileges modern civilization has conferred on the people. No headway can be made by attacking the system of industry as a means of correcting our own stupid blunders.

When the masses of the American people come back to the Christian theory of life and are willing to work harder and live more simply, the solution of our serious problems will not be difficult. But as long as they discount work and at the same time demand more and more services from others, no solution of their problems is possible.

If a man would gain his life, he must lose it in service, in work for others. This is the law of life. Nations, groups and individuals can obtain it in no other way.

MOODY'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS

New York—Moody's Weekly Review of Financial conditions in its current issue says in part:

"Strength in bond prices may prove the most significant feature of the security markets; for this probably denotes a fair public demand for all classes of investments. Presumably the bond market should continue firm or strong well into the summer.

"Commodity prices are weaker than usual for this season, perhaps reacting from the over optimism of March. The primary effect, however, should be to reduce production costs and operating ratios, and thereby prolong the existing era of prosperity.

"Raw materials, such as coal, coke and iron, are unprofitable now because their prices are depressed by large supplies, while their costs are inflated by high wages. Nor are there visible reasons for expecting much improvement until the late summer or early autumn."

BUILDING ?

Maximum Economy in Construction, Without Sacrificing Strength, Durability, Utility or Appearance.

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Bank Stock for Sale

25 shares of stock of The Security National Bank of Fargo, No. Dak., at 11% under value. Will reduce 1% each week till sold.

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STRENGTH

SIZE

SERVICE



MIDLAND

NATIONAL BANK

MINNEAPOLIS



California Bank Act Wins Respect

Earle E. Crowe, Financial Department of The Los Angeles Times

From California have come so many startling innovations in banking practice that for several years the state has been the cynosure of all eyes in the banking profession. The branch bank system originated in Los Angeles with A. M. Chaffey, president of the California Bank, and it was A. P. Giannini who was first to bring the officers out of their private corners and make them accessible to the public. But underneath all of this progressive development is a piece of banking legislation that has commanded the respect and admiration of bankers throughout the country for the past 16 years.

To J. F. Sartori, president of the Security Trust and Savings Bank, the credit is generally given for the principles incorporated in the California Bank Act. This code introduced the idea of departmental banking. State banks in California have operated under this method since 1911 without the loss of a single dollar to savings depositors. Other states and many students of banking legislation have followed the progress of departmental banking with interest, and it was only a last-minute shift of opinion that eliminated the principle from the Federal Reserve Act.

Depositors Protected

Simplicity of operation and convenience and protection for customers are the fundamental advantages in departmental banking. State banks in California are huge department stores, one group of stockholders and one management controlling the business, but each department operating as a separate organization. Customers are offered the convenience of transacting every type of banking business with one bank, while in other states, the laws compel the banks to operate the commercial, trust and savings departments under separate charters, controlled by separate companies.

The California Bank Act authorizes one charter for the different kinds of banking. Capitalization covers the entire business of the bank, but the capital is segregated for each department. The principle of segregation is carried throughout, each department having its proportion of the bank's surplus, deposits and physical assets. The accounting for each is incorporated in different sets of books, and each department has its own group of officers and employes. The commercial and savings departments make their own loans.

With the commercial, trust, savings, safe deposits and other activities conducted as distinct businesses, the customer of the bank is afforded the highest degree of protection against a possible failure of the bank. Should the commercial departments become involved in difficulties through unwise loan practice, the savings depositors are not affected until all of the assets of the commercial department are exhausted. The depositors of each department have a prior lien on the assets of that department in the case of liquidation.

Business Undivided

No such protection is given to depositors in the great number of other states. National banks can utilize their savings funds for commercial purposes and the trust companies in New York state, for instance, which do all three kinds of banking business, fail to follow the principle of segregation. In California, each department of a state bank stands on its own legs.

State banks in most sections of the country operate under separate charters for each branch of banking activity. In

Chicago, the Continental and Commercial banks are composed of a national and a state bank which handle the commercial and savings departments that a state bank in California incorporates under one charter and one capitalization.

The California Bank Act was adopted by the Legislature in 1909 after the failure of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company in San Francisco emphasized the need of adequate banking legislation. A committee was appointed by the legislature to draft a new bank code, and the California Bankers Association appointed a similar committee to cooperate with the legislature. Mr. Sartori was a member of the association's committee, and after intensive study of the question, presented a code embodying the principle of departmental banking. His suggestions formed the basis for the present California Bank Act.

Principle Opposed

When the Federal Reserve Act was in the process of formulation, provisions concerning departmental banking were included until a short time before the passage of the bill. Opposition from one of the eastern states resulted in the elimination of the provisions from the final draft.

Since the adoption of the present code, bank failures in California have been a rare occurrence. Shortly after the act went into effect, some of the weaker banks succumbed to the stringent restrictions of the new law, but since 1911, the mortalities have been exceptionally low.

Mr. Sartori, after the passage of the act, has continuously served as the chairman of the legislative committee of the California Bankers Association, and is regarded as the authority on banking legislation in this state. Lately he has been active in opposing amendments to the act proposed by the Bank of Italy and the Bank of America. These two groups are seeking a revision of the sections which invest the superintendent of banks with the sole power to grant permits for the establishment of branch banks.

CITIES SERVICE STOCK UNITS REDUCED

Dover, Delaware—At the annual meeting of Cities Service Company held here April 28, stockholders voted to change the par value of the company's common capital stock from \$100 to \$20 a share. Each outstanding share of the common capital stock of the company of a par value of \$100, under the plan recommended by the board of directors and adopted by the stockholders, is exchangeable for five shares of common capital stock of \$20 par value. Cities Service bankers shares in denomination of \$10 are exchangeable two for one share of the new \$20 par value common stock.

The change in the par value of the stock has not affected the outstanding common stock capital of the company, which is approximately \$71,000,000. The net earnings of the company are running at a rate which after payment of preferred requirements is the equivalent of \$13.85 a share. A year ago the outstanding common capital of the company was approximately \$46,000,000. In January of this year the board of directors announced the redemption at par of all of the common cash and common scrip dividends which had theretofore been issued in lieu of cash and scrip, and this redemption automatically increased the amount of common stock outstanding to \$71,000,000.

Net earnings in the 12 months ended with March were \$17,042,532. This compared with \$16,136,533 in the year ended with March 1924.

Inheritance Tax Laws Need Modification

New York—Discussing the question of inheritance taxes, the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, says, in its May business review:

"One form of burdensome legislation in which the serious interest of business men is required is that which has taxed inheritances in a way never before dreamed of. Multiplicity of inheritance taxes has become a subject of much discussion. The inheritance tax, called by some states transfer or estate tax, is a lien upon the right to receive property or upon the right to transfer property. The state imposes a tax on this privilege, which must be paid prior to the transfer, and which until payment constitutes a lien on the property transferred. Although inheritance taxes are not of recent origin, it has been only lately that the state legislatures, in their search for revenue, have so increased the rates as to bring about the present trying condition. Today 46 states, and in addition the Federal government, impose inheritance or estate taxes.

"Apart from the Federal claim for death taxes, however, the heaviest burden is imposed by the individual states, which levy a tax on the entire net assets of a resident decedent, with the exception of real property in other states; and the majority of these states tax the property of even a non-resident decedent to the extent that they have jurisdiction over the same.

"States levy taxes against non-residents in various manners. Over three fourths of the states tax stocks of corporations incorporated under their laws, and owned by a non resident decedent, even though the stock certificates are not within the state. For example, one of the large railroad companies is incorporated in six different states, each of which may impose a tax on the shares. Some states impose a tax on the stock of corporations owning property within the state. Some also impose a tax on bonds of corporations organized within the state and belonging to a non resident decedent. The proceedings in the different states vary. In some it is merely necessary to file affidavits and schedules of assets and liabilities. In others, it is necessary to have a probate proceeding. Rates of taxation differ, depending on the size of the estate, the relation of the legatee, and the amount of the legacy. The actual rates vary from nothing to 40 per cent. It can readily be seen that the same property may be taxed several times and even in some cases the entire value of the property may be absorbed by these cumulative taxes. Thus we have multiplicity taxation.

"Economy in government through the insistence upon business methods in operation, so that taxes may be lowered, and revision of tax laws so that taxes may not so closely resemble confiscation, are a nation wide necessity; it is to the end that legislators may appreciate this necessity that active and continuing interest on the part of business men should be aroused. The attention that is being given to the question of inheritance taxes and the constructive thought of business leaders to the end that reasonable changes be made in their imposition, is an example of how the business community can bestir itself when aroused. Legislative ills will be cured in that way."

A. B. A. MEMBERSHIP INCREASED

Executive manager, F. N. Shepherd, in his report to the executive committee of the American Bankers Association, stated that there are now 28,398 banks in the country, that members in the association now number 21,143, or about three-fourths of all the banks in the United States. He also brought out the fact that this high record of membership was maintained although the number of bank failures in 1924 registered the high water mark in the history of the United States, 743 banks having gone under. Mr. Shepherd said:

"Benefiting by the accumulated momentum of past effort projected through the various publicity avenues of your association, the banker has become an increasingly wholesome force in business and public affairs. The utterances of your association and its officers are today accorded a currency by the press and a deference by the public which lays upon you a tremendous responsibility for right thinking and careful speech."



THE standing of this bank in the public mind has not come suddenly. It is the result of constant fidelity for more than a half century to the highest principles of banking practice.

*Capital and Surplus
Forty-Five Million Dollars*

ILLINOIS MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY

A consolidation of
ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
THE MERCHANTS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
THE CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK



La Salle, Jackson, Clark and Quincy Streets - Chicago

Ethical Standards of Business Bettered by Organizations

Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board of the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company. From an Address at the Annual Dinner of the School of Business of Columbia University, New York

To deserve and inspire confidence, expresses in a phrase, the goal of business organization, and is a clue to the real function of the business associations in modern society. It is a mistaken impression to imagine, as some imagine, that business organizations are mere mutual admiration societies, nor are they merely a meeting ground for selfish interests intent. Both of these impressions are wide of the mark.

Ethical Standards

It has been inevitable that one important result of the formation of business organizations has been to raise the ethical standards of business. Sharp practices have been frowned upon and fair play for all has been encouraged.

It is a far cry from the guilds of the middle age to the modern chamber of commerce. The guild was primarily designed to keep the art and the secrets of a given craft within the circle of the initiate. Yet out of the guilds of the middle ages developed the semi-governmental chambers of commerce which flourished in Europe in the eighteenth century. In place of these semi-governmental chambers of commerce, we have developed in the United States, as a spontaneous reaction to obvious need, the modern business organization to serve as a balance wheel for modern industry.

The business organizations which we have in the United States today, may be roughly divided into two classes.

First, the trade associations which limit their memberships and their problems to one particular industry, and secondly, the chambers of commerce and merchants' associations which represent not only all forms of industry, but also the general public.

Both are the result of a conviction on the part of those engaged in business, that only by co-operation in matters of common interest can the average business man keep himself informed on the myriad questions which affect his prosperity and the prosperity of those about him.

Social Scheme Adjustment

The leaders of business know how delicate is the adjustment of the social scheme. They know how small the margin is today, between what we call good times and depression. They reason that industry needs the intelligent support of the public to work out its problems; they know that the public will suffer if industry is demoralized.

They are convinced that the highest duty of the business organization, and the greatest service which the organization can render to business is to create and foster a spirit of co-operation between business and the public.

It is a great mistake, therefore, to consider the modern business organization simply as the spokesman of business. It is in reality the link between business and the public, and serves the public quite as much as it serves business.

By this I do not mean merely that it serves the public indirectly in the sense that public prosperity depends upon industrial prosperity. The public service of the business organization is much more direct and immediate.

Take for example the activities of your Merchants Association here in the City of New York. It is true that its routine service is confined to its members, composed in largest part of business men. Yet much of its effort is devoted to matters which benefit business only because they first benefit the community.

The pollution of the harbor, the relief of street congestion, the proper care of wounded veterans, the agitation for new subways to obviate unhealthy and indecent crowding, the housing shortage, high rents and high taxes—all these are questions which are of greater moment to the public than they are to industry. And yet each and all have received the earnest and sincere attention of this great business organization.

With each passing year the public activities of business organizations become increasingly great because of a growing recognition of the fact that in these organizations is to be found the best machinery yet devised for coping with the complexities of moderate life.

Of one thing we may be sure and that is that the next half century will see our present problems multiplied. The present generation of men have seen the automobile grow from a luxurious toy into a universal problem. Every municipality in the United States is today struggling with traffic congestion which is the price the city dweller is paying for the higher standard of living which the automobile represents.

The race between science and public intelligence will go on. Standards of living will continue to advance and this in turn will mean that industry and finance, production and transportation must all keep pace with social development.

I am enough of an optimist to believe that as science perfects its inventions, so also will mankind evolve improved machinery for the interchange of knowledge and ideas. And in the process, you may be sure that the business organizations of the United States will play an increasing important part. For in these organizations where industry and the public meet, I am sure that both will find mutual assistance and the broad understanding which alone can make the world an increasingly better place in which to live.

A Firm Gold Basis

To return to the gold basis in Great Britain with a merely speculative chance of maintaining it would have been an act of criminal folly. Barring accidents as little possible to foresee as the Great War itself, England will be able to maintain the gold basis proclaimed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His country has attained the goal which the custodians of its credit set for themselves. All the world will rejoice—and will have good reason for rejoicing.

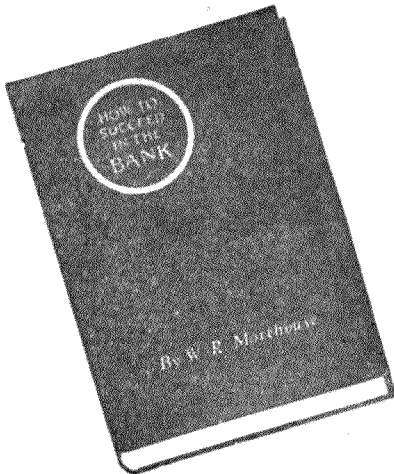
Four years ago the advocates of gutta percha dollars and managed currencies were telling us that the gold basis had gone forever, and that not only Great Britain but the whole world was to readjust itself to fiat money. But the world has a summary way of readjusting the fiat money. With a great effort those dishonest evidences of an obligation there is no intention to meet can be scrapped. They have degenerated into a confiscatory, socialistic capital tax.

French socialist statesmen recently in power tested public opinion by talk of a capital tax. They have already imposed one, less in degree but like in kind to that by which Germany paid off her internal debt. By depreciating still further the paper franc it is possible for France to tax to extinction the small capitalist holders of her internal debt. Germany did exactly that. By the unlimited emission of rubles the Russian bolshevists gave fiat money the ineffaceable stamp of their approval.

But even with the pound sterling exchangeable for dollars below \$3.20, British finance never lost sight of the principle which is the soul of all credit. Few people, especially in America, care to carry gold coin about with them when the much more convenient paper money is available. All they need to know is that they can have the gold coin if they want it. There will be few people in Britain who will concern themselves to change a ten-shilling note for a gold half-sovereign, over the counter of the Bank of England. The one-pound notes are well established and they have always been the convenient currency of Scotland.

Additional taxes of about \$50,000,000 have necessarily been imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. An increase in the death duties, a capital tax itself, seems inevitable if regrettable. It is doubtful if the credit secured by the British treasury with the Federal Reserve Bank here will ever be touched. It is sufficient to know that it is here and at the service of a borrower whose credit has been heroically maintained. The gold borrowed by the Bank of England from the Bank of France in the Baring crisis of 35 years ago, was returned to Paris with the original seals unbroken.—The Wall Street Journal.

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German Bankers Have Confidence in Von Hindenburg

New York—Confirming his own impressions that the results of the German elections were largely a triumph for the conservative forces in German business and finance, and would make for increased economic stability in the Reich, President Edward C. Delafeld of the Bank of America has made public several cable dispatches received from the Bank's German correspondents.

They were all reassuring in character and indicated that the leading financial interests in Germany were well satisfied with the outcome.

The important Disconto Gesellschaft expressed the view that the election would effect no material change in the country's present domestic and foreign policies, and declared that there was every indication that the country's economic life would continue to develop along lines of stability. Says this bank, “We share the view of many that the election indicates a reaction against the destructive tendencies of the times.”

The Darmstadter National Bank of Berlin also declares that the election will have no influence on the country's foreign policies, and that it certainly would not alter the country's determination to meet the obligations assumed under the Dawes Plan.

The Commerce and Private Bank cabled that conditions generally had quieted down and that they “counted upon a continuation of slowly improved conditions, particularly in view of the fact that the new president will probably stress the need for the continuation of old policies.”

Several leading private banking firms sent equally reassuring advices, one being as follows:

“Republican groups have reconciled themselves to the fact that Hindenburg has been elected and expect the controversies of the election campaign to be smoothed out by his strong and sincere personality. Those who are close to Hindenburg and know him well, are convinced that his wide influence, sober judgment and calm reflection will

succeed in avoiding political difficulties at home and abroad. One thing can certainly be taken as a fact, and that is that the Dawes Plan and its fulfillment, as heretofore, will remain the basis of Germany's foreign policy.”

DECREASE IN COST OF AUTOMOBILES

New York—Automobiles on the average cost 29 per cent. less today than in 1913, while the average cost of living has increased 67 per cent. during the same period, figures compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce reveal. The average retail price of a motor car is now set at \$825.

About 65 per cent. of automobiles in the United States are owned in communities having less than 25,000 population, while 48 per cent. of the cars are owned in communities having less than 5,000 population. The Federal taxes paid on motor vehicles from 1917 to 1925 was \$799,385,399 or more than twice as much as was expended in Federal money toward highways. Motor vehicles paid \$461,400,000 in special taxes during 1924.

The automobile industry now ranks first among the manufacturers of the United States, the rating being on the basis of wholesale values. The steel industry is second and meat packing third.

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OLDEST BANK AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES

Secretary Mellon Defends the Federal Reserve System

Warns Against Political Attacks Which May Be Made to Prevent Renewal of Charters

Washington—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in an article in the May number of the Nation's Business Magazine, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States warns the public to be prepared to meet a political attack which may be directed against the Federal reserve system when the time comes to renew its charters.

"The effectiveness of such attack," Mr. Mellon states, "will depend largely upon the particular phase of the business cycle which happens to prevail at the time. If the country is then in the midst of a wave of prosperity, the opposition to renewal will be slight. If the country is passing through the low point of the cycle the opposition will be more serious, because the discontent which prevails at such periods is ever seeking some point of attack, and little discrimination is exercised in the choice of the object.

"The system, of course, is still in its youth. There will of necessity be changes from time to time and constant adjustment to the needs of the country, but these changes must be made by the friends of the system and in accordance with sound banking principles, not by its enemies for partisan purposes. The prosperity of the country is dependent upon the impartial and wise administration of our banking system unhampered by political or partisan denomination.

National Versus State Banks

"While the American banker has tended in the past to look at these questions largely from an individual viewpoint," the article continues, "events of recent years have demonstrated to him the close relationship of his institution to the general credit structure, and he has come to realize that his own interests are dependent on the existence of a sound and well managed credit system as a whole.

"This does not mean, of course, that the national bank can be made to bear indefinitely needless handicaps in competition with state institutions. Some revision of the national banking law in the way of liberalizing and expanding the powers of the national banks is necessary, and it is to be regretted that such legislation was not enacted during the session of Congress just closed. This matter will doubtless receive the early consideration of the next Congress.

"The members of the Federal reserve system at the present time have over 70 per cent. of the total resources of all commercial banks of the country, and from the viewpoint of financial strength the position of the system is unassailable. While additional membership would add little if anything to the strength of the system, it has been frequently pointed out that the non-member state institution is not in position to serve its community as effectively as if it had direct access to the central reservoir. This is particularly true of the non-member state banks in agricultural communities.

Unfair Criticism

"A thorough knowledge and development of credit control by those who direct the system and an understanding of the same by the business public should lead to the maintenance of business on a more even keel in the future than in the past and is the most important single factor in the future development of the Federal reserve system.

"The system has been the object of severe criticism during recent years. Much of this has been unfair and

ill-advised, frequently founded on a lack of understanding of our credit structure and the functions of a reserve bank. Furthermore, there always exists a discontented element in the community which is opposed to existing institutions of any kind.

"The recent price decline and depression in agriculture, for example, have been attributed by some elements to the Federal reserve banks in spite of the fact that bank credits continued to expand for six or eight months after the price decline had begun and that the expansion in agricultural districts was more rapid than in the industrial districts.

"Although the original charters for the Federal reserve system have nearly ten years to run, Secretary Mellon suggests that 'action for the renewal must be taken well in advance of the expiration of their present tenure in order to avoid any uncertainty as to policies and administration. Under the circumstances the question as to the future of these institutions has appropriately been raised.'

Mr. Mellon concludes his article by stating that "the Federal reserve banks have securely established themselves in our economic system. Future development will in all probability be along lines already laid down. There will be occasional legislative modification and constant adaptation to expanding needs. The chief problem is to guard against "malevolent influences and modifications contrary to the best banking and credit principles."

PROGRESS OF THE A. I. B.

The report of the American Institute of Banking, presented by President E. V. Krick to the executive committee of the American Bankers Association, brought out that the institute now is represented by 170 chapters, divided as follows: City Chapters 141, County Chapters 25, State Chapters 3 and Correspondence Chapter, 1. Growth is shown by the fact that last July there were 160 chapters. The membership in the institute on March 15 was 56,142, a gain of 1,982 since July.

"At the present time we have members in every state in the Union," Mr. Krick said. "The institute has devised a plan for carrying banking education to the country banker, known as the study group plan. Under this, groups from the personnel of the country banks, of not less than ten or more than 30 can form themselves into a study group, select their instructor, upon the approval of the institute, and obtain the same type of educational advantages that are available to the city or county chapter member. To date 15 study groups have been organized.

"Although it is yet a little early to make a prediction, we believe that this year will show at least 5,000 more students enrolled for the study courses than during any previous year. Another major responsibility is that of keeping the student interested and keeping up his attendance at the classes. Reports indicate that in many chapters most satisfactory results in improving the class attendance ranging from 80 to 90 per cent."

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE DOES NOT AGREE WITH SENATOR BUTLER'S VIEWS

Washington—President Coolidge does not agree with the recent speech made by Senator Wm. M. Butler that loans made by American bankers abroad are being used in a manner adverse to American manufacturing interests or to stimulate the flow of imports into the United States in competition with American goods.

Business and Legislation

The business man is interested in the enactment and enforcement of constructive legislation, but no one realizes more thoroughly the harm resulting from a multiplicity of needless laws, and therefore the respite offered by the next few months is highly welcome.

Bank, business, and savings accounts invited.

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Principles Involved in Sound Investments

Chicago—The difference between success and failure in accumulating a personal estate is determined in large part by the extent to which a few simple principles of sound investment are followed, is the opinion expressed in a new edition of a copyrighted book on the "Essentials of a Sound Investment Policy," recently published by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. of this city.

"The commonest mistake made by investors generally is their failure to differentiate clearly between speculation and investment," according to this authority, because "they fail to understand clearly the differing methods and objectives of each. Therefore, many people speculate when they think they are investing or, while really intending to adhere to sound investment, they adopt practices which carry them astray.

"Sometimes an investor may be tempted to sell or exchange a bond although it is admirably suited to him in security and income," this book says in discussing those practices not in keeping with a sound investment policy. "If the market price of the bond improves, he may be tempted to take his profit and re-invest in another security offering what appears to be a further opportunity for profit. If this practice is consistently followed, profit rather than safety is likely to become the dominating motive. He really ceases to invest; he speculates and often suffers for it.

"There are times when an exchange of securities is distinctly advisable. The abuse of the trading practice, however, consists either in over emphasis of the opportunity for profit or in lowering the degree of security required by the investor.

"The principal features to be considered in selecting bonds to fit each investor's individual needs are security, marketability and tax exemption, it is stated in connection with setting forth the second essential of a sound investment policy. "Investors are not so likely to err on the side of too much safety. Usually they go to the other extreme in taking undue risk. It is better to obtain excessive safety, even at the cost of lower income, than to accept hazards that are not suited to the investor's circumstances. The ideal course to pursue is to suit the security to the individual situation without undue loss of income.

Employing the principle of not putting all of the eggs in one basket, this authority advises investors to diversify their bond holdings "because, diversification really is a form of investment insurance. It spreads over a variety of issues any risk which may develop in single issues, however sound. You secure safety in any individual investment by a careful scrutiny of the values behind it. You secure safety for an investment fund by proper diversification of all the issues included."

Consistent investment, too, is presented as an essential of a sound investment policy because "failure to differentiate between investment and speculation sometimes leads investors to defer the investment of surplus funds in the hope of a more favorable market." An investigation made by this company developed the fact that insurance companies who are large buyers of strictly investment securities invest their surplus funds as they come in regardless of prevailing price levels. "The reason is quite obvious. Bonds do not fluctuate much over short periods, and the slight gain that might result from withholding investments for such an interval is usually offset by loss of interest and by the possibility of having to pay a higher rather than a lower figure after all.

"Too few investors have a real financial objective; they

invest sporadically; they do not build with a definite plan of the hoped for period of financial independence," is the important conclusion drawn in the book. "For the average investor, the goal may well be an investment fund, the income of which will enable him to carry on in his accustomed style after his productive years have passed. At 65, or perhaps 60, may be taken as the end of the productive period. If the investor will subtract his present age from that and capitalize his present income at 5 per cent, he will have, roughly, both the logical minimum goal toward which to work and the period in which to attain it. Such an objective will lend interest and incentive to investing. It will stimulate investing activity—it will bring an increased appreciation of the necessity of adhering both to a policy in the choice of investments and to a plan of systematic accumulation."

PUBLIC LANDS PRODUCE 1,495,026 TONS OF COAL

Washington—Public lands of the United States yielded 1,495,026 tons of coal in 1924. Wyoming, interior department figures show, and was the greatest producer, mining 791,911 tons, or more than 11 per cent. of the state's output. North Dakota lands produced 152,650.

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Stock and Bond Quotations

MINNEAPOLIS BANK STOCKS

	Div. Rate Pct.	Bid	Asked
Camden Park State		130	...
Central State	10	200	...
East Hennepin State Bank		175	200
First National	12	260	265
Gateway State		130	...
Medeantile State		90	100
Merchants & Manufacturers State		130	140
Metropolitan National Bank	6	125	135
Midland National Bank	8	165	170
Millers & Traders State	6	170	...
Northwestern National	12	230	240
Union State		170	...
* 3 per cent extra dividend.			

ST. PAUL BANK STOCKS

	Div. Rate Pct.	Bid	Asked
American National	6	150	160
Great Northern State	10	125	...
Merchants National	10	225	...
Mound Park State Bank	10	250	...
National Exchange	6	130	...
Payne Avenue State	10	...	225
St. Paul State	10	250	...

DULUTH BANK STOCKS

	Div. Rate Pct.	Bid	Asked
American Exchange National Bank	10	190	...
City National Bank	10	210	...
Duluth National Bank		150	...
First National Bank of Duluth	13	250	...
Minnesota National Bank		135	...
Northern National Bank		200	...
St. Louis County State Bank		200	...
Western State Bank, West Duluth		200	...

MINNEAPOLIS CORPORATIONS

Quotations by The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis

	Rate	Bid	Asked
Minneapolis Thresh. Machine, pfd.	7	85	95
Munsingwear Corp., pfd.	7	99 1/2	101 1/2
Northern States Power, pfd.	7	98	100
Northwestern Fire & Marine, com.	10	170	...
Russel Miller Milling, com.		150	...
Russel Miller Milling, pfd.	6	94	...
Washburn Crosby Co., pfd.	7	109	111

ST. PAUL CORPORATIONS

	Div. Rate Pct.	Bid	Asked
Foote, Schultz & Co., pfd.	7	85	95
St. Paul Fire & Mar. Ins. (par \$25)	14	75	...
St. Paul Union Stockyards	8	100	105
Tri State Tel. & Tel., pfd.	6	8 1/2	9
West Publishing, com.	10	400	...
West Publishing, pfd.	6	100	110

LOCAL BONDS

Quotations by The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis

	Rate	Bid	Asked
Clarkson Coal & Dock 1926/30	6	99 1/2	...
Clarkson Coal & Dock 1931/9	6	99	...
Dakota Central Telephone	6	103 1/2	105 1/2
Donaldson Realty Co. 1st 1925	6	100	...
Duluth Street Ry., 1st 1930	5	95 1/2	96 1/2
Duluth Street Ry. Gen. 1930	5	86 1/2	...
First Nat. Soo Line Bldg. 1st 1930/5	5	5 1/2 B	5 1/2 B
Geo. A. Hormel & Co., 1st 1930/34	6 1/2	102 1/2	5.90B
Island Warehouse Co., 1st 1943	6	100 1/2	102
Marshall-Wells Bldg. Corp. 1930/7	6 1/2	6.25 B	6.00 B
Minneapolis Gen. Elec. 1st 1934	5	101 1/2	102 1/2
Minneapolis Gas Light, 1st 1930	5	97 1/2	99
Mpls. Gas Light Sec. Notes 1930	6	101 1/2	102 1/2
Mpls. Str. & St. P. City Joint 1928	5	97	98
Mpls. St. Ry. Secured Notes	5 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Minn. & Ontario Pr. Co. 1926/8	6	101	...
Minn. Pr. & Lt. Co. 1950	6	103	104 1/2
Minn. Tribune Co., 1st 1943	6 1/2	103	104 1/2
Northern States Pr. 1948	6	102 1/2	103 1/2
Northern State Pr. 1941	5	96	96 1/2
Northwestern Elev. Co., Ltd. 1930/2	6 1/2	100	6.00 B
Northwestern Terminal Co. 1930/5	6	97	100
Ottertall Pr. Co. 1st & Ref. 1933	6	100	...
Ottertall Pr. 1939	6 1/2	99 1/2	101 1/2
Pillsbury Flour Mills 1933	7	101	...
Pillsbury Flour Mills 1943	6	101	101 1/2
Powell River Co., Ltd. 1926/9	6	101	...
Red River Lumber Co. 1st 1928	5	99	...
Red River Lumber Co. Notes 1925/7	6	101	...
Red River Valley Pr. 1944	6 1/2	99	101 1/2
St. Croix Power Co., 1929	5	99 1/2	100
St. Paul City Ry. Cable Cons. 1937	5	95 1/2	96 1/2
St. Paul Gas Light 1st 1944	5	99 1/2	...
St. Paul Gas Light, Gen. 1952	6	103 1/2	105
St. Paul Gas Light, Gen. 1954	5 1/2	99 1/2	101
St. Paul Union Stockyards 1946	5	96	99
Tri-State Tel. & Tel. 1942	5 1/2	103	104 1/2
Twin City Telephone Co., 1st 1926	5	99 1/2	100 1/2
Union Public Service, 1st 1936	6	96	98
Watab Paper Co. 1st 1942	6 1/2	101 1/2	103

BANK TRANSACTIONS

Washington—Debits to individual accounts, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board by banks in leading cities for the week ending April 29, aggregated \$10,402,000,000 or .3 per cent. below the total of \$11,464,000,000 reported for the preceding week. The largest reductions are as follows: New York City, \$560,000,000; Chicago, \$74,000,000; Philadelphia, \$47,000,000; Boston \$37,000,000; Detroit, \$32,000,000; St. Louis, \$26,000,000 and Cleveland \$22,000,000. As compared with the week ending April 30, 1924, debits for the week under review show an increase of \$534,000,000 or .54 per cent. New York City reported an increase of \$315,000,000 while other large increases were as follows: Boston \$41,000,000; Detroit, \$36,000,000; San Francisco, \$13,000,000, Philadelphia \$17,000,000; Chicago, \$16,000,000 and Minneapolis \$14,000,000. The largest decrease, \$21,000,000, was reported by Cleveland. Aggregate debits for 141 centers for which figures have been published weekly since January, 1919, were \$9,810,407,000 as compared with \$10,800,499,000 for the preceding week and \$9,298,732,000 for the week ending April 30, 1924. Debits to individual accounts were reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in 256 centers, of which 251 are included in the summary by Federal reserve districts.

City	Apr. 29, 1925	Apr. 22, 1925	Apr. 30, 1924
New York	\$5,381,151,000	\$5,941,520,000	\$5,066,364,000
Chicago	694,351,000	768,068,000	678,830,000
Philadelphia	371,537,000	418,080,000	354,843,000
Boston	370,222,000	406,959,000	329,298,000
Pittsburgh	213,735,000	207,143,000	219,121,000
San Francisco	199,444,000	205,882,000	181,838,000
Detroit	187,054,000	218,732,000	151,013,000
Los Angeles	179,793,000	179,362,000	175,928,000
St. Louis	146,300,000	171,900,000	141,423,000
Cleveland	139,851,000	162,253,000	161,010,000
Twin Cities	124,734,000	125,837,000	90,304,000
Baltimore	88,064,000	97,070,000	84,290,000
Minneapolis	82,186,000	89,443,000	68,581,000
New Orleans	66,297,000	73,826,000	72,504,000
Milwaukee	54,109,000	68,187,000	54,507,000
Omaha	48,781,000	37,233,000	43,509,000
Washington	48,573,000	52,183,000	44,131,000
St. Paul	42,548,000	36,394,000	30,813,000
Denver	39,937,000	40,374,000	34,342,000
Seattle	38,569,000	45,701,000	36,638,000
Dallas	27,856,000	41,881,000	34,085,000
Portland	35,777,000	37,546,000	37,165,000
Sioux City	19,333,000	20,739,000	18,507,000
Duluth	19,111,000	21,560,000	15,126,000
Des Moines	16,849,000	18,182,000	16,318,000
Spokane	9,728,000	12,370,000	9,109,000
So. St. Paul	7,831,000	8,572,000	6,075,000

Sioux Falls	3,362,000	3,827,000	2,491,000
Fargo	2,016,000	3,389,000	2,237,000
La Crosse	2,064,000	2,784,000	2,219,000
Superior	1,834,000	1,742,000	1,884,000
Helena	1,532,000	1,790,000	1,483,000
Billings	1,510,000	1,673,000	1,330,000
Aberdeen	1,297,000	1,308,000	1,156,000
Grand Forks	1,287,000	1,617,000	1,078,000
Minot	1,132,000	1,016,000	792,000
Winona	931,000	1,090,000	1,052,000
Red Wing	500,000	534,000	385,000
Jamestown	406,000	526,000	493,000
Dickinson	361,000	348,000	267,000
Total, 251 cities	\$10,402,091,000	\$11,464,000,000	\$9,868,328,000

ECONOMY IS ENCOURAGED BY COAST BANKERS

Los Angeles, Calif.—More than 100,000 persons, including school children and members of civic clubs, have been addressed during the first three months of this year by members of the California Bankers Association, according to R. I. McGinnis of the Hellman Bank, a member of the bankers' educational committee.

"Educational work being done by the bankers' associations among grammar and high school pupils were undertaken primarily to encourage thrift and teach economy," states Mr. McGinnis. "In Los Angeles more than 75,000 children have been interested in the campaign, and their savings deposited in various banks now total above \$750,000.

The report added that 288 lectures were delivered to grammar school pupils and junior high schools, 268 lectures delivered to high schools, 21 to parochial schools, and 98 before civic clubs. In addition 47 radio talks were given. These figures cover the period up to the 10th inst.

"As the work is still in progress over the state, I believe it is safe to estimate that these figures will be increased by one-third. The lectures are being given in more school districts year by year. This year Ventura and Santa Barbara counties permitted the lectures for the first time, and six new territories were included in the year's campaign.

"The educational work of the American Institute of Banking is providing other and better agencies for reaching the public with comprehensive information regarding the handling of money and economics generally. More than 100,000 lectures were delivered before schools of the nation during the current year, and in no state has the work been more active than in California."

New York Bank Reviews Business Conditions

New York—Discussing the current business situation, the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, says, in its May letter to customers:

"Disappointment and misgiving have become the tone of many of the voices that spoke with confidence a few months ago. 'A plague on such vacillating temperaments!' is the comment of one observer who contrasts the views lately expressed with the great burst of business prophecy which attended the opening of the year, and those who recall the degree in which the optimist had his day echo that sentiment. Many of the extreme optimists of the winter have become extremely pessimistic, erring just as far in their swing in the new direction as they did in the other.

"The current of business has vacillated in no such manner this year as to warrant either extreme hope or extreme despair. As a matter of fact, the situation in its basic aspects is very little different than it has been for some time past, and there is nothing in recent experience that should do more than sober extravagant hopes and restore a proper sense of proportion.

"Business is still above normal; a setback from the peak has taken place, production having been curtailed in those directions where it had begun to run beyond consumption, and here and there signs are given of an accumulation of unsold stocks. Coincident with this is a decline in the average price level of basic commodities to the lowest of the year. But making full allowance for the signs of recession, it can still be said that on the whole activity is well established, for there can be no mistake in the meaning of the daily movement of freight over the country's railroads, which is at the highest record for this season of any year, nor can there be a mistake in the meaning of the daily exchange of bank checks, which is running well beyond the amount reported in any previous corresponding period. Building operations are heavy, mail order houses, chain stores and other retail merchandising establishments show an excellent turnover.

"Those who did not expect too much have had no occasion to feel disappointed at the volume of business that is being transacted, nor have they reason to be concerned over any new forces that have entered into control of the situation. The foundation of prosperity is too well established to be readily undermined; a strong domestic demand for goods and foreign need combine to make the prospect of coming months reasonably bright. It is too soon to know how prosperity in the farm states will be affected by the year's crops, but buyers in the West as well as the East are showing no undue restraint, and with the banking situation sound it can be said that if any downward adjustments are still impending, they will be in the nature of stabilization rather than reaction."

JOHN MOODY NOTES ENCOURAGING SIGNS

New York—Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says in part:

"Encouraging trade returns are now coming in. Building contract awards are running far ahead of a year ago, whereas until recently they were behind. Building costs which fell a little in February are now rising again, which may be taken as a reflection of the demand for building materials.

"March bank exchanges showed gains in almost every section. Dividend and interest payments are running well ahead of a year ago. The money market remains in a very comfortable position. Thus it is clearer than ever that one should adhere to a constructive attitude.

"The securities market outlook, however, is influenced by the large paper profits still in the hands of all those who bought any time in 1923 and 1924. Profit taking by these investors might cause further reactions, but in such an event carefully selected issues would still look like good investment purchases.

"Motor companies have thus far not sold as many cars and trucks as last year, but sales and production are picking up. Better-than-average motor securities look attractive but the others do not.

"Rubber company operations are on a large scale, but costs of production are higher, and profits per tire are

thinner than they were last year. Higher prices for tires are needed, and very likely these prices may be advanced later on."

EMIL W. WAGNER, FORMER NEW YORK BANKER, INDICTED

New York—Emil W. Wagner, former head of the stock brokerage firm of E. W. Wagner & Co., which failed December 31, 1923, for between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000, was indicted April 27 by a grand jury in the court of general sessions for trading against customers' accounts.

Thirty indictments previously had been returned against Wagner; Frank Donaldson, Chicago office manager; Charles A. Johnson, New York office manager, and Ernest Tietjens, chief financial adviser of the firm. The firm's principal office was in Chicago. He was expelled from the New York and Chicago stock exchanges shortly before the failure.

LARGE EARNINGS OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.

Detroit, Mich.—President Frederick J. Haynes of Dodge Brothers, Inc., made the following statement:

"Earnings for the first six months of 1925 before taxes are estimated at 14 million dollars, not including approximately \$600,000 profit from the sale of real estate."

The bankers for the Dodge Company in commenting on the statement of earnings for the first six months as given out at the company offices in Detroit, pointed out that the results of 14 million dollars for the first six months were at the annual rate of \$24.00 per share on the preferred stock and \$7.00 per share on the common, after deduction for interest and Federal taxes. The full annual requirements for bond interest, bond sinking fund and preferred stock dividends are \$11,400,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA LAND SALES MORE BRISK

Pierre, S. D.—Land is beginning to sell more briskly in the state this spring and farmers of the state, with a background of good prices for the 1924 crop, are setting out this year more hopefully than in many a year past, according to Chairman B. W. Baer of the state tax commission, who is traveling about the state priming assessors for their 1925 taxation tasks.

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New Banks and Changes

MINNESOTA

E. M. Ostergren Resigns Cashiership

Dunnell—E. M. Ostergren has resigned as cashier of the First National Bank.

Stillwater Assumes Withrow Bank

Stillwater—The Farmers & Merchants State Bank has taken over the Withrow State Bank which will liquidate.

New Bank for Grand Rapids

Grand Rapids—Ralph A. Stone has made application to organize the Second National Bank with a capital of \$25,000.

Canby Bank Absorbs Burr Bank

Canby—The Bank of Canby has taken over the affairs of the Farmers State Bank of Burr which has gone into voluntary liquidation.

L. A. Hermanson Resigns as Cashier

Thief River Falls—L. A. Hermanson has resigned as cashier of the First and Peoples State Bank to become associated with a grocery company.

Blackduck Bank Changes Title

Blackduck—The First National Bank has reincorporated as the Farmers State Bank. The same officers operating the national bank will remain in control of the state bank.

Wells Will Have New Bank

Wells—Theodore Aune and J. U. Maugen of Glenwood, together with local investors, have made application for a charter for the State Bank of Wells to be capitalized at \$25,000.

Littlefork Bank Chartered

Littlefork—The State Bank of Littlefork with a capital of \$10,000 has been chartered. F. P. Sheldon will be president; G. N. Millard, vice president and M. C. Longballa, cashier.

Maple Lake Bank Reopened

Maple Lake—The Maple Lake State Bank reopened for business May 4. It is capitalized at \$15,000 with C. E. Melberg as president; P. B. Jude vice president and James Thorne, cashier.

NORTH DAKOTA

New Bank at Oriska

Oriska—The Citizens State Bank has been authorized with a capital of \$15,000.

New Leipzig Bank Closes

New Leipzig—The Farmers State Bank has been closed. A. Frasch was president.

Daniel P. Moga Appointed Assistant Cashier

Scranton—Daniel P. Moga has been elected assistant cashier of the Bank of Scranton.

G. K. Opgaard Elected Vice President

Engelvale—G. K. Opgaard has succeeded H. P. Nolen as vice president of the First State Bank.

Morton Anderson Becomes Cashier

Tokio—Morton Anderson has been elected cashier of the Tokio State Bank succeeding Christine Halvorson.

Wimbledon Bank Closes

Wimbledon—The First National Bank was closed April 21. F. C. Lovell was president and H. M. Stroud, cashier.

Hebron Bank Closed

Hebron—The Farmers State Bank has been closed. It was capitalized at \$20,000 with Henry Elmer as president and J. H. Watts, cashier.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Oldham Bank Open for Business

Oldham—The Oldham National Bank which was recently chartered has opened for business.

Salem Bank Closed

Salem—The Dakota State Bank with a capital of \$15,000 has been closed. W. H. Hart was president and Charles Gifford cashier.

Changes in Spencer Bank

Spencer—H. T. Haynes, the present cashier, and A. E. Dean of Mitchell have bought the E. R. and Robert Campbell interests in the State Bank of Spencer. Mr. Dean will succeed E. R. Campbell as president of the bank.

WISCONSIN

Sheboygan Bank Opens for Business

Sheboygan—The new Sheboygan County Mutual Savings Bank has opened for business.

Promotions in Milwaukee Bank

Milwaukee—W. H. Whyte and M. E. Baumberger, assistant cashiers of the Second Ward Savings Bank, have been advanced to vice president and cashier, respectively, succeeding the late Henry Bielfeld and G. L. Weigle.

IOWA

Ed Grieser Elected Cashier

Allendorf—Ed Grieser has been elected cashier of the Farmers Savings Bank.

Wayland Banks Consolidate

Wayland—The Wayland Savings Bank has assumed the liabilities and assets of the Farmers State Bank.

Waukon Bank Reopened

Waukon—The Peoples National Bank, which was closed some time ago, has reopened with a capital of \$125,000.

James Hyink Assistant Cashier

Hospers—James Hyink has been elected assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank, succeeding Ed Grieser who resigned.

Edwin Olson Elected President

Story City—Edwin Olson has been made president of the Story City National Bank, succeeding the late H. N. Donhowe.

John H. Dirks Cashier

Rock Rapids—John H. Dirks has been elected cashier of the First National Bank, succeeding James Shade, who recently resigned.

Hubert Karrman Advances to Cashier

Oelwein—Hubert Karrman advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the Aetna State Bank, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Fred Halberg.

E. D. Nordstrom Advances to Assistant Cashier

Winfield—E. D. Nordstrom, formerly bookkeeper of the Winfield State Bank has been advanced to assistant cashier succeeding T. T. Warren, who resigned.

A. E. Sands Becomes Cashier

Ainsworth—A. E. Sands has been made cashier of the Ainsworth Savings Bank, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Leo L. Mak who accepted a position with an investment company.

H. R. Martin Elected Cashier

Gilbert—H. R. Martin, formerly assistant cashier of the Union National Bank of Ames, has been elected cashier of the Gilbert Savings Bank, due to the resignation of S. B. Lee, who is now with a printing company.

MONTANA

Fairview Has Bank

Fairview—The State Bank of Mondak has moved to Fairview and will continue business there.

Froid Banks Merge

Froid—The First State Bank has taken over the resources of the First National Bank. The officials of the First State Bank will remain the same.

Phillipsburg Has Another Bank

Phillipsburg—The Granite County Bank of Hall has moved to Phillipsburg and is occupying the building formerly used by the Phillipsburg State Bank.

Changes in Richey Bank

Richey—E. T. Engell has been advanced from assistant cashier to cashier of the First National Bank, the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ed Johnson, who went to Sidney, to become cashier of the new Richland National Bank. G. A. Hall was made assistant cashier, taking the place of Mr. Engell.

NEBRASKA

N. L. Nelson Resigns Cashiership

Osceola—N. L. Nelson has resigned as cashier of the Farmers State Bank on account of poor health.

Lawrence B. Polski Resigns as Assistant Cashier

Loup City—Lawrence B. Polski has resigned as assistant cashier of the First National Bank to become associated with an insurance company.

R. N. Linkswiler Buys Bank Stock

Winnebago—R. N. Linkswiler bought interest in the State Bank of Winnebago and was made cashier. Ray L. Grosvernor is president of the bank and William Vogt, vice president.

OREGON

Hugh McCall Elected Cashier

Haines—Hugh McCall has been made cashier of the Bank of Haines.

Control — Minnesota Bank

We offer bare control splendid southern Minnesota bank, in modern town 600 population. Capital and surplus around \$32,500; deposits very nearly ten times capital; no borrowed. Large cash and secondary reserve. Deal involves around \$20,000; half cash will handle. Inquire File No. 670.

We have competent cashiers, assistants, stenographers, posting machine operators and bookkeepers available for points Montana, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa.

WE MAKE NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYER
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THE F. W. HINES COMPANY

820 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

H. Burke Buys Bank Interest

Astoria—H. Burke has purchased the interest of James Bremner in the Bank of Commerce. Mr. Bremner, formerly president of the bank, has also resigned that position.

WYOMING

Merging of Sheridan Banks

Sheridan—The Bank of Commerce has purchased the Sheridan Banking Company and the Sheridan County Savings Bank, and will occupy the quarters formerly used by the Sheridan Banking Company.

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen Bank Chartered

Aberdeen—The Grays Harbor National Bank capitalized at \$100,000 has been chartered. Edward K. Bishop will be president, and W. H. Tucker, cashier.

E. E. Sleret Promoted to President

Vancouver—E. E. Sleret has been advanced from vice president to president of the American Security Bank, succeeding O. Jorgen Olson, who resigned on account of his health.

CALIFORNIA

Dunsmuir Bank Organizes

Dunsmuir—J. F. Medill of Dunsmuir has made application to organize the First National Bank with a capital of \$50,000.

San Bernardino to Have New Bank

San Bernardino—C. B. Hansen, 431 Court Street, San Bernardino, has made application to organize the Citizens National Bank with a capital of \$100,000.

IDAHO

E. D. Adair Buys Control Interest in Bank

Kamiah—E. D. Adair has purchased the interest of George M. Robertson and I. W. Robertson in the Clearwater Valley State Bank giving him controlling interest in the bank. Mr. Adair will be cashier succeeding G. M. Robertson. No other official changes were made.

ILLINOIS

Nason Has New Bank

Nason—The First State Bank with a capital of \$30,000 has opened for business. H. W. Trovillion is president; C. N. Anderson, vice president and H. D. Fisher, cashier.

Clinton Bank Closes

Clinton—The Peoples Bank capitalized at \$100,000, is reported closed, the DeWitt National Bank taking over the depositors' accounts. E. B. Bentley was president and A. N. Rowe, cashier of the Peoples Bank.

BANKING NOTES

Peoria Bank Enlarges Its Building

Peoria, Ill.—The Commercial National Bank will have four stories added to its new building.

Hubbell Bank to Have New Building

Hubbell, Nebraska—The Hubbell Bank will erect a new brick building on the present location.

Clinton Bank Expands

Clinton, Iowa—The Merchants National Bank is building an addition to its present bank quarters.

Alterations in Hot Springs Bank

Hot Springs, S. D.—The Bank of Hot Springs has let a contract for extensive alterations in its building.

Bank of North Dakota Buys New Home

Bismarck, N. D.—The Bank of North Dakota will acquire the four-story building in which it is now quartered in July for \$65,000.

Cedar Rapids to Have New Building

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—The Merchants National Bank will have a 12-story building erected at the corner of Second Avenue and Third Street.

NEAR DETROIT, MINN.

We offer bare control of fine little bank located in town of 100. Bank has no borrowed money, a fine reserve and very satisfactory arrangements will be made to protect purchaser on paper.

Deal involves about \$6,000. Salary about \$150. Very substantial stockholders retaining stock.

A dandy opportunity for a live young man. File C2581.

BANKERS SERVICE COMPANY

618 Builders Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

WE SPECIALIZE IN BANK POSITIONS

ASSISTANT CASHIER—Southern Minnesota, German Protestant preferred. \$125.

BOOKKEEPER—South Dakota town of 900; German-Catholic preferred; not necessary to speak German.

STENOGRAPHERS—Several openings for young men who can take some dictation.

Instructions and sample letters will assist you in writing letters of application. Send for details.

MIDWEST EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

1014 Lumber Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Cashiership—Full Charge—Salary \$175 and Side

WISCONSIN—Close Minneapolis—one-bank point—fine condition.

Deposits \$225,000

No Borrowed

Cash Reserve \$30,000

30 shares and cashier's modern residence—half cash—plenty time balance. This proposition is unusually attractive—all side money to cashier—all local loans—well secured—will bear close investigation.

Our Bank No. 5217

Northwestern Placement Bureau

720 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BANK HELP FURNISHED — NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYER

THE NORTHWESTERN TRUST CO.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Receiver and Agent, and handles all classes of Investment Securities.

Affiliated with the First National Bank

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

The Heavy Toll of the Automobiles

Chicago—Four hundred and twenty-three lives were snuffed out in March in automobile accidents reported to the National Safety council by the 80 cities, having a total population exceeding 30,000,000. Fifty of those cities reported 108 other public accident fatalities; 37 cities reported 189 home accident fatalities and 26 cities reported 57 industrial fatalities.

The daily automobile death rate per million population increased from .359 in January and .437 in February to .49 in March. The greatest increase is found in deaths of children under 15 years of age.

Men Greatest Offenders

Deaths by accidents in the home decreased in March as compared with February.

Notable in the National Safety council's monthly survey are the facts that male motorists were involved in more than 12 times as many accidents as female and twice as many male pedestrians as female were injured. The most common circumstances attending the occurrence of accidents as far as the motorist was concerned are "did not have right of way;" "exceeding speed limit;" "cutting left corners sharply;" "cutting in;" "on wrong side of road;" and "motorist intoxicated."

"Walking, running or playing in the street," accounted for many pedestrian fatalities. "Going into the street not at intersection," "riding or hitching on vehicle," and "crossing intersection against signal," were other common causes of fatal pedestrian accidents. The large majority of accidents occurred in daylight when the weather was clear and the road surface dry. Sixty per cent. occurred at intersections.

Need Playground Facilities

"Cities must provide better playground facilities with proper and adequate supervision to keep the children off the street this summer and thereby reduce the growing fatality rate among children under 15 years of age," says the National Safety council in announcing the monthly report.

"The reckless motorist must be curbed, and it is the duty of each individual citizen to report the license number of automobile drivers operating their cars on the public street and highway without regard for other motorists or pedestrians. Pedestrians must be educated to cross at the crosswalk with the signal. Police and other city officials should study the local traffic situation by means of spot maps."

There is, according to the council, a crying need for controlled arterial street systems in order to lessen the number of motor accidents. It has been found by safety engineers and others studying the traffic problem that accidents are almost negligible where there is an adequate control system at intersections which is properly enforced.

SURETY COMPANIES HEAVY LOSS THROUGH BANK FAILURES

New York—A number of the surety companies are involved in the closing of the Carnegie Trust Company and the First National Bank, both of Carnegie, Pa. It is stated that the depository bonds, issued by surety companies to cover funds deposited in these two institutions would reach at least \$2,000,000. This includes roughly \$1,300,000 on county moneys, \$200,000 on funds of the State of Pennsylvania and \$200,000 on township and school district funds. There is also \$350,000 in tax collectors funds which are not bonded, but are secured by coal company bonds of a class of which the two institutions were carrying a considerable amount.

Surety underwriters calculate that while the ultimate loss under their bonds will probably not exceed 20 to 25 per cent. or they even may get out without any loss, they will be called upon to pay the full of their bonds at once, and will have to wait for their recoveries until the institutions are liquidated or resume operations. The deposits under these bonds are believed to have been fully up to the amounts of the bonds at the time of the suspension.

While no serious ultimate loss to any individual surety company is expected to result from the suspensions, the incident has increased the underwriting prejudice against

bank depository bonds and brought forcibly the danger of guaranteeing deposits in banks dealing in a large single line of asset of a character which may become frozen and thereby force suspension. The incident will probably revive the demand for a further readjustment of the bank depository bond rate.

VELOCITY OF HIGH WINDS AND TORNADOES

Washington—According to officials of the American Nature association. The strongest wind measured by the Weather Bureau was one of 186 miles an hour, and it occurred on Mount Washington on January 11, 1878.

Tornadoes attain much higher speed, but their forces are explosive rather than direct, so the wind measuring instruments, known as anemometers, which happened to be in one's path, would be destroyed.

The recent tornado in the Middle West, and a similar "twister" in Georgia in March, 1875, are thought from the destructive results wrought to have blown at a rate of perhaps 600 miles an hour, or ten miles a minute.

Measurement of the wind should be stated in terms of force, rather than speed however, because a wind blowing 20 miles an hour blows four times as hard as a ten mile wind.

The principle which governs the pressure is this:

The pressure of wind to a surface at right angles to its path varies approximately as the square of the speed.

Hence a 30 mile wind blows nine times as hard as a 10 mile wind; a 40 mile wind blows 16 times as hard as a 10 mile wind.

BRITAIN ESTABLISHES GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

London—The budget announced today by Chancellor Churchill, apart from its leading feature the return to gold, contained a big scheme of contributory insurance for the working classes, which next year will give the widows of insured men 10s weekly for life, with 5s weekly for the eldest child and 3s for each other child under the age of 14, and also eventually old-age pensions payable at 65 years, instead of 70, as now, and without any test as to means.

The government's new scheme of insurance is a very big subject and is bound to provoke much criticism, as will also the institution of protective duties on silks and hops. These will be points open to challenge from the opposition side.

The government's insurance scheme, Mr. Churchill admitted, represented a present capital liability on the state computed at £750,000,000. It would, he explained, cost the taxpayers little until the third year of its operation, when the charge on the state would be £4,000,000. But by the tenth year the charge would be £15,000,000; by the twentieth year £24,000,000. Then, by the thirty-fifth year, the burden would decline to £21,000,000.

INSURANCE COMPANY IS NOT LIABLE WHERE LOSS OCCURRED BEFORE PREMIUM WAS PAID

Where check given for cash premium on fire policy was dishonored, insurance company held not liable on policy.—In *Ratliff vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine*, court of appeals of Kentucky, 269 S. W. 546, the company issued a policy for \$1,500 covering a stock of merchandise. The insured gave his check in payment of the premium, and the check was dishonored upon presentation.

The company immediately wrote the insured that his check had been dishonored, and directed him to return the policy. Before this letter reached the insured the stock of merchandise was destroyed by fire. The company denied liability, and the court in upholding this contention said:

"Appellant (insured), in payment of the premium, gave appellee his check. Upon presentation the check was dishonored. As soon as appellee received notice of that fact, it demanded of appellant the return of the policy, holding the check merely as evidence of its dishonor and nonpayment. It made no attempt to collect the check, and took no steps to hold appellant liable to it for the amount of the premium under the contract of insurance.

"Under the circumstances, it seems perfectly obvious that the parties were dealing on a cash basis. The check was

accepted not as an evidence of debt, but as cash. The policy was delivered, not because appellant agreed to pay appellee the amount of the premium, but because as the parties understood the transaction, he had paid it the amount of the premium. When the check proved to be worthless, the consideration failed and appellee so treated the transaction. We cannot see how the case is any different than it would have been if appellant had paid the amount of the premium in counterfeit bills."

THE OPTIMISTS' CREED

The following creed of the Optimist Club of Pittsburgh, Pa., a member of the Optimist Internation, contains a hint also for those not members of the organization.

Have faith to promise yourself to be so strong that nothing can disturb your peace of mind.

To talk health, happiness and prosperity to every person you meet.

To make all your friends feel that there is something in them.

To look at the sunny side of everything and make your optimism come true.

To think only of the best, to work only for the best, and expect only the best.

To be just as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own.

To forget the mistakes of the past and press on to the greater achievements of the future.

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and give every living creature you meet a smile.

To give so much time to the improvement of yourself that you have no time to criticize others.

To be too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear and too happy to permit the presence of trouble.

SOUTH DAKOTA DEPUTY INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

Sioux Falls—J. E. Mills, well known Sioux Falls insurance man, has been appointed deputy insurance commissioner of South Dakota. He will take his new position at Pierre May 1, succeeding Walter J. Madden.

Mr. Mills has been district manager of the Sioux Falls office of the Western Life of Des Moines for the past year, and formerly was special agent for the Northwestern Mutual for 12 years. He has lived in Sioux Falls for 14 years. He was born and raised in northwestern Iowa, and has spent his whole life in Iowa and the Dakotas except for six years in Chicago.

NEW NORTH DAKOTA FIRE MARSHAL

E. J. Pepke of Minot has been named by Governor Sorlie as state fire marshal of North Dakota, succeeding H. L. Reade. Sander Peterson of Petersburg was appointed assistant fire marshal.

A campaign was made for the reappointment of Mr. Reade, who has many friends in the North Dakota State Firemen's Association, of which he has been secretary for a quarter of a century. Mr. Pepke was campaign manager for the Nonpartisan League in the last campaign.

TWO MILWAUKEE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MERGE

Milwaukee—The Bankers Finance Corporation and the Wisconsin Mortgage and Securities Company have been consolidated under the name of the Wisconsin Mortgage and Securities Company, with a paid in capital of more than \$700,000 and assets of more than \$10,000,000.

The consolidation is considered of particular interest to bankers, security investors and to the agricultural investors and to the agricultural interests of the state. Instead of two organizations having the same general purpose of providing credit for agricultural development, without overloading local banks of the agricultural communities with their paper, there will be one such organization.

More than one-third of the bankers of the state are represented among the stockholders of the consolidated enterprise.

Officers and directors of the Wisconsin Mortgage and Securities Company are:

President, H. A. Moehlenpah; vice president and treasurer, S. M. Smith; E. J. Perry, Fond du Lac; second vice

president; John Rose, Green Bay, secretary; L. T. Hammond, Milwaukee, assistant secretary. Directors: C. S. Morris, Berlin; E. J. Perry, Fond du Lac; John Rose, Green Bay; W. E. Sprecher, Independence, Wis.; George D. Bartlett, Milwaukee; J. J. Jamieson, Shullsburg; Earle M. Pease, Milwaukee; E. A. Reddeman, Milwaukee; E. B. Hawks, counsel, Milwaukee.

Heretofore the mortgage company has confined itself to purchasing farm mortgages of local banks and consolidating them into bonds, with the First Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee as trustee. The Bankers' Finance corporation has created financial relief for the farmer desiring short time credit to buy equipment for the farm.

The consolidated organization is a bankers' corporation, with about 350 stockholders among the bankers of the state. The two companies functioned during the agricultural depression, when Wisconsin experienced little difficulty with rural credit as compared with other states in the West and Northwest.

INFIDELITY DEFINED NEARLY A CENTURY AGO

Cincinnati—An interesting feature of the recent convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was the presentation by Robert Ridgeway, New York, president of the organization, of a copy of a resolution adopted by the Lancaster, Ohio, school board of 1828. The resolution said:

"You are welcome to use the school house in which to debate all proper questions. But such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible, and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour by steam, he would have foretold it by the mouth of His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to carry the souls of the faithful down to hell."

Organized 1911

STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.


January 1, 1924

Assets	\$2,879,690.19
Liabilities	248,551.21
Cash Capital	850,000.00
Reinsurance Reserve	1,181,043.35
Surplus to Policyholders	1,450,095.63

**Automobile, Fire, Lightning;
Tornado, Hail and Rain Insurance**

WESTERN DEPARTMENT
JOHN H. GRIFFIN, GENERAL AGENT
NEW YORK LIFE BLDG., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Repeats



Lincoln National Life policyholders everywhere are being notified of the exceptional features offered in the new Lincoln National Life Juvenile Policy, written on children down to age one day old.

Requests for more information—direct leads—are coming in from every part of the country.

Growing interest in the Lincoln National Life Juvenile Policy which protects both the parent and the child, is proving it to be another reason why it pays to

LINK UP WITH THE LINCOLN

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

"Its Name Indicates Its Character"

Lincoln Life Building
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Now More Than \$355,000,000 in Force

Financial Conditions in Norway

Arne Kildal, American Press Representative of the Government of Norway

Norway has passed through a period of readjustment since the war and is now well under way out of the difficulties created by after-war conditions. Judged from various indications recently the country seems to find itself in an improved position. The note circulation of the Bank of Norway has been steadily decreasing, the foreign exchange value of the krone has risen and the exports show a noteworthy growth.

The note circulation of the Bank of Norway amounted to 362,100,000 kroner by the middle of March as against 386,900,000 kroner one year ago and 482,600,000 kroner per December 31, 1920. The note reserve had increased to 60,000,000 kroner by the middle of March. Loans and discounts amounted to 370,200,000 kroner by the end of February, a decrease of 500,000,000 kroner since March 1 of last year. As a consequence of the easier situation in the country as a whole the Bank of Norway reduced its discount rate to 6½ per cent. from 7 per cent. in the last days of November last year.

Bank Income

According to the accounts of the Bank at December 31, 1924, the income of the year amounts to kr. 21,117,053 after deduction of the expenses, etc. The council of supervision have decided that the amount should be allotted as follows:

To be written off against losses.....	Kr. 10,516,488
To be written off against the holdings of foreign exchange in order that they may be booked at gold parity.....	Kr. 6,983,512
Transferred to gratuities fund.....	Kr. 100,000
8 per cent. dividend to the shareholders.....	Kr. 2,800,000
Government's share in profits.....	Kr. 708,527
Transferred to the fund for adjustments....	Kr. 8,526
	Kr. 21,117,053

The provisions thus made, together with the amounts previously set aside, will be sufficient to enable the Bank to meet all losses at present foreseen.

In presenting the report the governor of the bank informed the shareholders that it was his policy to attempt to restore the Norwegian krone to its par value, intimating that notwithstanding the improved financial position of the country this might prove to be a slow process.

The Land Banks of Norway

On account of the deflation following the war and the fact that heavy expenses were involved in acquiring new tonnage from abroad to make up for ship losses in the submarine warfare several of the joint stock banks of Norway were unable to liquidate their loans. Statistical investigations show that merely in the year 1921 no less than 246,000 gross tons had been transferred to Norway from England at a cost of over 300,000,000 kroner. This means a significant increase in the country's national property, but these and other expenses caused by after war conditions has a serious effect on the operations of some of the banks. In order to prevent difficulties of a more serious nature the government stepped in and enacted that the banks which were unable to meet their obligations should be put "under public administration." According to this act which went into force on March 24, 1923, the government is authorized to appoint a board of administrators for a bank that is found worthy of protection and the operation of the bank are put under public control. This has been done to protect the interests of the depositors. The operations of a bank under public administration which are subject to directions from the Bank of Norway and the government department of finance, are carried on with great caution.

In a recent address the governor of the Bank of Norway mentioned that as soon as the necessary legislative measures have been passed a number of banks under public administration will go into liquidation. It is expected that with a reasonable delay granted, others are capable of improvement and may be in a position to resume normal operations by means of subscription of fresh capital.

New Banking Plan in Effect

With the advent of 1925 a new comprehensive banking act went into effect in Norway. This act contains a number of interesting decrees, the most novel feature of it being that the depositor has a voice in the control of the

bank, being represented on the bank council. Other features of the law are that the joint stock banks shall be inspected regularly by government bank inspectors, the minimum capital of the bank must not be below 400,000 kroner, the bank cannot be registered until after one-half of the capital has been paid in, the managing director must not carry on any trade, shipping or other industry, and before dividends may be declared at least one-fifth of the profits must be set aside in reserve until this fund amounts to one-half of the authorized capital. All these decrees are enacted to protect the interests of the depositors and of the community as a whole, and it is believed they will contribute heavily to the prevention of bank calamities in the future.

The value of the Norwegian krone has been on the increase since last September. It is quoted now at 15.87 as against 13.70 a year ago. The gold value of the krone calculated on the basis of quotations in New York was 57.1 per cent. of the parity at the close of February. The krone in the beginning of April is quoted higher than at any time during the last two years.

Government expenses of Norway were increasingly heavy during the war years and owing to the after effects of the war. In order to guard its neutrality during the great world conflict Norway had to spend 200,000,000 kroner for military purposes, and the immense rise of all prices and values following the war forced the government to levy new taxes to meet the expenses. All political parties agree that it is necessary to cut down expenses, and the present cabinet follows the line of strict economy in its financial policy. The budget proposal for 1925-26, submitted to the Storting recently, balances at 427,600,000 kroner, which means a reduction from last year of 6,000,000 kroner. Of the expenses there is an amount of about 30,000,000 kroner for reduction of the national debt.

Increase in Industry in Evidence

Norwegian industry is showing a decisive increase in activity. Exports valued 1,063,700,000 kroner in 1924 as compared to 830,900,000 kroner the preceding year and gross income from shipping abroad amounted to 525,000,000 kroner in 1924 as against 482,000,000 kroner in 1923. The unfavorable trade balance was reduced by 28,000,000 kroner.

Conditions in Norway are decidedly favorable for the development of industrial enterprises as water power can be obtained at a very low cost and shipping facilities to all parts of the world are available. Norway disposes of more water power than any other country of Europe. It is estimated that 15,000,000 horse power can be developed. Of this amount 1,800,000 effective horse power have been harnessed, and thus the future possibilities for industrial activity in Norway should be very promising.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS INCREASED

Washington—Savings deposits reported by 893 banks on April 1 had increased \$500,390.00 over a year ago. They amounted to \$7,785,684,000, compared with \$7,743,790,000 on March 1 and \$7,285,294,000, April 1, 1924. The increase in one month was one-half of 1 per cent. and for the year, April, 1924, to April, 1925, was 7 per cent.

In March, savings deposits increased in all the Federal Reserve districts, except St. Louis. The figures in the New York and Boston Federal Reserve districts represented only deposits in mutual savings banks. In all other districts, savings deposits of all other banks are included.

In New York, with 30 banks reporting, the savings on April 1 were \$2,083,503,000, compared with \$1,948,347,000 a year ago. Boston stood second, with \$1,310,807,000, as against \$1,241,474,000 on April 1, 1924.

The deposits in the St. Louis district reached \$140,968,000 on April 1, as against \$141,164,000 on March 1, this year.

With 71 banks reporting in the San Francisco district, savings deposits on April 1 amounted to \$1,090,682,000 compared with \$985,700,000, representing the greatest increase in one year.

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The Town Forest as a Business Producer

How would you like to receive a check each year instead of a tax bill? In Europe the town forest does that. Such a thing would be a great asset to any community in the United States, says a statement from the American Tree Association of Washington, D. C.

"Forest conservation and protection is a matter of education. The town forest is a text book from which all may learn," says Charles Lathrop Pack, the president of the American Tree Association, which is campaigning for a national forest policy. "Will the members of a community jointly owning a town forest tolerate for one minute the citizen who leaves a match smouldering in their forest? No; this protective interest will be quickly aroused and must inevitably spread to a like interest in the larger and less personal areas of forest that they own as people of a state or nation, or that their neighbor owns.

"In Massachusetts and New York the town forest movement is under way. Taking a page from the experience of several European countries, where there are instances of the town or communal forest relieving the people of the community of taxation, providing them with a cheap source of wood supply and giving them a site for local recreation, nearly 200 American communities have established local forests. There are nearly a half million acres of this type of forest—a small number comparatively but a beginning.

"The town forest means the setting aside of a tract of land by action of the community for the specific purposes of wood production. In some states an enabling law is necessary to permit the communities to take such a step. This, however, is a simple piece of legislation, giving permission and requiring no appropriation. Frequently it is entirely unnecessary, leaving the initiative to the local communities themselves.

Making Idle Land Pay Revenue

"There is land that has reverted to the community for non-payment of taxes, or land that is laying fallow and paying only a mite of return in taxes. The first type of land has become the locality's own and the second can be acquired for a very little.

"Many communities own properties in the form of hospitals, asylums, poor farms, or other institutional establishments, frequently with extensive grounds more often than not doing productive work. Most cities and towns have water reservoirs that must be protected by a watershed of trees in the interest of public health.

In some cases the community is so situated that the protection of timber growth as a barrier against the elements is advisable.

"An area may be planted to trees or protected to allow the existing growth to mature. The forest that grows up can be managed for a yearly yield, turning into the treasury of the community an income. The acres become assets instead of "dead heads" on the tax rolls. Frequently through the state forestry department and now under the McNary-Clarke act seedlings can be obtained free for planting.

"Advice on management and planting is always available from state or Federal government. Imagine being handed a check each year instead of a tax bill, as is the experience of the residents of several communities in Europe owning their own forests!

Many Advantages of Municipal Forests

"This is the point of view from which the hard-headed business man would look at the town forest proposal. And

its returns justify his support in this one feature of returns alone. But the significance and dividends of the town forest do not stop here. The economic argument is not the only one.

"The town forest becomes an adjunct of the schools. Within its confines nature and forestry can be studied. Having been set aside and protected, the area becomes a sanctuary and refuge for wild life of all kinds. It becomes the center of the recreational activity of the community as well, forming a vital link in the great movement in the United States toward the out of doors.

"Thus the town forest can pay for itself in dollars and cents, declare dividends every day in the year in healthful and valuable service to the community, and open the door to the work of conserving the many gifts of Nature.

"The state forest, larger and more important in the bulk of its products, serves a like purpose for the people of the greater political unit. Together they knit together a united support of solving the immense national problem of forests and timber supply. How many towns have a public spirited citizen who will put this matter across?"

MIDLAND BANK OF LONDON TO ISSUE £1 SHARES

London—Midland Bank shareholders, at annual meeting, agreed to annul 480,921 unissued £12 shares, to be replaced with 5,771,052 £1 shares. Under this arrangement shareholders will receive £600,000.

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Where bank keeps within powers conferred in a letter of credit, it is protected in the payment of the draft.

L. Laudisi, who lived on Long Island, made a contract with Grande Di Paola, Incorporated, which was doing business in New York City, for the purchase of a quantity of Alicante Bouchez grapes which were to be shipped from California. As a method of paying for said grapes, he made a contract with the American Exchange National Bank for the issue to said vendor of a letter of credit under which the latter's drafts for the purchase price of the grapes were to be paid by defendant on presentation when accompanied by certain documents. Grapes were shipped to plaintiff from California in purported execution of this contract, and a draft for the purchase price thereof was paid by defendant on account of plaintiff, and on presentation therewith of certain documents.

Thereafter, Laudisi, claiming the grapes were of inferior quality, sued the bank.

Judgment was rendered in his favor but on appeal the Court of Appeals of New York reversed this decision, saying:

The contract was in the form of a letter addressed by plaintiff to defendant, and, referring to drafts of the vendor to be paid on account of the purchase price of the grapes, it provided:

"It is understood and agreed that you may accept and/or pay the draft and/or drafts under said letter of credit on presentation of one copy of bill of lading * * * together with copy of invoice/or other documents as required by said letter of credit."

The letter of credit issued in pursuance of said contract to the vendor provided for drawing of drafts against shipments to be made at a certain time of Alicante Bouchez grapes at a certain price from California to Long Island City. It then contained the following clause whose interpretation and application immediately encompass the dispute between these parties: "Invoice and negotiable railroad bill of lading showing destination to Eighth street yard, Long Island railroad, Long Island City, to accompany drafts."

When the vendor presented the contemplated draft it presented therewith a bill of lading duly issued at the shipping point in California, but which described the article shipped not as Alicante Bouchez grapes but simply as "grapes," and an invoice made out by the vendor in New York instead of by the shipper at the shipping point which fully described the grapes as complying with the contract between plaintiff and his vendor. Thus the two instruments together showed a shipment of the articles which plaintiff's contract of sale called for and which fully warranted the payment of the draft, but the plaintiff says that this is not sufficient. He argues that the bill of lading by itself should have shown a shipment of the particular kind of grapes called for by his contract and specified in the letter of credit, and that the defect in the description contained in it cannot be remedied by the invoice made out by the vendor in New York City. He cites no case which, in our opinion, sustains the contention, nor are we aware of any such one, and the allegations of the affidavits presented on the application for judgment do not sustain such contention.

The relation which arises between a customer and a bank in respect of a letter of credit issued by the latter for the account of the former is a familiar one and in its general aspects well understood. As a convenient method of paying for goods which he may purchase, the customer authorizes the bank to issue a letter of credit providing for the payment of drafts drawn by the vendor on such conditions as he may elect. He may authorize the bank to pay

drafts without any accompanying documents; he may authorize payment on a bill of lading and invoice, as in this case; he may prescribe much more stringent limitations upon the power of the bank. But in any case the bank has the power and is subject to the limitations which are given and imposed by this authority. If it keeps within the powers conferred it is protected in the payment of the draft. If it transgresses those limitations it pays at its peril. A customer having the right to prescribe and phrase limitations as he desires, it is our duty to give to language its ordinary and sensible meaning which will neither destroy the protection which the customer has exacted nor, on the other hand, impose upon the bank some obligation not fairly warranted by the language which has been adopted by the parties.

Following these principles we find nothing in the description of the documents which were to accompany the drafts when presented for payment which, in our judgment, places upon the bill of lading the requirement of so describing all of the characteristics of the article shipped that it alone will show that such article is the one described in the letter of credit. The paramount purpose of a bill of lading is to show the shipment of goods which, so far as appears, conform to necessary requirements as stated in the letter of credit. If it affirmatively shows the shipment of goods which do not comply with the requirements of a letter of credit, a bank would not be justified in acting upon it. If it describes the goods shipped by a nomenclature different than that employed in the letter of credit, a bank would be justified in refusing to make payments on the strength of it and thereby incurring the possible burden of establishing in litigation that the different terms meant the same thing.

If a customer in his contract with the bank and by the letter of credit requires that the bill of lading shall by itself and on its face show that certain described goods have been shipped, a bank will not be protected which pays on the faith of a bill which does not comply with this requirement.

The whole process of authorizing banks to issue letters of credit, under which the purchase price of goods is often paid for account of the vendee before he has had a chance to examine them, is largely based on confidence in the honesty of the vendor. If the vendee is suspicious of dishonesty he can guard against it by appropriate clauses in his contract. But certainly the courts ought to exercise no power of embarrassing or confusing widespread processes of commercial life by inserting in such contracts as this one clause which it may deem in a particular case might have been quite properly placed there, but which as a matter of fact the parties were content to disregard and omit. The customer can impose and it will be the duty of the courts fairly to enforce all the restrictions and safeguards he desires. But they should not by strained interpretation impose those which he has omitted.

Laudisi v. American Exchange National Bank. 146 North-eastern Reporter. 347. * * *

Transfer by bank of certain notes released depositor from agreement to leave money in the bank while it held the notes.

In November, 1919, one Bradshaw deposited \$1,000 in the Stockport Savings Bank, in Iowa. He had sold several notes to the bank and agreed to leave this money in the bank as long as it held any of these notes.

In May, 1921, Bradshaw gave a check for this money to Thoma and Thoma which was presented for payment and payment refused by the bank for want of funds. Bradshaw then sued the bank. The trial court directed a verdict for him and the bank appealed to the Supreme Court of Iowa which affirmed the decision, saying:

"Prior to the presentation of the check for payment, the Smith note, which is the cause of the controversy, was not held by the bank, but had been transferred to a customer, bearing the indorsement or guaranty of the bank. Subse-

quently the note was taken up by the bank, and was held by it at the time of the trial.

The court directed the jury to return a verdict upon the ground that the agreement on the part of appellee was to leave the funds on deposit in the bank only so long as it held any of the paper purchased from him, and that it appeared affirmatively from the testimony of the witnesses for appellant that the note was not then held by it, but had been transferred to a third party, as above stated, and that the agreement of appellee applied only to notes actually held by the bank. The testimony showed this to be the agreement, and to construe it otherwise would require us to go far beyond its terms.

Clearly there was nothing to submit to the jury. It is true the contract was oral, but its terms were definite and unambiguous. The motion to direct a verdict for appellee was properly sustained.

Bradshaw v. Stockport Savings Bank. 202 Northwestern Reporter. 80.

* * *

Holder of bank stock cannot offset indebtedness owing to him by the bank, when sued on statutory liability.

The stockholders of the Security State Bank of Courtenay were regularly assessed an amount equal to the stock held, and C. H. Reimers, as receiver, brought suit against Larson and others, who had not paid.

The defendants interposed answers, setting up, among other things that they had offsets in various amounts for money due them from the bank, such as deposits and collections.

The trial court gave judgment for the plaintiff and on appeal the Supreme Court of North Dakota affirmed it.

"It is claimed that at the time the bank failed, each of the defendants had various amounts on deposit, and that, in addition, the defendant Larson had a sum in the bank resulting from the collection of certain notes which he had placed there for collection. The trial court charged the jury that they should not consider the matter of the liability of the bank to the stockholders, as it could not be set off against the receiver's claim for double liability.

It is not the purpose of the statute, as we view it, to balance the inconvenience entailed among the various stockholders. Rather, the purpose seems to be to create a fund to which the creditors may resort for the satisfaction of their claims ratably, and to add to the security of the institution. Stockholders in banks frequently carry deposits in the institution, and, if they were permitted to offset the amount of their deposits against their liability as stockholders, it is apparent that, in case of failure, they, as depositors, would occupy a position superior to other depositors, in that their deposits would operate to reduce the amount of the statutory liability.

As indicated above, the authorities quite generally hold that, where the stockholder is required to contribute to a fund to be disbursed to creditors ratably, he is not entitled to interpose any counter claim or set off that would in effect constitute him a preferred creditor.

Other questions raised on appeal are contained in the opinion from which the above is quoted.

Reimers vs. Larson, 202 Northwestern Reporter, 653.

FRANCE'S TRADE BALANCE

New York—For the first three months of 1925 the favorable trade balance of France amounted to 1,094,280,000 francs against 755,877,000 francs for the same period in 1924.

NEW NORTHWESTERN PATENTS

The following patents were issued April 28, 1925 to Minnesota and Dakota inventors, as reported by Williamson, Reif & Williamson, patent attorneys, 925-935 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn.:

R. R. Boyles, St. Paul, Minn., sink strainer; C. W. Andrews and H. A. Brassert, Duluth, Minn., heating gaseous fluids; C. H. Briggs, Minneapolis, Minn., device for freeing gluten from starch; J. A. Gurley, Minneapolis, Minn., candy (design); M. C. Kelly, Minneapolis, Minn., necktie; W. Kidd, Minneapolis, Minn., golf club; H. H. McNair and E. Kopper,

St. Paul, Minn., golf game; E. O. Nordstrom, Minneapolis, Minn., berry box; W. E. Penticoff, Fergus Falls, Minn., advertising call sheet; H. L. Prestholdt, Minneapolis, Minn., casein glue; O. Skarphol, Dalton, Minn., corn husker; F. W. Springer, Minneapolis, Minn., electric lighting and starting system for motor vehicles; B. E. Stoddard, Minneapolis, Minn., vehicle spring; F. E. Swanson, Maple Plain, Minn., barrel handling device; O. P. Wolstead, Minneapolis, Minn., adjustable supporting device; P. C. Anderson, Rapid City, S. D., scraper; E. A. Fredrickson, Drayton, N. D., attachment for revolvers; J. H. McFadden, Farmer, S. D., smoking pipe; A. McPherson, Ward, S. D., hog sprayer.—Advertisement.)

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 Geo. F. Williamson, formerly Assistant to J. F. Williamson.

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Bank of North Dakota's Collections Satisfactory

Bismarck, N. D.—Great improvement in the liquidation of accounts of the Bank of North Dakota was made during 1924, it is declared in the report of the industrial commission, just issued, which covers the last calendar year. Reduction of apparent losses through good collections has been made in a considerable degree, it is added.

Discussing the general aspects of the state's bank situation, the industrial commission report says:

"In many respects the banking situation so far as it affects North Dakota, has been greatly strengthened over that of a year ago. Without doubt a large part of this improvement has been brought about through the harvesting of one of the best crops North Dakota has ever raised. Not only was the crop unusually good, but prices received for the same were much higher than those received for several previous years. However, considerable credit must be given for the bringing about of this condition, to the great advances made in the last two years in the way of diversification and the increased incomes from dairying, stock and poultry raising. Another feature which has added, is the fact that the crop was raised, harvested and marketed at a less cash outlay by the producer, which was made possible by the cooperation and exchange work among farmers.

Liquidation Satisfactory

"Liquidation of both new and old obligations, has been quite satisfactory. Taxes for this and past years have been very well taken care of, as well as delinquent interest on farm loans. Many farmers have not only been able to liquidate their current debts, but have been able to pay up their farm loans in full, before maturity.

"During the last year the farm loan department has loaned \$6,500,000 at 6 per cent. to 2,197 farmers, averaging \$2,884.14 per loan, or an average loan per acre of \$11.74.

"In common with most all other banks, it has been difficult for the Bank of North Dakota to show profits sufficient to pay expenses and interest on public and private deposits. Interest rates on investments such as we are permitted to make, have been continually falling, and are the lowest in many years, and while the interest rates we have been paying have been reduced twice during the current year, it has not kept pace with the drop in interest paid. Heavy increases in deposits have compelled the bank to carry large cash reserves, which have very limited earning power, the net results of this condition as a natural consequence, has been reduced profits.

Redeposits Nearly Retired

"Redeposits are about retired through liquidation, receivers certificates and conversion of bills receivable. The practice of redepositing has been discontinued, no new deposits having been made the last three years.

"Loans and discounts in the credits department show a substantial reduction poor and as a consequence, requires much less attention. The larger part of this collateral is from banks now closed. The percentage cost of collection on this collateral will naturally increase each year. We hope, however, to recover enough to pay out the bills receivable and materially assist in reducing the redeposits where we have both bills receivable and redeposits in the same bank. We have been cooperating with the receiver of closed banks on collections and in this way secured very satisfactory results at a lower percentage of expense. The receiver has tendered the bank every assistance and consideration possible and in conformity with sound business principles.

"The collection department has made a creditable record in the collection of interest on amortization payments. This of course, is an endless job and the business of the department increased with each issue of bonds.

"Daily accruals on outstanding bonds is over \$4,500. Collections over a period covering the last four months of 1924, have averaged approximately \$7,000 daily. Delinquent taxes are an ever annoying subject and will continue so and aside from this feature, will require close watching and large investments of money in order that state securities may be fully protected."

NORTH DAKOTA BANKERS ARE OFFICERS IN LAND BANK

Fargo, N. D.—North Dakota is well represented in the list of officials selected in the reorganization of the Seventh District, Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, made necessary through the resignation of E. G. Quamme as president.

H. K. Jennings, who has been secretary of the bank since its organization and who succeeded Mr. Quamme to the presidency, has been succeeded in turn by A. R. Burr, formerly reviewing appraiser of the district. Walter L. Day, formerly of the Merchants National Bank of Fargo, who has been with the Federal Land Bank practically since its organization, is assistant secretary; J. E. Martin of Bottineau, N. D., general counsel of the bank and D. J. McKenzie of Forman, N. D., registrar.

B. F. Faast, vice president, and Paul A. Preus, treasurer, were named to succeed themselves.

NORTH DAKOTA'S GRAIN GRADING ACT DECLARED INVALID

Washington—The North Dakota Grain Grading Act has been declared invalid and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

It is the second North Dakota statute of a similar nature to be invalidated by the highest court. After an act passed in 1919 had been held to be in conflict with Federal law the voters of the state in 1922 adopted the present statute which the state contended was free from the objectionable features of its predecessor.

The Farmers Grain Company of Emden, led the attack on the 1922 law as a restraint upon interstate commerce.

Justice Van De Vanter in delivering the decision said the right to buy grain in interstate commerce was not a state given right but is a common right such that no state could fetter with conditions or control. For that reason the decision of the lower court invalidating the act was affirmed.

CIGARET FEES NET NORTH DAKOTA \$21,000

Bismarck, N. D.—Revenue thus far obtained under North Dakota's cigaret stamp act apparently equals estimates made in the state legislature when passage of the act was debated, according to C. A. Fisher, state treasurer.

Since the act became effective April 1, stamp sales have amounted to approximately \$21,000, Mr. Fisher said.

"It had been estimated the revenue might be as much as \$300,000 a year," said Mr. Fisher. "The revenue thus far is derived from sales of stamps to 1,200 holders of permits to sell cigarets, some of whom have ordered stamps as many as four times. There are about 4,000 possible holders of permits, and the number is expected to increase after July 1, as the full year's fee for permit was charged from April 1 to June 30, while a \$10 permit taken out July 1 is good for one year. Should the number of holders of permits increase greatly, it is possible the cigaret tax will yield more than was estimated."

NORTH DAKOTA'S INCOME TAX RECEIPTS TO BE INCREASED ABOUT \$125,000

Bismarck, N. D.—North Dakota income tax receipts will be increased about \$125,000 over 1924, it is estimated, by the state tax department, based upon a comparison of receipts to date. The 1925 income tax payments are expected to reach \$450,000 as compared with \$336,000 in 1924.

A total of \$377,251.40 income tax has been assessed to date, of which \$133,166.84 is unpaid, due chiefly to taxpayers taking advantage of the quarterly payment provision. The receipts will be increased materially by corporations paying at the end of their fiscal year. The tax has been assessed against 11,190 citizens and firms.

ABOLITION OF PASSPORT VISE FEES PROPOSED

Washington—The United States has addressed notes to various countries proposing the abolition of vise fees on passports issued to travelers and visitors, the State Department says.

South Dakota Benefits from Bank Law Decision

Pierre, S. D.—The treasury of the State of South Dakota will benefit to the extent of almost \$50,000 by the ruling of Judge John F. Hughes of the Hughes County circuit court, who holds that a law of the last legislature pro-rating receipts of the state bank guaranty fund instead of paying them in order of bank failures, was unconstitutional.

J. L. Driscoll, state treasurer and principal plaintiff in the suit of depositors of the Stock Growers Bank of Fort Pierre against the Bank Guaranty Fund Commission, in which the Hughes ruling was made, has announced that Judge Hughes decision, "if upheld by the Supreme Court, will enable the state to collect \$23,000 in its own funds and \$11,000 in rural credits funds tied up in the Stock Growers Bank of Fort Pierre, the first to fail after the guaranty fund was exhausted two years ago.

If there is still a balance in the guaranty fund after the payment of the Fort Pierre bank's depositors, the state is in line to collect \$10,000 of its funds held in the closed bank of Herrick, S. D., second to fail after exhaustion of the guaranty fund and \$3,000 deposited in the Farmers Savings Bank or Tea, South Dakota, the third bank to fail.

Meanwhile special counsel for the bank guaranty fund commission are waiting only for the written order from Judge Hughes before taking steps to appeal his decision to the Supreme Court, which already has before it a suit brought by a depositor of the failed bank of Herrick, involving the same point. The Supreme Court decision is expected to lay down a rule which will apply in the case of all three suits now in circuits or supreme courts of the state involving the contention that the pro-rating law is unconstitutional.

SOUTH DAKOTA STANDS ONLY SECOND IN NUMBER OF STATE SCHOOLS

Pierre, S. D.—South Dakota has more state institutions of higher education per capita than any of its neighboring states except North Dakota, and more institutions of higher education, per capita, counting private colleges, than any of half a dozen states surrounding it, it is shown by a compilation of figures from the American College Blue Book.

The state of South Dakota maintains seven state schools—one university, one agricultural college, one school of mines and four state normals. This is approximately one state school to every 93,700 of the state's population, on the basis of Federal census estimates for 1923.

Counting all private colleges, of which South Dakota has five accredited in the college blue book, this state has one institution of higher education to every 54,628 of its population.

SOUTH DAKOTA RURAL CREDITS BOARD WARNS OF UNPAID TAXES

Pierre, S. D.—Notice is being sent out to all of the 14,400 persons holding loans from the South Dakota Rural Credits Board, advising them that loans are subject to foreclosure under a recent decision of the state Supreme Court unless taxes have been paid for 1923 and prior years.

The court held on February 9, 1925, that the rural credit board is responsible to the counties of the state for delinquent taxes on lands covered by a rural credit loan. If borrowers have not paid the taxes on land covered by such a loan, therefore, such land must at once be cleared from delinquent tax liens, and the board has declared it will consider no requests for delay in payment of taxes.

MINING ACTIVITY OPENING UP IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Keystone, S. D.—The Etta mine, which is operated by the Maywood Chemical Works of Maywood, New Jersey, resumed operations with a full force of men, the past week. The black granite quarry is being rapidly opened up.

The name of the Keystone Arsenic Company has been changed to the Keystone Gold Mining Company. This company over a year ago erected a large roasting plant to extract arsenic from the ore and concentrates were shipped away to have the gold extracted. The price slump in arsenic making mining in that way look discouraging, the

company have made plans to go on a gold basis though it will continue to save the arsenic.

Two carloads of spodumene are ready to be shipped from the Etta mine.

SOUTH DAKOTA AWARDS \$631,616 ROAD CONTRACTS

Pierre, S. D.—Contracts for grading, graveling and bridge construction in South Dakota highways totaling \$631,616.48 have been awarded by the state highway commission, following the receiving of bids recently. Of the total of more than three-fifths of a million dollars, \$300,993.17 is for graveling; \$256,037.01 is for grading and \$74,586.30 is for construction of bridges. Contracts were awarded on only 28 of the 31 projects on which bids were called for. No award was made on a bridge project in Brown County, on one Brule County project and one in Roberts County.

LARGE AREAS OF NEW LAND BROKEN IN SOUTH DAKOTA THIS YEAR

Rapid City, S. D.—Colonel Boyd Wales, of Pierre, of the soldier's land settlement board, who has this spring traveled in his official capacity over a large portion of the western part of the state, estimates three times the amount of west river land broken up this year than was last year, and that last year surpassed any previous year in acreage broken.

THE SECURITY MARKET

In the present condition of the stock market, investors are inclined to await such events in the business world as will affect security prices one way or the other, especially as the industrial situation is recording itself moderately on the declining side, which does not furnish a basis for improving profits but on the contrary those industries which are in a depressed condition may have to wait some time before reaching a profitable level of operations. Nevertheless, while it is better to defer purchases in the general list, a number of stocks representing some of the stronger issues might be considered. Notwithstanding that opinions differ as to whether the prices at which they are now selling may be considered high, still if the expectation of easier money and a large volume of funds seeking investment is realized, the competition for the better issues, combined with a low rate of interest, should carry them higher. At any rate, if selected on the basis of long continued able management and stability of dividends, such stocks would be safe to hold even during declines, in anticipation of recovery in due course, especially as the present slowing down in business does not promise to be of long duration. —The Bache Review.

BUTTER FROM MANITOBA

Winnipeg—Nearly \$500,000 worth of Manitoba butter has been shipped from Winnipeg since January 1, 1924, to the middle of April of this year. The shipments totalled 60 cargoes, averaging 400 boxes to the car of 56 pounds to the box.

The Provincial Dairy Commissioner states that shipments were over three times those for the corresponding period in 1924. The shipments to the United States this year were largely increased. Some of the butter has been exported to the British Isles, other points of destination being Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Calgary, New York, Chicago and Detroit.

ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

Boston, Mass.—The cotton textile industry of New England continues to operate at a higher rate of production than a year ago, according to the report of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank. New England mill consumption of wool, however, was lower in March than in January and February or the corresponding month last year. On the whole, cotton goods are more active than the woolen and worsted mills. New England shoe production increased seasonably in March in anticipation of the spring trade, being in fact, but slightly less than in March, 1924.

Annual Report of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company

Earnings in 1924 Lower Than in the Year 1923; Holdings of the Company Increased

Report of Anaconda Copper Mining Company, for year ended December 31, 1924, shows net income of \$6,719,215 after interest, taxes, depreciation and other charges, equivalent to \$2.23 a share (par \$50) earned on \$150,000,000 outstanding capital stock. This compares with \$8,767,814 on \$2.92 a share in 1923.

Consolidated income account for 1924 compares as follows:

	1924	1923	1922	1921
Gross	\$213,113,500	227,836,790	175,450,384	\$50,930,594
Ex. tax, etc....	197,060,811	211,810,273	164,018,340	57,187,637
Op. prof.....	\$16,052,689	\$16,026,517	\$11,432,044	*\$6,257,043
Other inc.	5,692,276	6,386,346	46,078	120,026
Total inc.	\$21,744,965	\$22,412,863	\$11,478,122	*\$6,137,017
Dep., etc.	4,231,422	3,822,894	3,918,538	7,815,904
Inter. etc.	10,806,001	9,830,294	4,020,345	3,108,268
Ap. min. int... *	11,673	8,138	8,362	61,634
Net inc.	\$6,719,215	\$8,767,814	\$3,530,877	†16,999,555
Dividends	2,250,000	9,000,000	.....	.....
Surplus	\$4,469,215	†\$232,186	\$3,530,877	†16,999,555
Prev. surp.	70,051,450	70,283,635	67,753,907	84,753,462
P. & L. surp....	\$74,520,665	\$70,051,449	\$71,284,784	\$67,753,907
*Loss. †Deficit.				

Consolidated balance sheet of Anaconda Copper Mining Company as of December 31, 1924, compares as follows:

	ASSETS			
	1924	1923	1922	1921
Mines, timber lands, etc.....	\$129,375,265	125,672,944	123,169,505	119,438,111
Bldgs. mch, etc.	117,609,951	105,422,848	101,689,864	76,285,549
Investments ...	98,441,423	98,831,466	18,553,003	16,496,444
Supplies	18,859,538	18,742,835	19,258,305	21,989,306
Mkt. sec.	9,332,106	8,408,082	.....	.....
Metals	46,645,598	46,402,343	46,672,792	17,817,364
Cash and accts. received	\$26,693,443	28,991,464	33,942,614	21,235,831
Def. cha.	12,791,606	13,866,933	3,606,699	.....
Total	\$459,748,930	446,338,915	343,892,782	273,262,605
	LIABILITIES			
Cap. stock	†\$150,000,000	†150,000,000	†150,000,000	116,562,500
Bonds	174,988,000	173,919,000	47,749,100	49,201,700
De. resp.	34,447,512	30,459,238	27,025,771	24,182,834
Min. sub. cos..	2,014,113	2,045,216	3,781,413	2,486,295
Accts. & notes pay, tax, etc..	23,778,840	19,864,012	44,051,714	13,075,369
P. & L. surp....	74,520,665	70,051,449	71,284,784	67,753,907
Total	\$459,748,930	446,338,915	343,892,782	273,262,605
*Includes \$7,263,674 cash. †Represented by 3,000,000 shares, par value \$50.				

In remarks to stockholders accompanying annual report of Anaconda Copper Mining Company, John D. Ryan points out that while world consumption of copper in 1924 was at a new high record at somewhat over 3,000,000,000 pounds a year, and production for the world was approximately 30,000,000 pounds less, and domestic shipments came to 1,472,000,000 pounds, or nearly 100,000,000 greater than in 1923, price of copper was about 1.4 cents a pound less in 1924 than in 1923. During the year Anaconda sold its entire output of copper in manufactured forms.

Anaconda's gross income from sales and royalties in 1924 came to \$166,467,901 and operating profits and income from developments came to \$21,744,965.

In 1924 Anaconda increased its holdings of Inspiration Con. Copper stock by 65,700 shares at a total cost of \$1,581,305, average price of slightly over \$24 a share. This made Anaconda's holdings of Inspiration stock December 31, 1924 363,000 shares out of a total of 1,181,937 or 30.7 per cent.

Anaconda also bought all shares of Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company, in hands of outside interests for \$1,000,000 giving it complete ownership and acquired the property and assets of Davis Daly Copper Company for \$3,000,000.

Anaconda in 1924 began preparation for production from its subsidiary, Andes Copper Mining Company, by selling \$40,000,000 of convertible 7 per cent. debentures maturing January 1, 1943. Company in 1924 spent \$4,578,399 upon new plants and extensions. This expenditure was principally for a new wire mill at Kenosha, Wis., in rebuilding the casting shop at Buffalo plant, enlargement of Great Falls zinc plant and remodeling the concentrator at Tooele smelter of International Smelting Company for treatment of zinc-lead ores.

Copper Output at Butte

Butte mines of the company produced 3,092,151 tons of ore and 6,654 tons of precipitate were obtained from mine

water. The concentrator treated 3,079,178 tons of ore, 78,752 tons of copper tailings, and 55,880 tons of zinc silver tailings.

The Anaconda smelter treated for all companies 3,312,774 tons of ore. Of this total, 3,017,416 tons of ore were produced by company 212,319 tons were either purchased from or treated for other companies; 19,659 tons were shipped from the old plants at Anaconda and Great Falls, and 63,378 tons from the Great Falls zinc plant.

The smelter produced 238,823,149 pounds of fine copper, 8,383,591 ounces of silver, and 37,688 ounces gold. Of this production 238,247,038 pounds of copper, 8,345,841 ounces of silver and 37,688 ounces of gold were produced for company ores.

The Great Falls Refinery

Great Falls copper refinery produced in 1924 209,966,554 pounds of cathodes, of which 202,877,392 pounds were melted into shapes at that point. Raritan refinery at Perth Amboy, N. J., refined 406,548,498 pounds fine copper, 20,037,558 ounces silver and 117,520 ounces gold.

Great Falls mill rolled into rods 107,931,230 pounds of copper. Of this total 40,101,844 pounds were drawn into wire, of which 15,559,986 pounds were made into strand.

Butte mines of the company produced 58,665 wet tons of zinc ore.

Zinc plants at Anaconda and Great Falls treated 599,275 tons of ore and other zinc bearing material. Of this amount 58,228 tons were produced by company mines and 541,046 tons of ore and concentrates were purchased.

Great Falls electrolytic plant produced 154,390,391 pounds of electrolytic zinc 5,433,330 pounds of zinc in gross form resulting residue 23,810,201 pounds lead, 1,892,097 pounds copper, 1,841,984.39 ounces silver and 19,879,386 ounces gold recovered. Capacity of this plant has been increased to 180,000,000 pounds a year.

Anaconda Company Miscellaneous Products

Bonner sawmill cut 80,000,879 feet of lumber and purchased 3,320,758 feet. Mill shipped 49,390,307 feet to departments of the company, sold 31,689,089 feet, commercially used 374,811 feet for repairs and construction, and supplied 2,720,579 feet to the factory for manufacturing, a total disposition of 84,174,786 feet. This decreased stocks of finished lumber on hand 853,149 feet, making a stock on hand December 31, 1924, 63,628,460 feet.

Diamondville, Wyo., mines produced 472,449 tons of coal, shipped 280,111 tons to other departments, sold 156,409 tons commercially, and used 35,928 tons at the coal mines themselves. Washoe, Mont., mines produced 199,065 tons of coal, shipped 70,697 tons to other departments, sold 126,963 tons commercially and used 1,404 tons at the mines. Sand Coulee, Mont., mines produced 21,179 tons of coal; shipped 15,919 tons to other departments; sold 5,158 tons commercially and used 102 tons at the coal mines.

The company produced 11,196,409 pounds of arsenic as by-product of copper smelting operations, of which 11,018,967 pounds were refined. During the year company sold 5,920,961 pounds at an average price of 9.400 cents. Of this, 118,817 pounds were crude and 5,802,144 pounds refined.

Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway transported 5,386,961 tons of ore and other freight, and 32,026 passengers. Gross revenues were \$1,723,291; rental and miscellaneous receipts \$26,988; operating expenses \$1,349,863; taxes, interest and the rental of leased lines \$240,781; net income \$159,634.

Production of Auxiliary Companies

The mines and equipment were purchased by the Utah Delaware Mining Company, all the stock of which is owned by International Smelting Company.

Concentrator at Tooele smelter of International Smelting Company, treated 149,943 tons of copper and zinciferous ores and recovered 24,797 tons of concentrates, of which 3,075.18 dry tons were zinc concentrates shipped to Great Falls electrolytic zinc plant.

Tooele copper smelter treated 97,057 tons of ore concentrates, from which were produced 75,967,432 pounds fine copper, 1,841,984.39 ounces silver and 19,879,386 ounces gold. Lead smelter treated 164,521 tons of ore and concentrates.

from which were produced 75,967,432 pounds lead, 3,897-138.58 ounces silver and 8,146,500 ounces gold.

Miami smelter treated for other companies 371,849 tons of concentrates and purchased ores, from which were produced 185,351,537 pounds copper, 410,937.35 ounces silver and 7,749,717 ounces gold.

Lead refinery at East Chicago, Indiana, treated 57,479 tons of purchased ore and bullion, from which there were produced 105,637,507 pounds common lead, 5,930,688 pounds antimonial lead, 5,907,412 ounces silver and 18,112,925 ounces gold. Lead products plant produced 13,757,905 pounds barrelled white lead, of which 12,355,979 pounds were sold.

During the year, zinc oxide capacity was increased both at East Chicago, Indiana and Akron, Ohio. Production of merchantable zinc oxide at East Chicago amounted to 12-153,418 pounds, and at Akron, to 29,730,677 pounds.

The Walker mine in California produced 251,492 tons of ore. The new concentrator fully met expectations, yielding recovery of 95.84 per cent. on the 205,903.40 tons of ore treated, averaging 3.268 per cent. copper, producing 25-314.64 tons of concentrates, averaging 24.529 per cent. copper. Company delivered and sold 25,747 tons of concentrates to the smelter containing 12,659,429 pounds of copper, 217,764.28 ounces silver, and 8,216.408 ounces gold.

American Brass Company

Output of manufactured products of the various plants established a new record of 519,749,665 pounds of copper, brass and nickel silver.

Ansonia produced 149,679,858 pounds of finished products, Buffalo 53,218,057, Hastings 87,999,690, Kenosha 74,134,185, Torrington 53,833,156, Waterbury 90,376,739 and Toronto 10,507,980 pounds.

Copper wire mill at Kenosha was completed and first wire drawn on April 17, 1924. Tube mill at Torrington was practically reconstructed during the year although kept in operation continuously. At Buffalo, the old casting shop buildings were reconstructed.

Demand for Anaconda products has been greatly increased by more extensive advertising. Sale of "Anaconda" brass pipe was 96 per cent. in excess of 1923 output and more than six times 1920 sales.

MONTANA BANKERS' MEETINGS THIS YEAR

Helena, Mont.—Every group of the Montana Bankers Association is going to hold a meeting this year and present indications are that attendance will be very large, according to the association's secretary. One of the features of these group meetings is the report by some representative from each county group, covering agricultural, commercial and financial conditions in the county he represents. When these reports are taken as a whole, they give very valuable information of existing conditions in Montana.

The Montana state convention this year is to be held at Glacier National Park July 11-12-13. Present indications are that this will be the best convention ever held in the history of the association. The place of meeting will enable all those attending not only to benefit by a well balanced convention program but also and at the same time, visit one of our country's most unusual and scenic parks—The Glacier National Park.

MONTANA REAL ESTATE MOVING

Helena, Mont.—Increases in the number of applications for real estate dealers' licenses indicate to L. A. Campbell, real estate commissioner for Montana, that the state "is coming back" with respect to the movement of property.

The increase is particularly marked in the Gallatin valley, Judith basin and to some extent in southeastern Montana, Mr. Campbell said.

There are at present about 325 real estate dealers in Montana, approximately three-fourths of whom have renewed their licenses for 1925. The high mark was in 1921, when 500 were listed by the department.

MONTANA OIL PRODUCTION

Helena, Mont.—Some interesting figures on oil production in Montana have just been made public by the Montana

State Board of Equalization. During the last four years, or since the opening of the Cat Creek field, the first important Montana operation, the various fields in the state have produced as follows:

Field	Period	Production Barrels	Value
Cat Creek	4 years	11,251,890	\$7,162,474
Kervin-Sunburst	3 years	1,517,984	1,657,923
Devil's Basin	3 years	9,950	5,288
Elk Basin	4 years	91,051	54,070
Soap Creek	4 years	23,794	43,814
Total		12,894,649	\$8,923,549

The Elk Basin field is one of the older fields, but until the last few years, its total production has been credited to Wyoming, as the main part of the field lies on the south side of the state line. The Soap Creek and Devil's Basin fields have no pipe lines, and the oil is of a heavy grade; the output of these fields has been marketed mainly as fuel for other operations. The Kevin Sunburst field produced the bulk of its four year output in the year 1924, the production for this one year running 1,187,404 barrels, marketed at \$1,168,329. Value of all production was figured on the fluctuating prices of crude oil during the period.

MONTANA HAS 59,200 CARS LICENSED SO FAR THIS YEAR

Helena, Mont.—With the year but one-third gone, Montana automobile registrations have reached a figure but 10,000 less than the total registration for 1924. The number of passenger automobiles registered April 30, was 59,200. There were 40,100 registered the same date last year. Last year the total registration was 69,820 cars.

\$1,796,349 DUE FORT PECK INDIANS

Washington—Amounts due Fort Peck Indians for sales of their Montana reservation lands total \$1,796,349, it was shown Monday in an interior department tabulation which disclosed that 1,879 tracts were disposed of to white settlers. Under an act of the last Congress the time for final payment was extended to November, 1926. The amount includes 5 per cent. interest on the extension.

COINAGE AT THE MINT OF FRANCE

New York—The French mint coined 246,405,214 francs worth of gold, silver, nickel and bronze-aluminum coins last year for use in France and French colonies, according to advices received by the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French Information Service.

The total value of bronze-aluminum coins now in circulation is 784,960,932 francs and the government has therefore decided, subject to approval by parliament, to withdraw the small paper notes of 50 centimes, one franc and two francs which were issued by the French chamber of commerce immediately after the war, and which have gradually been replaced in circulation by the bronze-aluminum coins.

DISTRIBUTION OF MERCHANDISE ACTION

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Reserve Bank review for May says: "Production in basic industries was smaller in March than in the two preceding months, but was as large as at any time in 1924. Distribution of merchandise both at retail and wholesale was in greater volume than a year ago. Wholesale prices, after increasing since the middle of 1924, remained in March at about the same level as in February."

STUDEBAKER AUTO LIVERY

10 E. Grant Street, Minneapolis
Main 1794

Open and Closed Cars Rented
With or Without Drivers

Baggage Transfer

Decrease in Canada's Importations from United States

Ottawa—It is generally recognized in Canadian commercial and manufacturing circles that the decrease of \$88,000,000 in the value of importations from the United States in the past year is partly accounted for by the fact that it was a period of recuperation, of extra careful buying, and of some months of slowed up distribution. There are, however, some other facts which it is recognized make the extent of the import trade from the United States less an index of business conditions than before the war. One of these regarded generally by Canadian business men as of especial significance is the circumstance that it is far easier than ever for Canada to provide for international settlements at New York.

The world balance of Canadian trade was on the credit side in 1923 to the amount of \$124,000,000; in 1924 to the amount of \$131,000,000, and in the year ended with February, 1925, to the amount of \$267,000,000. In the 1924 year the balance payable to the United States was \$177,000,000, and in the last year it was \$97,000,000. Canadian bankers were disposed to regard the large cumulative balances in favor of Canada from world trade in earlier years, toward the close and immediately following the war, as rather provisional than permanent, as denoting changes, but as not at all conclusive of their meaning. The persistent recurrence of large export balances in the varying conditions since 1918, it is now realized, has, however given solid ground to expect them regularly. Their existence simplifies settlements at or for New York account, and has made the American trade balance against Canada, with its multi-angular features, no longer a fearsome thing.

The fact is that the easier the Canadian position has grown, the greater has grown the disposition to cut down imports and to replace them with made in Canada goods, to use Canadian substitutes, or to do without them altogether if the home market cannot supply them. In the year ending with February, 1925, the value of dutiable imports from the United States fell \$63,000,000 or almost one-fifth below the total for the preceding year; and in the meanwhile price changes had been mainly upward. Free goods imports, including much indispensable raw material, fell from \$246,000,000 to \$222,000,000.

Some of the general details of this falling off in the face of a decrease of only \$8,000,000 in American purchases here will bear repetition. Binder twine imports from the United States declined \$2,500,000, chemical products as much more; coal \$10,000,000, raw cotton \$5,000,000, cotton manufactures \$4,000,000, metals \$39,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 was in rolling mill products, \$5,000,000 in farm implements and \$4,000,000 in vehicles. Imports of petroleum and immediate products increased \$5,000,000, as did those of some other commodities, but the prevalence of declines rather than gains runs through the whole detailed statement at the rate of 20 to 1.

CANADIAN CEREAL EXPORTS \$240,000,000

Ottawa—In the eight months ended with March the value of our exports of wheat, flour, barley, oats and rye was \$240,098,529, as against \$266,894,531 for the corresponding period of a year ago. Flour exports made a comparative gain of \$8,742,000; barley of more than double, or \$7,699,000 and rye of \$1,635,000. The contraction in the value of oats was \$263,000, and in quantity 3,890,000 bushels. The shrinkage in the outturn from wheat sales abroad was \$44,609,000 and in the tonnage was 100,660,000 bushels. The leading feature of the comparative showing in wheat is the decline in shipments to the United Kingdom of less than 12,000,000 bushels in direct trade and of 48,000,000 bushels in shipments via the United States.

The trade in flour owed its gain in dollar value to the large sales to Russia, aggregating at least 2,500,000 barrels and bringing up the total export tonnage to 7,565,914 barrels compared with 8,558,111 for the next preceding comparable period. The only commodity of those named showing an increase in tonnage was barley, which at a total of 18,400,283 bushels, showed a 33 per cent. gain.

In the view of the trade it is more than possible that grain exports during the remaining four months of the crop

year may build up a total value in excess of that for the 1923-24 year. In each of the past two weeks the tonnage covered by freight out of Montreal has exceeded the whole export movement for March, 1925. However that may be, if wheat values are to travel at a lower range in the coming year, we have had some preliminary training for it.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN CANADA

So conflicting is the evidence which may be gleaned from basic conditions in Canada that it is impossible to forecast the immediate future of Canadian business. It is possible that the recent decrease in car loadings and the slowing up of business which apparently took place in March and early April were merely seasonal developments. The volume of spring building has not developed to a point warranting either optimism or pessimism. Reports of slight increases in the volume of manufacture do not conceal the fact that most factories are working on a part time basis which is not profitable. The eastern coal strike and the low price of coal are factors complicating the mining situation. Lumbering operations were generally satisfactory during the winter and there have been inquiries for substantial quantities of lumber, but few orders have been booked and prices are unsatisfactory. On the favorable side British Columbia reports the second best halibut catch in her history; in the Prairie provinces the live stock have wintered well, and from the East comes the news of record breaking woodpulp production. With the arrival of spring business will become more active. It remains to be seen however, whether the improvement this year will be only seasonal or whether certain fundamental improvements in the business situation have really taken place. We are inclined to believe that the latter is the case.—Royal Bank of Canada.

UNITED STATES MONEY INVESTED IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Montreal—People of the United States and Great Britain have more than five billion dollars invested in enterprises in Canada, according to Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways in an address here.

"Competition has been keen in recent years between the United States and Britain in investing capital in Canada," said Sir Henry. "In three items of investment, namely railroads, mortgages and land, and banking and insurance, British capital leads over American. In government and municipal bonds, the United States has invested \$701,000,000 against England's \$456,000,000.

"In the principal industries, the comparative investments of the two nations in Canada are: Mining, United States \$235,000,000, Britain \$100,000,000; forestry, United States \$325,000,000, England \$60,000,000; fisheries, United States \$5,500,000, England \$3,000,000; public services, United States \$137,000,000, England \$116,000,000; other industries: United States \$540,000,000, England \$145,000,000.

"Collateral for these investments is of the highest order. The Dominion's national wealth is in excess of \$20,000,000 and is growing rapidly each year. Development of agriculture in the Prairie provinces with the influx of farm settlers is adding millions of dollars in new wealth annually. Only one-fifth of the arable land in this area is under plow and there are millions of acres of rich farming land awaiting exploitation. The natural resources of Canada including mining, water power and forests, have only been scratched."

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Ottawa—In March of this year immigration to Canada totalled 6,575 compared with 2,210 in February, an increase of 4,365. Of the 6,575 an official statement issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization shows that 3,273 were British, 1,297 from the United States and 2,005 from other countries. In the same month 2,731 Canadians, who had been in the United States six months or longer, returned to the Dominion.

For the fiscal year 1924-25 ended March 31st last, the total immigration was 111,362 made up of 53,178 from the British Isles, 15,818 from the United States and 42,366 from

other countries. In the same period 43,775 Canadians returned from the United States so that if this number is added to the general immigration total of 111,362 the combined count is 155,137.

Indications are that there will be considerable activity in immigration during the next few months. Last week end there was a big rush of new settlers from the British Isles and some of the European countries. There is also an increasing movement of the most desirable farm settlers from the United States.

FISH FROM CANADIAN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Ottawa—The product of the commercial fisheries in the three prairie provinces in 1924 had a total market value of \$2,054,162, apportioned as follows: Manitoba, \$232,563; Saskatchewan, \$482,492, and Alberta, \$339,107.

Compared with the preceding year the value of Manitoba's fishery product increased by \$211,968, or 21 per cent. and of Saskatchewan's by \$195,849, or 68 per cent. The value of Alberta's product decreased by \$99,630 or 23 per cent.

The value of the fishery production of the Yukon territory in 1924 was \$18,773.

In Manitoba the principal kinds of fish, in order of value, were pickerel, white fish, sturgeon and pike. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, whitefish is of first importance, the value of this fish in the former province representing 75 per cent. of the total value of the fishery production of the province, and in the latter province 71 per cent. For the three provinces as a whole, whitefish represents 42 per cent. of the total value of the fisheries production and pickerel 28 per cent.

CANADIAN BUILDING INCREASES

Ottawa—Building permits issued in Canada during the month of March, 1925, show a substantial increase in value of \$2,676,149, or 46.3 per cent. as compared with February, 1925. Reports from 60 cities in Canada, tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, indicate that permits granted in March last aggregated \$8,457,791 in value, as contrasted with \$5,781,642 in the preceding month, and with \$9,365,070 in March, 1924.

Detailed statements were furnished by some 50 cities, showing that they had issued over 1,100 permits for dwellings valued at nearly \$5,200,000, and about 1,900 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of approximately \$3,900,000. The largest actual gain of \$2,325,148, or 118.2 per cent., was in Ontario, but Manitoba showed the greatest proportional advance of \$573,305 or 371.4 per cent.

VALUES OF CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Ottawa, Ontario—An indication of the increase in the value of agricultural production of Canada in recent years is given in some figures recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In 1915 the total agricultural production was valued at \$1,118,694,000, while in 1924 it was \$1,453,368,000. The value of the wheat production 10 years ago was \$156,462,000 compared with \$320,362,000 last year. Dairy products increased in value from \$66,470,953 in 1900 to \$234,000,000 in 1924.

Canada Helps New Settlers

Halifax, N. S.—Vanguard of 3,000 British families who will be settled on farms in Canada within the next three years under joint arrangement of the British and Dominion government has arrived here. The party consisted of 39 families, totaling 199 men, women and children.

The men in the party, immigration officials said, have all had farming experience and were selected by government agents in England, Ireland and Scotland as types of settlers most likely to succeed in Canada. The newcomers will be sent principally to western Canada, where farm settlement has in recent years been rapid.

Under the agreement entered into, the British government will contribute up to \$1,200 per family to supply farm equipment and necessities, and the Land Settlement Board of the Canadian government department of immigration will place the immigrants on suitable farms. No farms will be sold to the new settlers until they have worked with

neighboring farmers a sufficient time to demonstrate that they are likely to succeed on the land. The farms will be sold on 25-year terms. Payments will amount to practically no more than rental of the land.

Before the end of 1925, it is expected that 1,000 families will be brought over from the United Kingdom. The arrangement was completed with the British government by Hon. James A. Robb, minister of immigration and colonization. Success of the new venture, it is pointed out, will be a demonstration of how British farmers can make good in Canada.

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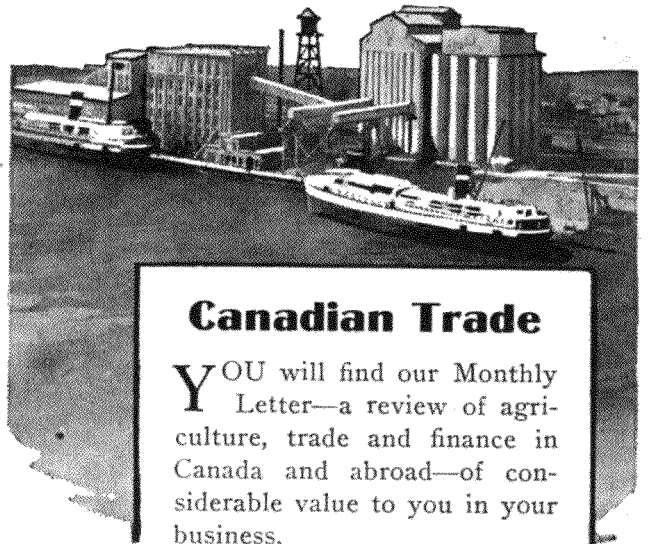
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Indications of Trade Stabilization

New York—The outstanding feature of the business situation during April, states the current issue of the "Guaranty Survey," published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has been the tendency toward stabilization, following the downward reaction in some lines of production and in general commodity and security prices.

"Increases in some branches of trade and industrial activity are offset by declines elsewhere," the "Survey" continues. "In some degree this irregularity is a seasonal phenomenon. Renewed strength in security prices has been shown in recent weeks, and commodity prices generally have been steadier.

"The net result of recent developments, it appears, is that business as a whole is proceeding in a fairly satisfactory manner. There is no evident basis for expecting more than a moderate expansion in the immediate future; neither is a general depression in sight. Probably not until crop prospects become more clearly defined, at the earliest, will any marked departure from the present scale of general activity occur, aside from normal seasonal variations in particular fields.

Merchandising Remains Active

"Retail trade has been especially well sustained. Weekly car loadings still exceed last year's figures but occasionally fall below those for 1923. Bank clearings in the country as a whole, having made a new record for March, further attest the large volume of current business. The continuing high level of purchasing power in general is supported by increased employment in manufacturing industries.

"The current decline in operations at the steel mills follows a period of extraordinarily large production. The daily rate of steel ingot output in March was slightly larger than in February and practically identical with the maximum rate, reported a year earlier. New orders declined in March and a further slackening in operations is thereby indicated.

"The seasonal increase in building operations last month exceeded expectations.

Improved Inventory Situation

"The inventory situation in general is more favorable than it was a year ago. Hand to mouth buying has come to be accepted as a relatively permanent feature of merchandising, and seems to represent on the whole a stabilizing influence.

"There is evidence of increasing reliance upon systematic co-operation in industry for the lessening of avoidable waste in various forms. Every step in this direction provides an enduring safeguard against misfortune when general conditions are unfavorable and a strengthening of the bases of profit-making at all times.

"And in the conduct of the public business also unremitting watchfulness is necessary. Business men rightly desire every encouragement for proper governmental economy, with taxes made as low as the maximum efficiency of the public service permits. The reduction of Federal taxes begun last year should be continued by such a revision as would not only further lighten the aggregate burden of these taxes but distribute them more equitably. The urgency of the situation would probably warrant the calling of Congress in special session, expressly for action in this matter. State and local taxes also are in many cases unduly high, and there is room for helpful co-ordination of these

taxes by removing unnecessary and irritating duplications. A wise fiscal policy, however, will include provision for continuing the gradual retirement of the huge national debt incurred during the war."

Our Foreign Trade in the Fiscal Year 1925

The fiscal year 1925, which ends 60 days hence, will show the foreign commerce of the United States over 8½ billion dollars against 7¼ billions in 1924 and less than 6½ billions in 1922, all of these figures relating to fiscal years. This increase of more than two billion dollars since 1922, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, is about equally divided between imports and exports. Imports of the fiscal year 1925 will exceed those of 1922 by about one billion dollars and the exports will exceed those of 1922 by about \$1,200,000,000.

The excess of exports over imports, or "favorable trade balance" as it is sometimes called, is likely to be about 1 1/3 billion dollars against 1 billion in 1922 and a little more than half a billion in 1913, the year preceding the World war. Prior to the opening of the war the excess of exports over imports never reached the billion dollar line, the largest pre-war "favorable balance," that of 1908, having been but \$666,000,000, or about one-half as much as the prospective "favorable balance" of the fiscal year which is about to end.

During the war, adds the Trade Record, when Europe was buying largely from us and sending us little merchandise in exchange, the excess of exports over imports, or "favorable trade balance," ran into big figures, having been 3½ billion dollars in the fiscal year 1917 and a little more than 4 billion in 1919 but made its highest pre-war record in the fiscal year 1908 \$666,431,654 and \$652,875,916 in 1913.

In fact it was only after the manufacturers of the country began their contributions to the export trade that the excess of exports began to make itself apparent in their foreign trade figures, and there have been only three cases in the past 50 years in which exports did not exceed imports. This big and growing contribution of the manufacturers to the export trade is evidenced by the fact that manufacturers exported (including the two groups "Finished Manufacturers" and "Manufactures for Further Use In Manufacturing") have grown from \$103,000,000 in 1875, 50 years ago, to a total which seems likely to exceed \$1,400,000,000 in the fiscal year ending with June, 1925. Meantime the value of manufacturing material which the manufacturers have imported has grown from \$142,000,000 in 1875 to probably more than \$1,300,000,000 in the fiscal year 1925. Manufacturers, of the two groups above mentioned, now approximate 50 per cent. of our total exports against 15 per cent. in 1880.

MONEY FOR TRAVELING EXPENSE

For hours they had been together on her front porch. The moon cast its tender gleam down on the young and handsome couple who sat strangely far apart. He sighed. She sighed. Finally:

"I wish I had money, dear," he said. "I'd travel."

Impulsively she slipped her hand into his; then, rising swiftly, she sped in the house.

Aghast, he looked at his hand. In his palm lay a nickel.—Lampoon.

Review of the Live Stock Markets

By Minnesota Department of Agriculture, C. A. Marzolf, Market Reporter

South St. Paul, Minn., May 5, 1926—The fat cattle trade at this market has entered another slumpy period during the first two days of this week and such gains as had been accumulated by the close of last week on fed steers and yearlings have all disappeared, leaving values practically unchanged. Butcher stock prices on the other hand have ascended to new high seasons levels, all kinds sharing in the advances. However, with the grading season not far distant, killers are already on the alert for anything showing signs of grass and will penalize these kinds severely. Canner and cutter values have appreciated considerably during the past week, country demand as well as numerous outside orders being the sustaining influences. The bull market is also in a healthy condition, although in line with the anticipated break for butcher stock, present values may be expected to disappear.

Mixed yearlings reached \$10.25 so far this week, medium and heavyweight steers \$9.85, while long yearlings averaging 1,084 pounds stopped at \$10.00. For most of the present delegation of fat steers and yearlings the market continues to be an \$8.00 to \$9.50 deal, kinds at the inside price being in little better than feeder flesh.

Few fat cows are to be obtained under the \$5.00 line, bulk landing around \$5.50 to \$7.00, with thick fleshed weighty sorts and heifery types upwards to \$7.75. Only common quality or thin fleshed heifers are selling below \$7.00, anything carrying a decent kill going from this price upwards to \$8.50, with lighterweights upwards to \$9.00, yearlings as high as \$9.50. Canners and cutters predominated at \$2.75 to \$4.00, bologna bulls \$4.25 to \$4.75. Veal calves have received another severe drubbing, current prices for the bulk of the good light kinds resting at \$8.00.

Stocker and feeder trade continued of relatively small volume owing to scarcity of supplies, however, current prices are in a firm position. Good and choice grade meaty feeders on today's market sold to yard traders around \$7.50 to \$8.00, common and medium kinds, which comprised the bulk of the run, selling within a range of \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Hog prices have suffered an almost continuous slump since last Tuesday, following in line with a decided lower trend to the dressed pork market at eastern centers. This week opened with a 15c lower deal but this was largely regained today, the net loss for the week past totaling around 35 to 40c. Although receipts have been moderate, the lower trend to the dressed pork trade has prevented order buyers from buying very freely. Bulk of the desirable grades of butcher and bacon hogs cashed today at \$10.85 to \$10.95 with a few loads of choice sorts upward to \$11.00. Packing sows have shown relatively less loss than butchers, most of the day's supply going scaleward at \$9.75. Feeder pigs are continuing a little higher than hogs, bulk of the feeders going to traders today at \$11.00.

Fat lamb trade has been largely on a nominal basis during the past week, because of the light salable supplies, most of the meager receipts being directs to packers. Values are quotable about the same as last Tuesday, several odd lots of shorn lambs scaling from 81 to 89 pounds selling today at \$13.00 to \$13.15. Practically no sheep have been offered, choice shorn ewes being quotable upward to around \$8.00.

CHICAGO

Early week losses of 25 to 40c were regained by the close of the week in the steer trade, only to be succeeded by a 15 to 25c downturn at the opening of this week. The present downturn for live values resulted in spite of the fact that there was a good demand for the carcass product at higher levels than those which prevailed last week. Monday's market proved a repetition of conditions throughout the past few months, that is, heavy steers unless in very light supply suffer a penalty. With these kinds predominating in the run, extreme instances found sellers quoting sales as much as 40c lower with the general downturn fully 25c off, medium weights and yearlings on the other hand realized nearly steady prices. Low priced beef steers were

more in evidence today indicating that feeders are unloading as many of these as possible at the present high prices. Butcher stock of all sorts after a slow start with indications of a generally lower market closed fully steady owing to scarcity of supplies and broad inquiry from small killers.

Best long yearlings Monday reached \$11.65, best medium weight steers, \$11.25, while big weight offerings were stopped at \$11.15. Bulk of the fed steers and yearlings offered were kinds of value to realize \$8.75 to \$10.75, numerous loads of matured offerings making the \$10.50 to \$10.75 terms. Bulk of the fat cows moved at \$5.75 to \$8.00, canners and cutters from \$3.25 to \$4.35. Big weight thick fat cows went to the kosher trade upwards to \$8.75, heavy heifers as high as \$9.50 and \$9.75. Lightweight heifers were most numerous at \$8.25 to \$9.50, load lots on the yearling order being numerous at \$9.75 to \$10.25. Bologna bulls were largely on a \$5.00 to \$5.25 basis, a few big weights making \$5.35 occasionally. Veal calves owing to liberal supplies at eastern markets registered a 50c downturn here today, bulk on packer account going at \$7.50 to \$8.50, lighterweights downwards to \$7.00.

Stocker and feeder supplies continue scarce with prices well up with last week's close, a spread of \$6.50 to \$7.75, taking the bulk of offerings out of first hands today.

Traders in the hog division have been looking for some reaction following recent steady declines and with a moderate expansion in shipping orders at this week's opening the deal reflected strength. Tuesday's trade held mostly steady at Monday's average.

Bulk of the good and choice 160 to 225 pound averages brought \$11.30 to \$11.45, 250 to 340 pound butchers \$11.25 to \$11.40, 140 to 150 pound weights largely \$11.10 to \$11.25, bulk packing sows \$10.10 to \$10.25. Strongweight slaughter pigs were worth \$10.75 to \$11.00 for the bulk.

Chicago hog receipts for the first two days this week totaled 60,200 against 68,200 last week and 84,000 a year ago.

The week opened with about 9,000 sheep billed direct to packers. Salable supply was moderately tight as a consequence, and with marked improvement in eastern centers on dressed lamb, price reactions of 25 to 50c were noted on live offerings, Tuesday's deal ruled steady to strong.

Good to choice 82 to 87 pound clippers brought \$13.50 to \$14.00, 90 to 92 pound weights \$12.75 to \$13.25, extreme heavies mostly \$10.50 to \$11.00. Choice 80 to 83 pound woolled lambs went at \$16.25 to \$16.35, 11 cars of good to choice 69 to 71 pound California springers at \$17.00, sorted around 3 per cent. at \$14.50. Medium and heavyweight woolled ewes cashed at \$8.50 to \$9.00, with desirable clippers at \$7.50 to \$8.00.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Fat cattle have encountered a rather slow weak outlet this week though prices are not notably lower. Bulk of the fat steers and yearlings went scaleward at \$8.00 to \$10.75 within an extreme range of \$7.50 to \$11.25, while cows and heifers cashed largely at \$4.00 to \$5.00 with canners and cutters at \$2.00 to \$4.00 and vealers at \$5.00 to \$9.00. Feeder steers sold fairly actively at \$6.00 to \$8.00 with stockers and yearlings at \$4.50 to \$7.50 and cows and heifers from \$3.50 to \$5.75.

Hogs met an advance 5 to 10c on Monday, Tuesday's prices being mostly unchanged. Bulk of hogs cashed today at \$10.60 to \$10.90, within an extreme range of \$10.25 to \$11.00.

Fat lambs were scarce this week with movement slow at steady to weak prices. Best fat clipped lambs are quotable up to around \$13.25.

NATIONAL HOLSTEIN MEETING

Detroit, Mich.—Forty-four states and Canada will send 166 delegates, representing over 25,000 breeders of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, to the annual convention of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America to be held this year at Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 2 and 3. Hotel Pantlind will be the convention headquarters.

Crop and Marketing Conditions

Office of Commercial West, Minneapolis, May 6—Freezing weather again visited parts of the Northwest this week. Only in small areas was the cold sufficient to do damage to growing grain. Snow and rain fell in many sections. The general opinion of the farmers and grain trade is that conditions in the Northwest are most favorable.

Reports indicate general improvement in the condition of the winter wheat in the principal producing areas, however, private estimates place the acreage that would probably be abandoned at between 20 per cent. and 21 per cent. of the crop and estimated the condition at from 71½ per cent. to 75½ per cent. of normal. Based upon these estimates a crop of between 427,000,000 and 447,735,000 bushels of winter wheat is forecast.

The heaviest abandonment is in the Pacific Northwest and in Texas, although abandonment in Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma is estimated to be unusually heavy.

Spring wheat made good progress throughout the Central-Northern states under favorable weather conditions. The crop is reported as coming up well in Minnesota and growing nicely, with a good stand in South Dakota. Germination has been satisfactory in North Dakota.

American Steel & Wire Crop Report.

An outstanding feature of crops reports the past week is the fact that the season is from three to five weeks earlier than for a number of years past, the American Steel & Wire Company national crop report says. This is true of practically all sections of the country. The exceptions are to be found in the northeasterly part of the United States. Here the development has been somewhat slower but nevertheless is very encouraging. Dry areas that have existed for a considerable period in the more southeasterly states have been relieved by good rains. Although the southeasterly sections of the United States still are in need of water.

Temperatures the latter part of the week have been nearer to normal, and in some instances have been accompanied by frosts in the more northerly parts of the country. What damage was done by this sudden change in temperature it is still too early to predict.

Crops in general look as follows: Wheat as a whole is good to very good; corn in the more southerly parts of the country is generally making good growth and is being planted in the more central portions with the ground rapidly being prepared for the crop in the more northerly sections. The acreage will be large.

The acreage of oats is also larger and is in excellent condition.

Estimates of the Experts

Reports on winter wheat are bullish. The four private reports issued this week forecast a yield of 32,000,000 bushels under the Government's estimate of last month. The Government report, due May 8, is expected to show around 445,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels, against 590,000,000 bushels harvested last year, with around 20 per cent. abandonment in acreage.

The April condition was 68.7 and the May estimate ranges from 71 to 76. April and May estimates are uncertain on winter wheat, while the spring wheat is getting the best start it has had in years and is around two weeks ahead of last year. Acreage in the Canadian section is estimated at 5 per cent. larger than last year by one crop estimate, while in the American Northwest there is a larger acreage gain than in Canada.

New Crop Estimates

One expert suggests a crop of 672,000,000 winter and spring wheat, considered by most of the trade as a low figure, and comparing with a harvest of 872,000,000 bushels last year, but it is too early to make definite figures as to what the wheat crop will be in this or any other country.

Export buying of all grains has been disappointing. We are now in the month of May, with only two months to the end of the season. It is expected that exports from the United States will reach close to 250,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour and there will be an average carry-over of around 75,000,000 bushels. There is every indication at

present that there is a close adjustment of supplies to requirements the world over. The raising of the Australian crop by 17,000,000 bushels over previous estimates, cannot easily be ignored by the trade. India may possibly have a little wheat to export, as its rye crop is said to be large.

The Canadian Outlook

In the Prairie provinces seeding has been started earlier than usual and the seed bed generally is in excellent condition, says a summary of crop conditions issued this week by the Bank of Montreal. The season is three weeks earlier than usual in Ontario and earlier than the average in eastern Quebec and the Maritime provinces. In British Columbia the season is about two weeks later than usual. The ground is in good condition and seeding is well under way. A fairly large acreage of hay was winter killed. Vegetables, except potatoes, are being planted more extensively than usual. Tomato plantings are the largest in years. Apricots and peaches will be a short crop. Strawberries suffered winter killing and light crop is expected. Pasturage is good.

In the Edmonton district seeding is somewhat delayed owing to recent heavy rains but the seed bed is in excellent condition. Calgary district—from 10 to 50 per cent. seeding has been done. Moisture ample. Lethbridge district—Recent heavy rains delayed operations, but seeding is now progressing under favorable conditions. Moisture ample. In irrigated districts in the South 6,000 acres are ready for sugar beets. Regina District—Cold showery weather retarded initial seeding operations in the South, but seeding is now well under way under excellent conditions. Spring plowing is well advanced. There is no material change in wheat acreage, although indications point to a slight increase. Saskatoon District—Seeding has been considerably delayed by rains and is not likely to be general for another week. There may be a slight decrease in acreage. Winnipeg District—Wheat seeding is well under way, varying from 5 to 90 per cent. in different localities. Moisture ample. The early spring will permit the preparation of land which was hindered by bad weather last autumn. Indications are that acreage in wheat will be about the same, with a probable increase in coarse grains.

World Supply of Wheat Short

Chicago Marketing Company in a statement issued early in the week says: "Immediate outlook in wheat presents the possibility of world's supplies being at least 250,000,000 bushels less in the surplus countries for the coming crop year than were available over this crop year. This is based upon conservative forecasts of the carryover and recent crop estimates by authoritative private statisticians. The important and comprehensive economies which must be practiced in order to reduce demand in consonance with this very important reduction seem possible only by means of very high prices, unless a miracle happens in North American spring wheat fields. New crop futures are very cheap, in our opinion, at existing prices."

There has been a domestic disappearance of around 120,000,000 bushels wheat during the last two months, as suggested by Murray's report to Clement, Curtis & Co., showing total holdings on May 1 of 137,000,000 bushels in all positions. The latter compares with 173,000,000 bushels last year, when the disappearance during March and April was around 130,000,000 bushels. Stocks of corn in all positions are estimated at 621,000,000 bushels, against 865,000,000 bushels last year, and of oats are 351,000,000 bushels, against 275,000,000 bushels in 1924. From November 1 to May 1 there was a disappearance of 1,926,000,000 bushels corn, or 348,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Reports of Snow and Murray

A heavy reduction in the official forecast of winter wheat production, due May 8, is foreshadowed in the estimates of B. W. Snow, of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., and Nat C. Murray of Clement Curtis, two of the leading crop experts of the country. The official forecast as of April 1 was 474,255,000 bushels. The Snow estimate for May 1 is 437,000,000 bushels and the Murray 448,000,000.

The Snow estimate says 20 per cent. of the area seeded

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last autumn will be abandoned, and Murray 21 per cent. At the lowest estimate 8,500,000 acres will be plowed up and put into other crops. Some weeks ago the world acreage of winter wheat in northern hemisphere was estimated at 127,000,000 acres against 123,000,000 a year ago. The United States accounted for 2,600,000 of the increase. If it now loses 8,500,000 acres the world area is about 4,500,000 acres less than last year.

Rains and favorable temperatures have improved wheat in many localities since April 1, but in others, like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the condition is lower than a month ago. Conditions are too spotted for a favorable crop outlook. Since the reports were made up there have been frosts through the Middle West. Wheat can stand this unless the stalks have begun to joint. A considerable part of the Kansas crop appears to have enough growth for this.

Snow finds only 19,000,000 acres of spring wheat which, at an ordinary yield, would mean under 245,000,000 bushels. His estimates, therefore, would make a total wheat crop of 672,000,000 bushels, making no allowance for possible frost damage, where wheat has jointed.

The United States needs 660,000,000 bushels of wheat a year for domestic use. The country now is on a domestic basis, as its exports are being taken from the usual reserve supply.

We shall begin the new crop year July 1 with a very small reserve, and according to the Snow estimate, a harvest expectancy of 12,000,000 bushels. Against this we are to set a reserve of 100,000,000 bushels last year and a total crop of spring and winter wheat of 873,000,000 bushels, making a surplus above requirements of over 300,000,000 bushels.

On the strength of these facts wheat advanced on May 1.

Flax

"Receipts of flax in Minneapolis the past week have averaged less than 10 cars daily. We think about twice this amount is being worked. New business is very light, but shipping orders on old contracts are taking oil as fast as it is produced. There are probably about three million bushels of Canadian seed to be marketed before new crop. This seed is now moving to mills on the Lakes and at New York Harbor. Other than this these mills will get no domestic seed until new crops, say four or five months."—Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, May 2, Review.

Van Dusen-Harrington Northwestern Crop Report

Minneapolis, May 6—The small grain crops of the Northwest have not shown much progress during the past week. The weather has been cold with frosts and freezing temperatures nearly every night, except in a few localities. While the color of some grain has been slightly affected, there are no reports of any actual damage. The frosts have done some good by killing weeds which had a good start in places.

There have been good rains at a number of points where they were needed.

The spring wheat crop generally shows a very satisfactory condition and is now from 1 to 5 inches high. At some places the acreage shows a decided increase, while at others it is not as great as last year. Now that wheat seeding is completed, we will soon be able to obtain estimates on the total acreage in the four Northwest states.

The rye crop is not as good as early reports indicated. There is a considerable amount winter killed in local districts. Some of this has been plowed up and will be re-

seeded to other grains. In other places rye shows a fairly good stand and color.

While the conditions are satisfactory, there is little to report on barley and oats at the present time, as these crops are just showing above ground.

In a few places some early flax had been sown and the heavy frosts undoubtedly have damaged it to some extent. This is a very small percentage of the total acreage, as the major portion of flax is not seeded until the danger of frost is past. As previously reported, there is considerable new breaking and indications point to an increase in flax acreage where the soil is suited for it.

Some corn planting has been done, but it has been retarded on account of the cold weather.

We consider the general condition of the small grain crops extremely good up to the present time. In order to maintain the fine start, due to an exceptionally early spring warm, growing weather is now essential.

THE FABLE OF THE MULE AND THE OX

Once upon a time there was a mule and an ox. Both worked for the same farmer.

But the ox said one morning, "Oh! what's the use. C'mon, let's play off sick. Why should we work for that fellow? We'll never get anywhere." "No," said the mule, "I guess I'll work."

So the farmer bedded the ox down with extra straw and gave him plenty of good fodder to last out the day.

The next morning the ox argued for a lay-off. "No, I guess I'll work," his long eared stablemate replied. Again the ox loafed.

That night he inquired whether the farmer had anything to say about him. "No," said the mule, "he didn't, but he did have a damn long talk with the butcher."

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Cutten Buying Wheat; Predicts \$2 for July

Chicago, May 5—Arthur Cutten, leader of the grain cult on the Chicago Board of Trade, predicts that July wheat will sell at \$2 a bushel. Backing up his judgment he bought 6,000,000 bushels of July and September wheat in the Chicago pit this week.

"Two dollar wheat is assured during the life of the July delivery," Mr. Cutten volunteered today. "With Russia out of the way as a great exporter of wheat and with our winter wheat crop so largely short, the world will have to pay high for its wheat in the next year."

Crop News Scares Bears

In La Salle Street the position of the Patten-Cutten pool is believed to be soundly based as recent crop reports presage yields as low as 427,000,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, comparing with a crop of 590,000,000 bushels harvested last year and an average of 610,000,000 bushels during the last seven years. Murray, former statistician of the Department of Agriculture, came out first with an estimate of 448,000,000 bushels. Snow followed with a figure of 427,000,000 bushels and Cromwell completed the circuit with a promise of 440,000,000 bushels. Twenty days ago the Government estimated the prospective yield at 497,200,000 bushels, while the lowest private estimate had been 510,000,000 bushels. Murray a few days later revised his figures to promise a yield of only 478,000,000 bushels and now he says it will be 30,000,000 bushels less than that owing to the decline in the condition of the crop to 75.6 per cent. of normal.

Wheat Experts Differ

On the other hand some of the most reliable crop experts in the financial district believe the winter wheat harvest will be around 550,000,000 bushels as there has been an amplitude of rain and May and June are the two best growing months for wheat. The drouth has been broken in the Southwest and in Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, one expert said, the biggest yields of winter wheat in the history of the country will be harvested within eight weeks.

Last year May wheat started from a low of \$1.09% and last January ran up to \$2.05% before the Cutten pool began to take profits. July wheat started at \$1.02 and advanced to \$1.74½ before profit taking sales turned the market downward and the September started at \$1.13 and advanced to \$1.59. Now, according to Mr. Cutten, wheat is due for a ride over the two dollar mark and with the Livermore and Howell crowd short up to their necks, as it is phrased in La Salle Street, the Cutten-Patten pool anticipates millions of dollars of profits from their holdings to which the Livermore-Howell crowd will be the chief contributors.

Grain Corporation Grows

John W. Coverdale, secretary and treasurer of the Grain Marketing Company, which last summer took over the elevators of the Armour Grain Company, Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, and Rosenbaum Brothers of Chicago and the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company of Kansas City under an option which expires on August 1 next, is authority for the statement that the corporation has been successful in floating its capital stock and will exercise its option to buy the terminal and country warehouses before its expiration in 90 days. "We have had a very successful year in spite of the fact that the runaway bull market last winter carried wheat far above an export basis and made it possible to buy wheat in Liverpool and ship it back to the United States at a profit," Mr. Coverdale said.

"In our campaign to spread our circle of activities we now have 240 elevator stockholders each of whom control an average shipment of 200,000 bushels of grain annually and every week there are new stockholders added to our corporation. Before next August we expect to have enrolled country elevator owners whose annual shipments of grain will total 100,000,000 and when the annual meeting is held in July the statement will show profits sufficient to pay dividend to shippers which will add largely to the income already derived from shipments of grain to the Chicago market since last summer. Although the Grain Marketing Company is capitalized at \$26,000,000, that amount of stock will not be issued for the value of the physical properties and leaseholds plus the \$4,000,000 working capital will not equal that sum, and only enough stock will be issued to cover these items."

The Grain Marketing Company has in less than a year accomplished what other cooperative corporations have tried to do but failed at a serious loss to their stockholders. It not only has branch offices in leading domestic markets, including Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Fort Worth, Buffalo, Galveston, Norfolk and Toledo, but in smaller markets in every state in the United States and also in Winnipeg, Montreal and Ottawa, Canada. In Europe the company maintains offices in Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, London, Manchester, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Algiers, Venice, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Berlin, Vienna, Prague and Budapest, and it also has its representatives in Constantinople, Buenos Aires, Johannesburg, Durban in South Africa and Batavia in the Dutch East Indies.

Favor Privileges Trading

Officials of the Chicago Board of Trade and leading members of the exchange have been in Washington during the past week in conference with President Coolidge, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, and senators and congressmen who are still at the capitol, discussing the necessity for reinstating trading in privileges on all American grain exchanges. In this they have the unqualified endorsement of Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, grain exchange supervisor for the government, and according to John W. Coverdale, secretary and treasurer of the Grain Marketing Company, farmers throughout the country are preparing to endorse the measure when it is brought before Congress at its next session.

Transactions in puts and calls, as privileges are designated by grain traders, were traded in from time immemorial on the Chicago Board of Trade before the Illinois legislature passed a bill 23 years ago ostracising the operation. This was the culminating effort of John Hill, then an influential director of the Board of Trade, who opposed privilege operations on the ground that they were gambling, pure and simple. In Wisconsin there was no ban against put and call trading and the hegira of Chicago grain traders to Milwaukee in 1902 provided a boom for the Chamber of Commerce in that city. Memberships, which had been selling at \$100, bounced upward to \$1,000. Transactions in wheat futures, which had been languishing for some time, ran up to a total of more than 50,000,000 bushels a day and every important Board of Trade firm opened branch offices in Milwaukee. Subsequently the law was amended in Illinois permitting trading in "bids" and "offers," and Milwaukee was deserted by the Chicago branches.

For 18 years business flourished here on the Board of Trade in the newly devised "bids" and "offers," which corresponded to puts and calls in operation and intent, until Senator Capper of Kansas began his campaign to control grain futures trading on all United States grain exchanges. It is alleged that President Griffin of the Board of Trade two years ago proposed to the senate committee that if the proposed radical legislation against future trading was amended, the Board of Trade would cease trading in "bids" and "offers," and this was done. Now, however, Federal officials and farmers believe that privileges will prevent runaway market such as have been demonstrated on the Board of Trade in the past year and are willing to

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amend the act to permit the return of business in puts and calls.

Wheat Jumps Upward

Although fluctuations were not broad most of the week, as they have been in preceding weeks, swings in wheat futures were wider than favored by the Department of Agriculture, which desires to control the erratic course of the market, and has instituted a course of investigation with the view to remedying the system of trading on the Board of Trade. After a decline of 4@8c, with May the weakest feature owing to a generous fall of rain throughout the winter wheat country, there was a recovery of 17@19c based on the expectation that forthcoming reports concerning the new crop will show no improvement since April 15 in spite of the amplification of moisture. The market was purely a weather affair. Statistics did not enter into the calculations of traders and the lack of export business was ignored. The arrival of contract grain from Duluth and prospective diversion of additional shipments from the head of the lakes to Chicago for the purpose of making deliveries on May contracts created acute weakness at one period. Rains in the Southwest and in the spring wheat country supplied extremely favorable growing conditions in the United States which also spread to Canada. Russia alone sent unfavorable reports concerning growing crops and weakness in Liverpool carried the impression that importing countries have prospects of increased yields which will result in smaller buying here in the next year.

World's Stocks Decrease

Australia continued to ship freely to Europe and world's shipments during the week were 1,400,000 bushels larger, but displayed a loss of nearly 200,000 bushels compared with a year ago. There was a decrease of 688,000 bushels in the amount afloat for Europe, which was 10,100,000 bushels more than a year ago, North American stocks decreased 8,458,000 bushels to a total 7,515,000 bushels less than in 1924 for the same time and the Canadian visible fell off 4,245,000 bushels. Western marketing was on a larger scale and arrivals at primary markets were 181,000 bushels larger than in the week preceding, but 606,000 bushels smaller than a year ago, when unseasonal weather prevented working in the fields and provided farmers with the opportunity to carry surplus stocks to interior stations for forwarding. Argentine markets have shown greater strength and Buenos Aires in the past week commanded a premium of 8½ cents over American grain in Liverpool.

Corn Lags Behind

Corn did not display the same resiliency as wheat owing to the favorable character of crop news from surplus states and after a decline of 5c the rally did not exceed 5c. First trading in December was at a discount of 18@20c, under the May; spot grain was dull owing to a reduction in buying for industries and shipment and the decline in sugar prices was influential in cutting down commercial purchases. The West sold freely during the week as the crop has been going into the ground under good auspices and planting has progressed northward with unusual rapidity. In the Argentine offerings have increased and Buenos Aires

has been at a discount of 20c under America. Liverpool has been consistently weak as the amount afloat for Europe increased 272,000 bushels, while world's shipments fell off 171,000 bushels and were 3,300,000 bushels smaller than a year ago. There has been a further reduction of 1,515,000 bushels in the visible and local stocks fell off 900,000 bushels, but arrivals at primaries increased 40,000 bushels during the week, while they were 2,576,000 bushels smaller than last year.

Oats felt the influence of fine crop prospects and large stocks, and prices declined 2c, but later rallied 2@4c with wheat. Seeding has been completed everywhere over a larger area and outside of Texas a large yield is in prospect. World's shipments were slightly larger than the week before and a year ago and the amount afloat for Europe increased 200,000 bushels, but showed a loss of 1,700,000 bushels compared with a year ago and local supplies were reduced 2,445,000 bushels. There has been a further reduction of 7,175,000 bushels in the visible, which is about 36,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago. Marketing fell off 400,000 bushels and was 1,137,000 bushels less than a year ago.

Provisions sold to the lowest levels of the year, lard falling 35@37c, ribs 55@70c, and bellies 45@70c. Larger hog receipts and a declining market, liquidation by long interests and a slow trade to offset increased offerings created a weak undertone and the only support of moment came from warehousemen.

Grain Trade Gossip

William J. McGraw has been elected a member of the Chicago Board of Trade.

May deliveries exceeded expectations, reaching a total of 7,412,000 bushels of all grains. There was 2,575,000 bushels oats delivered, going chiefly to Lewis, Lamson and Badenoch, supposedly for eastern interests; 1,797,000 bushels rye to Lamson & Jackson Bros., supposed to be for Cuten; 386,000 bushels wheat to Jackson, Stein-Alstrin, Logan & Bryan and Continental Grain, and 2,654,000 bushels corn, which was paid for by Norris, Nye-Jenks and Stein-Alstrin.

Charters for nearly 1,000,000 bushels rye to Buffalo were closed this week.

Joseph E. Griffin of J. S. Bache & Co., said that while
(Continued on page 48)

Brown Grain Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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The Future of Motor Transportation

The process of fitting the public service motor vehicle into the transportation system of town and country makes progress, although not without much bickering and recrimination first from one side and then from the other. The problem of adjustments has many angles, and each angle has bellicose partisans who are willing to do or die in defense of the particular angle they serve. According to one view, the motor bus is a competitor of all other forms of transportation—surface cars, subways, interurban lines, and even the railroads. Another view has it that the motor bus is an auxiliary, a feeder, and that its coming has brought increased rather than diminished traffic to surface lines, subways, interurban lines and the railroads. The same view is also advanced on behalf of motor vans, the motor freighters. The theory behind this view of the matter is that the bus and the van penetrate the interiors and bring out traffic that would not come to the trunk line highways, and thus provide the established transportation systems with business they otherwise would not get. In support of this contention, statistics are cited to show that particular established lines have flourished and increased their business in spite of bus competition; instances are cited which it is declared show growth of established lines even where they are paralleled by motor transportation. Those who oppose this view say that figures will prove anything, and they attribute the results shown to natural growth, to which the established systems looked forward when they pioneered, but which has been filched from under their noses by competitors who use, free of adequate tax, costly public highways partly constructed from taxes paid by the established transportation systems.

It is evident that there are at least two sides to the question. It is probable that it has three well defined sides, and perhaps a few others that are not so well defined.

The best solution of the problem seems to have been worked out by the established transportation systems which have actually made the motor vehicle the feeder for trunk lines that its advocates claim it is. In a number of instances the motor vehicle has been substituted for non self-supporting branch lines of railroads and interurbans which could not be abandoned without serious harm to the communities which enjoyed their facilities but could not pay for them. The adaptation of the motor vehicle to this field apparently opens the way to the solution of one of the knottiest problems connected with the program of railroad consolidation.

In other instances the motor bus has replaced surface cars over rights of way which traction companies preferred to use for bus lines rather than lay expensive paving as provided in their franchises.

The third side to the question is that which directly concerns the public and touches upon the problem of highway congestion and the regulation of traffic. With the existing highways given over to motor busses and vans, travel in private motor cars is becoming increasingly irksome and dangerous. At this point the interests of those who want the public service motor vehicles taxed and the owners of private motor cars who, with 17,000,000 cars being operated, apparently includes everybody, seem to join.—The American Exchange National Bank of New York.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

British policy in Palestine has been made perfectly clear alike to the Arabs, to the Jews and to the British public. We are going on steadily with the experiment of the "National Home for the Jews;" we are going at the same time to protect the rights and interests of the Arabs. That the Zionists know and it is only wanton mischief making to repeat the old charge, as the Morning Post continues to do, that the Jews' aim is to drive the Arabs out of the country. There are a few Zionist maniacs who want Palestine to be a hundred per cent. Hebrew, but they count for about as much there as do the handful of Communists here who want England to be a hundred per cent. Bolshevik. To the vast majority of sensible Jews the "National Home" means the opportunity of developing their own culture side by side with that of the Arabs. The Arabs have nothing to lose by this any more than by the economic developments

that the Jews are introducing. The two races in honest co-operation can make a flourishing Palestinian nation, and the prime object of Great Britain, as the mandatory power, is to encourage and assist them to do that.—The New Statesman, London.

Outlook for the Farm Tractor Trade

Chicago—"The American farmer has gone back to farming again and is using both his head and his hands."

That is the message to the business and financial world that the farm implement industry has to broadcast at the end of the first quarter of this year, according to the research department of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers. This message is based on reports from the active heads of the leaders of the industry representing some 200 members scattered over the United States with branches and dealers touching every farming area in the world and every farm community in the nation.

"The tractor leads in the return toward prosperity of the farm equipment business," says the research department report. "With one or two factories running night and day and several behind on orders with the floors of their dealers clean of tractors, the movement is the most epochal since the swift introduction of the reaper following the Civil war. It means that the farmer not only has settled down to solving his own problems with the expectation of remaining on the job instead of moving to town and allowing the next man to try his hand, but he is following business methods of cutting down his overhead and getting back to profits by saving man labor and doing his farm crop work when it should be done and as thoroughly as it must be done for profit."

The Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co., Minneapolis, report that they have had an exceptionally good fall and winter export trade on tractors so that the strong demand for early spring deliveries found them short of tractors. That demand continued to increase to this date and although the manufacturing program was crowded ahead as much as possible, they ran out of machines. They report tractor deliveries for the first three months 105 per cent. ahead of the first three months of 1924.

CUTTEN BUYING WHEAT, PREDICTS \$2 FOR JULY

(Continued from page 47)

rains have been beneficial and saved winter wheat from disaster, moisture cannot revive wheat that has been killed and he looks for higher prices for July wheat.

Crop reports compiled by Murray of Clement, Curtis & Co., Cromwell and Snow noted an unfavorable condition of winter wheat far below the expectations of the grain trade. Production of 427,000,000 to 448,000,000 bushels in the winter wheat crop were given in the three private reports issued by these statisticians. The average of the three reports suggests a yield of 438,000,000 bushels, compared with 474,000,000 bushels by the government in April, 590,000,000 bushels harvested last year, and a 10-year average of 585,000,000 bushels. Condition ranges from 71.6 to 75.6 per cent. Murray's figures are the highest. The government last month was 68.7 and in May last 84.8 per cent. Abandoned acreage ranges from 8,510,000 to 9,060,000, leaving an average acreage for harvest of 33,466,000. The percentage ranges from 20.1 to 21.2.

THE JEWS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

The English and the other Western nations have no Jewish problems. Who knows, or, if he knows, cares in England whether his friend or his neighbor or his colleague is a Jew? It is the commonest thing in England for two men to work together, or play games together, for months or years without the one discovering that the other is a Jew. But no Austrian, or German, or Hungarian, or Pole, will believe that, unless he has lived in England a long time and knows the English. It is incredible to him that English people should not have a "nose" for Jews, so that they can tell them at sight, as all Central Europeans have.—The Contemporary Review, London.

MONEY FAVORS MARKETING OF BONDS

(Continued from page 15)

\$3,268,035. This was equal to \$4.36 a share on common stock outstanding and compares with \$1.22 a share in the year preceding. Railway operating revenues were \$130,512, \$130,880,512, an increase of only .37 per cent over 1923. Freight revenue increased 2.23 per cent. but as a result of economies in operation, and the excellent condition of equipment operating expenses decreased \$3,783,590, or 3.60 per cent.

Bond House Organized

The Hodenpyl-Hardy Securities Corporation has been launched by Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., to engage in the purchase and sale of securities, with offices in Chicago at 231 South La Salle Street and in New York at 14 Wall Street. This new corporation is the successor to the parent concern for marketing bonds and securities and will provide greatly enlarged facilities for underwriting and distributing securities. Official personnel, policies and business principles will remain the same with George E. Hardy as president, Harry M. Tingle and James McMillen and Fred W. Hoover, vice presidents; Anton C. Hardy, secretary and treasurer and James S. Hastings, O. Brunenmeister and C. H. May, assistant secretaries and treasurers.

"The Chicago unlisted market firmed up considerably during the course of the week," John Burnham & Co. said. "Several issues that have been prominent traders for some time displayed new activity and advanced to much higher levels. The most active issue from the point of turnover was La Salle Extension, new common which advanced to a high point of 17¼. This activity is attributed to the splendid position of the company and to the fact that the stock is about to be listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange and thereby brought to the attention of a greater number of investors. At the present time the stock is quoted 16¼ bid with the cheapest offerings at 16½.

Curb Market Firmer

"McCord Manufacturing common, likewise, has been exceedingly strong advancing from early sales around 6½ to high sales of 8¼, being a total advance of almost 3 points since its activity commenced two weeks ago. The preferred advanced approximately 10 points. The market is now quoted 53 bid, stock offered for sale at 54½. Elgin National Watch advanced to 68½. A somewhat better demand was noticeable for Keystone Steel & Wire common and preferred. At the close they were quoted 38 to 41 and 94½ bid respectively. Chicago Railway Equipment common and preferred were more in demand; the common being wanted at 48½ with sellers at 50½, the preferred advanced to 26¼ bid with moderate offerings at 26¼. Dolese & Shepherd held its recent advance with sales reported between 52 and 52½. By-Products Coke common held steady with 64 bid, stock offered for sale at 66.

"Little change was noticeable in the Illinois tax exempt preferred issues. Practically every issue of any importance was in good demand with no stock actually being offered for sale. Albert Pick preferred was wanted at 95½ with stock for sale at 97. National Tea preferred was wanted at 105 with the possibility of more being paid on offerings of stock. Illinois Power & Light preferred has been firm with 94½ bid, stock offered for sale at 96. Considerable strength was noticeable in American Public Utilities participating preferred, stock being in demand at 79 with offerings at 81."

Gas Melon Cut

Peoples Gas Light and Coke directors announced that \$3,850,000 additional capital stock will be offered to stockholders of record June 17 in the ratio of one new share for each ten shares held. The price will be par, but the market price of the stock yesterday was around 116. The purpose of selling new stock is to provide funds for property extensions. Payment for the new stock may be made in one installment until July 17 or in quarterly or ten monthly installments beginning July 17.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. sales for April were \$21,747,112, compared with \$20,098,994 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of \$1,648,118, or 8.20 per cent. The showing for last month was the best for any April since 1920.

Montgomery Ward & Co.'s sales for April were \$14,528,116, compared with \$13,736,692 in April, 1924, an increase of 5.76 per cent.

Thomson & McKinnon said of the New York stock market: "Whatever may develop in our industry during the next few months the fact remains that conditions are developing for a very big market in railroad stocks. When this comes it will naturally inspire a great deal of confidence in all other classes of stocks. We would, however, prefer to take the benefit of the doubt and confine purchases to the rails and to the higher class of industrials."

Paine, Webber & Co., said of the security situation: "The market showed good resistance to all drives and the short interest seems to be getting too large. We think a substantial rally is due."

Canada's Position Among Wheat Growing Countries

Washington—Canada's position in the wheat markets of the world, inconspicuous 20 years ago, is today outstanding. Within a generation the Dominion advanced from ninth to second place among wheat producing countries and from fifth to first place as an exporter of wheat.

In the decade from 1903 to 1913 the Canadian acreage, production and exports more than doubled and between 1913 and 1923 they doubled again, a record approached by no other country in this period. Expressed in round numbers the area devoted to wheat was 4,000,000 acres in 1903, 11,000,000 acres in 1913, and 22,800,000 acres in 1923. Production increased from 78,000,000 bushels in 1903 to 232,000,000 bushels in 1913, and to 474,000,000 bushels in 1923. The amount exported advanced from 24,000,000 bushels in 1903 to 113,000,000 bushels in 1913, and in the crop year 1922-23 to 275,000,000 bushels, when the exports from Canada first exceeded the exports from the United States.

As a competitor for world trade Canada is favored by a liberal yield per acre, a type of wheat much in demand in the principal markets of the United Kingdom and the Continent, and as compared with the United States, low production costs. The average yield of wheat per acre in the three prairie provinces for the three year period 1921-1923, was about 17 bushels per acre, which is considerably in excess of the average yield of similar wheat in any other exporting country.

Wheat acreage has increased steadily in these provinces since the beginning of the war, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta. The development of facilities for handling the increasing production has not been neglected. Ten years ago there were 2,272 country elevators in the West with an aggregate capacity of about 70,500,000 bushels. Today, there are about 4,200 such elevators with a capacity of about 140,000,000 bushels. The elevators at Fort William-Port Arthur increased in number from 20 in 1913 to 35 in 1923 and in capacity from 28,000,000 bushels to 63,000,000 bushels. The elevator capacity at Montreal during the same period increased from 5,000,000 bushels to about 15,000,000 bushels.

The relative positions of Canada and the United States in respect to the proportion of the wheat crop available for export is indicated by the production per capita of population in the two countries, approximately 52 bushels in the Dominion and 7 bushels in the States.

THE VALUE OF AN IDEA

Ideas are like dollars, they have no value in themselves—it is what they will do that gives them worth. Mere imagination will not develop them; a plan is necessary, carefully worked out, tested and tried—a system.—Salesman's News.

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GRAIN STOCKS AT MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat—	May 2	April 28	Year ago
No. 1 hard spring	1,588,361	1,602,446	
No. 1 dark northern	3,528,882	3,623,446	3,609,662
No. 1 northern	3,197,533	3,228,618	1,092,883
No. 2 dark northern	468,530	495,833	1,158,853
No. 2 northern	791,893	884,360	1,731,931
No. 2 dark northern	107,041	117,063	851,457
No. 3 northern	77,499	76,842	48,384
Winter	55,262	64,127	5,217
Durum	36,425	34,236	229,969
Transfer	1,000	943	16,026
Other grades	984,676	1,108,362	3,100,497
Public houses	10,837,102	11,236,801	11,841,879
Private houses	419,227	436,829	841,717
Total	11,247,329	11,673,630	12,683,596
Decrease	426,301	580,918	653,120
Corn	571,333	676,519	1,257,874
Oats	16,661,834	17,453,977	2,623,048
Barley	1,403,771	1,617,197	162,054
Rye	843,462	881,039	7,762,380
Flax	360,527	368,684	81,226

WHEAT STOCKS AT DULUTH

Wheat stocks in Duluth and Superior elevators as on May 2, 1925, showing changes in the week: Wheat—Nos. 1 and 2 dark northern and Nos. 1 and 2 northern, 2,512,733 bushels; No. 3 dark northern and No. 3 northern, 268,251 bushels; other spring, 3,687,015 bushels; Nos. 1 and 2 amber durum and Nos. 1 and 2 durum, 187,958 bushels; No. 3 amber durum and No. 2 durum, 155,039 bushels; other durum, 3,331,757 bushels; Nos. 1 and 2 dark hard winter and Nos. 1 and 2 winter, 9,955 bushels; other winter, 10,623 bushels; bonded, 477,238 bushels; total wheat, 10,641,069 bushels; decrease 2,070,987 bushels.

CROP YEAR WHEAT RECEIPTS

Receipts of wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth from September 1, 1924, to May 2, 1925, compared with the corresponding period of previous years, in bushels (000's omitted):

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
Minneapolis	83,423	79,831	106,718	79,333
Duluth	94,035	28,078	51,896	39,663
Totals	177,458	107,909	158,614	118,996

GRAIN STOCKS AT CHICAGO

	Public	Private	Total	Last year
Wheat	660	2,693	3,353,000	13,198,000
Corn	4,222	7,192	11,514,000	3,986,000
Oats	5,778	7,163	12,941,000	3,258,000
Rye	2,697	81	2,778,000	1,915,000
Barley	2	252	254,000	172,000

UNITED STATES VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY

	This week	Last week	Last year
Wheat	45,681,000	49,089,000	51,461,000
Corn	23,279,000	25,676,000	17,978,000
Oats	48,082,000	49,674,000	10,656,000
Rye	12,126,000	13,856,000	20,374,000
Barley	2,847,000	2,783,000	836,000

WORLD GRAIN SHIPMENTS

	Past week	Prev. week	Last year
Wheat	10,670,000	13,363,000	19,413,000
Corn	616,000	786,000	6,033,000
Oats	1,272,000	1,172,000	1,096,000

THE WEEK'S FLOUR OUTPUT

(From the Northwestern Miller)

The following table shows the flour output at milling centers for the past two weeks, with comparisons, in barrels:

	May 2	Apr. 25	May 3 1924	May 5 1923
Minneapolis	171,249	163,212	198,555	232,985
St. Paul	4,839	8,009	10,445	11,848
Duluth-Superior	15,575	12,640	19,445	17,525
Milwaukee	6,600	6,500	2,500	5,400
Totals	198,262	190,361	230,945	267,758
Outside mills*	150,526	174,565	223,586	148,736

	348,789	364,926	454,531	416,494
Aggregate spring	348,789	364,926	454,531	416,494
St. Louis	14,500	14,500	23,000	33,600
St. Louis†	31,500	30,700	38,000	39,400
Buffalo	170,080	188,682	131,097	82,625
Chicago	29,000	31,000	36,000	20,000
Kansas City	91,774	100,082	86,142	101,740
Kansas City‡	227,636	244,398	267,239	287,995
Omaha	17,055	16,969	12,810	12,445
St. Joseph	22,683	24,111	37,485	.....
Salina	20,179	21,866	15,376	24,770
Wichita	23,654	24,265	31,459	.....
Toledo	26,500	26,000	30,900	24,100
Toledo¶	61,039	54,960	73,693	71,350
Indianapolis	5,432	6,424	7,302	9,310
Nashville**	.....	76,843	91,466	102,570
Portland, Ore.	14,750	29,043	30,752	.....
Seattle	10,914	16,473	23,097	28,240
Tacoma	6,678	10,112	20,012	17,595

*Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa mills, outside of Minneapolis and Duluth.

†Flour made by mills outside of St. Louis but controlled in that city.

‡Flour made by group of southwestern mills outside of Kansas City, but inclusive of mills at Wichita, Salina, Omaha and St. Joseph.

¶Flour made by central states mills, including those of Toledo.

**Flour made by southeastern mills, including Nashville.

FLAXSEED RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth, September 1, 1924, to May 2, 1925, compared with

the corresponding period of the previous year, in bushels (000's omitted):

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24
Minneapolis	12,965	7,619	3,436	1,658
Duluth	15,511	6,514	14,363	5,653
Totals	28,476	14,133	17,799	7,341

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN FUTURES

Wheat—	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
May	1.43	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.51	1.58
July	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.53	1.50	1.54
September	1.35	1.40	1.50	1.53	1.41	1.46

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Rye	.98	1.03	1.03	1.10	1.08	1.13
Oats	.37	.38	.39	.39	.40	.41
Flax	2.64	2.69	2.71	2.72	2.70	2.73
Barley	.78	.83	.81	.81	.81	.82

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Rye	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.09	1.13
Oats	.38	.39	.39	.39	.40	.41
Flax	2.67	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.73	2.76
Barley	.81	.83	.83	.83	.82	.83

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Oats	.38	.40	.40	.40	.41	.41
Flax	2.44	2.47	2.50	2.50	2.48	2.52

DULUTH GRAIN FUTURES

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Durum	1.46	1.52	1.53	1.56	1.54	1.57
Flax	2.64	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.72

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Durum	1.46	1.52	1.52	1.55	1.53	1.56
Flax	2.68	2.70	2.72	2.73	2.72	2.75

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Durum	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.40	1.43
Flax	2.46	2.48	2.50	2.52	2.51	2.53

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Corn	1.04	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.07	.....
Oats	.40	.41	.42	.43	.43	.....
Rye	1.06	1.12	1.12	1.23	1.20	.....

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Corn	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.09	1.12	.....
Oats	.41	.42	.43	.43	.44	.....
Rye	1.04	1.09	1.08	1.17	1.13	.....

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Corn	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.11	.....
Oats	.42	.43	.43	.44	.44	.....
Rye	.98	1.02	1.01	1.07	1.03	.....

WINNIPEG GRAIN FUTURES

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Wheat	1.61	1.68	1.70	1.05	1.72	.....
Flax	2.30	2.34	2.34	.43	2.35	.....

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Wheat	1.56	1.64	1.65	1.09	1.66	.....
Flax	2.34	2.37	2.38	.43	2.39	.....

	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 4	May 5	May 6
Wheat	1.31	1.37	1.39	1.09	1.39	.....
Flax	2.17	2.19	2.20	.44	2.21	.....

WHEAT RECEIPTS—CARS

	Minneapolis		Duluth		Chicago		Winnipeg	
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	
April 30	1925 ago	1925 ago	1925 ago	1925 ago	1925 ago	1925 ago	1925 ago	
May 1	74	80	51	7	8	11	284	
May 2	90	89	79	26	13	27	198	
May 3	97	84	83	15	21	22	245	
May 4	163	151	91	57	13	19	385	
May 5	80	64	95	69	42	54	507	
May 6	59	116	69	15	19	19	203	

MINNEAPOLIS RECEIPTS—COARSE GRAINS

	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Flax
April 30	8	15	5	11	8
May 1	8	18	8	24	9
May 2	5	25	11	19	13
May 4	8	18	5	26	13
May 5	14	39	6	45	15
May 6	11	11	2	13	7

What the World is Doing with the Flying Machine

New York—Recent developments in the use of American flying machines as carriers of mails and passengers call attention, says the Trade Record of The National City Bank of New York, to the rapid growth in air transportation in other parts of the world. Our neighbors in Europe have given more constant attention to aviation as an aid to commerce than have the people of the United States until within very recent periods. The entire feasibility of transporting mails across this big continent and with way stations in all the great cities has been followed by a tremendous increase in the establishment, present and prospective, of air transportation lines to connect the great cities of the country irrespective of those already in operation for carrying mails.

These developments in our own country which followed the example set by our Post Office Department in the transportation of mails are somewhat similar to those occurring in Europe based upon the practical experience in the World war by which the feasibility of the use of flying machines was established.

With the limitation of land areas in the various European countries and the difficulties of passing merchandise across international boundary and tariff lines and changes from one railroad system to that of the next door country, the use of flying machines which will take up their loads of people and merchandise at a given point in one country and pass at the rate of 100 miles an hour to that same country's colony on the other side of the globe, has led the people of that continent to utilize the enormous stock of flying machines left on their hands at the close of the war and develop through their practical use new machines better equipped for this line of service. As a result an air route map of Europe shows lines radiating from great centers in the respective countries and leading not only across the entire continent but across the oceans and to colonies on the other side of the globe.

Freight Service

The greatest activities for use of flying machines for freight and passenger transportation have occurred in a limited number of European countries, notably Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. British companies state that their machines which flew 778,000 miles in 1922 and over one million miles in 1924 carried 15,000 passengers with only one fatal accident.

A director of one of the great air transport companies declares that "flying is now safer than motoring." The largest airship of the world, to cost \$2,000,000, is now being constructed in England. French airplanes which made 1,000 voyages in the year following the close of the war, 1919, passed the 2,000 line in 1920, 6,250 in 1921, 7,360 voyages in 1922, 9,720 in 1923, and latest figures estimated the number of trips in 1924 at approximately 13,000. The number of passengers carried by the French airplanes in 1924 is stated at over 16,000. The quantity of merchandise carried in the same year was about 2½ million pounds.

Trans-Atlantic Service Planned

So successful have been the air experiences of France from the commercial standpoint that a thorough air system to connect Paris with Buenos Aires, according to latest dispatches, is about to be put into operation extending southward from France to Dakar in one of the French colonies on the west coast of Africa, at which point the mails and passengers will be placed on rapid steamers for transportation to Pernambuco, Brazil, where again fast airplanes will continue the service to Buenos Aires. This same system, which extends from Paris to Dakar on the west coast of Africa, it is announced, is to be extended by the use of hydroairplanes between Dakar and southern Africa.

Daily flights from the German business centers to other countries and cities in the summer of 1923 were conducting on 19 different lines, extending to London, Paris, Vienna, and Rome at the south and west, and to Moscow, Baku and the Baltic States at the north, most of these planes carrying not only passengers but also mails and limited quantities of the lighter classes of freights. These German lines

are reported by our Department of Commerce as carrying 20,000 passengers in 1923 and planning to extend their service to North Africa, Asia Minor and China in 1924.

GREAT WESTERN SUGAR COMPANY EARNINGS

Denver, Colo.—Report of Great Western Sugar Company and subsidiaries for year ended February 28, 1925, shows net income of \$10,577,274 after depreciation, Federal taxes, etc., equivalent, after allowing for preferred dividends, to \$15.87 a share (par \$25) earned on outstanding \$15,000,000 common stock. This compares with \$12,004,303 or \$18.26 a share in the previous year.

Consolidated income account for year ended February 28, 1925, compares as follows:

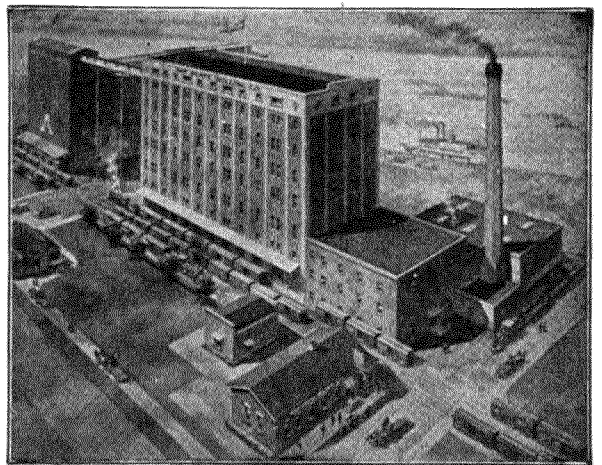
Operating profit	\$11,600,560	\$13,760,592	\$8,056,092
Other income	820,192	662,089	393,781
Total income	\$12,420,753	\$14,422,681	\$8,449,873
Depreciation, etc.	1,224,511	1,203,682	1,570,760
Federal taxes	618,968	1,214,696	.....
Net income	\$10,577,274	\$12,004,303	\$6,879,113
Dividends	5,850,000	3,450,000	1,602,050
Surplus	\$4,727,274	\$8,554,303	\$5,277,063

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS DECREASE

Washington—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has announced that total collections of internal revenue for the nine months ended March 31, 1925, amounted to \$1,928,982,150 compared with \$2,146,803,265 for the same period a year ago, a decrease of \$217,821,114. Income tax collections for the period were \$1,299,850,042 compared with \$1,408,039,742 for the period a year ago, a decrease of \$108,189,699.



Potato bags
Needles
Sewing twines



This cut shows the plant of the
BAY STATE MILLING CO.
WINONA, MINN.

replacing their plant destroyed by fire in August 1911.

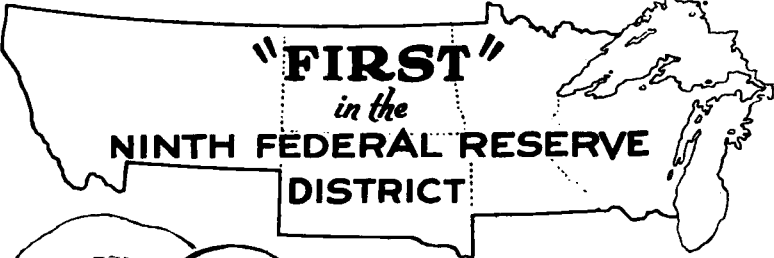
This plant, with capacity of 4,000 barrels daily was designed and rebuilt of reinforced concrete, *absolutely fireproof*, in just *ninety days* from the date of the above calamity, by

The Bartnett & Record Co.

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in the
**NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE
DISTRICT**



Wheat!

DURING 1924 the "wheat fields" of the Ninth Federal Reserve District—a vast area of 15,809,000 acres—produced 85.9 per cent of the total spring wheat raised in the entire United States—a yield of 242,724,000 bushels, for which the Farmers of the Northwest received \$323,824,000.00. This bank, with nearly one-half of all the banks in the Ninth Reserve District as direct correspondents, is a most important factor in this industry.

The
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Minneapolis
Capital and Surplus
\$10,500,000