

Stock Market

(Complete Stock Exchange and Curb Quotations Appear Daily in Wall Street Final Edition of The Evening World.)

Stock prices to-day again showed an upward trend. Trading was comparatively quiet, but gains in special-

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

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ties ranged from one to seven points.

Operations were almost entirely of a professional character and the rise today was due to short covering. Bears found that they were unable to further depress the market and switched their position from the bear to the up side.

The short selling of stocks on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week so strengthened the market's technical position that Crucible Steel, Sears Roebuck and Kelly-Springfield. They were leading at a premium early to-day. Several other stocks were joining what is technically known as "flat." Shortly after the opening shorts again began to offer stocks freely, but when they found that all offerings were easily absorbed they beat a hasty retreat.

They based their early dealings on the assumption that the bank statement of Saturday would generate speculative pessimism. But with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showing a rather sharp drop in its reserve ratio, the financial district adhered to the opinion that money conditions are no longer a cause for serious concern, at least in so far as stock market dealings are concerned.

The renewal rate for funds repayable on demand was 7 per cent, unchanged from the closing days of last week. There was a slight stiffening of time money rates, sixty day funds being marked up to 7 per cent, with the supply apparently being limited at this figure.

In the face of this hardening of money rates Pressed Steel Corp rose 7 points, later losing about half its gain; independent steel shares rose from 1 to more than 3 points, most stocks were decidedly firm, and even the railroad and copper shares, which recently have not been included in most speculative consideration, displayed a market upward tendency.

Much favorable comment was aroused by the manner in which the New Belgium bond offering was taken. The issue was large oversubscribed. Subscription books were opened at 10 o'clock and almost immediately closed. The amount of oversubscription probably will not be known for several days.

This loan was for \$300,000,000, and carried at 5 per cent interest rate. It is believed that its success will lead to several other large foreign bond offerings. These indicated offerings all had a tendency to-day to check demand for Liberty Bond issues and domestic corporation bonds. However, Liberty Bond prices continued firm.

The cotton market rose from twenty to thirty points. Wheat was irregular. Foreign exchange rates were firm.

Wall St. Gossip

LIBERTY BONDS. Liberty 5 1/2's opened 92 1/4, up 1/2; 5 1/2's, 97 1/2, up 1/2; 5 1/2's, 101 1/4, up 1/2.

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Jan. 23, 88.00, up 1/2; 3d, 81.00; 6th, 88.40, up 1/4; Victory 23.46, 97.24, up 1/2; 43-46, 97.26.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Demand sterling opened 27 1/4, cables 27 1/2, up 1/2; French francs demand 67 1/2, cables 67 1/2, up 1/2; lire demand 48 1/2, cables 48 1/2, up 1/2; mark demand 31 1/2, cables 31 1/2, up 1/2; Canadian dollars demand 58 1/2, unchanged; Belgian francs demand 67 1/2, cables 67 1/2, up 1/2; Danish krona demand 20 1/2, cables 20 1/2, up 1/2; Norwegian krona demand 19 1/2, cables 19 1/2, up 1/2; Argentine pesos demand 78 1/2, cables 78 1/2.

DIED.

BEAULIEU—DAGMAR, Campbell Funeral, 60th St., Jan. 23, 3 P. M. CARROLL—At his home, 123 Greenpoint Avenue, Jan. 23, 1921, JOSEPH CARROLL. Was born in Ireland, married by wife, Bridget; three daughters, Marie, Annie and Nellie, and a son, Vincent. Member of National Association of Engineers. Formerly a member of the San Salvador Council of the Knights of Columbus. Funeral services will take place Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church at 9-30. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Asperger "Campbell Service" Call "Columbus 8200" WALTER CAMPBELL "THE FUNERAL CHURCH" Inc. (Non-Sectarian) 1970 Broadway at 66th St. Directors Office, 234 St. & 66th St.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—On Sunday evening, at Park St., between 7th and 8th Sts., a small leather bag with the initials "J. W. S." and a small amount of money. Return to 100 Irving St. 6th Fl. Box 100.

ANSWERS.

1.—The Black Death; 2.—1822; 3.—Acropolis; 4.—Indianapolis; 5.—North Carolina; 6.—Chicago; 7.—Constantinople; 8.—cardinal number; 9.—Old House; 10.—100, 000.

COMPLETE STOCK QUOTATIONS—2 P. M.

Table with columns for stock names, prices, and changes. Includes entries like Am. Tobacco, Am. Sugar, and various industrial stocks.

HYLAN QUOTES

LAW ON "ILLEGAL FEES" FOR POLICE

Has Enright Post It in All States After Two Captains Are Indicted.

On Jan. 14, Capt. William Rooley of the West 30th Street Station was indicted on a charge of "accepting a fee of \$500" from the Associated Fire Manufacturers, Inc. On Jan. 15, Capt. Percy T. Hale of the Atlantic Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was indicted on a charge of "accepting a fee of \$100" from Ralph Harlowe, an employee of the "Printers' Publishing Company," during the printers' strike.

Last night the following circular appeared on the bulletin board of every station inside the city: "Circular No. 2."

"The following communication received from His Honor, the Mayor, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "City of New York, Office of the Mayor. "Jan. 20, 1921.

"Richard E. Enright, Esq., Police Commissioner, New York City. "Dear Sir: I wish to call your attention to section 133 of the Penal Code, with reference to the taking of unlawful fees, which is as follows: "A public officer or deputy, clerk, assistant, or other subordinate of a public officer, or a person appointed or employed by or in the office of a public officer, who shall, in any manner, act for or in behalf of any such officer who asks or receives, or consents, or agrees to receive any gratuity or reward, or any money, property or thing of value, or of any personal advantage, except such as may be authorized by law, for doing or omitting to do any official act, or for performing or omitting to perform, or for having performed or omitted to perform any act whatsoever directly or indirectly related to any matter in respect to which any duty or discretion is by or in pursuance of law imposed upon or vested in him, or may be exercised by virtue of his office or appointment or his actual relation to the matter, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than four thousand dollars (\$4,000), or both.

"That this circular is posted in a conspicuous place in your department so that the employees may read it. Call it particularly to their attention. This is a special instruction and not a general order. It is fully observed. "Very truly yours, "JOHN P. HYLAN, Mayor. "Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner."

IN HONOR OF JOHN ERICSSON. The memory of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor, will be honored at a public dinner on March 9, the five-ninth anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack. The place of the dinner will be made known Thursday. The guests will be invited by the Swedish and American engineering and civic societies.

BIBLE CLASS ADDS \$145. The Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday contributed \$145 in addition to the \$1,213 contributed toward Mr. Hoover's European Relief Fund, to feed the starving millions of Europe, at the Church's annual dinner Friday night. At that dinner John D. Henderson, President of the class, contributed \$1,000 toward the fund.

The class leader, Arthur E. Beator, in telling the story yesterday of the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage, said that the part played by Moses, who spoke to Pharaoh in behalf of Jehovah, demanding the freedom of the Hebrews, was that of a man who had the right to speak for his people. "That has been the fight of God and humanity through all the ages against tyrants, and it is our duty to bear their responsibility, and not the speaker's."

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

1.—What historically famous epidemic in the Fourteenth century swept a terrible trail of death through Europe and Asia and Africa? 2.—In what year was the Monroe Doctrine declared? 3.—What her of Greek mythology was vulnerable only in the right hand? 4.—What is the largest city in Indiana? 5.—What continent produces more than three-fourths of the world's silver? 6.—What is the Celestial Empire? 7.—What is the modern name of the ancient city of Byzantium? 8.—What are the numbers one, two, three, &c., called? 9.—By what other, more affectionate name was the United States frigate Constitution known? 10.—How many dollars are 1,000 mills equivalent?

ANSWERS. 1.—The Black Death; 2.—1822; 3.—Acropolis; 4.—Indianapolis; 5.—North Carolina; 6.—Chicago; 7.—Constantinople; 8.—cardinal number; 9.—Old House; 10.—100, 000.

180,000 IDLE IN IRON CITY DISTRICT

BASIC INDUSTRIES

Pittsburgh's Daily Wage Loss Since Last Fall \$1,000,000—May Last Three Months.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 24.—One hundred and eighty thousand men are out of employment in the Pittsburgh district, embracing Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia, and the number is increasing almost daily, according to a survey of the industrial situation just completed here.

The iron, steel and coal industries have been hardest hit, but in virtually all other lines—building trades, glass, chemicals, clothing, brick, cement, rubber, pottery—the effect of the nationwide "buying strike" has been paralyzing. Incidentally, industrial leaders of the district see a three-month period of similar paralysis, at least, before anything like a back-to-normal movement begins. At present the trend toward expansion is taking definite shape in large offices, with the result that thousands of clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers are jobless.

Daily wage losses, amounting steadily since the first real break in industrial activities commenced in the fall, have now reached approximately \$1,000,000.

Sharing in this wage loss are the workers in skilled lines, railroaders and men of the building trades, who for the past four years have been listed as the highest paid persons, aside from executives, in the country. Biggest losses are being sustained by the skilled men, who are entirely out of employment in most instances. Laborers, generally, are finding part-time employment in mills and factories, cleaning up and assisting in necessary repair preparations for a resumption immediately of the tension breaks.

Virtually all "war brides"—the industries which came to life during the war—have gone, many of them never to return. Likewise, the "boom coal operators" have gone.

The big coke region at Countryside has suffered a severe setback. The 16,000 workers of the district are working only part time—two, sometimes three days a week—and thousands of railroaders employed by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Lake Erie roads have seen "Partridge" temporarily. The big Lake Erie yard at Dekerson Run, which is the concentrating point for the coke fields, is almost at a standstill. A few weeks ago the first lay-off order put 35 per cent of the men out of work, and ten days later a second order made another 50 per cent temporarily jobless, leaving but 17 per cent of the usual force at work.

Boiver Brown By Bide Dudley. The Story of A Real Boy

(Copyright, 1921, by Bide Dudley.) SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

When the boys of the Brown family were out for a walk in the park, they saw a man who looked like a convict. He was walking with a cane, and he was looking at the boys with a strange look. The boys were curious and followed him. They found out that he was a man who had been in prison for a long time, and he was looking for a place to live. The boys decided to help him, and they found a place for him to live.

CHAPTER VIII. (Continued.) BOIVER BROWN was looking for a place to live. He was walking with a cane, and he was looking at the boys with a strange look. The boys were curious and followed him. They found out that he was a man who had been in prison for a long time, and he was looking for a place to live. The boys decided to help him, and they found a place for him to live.

"What's your name?" asked Boiver. "My name is Boiver Brown," said the man. "Where do you live?" asked Boiver. "I don't live anywhere," said the man. "Where do you work?" asked Boiver. "I don't work," said the man. "Why not?" asked Boiver. "Because I can't find a place to live," said the man.

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