

BOOSTING IOWA ALL THIS WEEK

Campaign of Vast Scope is Being Waged This Week by Over Three Hundred Speakers.

SCHOOLS ARE IN ON IT

Story of State Will be Told in Every Institution of Learning in Effort to Spread the Gospel.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 16.—All aboard for Greater Iowa week—which began yesterday.

The Greater Iowa association announces that it has secured three hundred and fifty-five speakers throughout the state and that these speakers will average a little better than two meetings each. This makes something over seven hundred Greater Iowa meetings which will be held this week.

Every school teacher in Iowa, whether in the rural schools, the commercial schools or the colleges or high schools, has been supplied with the complete story of the Greater Iowa association, and what it hopes to do. Through the superintendent of public instruction, A. M. Deyoe, this Greater Iowa story will be placed before every scholar in Iowa during this week. In the primary grades the matter will be explained in a simple way and so on until it reaches the highest education in the state.

Nearly one hundred women's clubs are going to hold special meetings during the week and listen to a discussion on Iowa and her resources. Mrs. Benjamin B. Clark, president of the Iowa Federation of Women's clubs, sent out a program for Greater Iowa week meetings of the women's clubs. The program itself was suggested by Mrs. W. A. Sanford of Cherokee.

During the past week meetings have been held in Albia, Council Bluffs, Centerville, Newton, Perry, Adel, Dubuque, Waterloo, Oelwein and several other places.

In the first district, including Clinton, Jones and Jackson counties, for instance, there will be held five meetings Monday night, five meetings Tuesday night and four meetings every other night during the week. The towns of two and three hundred population will be visited and the Greater Iowa idea explained by speakers from Clinton. Twelve men have volun-

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Around the bottle is an illustrated circular that tells you how to obtain special free advice in quickly overcoming serious blood disorders. S. S. S. is prepared only by The S. S. S. Co., 59 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

teered from Clinton to give the entire week to Greater Iowa. Ottumwa is sending her boosters out twenty-five strong. They all went down to Albia the other night together and had a rousing meeting. The most beneficial part of these meetings between the big towns and the small towns is a closer co-operation in business and socially. The recent meetings at Grinnell and Atlantic were particularly successful in that way.

Nothing like this Greater Iowa week has ever been undertaken by any other state or by any other organization in the world. This is distinctly a new Iowa idea, and it looks very much as if it were going to make good. More people are talking Greater Iowa now than were talking politics two weeks ago.

Doan's Regulate cure constipation without griping, nausea, nor any weakening effect. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents per box.—Advertisement.

Irresponsible. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The Turk is a somewhat troublesome ally. He has such eccentricities.

CLEWS CLAIMS BETTER TIMES

New York Financial Diagnostician Reports Important Changes for the Better in the Financial Position.

FOR THE RESERVE BANK

New York Stock Exchange Working Earnestly to Effect a Re-opening at an Early Date With Hope of Success.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Week by week important changes for the better are taking place in the financial position. These are reflected chiefly in easier money, a break in sterling exchange and improvement in the credit outlook. By far the most important current event is the opening of the federal reserve banks on Monday next. Of course, these institutions will not be in full operation probably for several weeks to come and some temporary inconveniences may be caused by the transition from one banking system to another. These however, will be trifling in comparison with the advantages of the new system. It is estimated that, as a result of lowering reserve requirements from 25 per cent to 18 per cent, including state banks and trust companies, the increase in the amount of loanable funds of the New York clearing house banks will be about \$160,000,000; and possibly \$300,000,000 in the entire United States. In all probability there will be a further retirement of clearing house certificates and emergency currency after the new system becomes effective, so that the net increase in funds will not reach the figures just mentioned. Nevertheless, the increase will be large enough to insure a period of easy money for some time to come; because the requirements of legitimate business are very small owing to the continued contraction of trade and industry. Clearing house returns continue about 25 per cent below last year. The requirements for financing the crops have about reached their maximum, and henceforth the demands from these sources will diminish, especially as our exports of food products and cotton are very liberal. Another proof of reviving confidence is the cancellation by the savings banks of the agreement to insist upon the sixty days clause in regard to savings, which is now left to the judgment of the individual banks in this district. Still another important development was the withdrawal of restrictions on trading in unlisted securities. The New York stock exchange is now earnestly at work endeavoring to effect an early reopening with encouraging prospects of success. Some fear of foreign liquidation still remains. The selling pressure however, has considerably diminished during the last few weeks, and would, if the exchange were opened, probably be confined to those in positive need. On the other hand the disposition of the buying power has sensibly expanded. The partial restoration of confidence has brought in sight many possible buyers who would eagerly take our securities at bargain prices. As to how much foreign selling would really occur in this market, it is impossible to determine. It would of course be confined to comparatively few international stocks. The holdings of Americans abroad, it is well understood, have largely diminished. At the same time there are large amounts of securities owned abroad but held upon this side which might come out under forced sale. The important fact remains, however, that during the last month there has been less disposition to sell and a greater inclination to buy, which has not been able to make itself felt because of the closing of the exchange. During the latter period there have been no important new issues of securities. In spite of dull business, savings have been accumulated; and in all probability there is an unusual amount of idle money awaiting investment, and depending entirely upon a sufficient return of confidence. One more favorable development is the early opening of the New York cotton exchange, and the adoption of a satisfactory scheme for financing the new crop. The expiration of the British moratorium almost without notice, was also a significant event.

The local money market is easier, owing to conditions already referred to, and there has been further improvement in foreign exchange which touched the lowest rates quoted since the war began. The appearance of sterling loans in this market was encouraging, indicating that London is no longer disposed to insist upon the payment of our obligations in gold. The establishment of foreign government credits in this market, presumably for the purpose of buying war supplies, was an additional element of importance in the exchange market. Some big foreign orders for war material have already been placed in this country, and all indi-

cations point to these continuing on an important scale throughout the war. Such orders will prove an important compensation for losses in our export trade in other directions. In fact our export trade is showing very gratifying recovery; shipments of foodstuffs and cotton abroad being unusually heavy. The destruction caused by the war will oblige Europe to come here for food supplies to a large extent for months after the war is ended. This means that the American farmer will secure good prices for his products, and the great grain belt of the United States, and Canada likewise, is promised at least another year of prosperity from this source. The United States does not wish to prosper at the expense of other nations; but it is not in any sense responsible for the present destructive war and cannot be expected to do otherwise than gladly accept any advantages that may legitimately come its way as the result of a terrible catastrophe. This country is supplying horses, blankets, saddlery, boots and shoes, clothing, auto trucks and many other forms of war material in amounts that will run up into the hundreds of millions. At present these are the only bright spots in our industrial activity. The steel trade continues much depressed and is running at only about one-half the normal capacity. Our textile industries have been much disturbed by the cotton situation, and now the woolen industry is threatened by the embargo upon Australian wool. Our railroads are suffering from the diminution of freight caused by slack business. The large number of idle cars and big decrease in unfilled orders on the books of the United States steel corporation are unwelcome proofs of business stagnation in the east. Indications, however, point to an early recovery, especially in view of better money and credit conditions; although no very radical improvement can be anticipated at once.

Congress will re-open with the coming of December, but the session will be a short one, and President Wilson is expected to use his great influence in giving business a much needed rest from legislative interference. The railroad problem continues to be a most urgent one; and unless the interstate commerce commission grants some substantial concessions, it will appear to me a miscarriage of justice at this trying time, as with diminished revenues and an accumulation of deferred improvements, their financial outlook is anything but encouraging. Sound public policy certainly suggests that the commission use its great power for the purpose of strengthening rather than undermining American credit abroad.

Of late there has been a much better investment demand for short term notes, municipal bonds and high-grade securities. The absorption of these in the aggregate has been very considerable during the past two or three weeks, and would suggest a corresponding improvement in securities of the next grades. With adjustment to war conditions nearly complete, with confidence steadily reviving, with easy money in prospect, there is good reason to anticipate a progressive revival in business and a further recovery in security values.

Great Britain's moratorium expired on the 4th inst., and without producing any commotion in financial circles, which now justifies the belief that there is no longer any cause for apprehension regarding the financial situation in London or in this country. London is the world's monetary center, hence favorable conditions there are naturally reflected in New York the financial center of the United States. Call money in London is now 1 1/4 per cent and the discount rate in the open market 3 per cent. The amount of gold held by the Bank of England now is \$345,000,000, being the largest sum ever held by that institution. This showing by the Bank of England, together with the money rate in the open market while the nation is engaged in a general European war (involving, it is claimed, a daily expenditure of from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 by the various nations), should relieve us of any further uneasiness in connection with the financial situation. If London is so complacent under the circumstances, why should not business here go on smoothly and with increased confidence from one end of the land to the other, especially as we are provided by our crops with an abundance of all kinds of food supplies for home use and for export, and we also have the machinery for the manufacture of all classes of goods called for to meet the requirements of the gigantic war, which gives us virtually a mon-

TRY BUCKEYE GOAL

poly in supplying all such needs at very remunerative prices? This state of affairs cannot fail to restore prosperity to this country very soon as well as create an investment demand for our dividend paying securities. What is needed in this country at the present time is more confidence, based on our present superior position and condition over all other nations, and more courage to strike out and seize the unprecedented opportunities now offered for expanding.

An important influence in depressing our stock market was the Balkan war, which at the start was correctly measured in London, Berlin, Paris and other European cities, but was underestimated in Wall street. We considered it of but little importance as at that time we were having a boom in the stock market with everybody feeling confident of higher prices, hence we were foolish enough to stand up and take the avalanche of securities that was unloaded upon us at high prices, and this country has been staggering more or less under that load ever since. The stocks thus sold out have never been taken back on the other side, those who have dealt in our securities meanwhile having only made quick in and out turns. The securities which are now held abroad are almost entirely of the investment grade. No European securities at the present time can possibly be as safe as ours for people on the other side to hold, not only for investment, but for fluctuating differences, and this will continue to be the case during the present devastating war which threatens destruction in all directions—which we are out of and in which we are not likely to become involved, besides having the brightest outlook for a speedy return to great prosperity. Why, therefore, should holders of our investment securities abroad sell them at panic prices, and why should we fear that they will dump them upon us to the extent of hampering us to take care of them? There is no justifiable reason to expect such unloading process which many of the banking people are afraid of when the stock exchange opens. Let us have an open stock market and supply and demand will prove, as is always the case, the true regulator of prices. It was wise to have closed the exchange upon the commencement of hostilities, and it will be equally wise to soon open it again. I am in favor of the exchange opening without much further delay, after the new national banking system starts, but of course under reasonable restrictions to be imposed at the start. It will be much better to resume business on the exchange while prices are down as at present, than to wait until general conditions are such that prices would naturally start buoyantly high, in which case the advance would be apt to be followed by a decline through foreign stocks being dumped upon us, as high prices would encourage foreign selling, while low prices would deter them from doing so.

HENRY CLEWS.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENT OF BENJ. M. BARRON

Result of Fatal Injuries by Falling Under a Railroad Train at Argyle Last Week.

It will be remembered that last week The Gate City recorded an accident which happened to a young man, Benjamin M. Barron, last week at Argyle by falling under a train which he was attempting to board, and receiving serious injuries. He was brought to Keokuk and placed in a local hospital for surgical attention, but with all the care and nursing which were given him he died at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Barron, are residents of near Farmington, with whom he resided, and had gone to Argyle for the purpose of taking a train intending to make his way to California, when the accident occurred.

The young man was born July 13, 1894, at Vermont, Ill., the former residence of his parents, who left there several years ago to take up their residence.

The father was here when the sad end came and the remains will be

—Read The Daily Gate City.

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