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SINCLAIR OIL & REFINING CO. STOCK

ODD LOTS AT THE MARKET

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Bigelow & Company
25 Pine St. 'Phone 6290 John

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY: 50 Cumberland P. L., 50 Illinois P. L., 50 New York Transit, 50 S. O. of New Jersey
WE WILL SELL: 20 Atlantic Refining, 50 Eureka P. L., 50 Prairie P. L., 25 S. O. of Indiana
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American Bank Note
Safety Car Lgt. & Heating
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FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
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Wm. A. Read & Co.
Investment Bonds
Nassau & Cedar Streets, New York
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Metropolitan Trust Co
issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest, payable at specified time or on demand.
49 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

FINANCIAL MEETING.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER CO.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Greene Cananea Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, 1580 Aldworth Building, Duluth, Minn., on Monday, the 19th day of June, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including the election of three directors to hold office for three years.

The transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock noon, Saturday, May 27, 1916, and will be reopened at ten o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, June 20, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

WATCHMAN KILLED IN BARN

Body Found on Office Chest, Head Crushed by Wrench.

Michael Mangarte, sixty-two years old, of 204 Villa Avenue, The Bronx, was murdered early yesterday morning. His body was found by Alphonso Ressagino, day watchman, in the stable of Antonio Sussarano, 414 East 105th Street, where Mangarte was night-watchman.

Ressagino found Mangarte's body on a chest in the office. His coat and shoes had been removed before he lay down to rest. The left side of his head had been crushed by a heavy wagon wrench which was lying near the chest. The office door had been left open by the murderer.

Sussarano's stable is used by Harlem business men to store their trucks and stable their horses.

BOYS TO PLAY FOR "VETS."

Diamond Made Near Home to Amuse Old Civil War Soldiers.

Kearny, N. J., May 21.—A free baseball park for small boys to play in to amuse Civil War veterans is the most recent reform realized at the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers here. The miracle worker is Superintendent James F. Connolly, former city clerk of Newark, N. J., a Civil War veteran.

When Connolly came here two years ago the home had just passed through an investigation. Things have changed since Connolly took hold. There are five hundred veterans here, ranging between seventy and ninety years old. They never tire praising the superintendent. The veterans will watch the "kids" play, and may even try a hand at the game themselves.

GOES ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Passaic Man Will Face Jury in Hackensack To-day.

Hackensack, N. J., May 21.—The murder of Andrew Haley, of 114 Wallington Avenue, on New Year's Eve will be thrashed out to-morrow, when Henry Martelli, twenty-eight, of 242 Monroe Street, Passaic, charged with the crime, will be placed on trial before Supreme Court Justice Parker.

Haley and Martelli drank together most of New Year's Eve. Then they quarrelled and left the saloon. Early in the morning Haley stumbled at the threshold of his home and expired in the arms of his daughter, Anna.

"I've been shot," declared Haley just before he died. He died from two stab wounds. One witness has told the Garfield police that Martelli shot Haley twice.

MORE GERMAN IMPUDENCE

Such Is F. W. Whitridge's View of Recent Consular Instructions.

Germany's instructions to her consuls here to urge German-Americans to observe the laws of the United States is a piece of "sheer impudence," in the opinion of F. W. Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue Railway Company, who arrived yesterday on the St. Louis. He is returning from a two months' business trip to England.

Willard Straight, of J. P. Morgan & Co., was another of the American liner's passengers coming back from a business trip. Other passengers were William M. Acworth, chairman of the London United Tramways Company; Martin Van Buren, grandson of President Van Buren, and Sir Arthur Eliott.

Edison Increases Wages.

Orange, N. J., May 21.—Thomas A. Edison, "electrical wizard," is now also "philanthropic wizard." The latter is a new title Edison's employes have bestowed upon him. Last Saturday they met and sent a committee to the inventor, telling him that owing to the high cost of living it was necessary that they receive a daily wage increase of 50 cents. Mr. Edison at once acceded, and impressed upon the men that they must at all times seek to better their laboring conditions.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK IN FINANCE

Railroads Come to Front, Heavily Purchased as Peace Stocks.

NEW LEADERS SOUGHT TO BRING BACK PUBLIC

Million-Share Day Shows Hope German Crisis No Longer Menaces Market.

The most spectacular rise in railroad stocks since the reopening of the exchange was seen in the latter part of last week. A remarkable recovery from the depression that had characterized the transportation industry even before the war to the greatest prosperity it had ever known had hitherto received little market reflection. Fear of foreign selling, doubt as to the attitude of regulating bodies and the more attractive speculative possibilities of the industrials whose operations received less publicity had made the railroad stocks laggards in the markets. Norfolk & Western's extra dividend pointed out that the carriers might be made more attractive, and last week, under lead of Reading, which has for years contained the mystery that appeals to speculative imagination, the rails were heavily purchased.

Trading interest was diverted from the recent favorites in the munition group and dealings in the railroads were on a scale that recalled big markets of long before the war. So far as London liquidation was concerned, it was not apparent in sufficient volume to interfere with the upward movement. Whether this meant that the supply of our stocks turned over to the British government was running low or that pressure was withheld so as to make better opportunities on which to sell later, there was considerable difference of opinion.

Since the war stocks flattened out attempts to get trading in stocks going again with a big public following have been unsuccessful because of the difficulty over the German use of submarines. It may be that this weight has now been removed and that it will be possible to bring to the market again some portion of the surplus profits accumulated all over the country. When the break came last October it was not the outsiders who held most of the stock bought at high prices, and so it may be expected that efforts will be made by powerful interests to encourage trading that will enable them to distribute their holdings.

Stocks Resist Pressure.

For a while toward the start of the week, after securities had stopped their advance with one day's further rise in industrials, the professional speculative element worked to send prices lower, but met little success in this direction. The market had recently been put to a hard test in the scare over the German crisis. It came out of this well, and with more weak holders eliminated appeared in pretty sound condition. Toward the latter part of the week the process of attempting to separate war stocks from those that should do well in case of peace was taken up again. Railroads were selected as the peace stocks, with a few standard industrials that had not done much in the war order boom of last year, and on Friday a million and a quarter shares changed hands.

Sooner or later we shall see a dividing line drawn between issues that have benefited temporarily through war's demands and those whose prosperity is to be on a more permanent basis. Since we know so little, however, of when peace is to come and of how Europe will start setting its affairs in order again, discounting this inevitable change is not a simple affair.

From time to time peace rumors, which must be expected to disturb a market adjusted to war, cause more or less uneasiness. As new war contracts for finished material fall off and the business they supplied is replaced by filling ordinary needs our ability is increased to arrange our affairs when peace finally does come. So large a proportion of our present prosperity depends upon the sale of surplus products abroad that the new alignment that must come when Europe ceases to spend lavishly for purposes of warfare and begins to straighten out its affairs must mean some disturbance.

Trade After the War.

How the currents of trade will run when war is over few are agreed. The Allied powers have been holding conferences with a view to isolating Germany after the war. It is, of course, far from certain that business methods can be effectually controlled in such fashion, but it appears that some effort along these lines will be made. Great Britain adopted her free trade policy because it was at that time to her interest to do so. Should it seem advantageous to recede from the position she has so long maintained no theoretical objections may be expected to prevent her.

Just how well Germany will be prepared to fight for her lost share in world trade is uncertain. Since so great a proportion of her population has been actively engaged in war and in supplying the needs of her armies, it is to be doubted if any great mass of goods has been accumulated within her borders to be rushed out into the channels of foreign trade when peace comes. Yet her facilities for production remain, and it may be that the capacity for organization that has stood her so well in warfare may enable her people to turn quickly to the pursuits of peace.

At any rate, we may be sure that to maintain an advantageous position in world commerce will require our best efforts in spite of the additional strength and prestige we have been gaining while the greater part of the rest of the civilized world has been wasting its substance. When the war broke out we were just beginning to feel at home the effects in increased foreign competition of an experimental tariff law. Business men consider that it will be necessary to direct tariff legislation and commercial treaties with the greatest degree of intelligence if we are to hold our own in the commercial struggle that seems inevitable.

High prices have added to the cost of production in the last two years in this country, but because of their immense inflation this is even more true of the warring powers abroad. Should the belligerents be slow to contract the credit and currency they have so tremendously expanded they will be at a disadvantage in foreign trade. Many expect that at the start they will use export bounties to help overcome this handicap and bring back the gold they will need.

More Gold from Canada.

As things are now gold has been flowing this way in considerable quantity. In the last two weeks the British government has sent from Ottawa to its agents here upward of $12,000,000—a sum which when deposited would serve as a basis for more than $40,000,000 of additional bank credits. London still maintains the semblance of a free market for gold, and so has released the precious metal when a drop in exchange seemed to call for it. No gold, however, came in as a straight, independent exchange transaction, and according to the international houses the British government does not permit such ordinary shipments.

Sterling rates, which had begun to decline early in the month and had steadied the week before, turned upward last week and rose until sight drafts on London sold at above 4.76 in the pound again. Exchange on Paris did even better, as credits in London helped the French position. A good deal of French commercial business is being done in dollars instead of francs through private credits established here and this lessens the pressure on French exchange rates.

Money locally continued easy, and there was no sign to indicate any material advance in the near future. Call loans were renewed at 1¾ and 2 per cent, and there was an abundant supply of time accommodation. The Clearing House statement of conditions Saturday morning showed that surplus had been reduced $11,800,000 to under $77,000,000. Loans expanded and deposit liabilities were greater. In addition there was considerable call on local institutions to make reserve payments to the Federal Reserve Bank for their correspondents.

YUAN IN HANDS OF PEACE ENVOYS

Willing to Resign Presidency if Nanking Conference So Desires.

The following dispatch has been received from Chang Ling-koh, Peking correspondent of the Far Eastern Bureau:

Peking, May 21.—I have positive information from a high Peking authority that President Yuan Shih-kai has placed himself absolutely in the hands of the peace plenipotentiaries now in conference at Nanking. To this authority the President has reiterated his desire to lay down his heavy responsibilities, if that is deemed to be really the will of the Chinese people.

This course, however, is opposed by influential officials and others, who insist that Yuan's retirement now would invite serious international complications. A middle course is being urged upon both sides, with the strong indorsement, it is understood, of General Feng Kuo-chang, principal representative of the government at the Nanking conference.

It is proposed that Yuan continue in office until the expiration of his present term, or at least until the new Parliament can be summoned and the actual government of the country intrusted to a responsible Cabinet. The reasonable attitude of the party in power is impressing itself upon many who hitherto demanded the elimination of all or most of those who were prominent in office under Yuan.

Hope of Settlement Brighter.

Hope of an immediate settlement is much brighter than at any time since the beginning of the revolution. It is understood that a friendly power, whose sincerity is not questioned by either side, has let it be known informally that immediate peace is absolutely essential if China is to be saved from division and partition, with inevitable foreign intervention and control.

The financial situation requires immediate relief. If an agreement is reached at Nanking I am told that the banks will soon be able gradually to resume normal specie payments. This is not lost upon the commercial leaders, who are urging peace as a patriotic necessity.

If peace comes at once China will be in a much stronger position than at any time during her recent history. The air will have been cleared of many domestic political misconceptions and the energies of the country can be concentrated upon developing natural resources and securing the necessary international coöperation to avert any possibility of further foreign aggression.

Great Problem for Yuan.

Peking, April 30 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Yuan Shih-kai and his advisers have a great problem in financing the central government, with the provinces splitting apart and declaring independence and allegiance to the Yunnan movement. The military expenditures are unusually heavy, as many of the soldiers are receiving double pay and nearly 75,000 new recruits have been enlisted since the beginning of the revolution.

It is estimated that the war expenses of the central government are $1,000,000 Mexican or about $500,000 gold every day.

So far the revolutionists have not seriously interfered with the revenue of the salt monopoly in the provinces which have declared their independence. This revenue is pledged as security for the loan made to China by Japanese, English, German, Russian and French bankers. The revolutionists have preferred not to touch this money in order to avoid international complications.

Negotiation of the American loan with Lee Higginson & Co. and the advancement of $1,000,000 gold on this loan by the American firm called forth loud protest from such prominent revolutionists as Tan Shao-yi, who are doing everything in their power to prevent the Yuan Shih-kai government from getting funds to pay the soldiery.

Commenting upon the efforts of the revolutionists to defeat the American loan, "The Peking Daily News," which is regarded as the official organ of the administration, warns the revolutionary leaders that they are striking a hard blow at China's credit and performing a highly unpatriotic act.

Rumors that Japan is planning to have China administered by an international commission have created much comment in the Chinese press. The Japanese idea is that all leading powers interested in China will act as Chinese would have representation in the commission, but Japan would be the controlling influence supported by the Entente Powers.

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alliance Rlty	70	80	Law T & T	130	135
Am Surety	140	145	Lincoln	117	125
Astor	450	460	Manu Cfts	145	—
Bankers	430	435	Metropolitan	425	435
B & Mtge	280	285	Mtge Bond	113	118
Broadway	144	148	Mut T of W	125	135
Brooklyn	150	—	Realty Assoc	275	278
Central	1300	1315	N Y L I & T	970	1000
Columbia	550	555	N Y M & S	85	95
Commercial	110	—	N Y Title	48	52
Empire	200	210	N Y Trust	600	610
Equitable	445	450	People's	230	—
F L & T	1300	—	Queens Co	80	105
Franklin	150	160	Realty Assoc	275	278
Fulton	275	300	Title G & T	282	288
Fidelity	265	270	Union	265	275
Germania	400	425	Un States	1025	1035
Guaranty	425	435	U S M & T	285	—
Hamilton	265	275	U S T G & L	50	60
Hudson	125	—	Westchester	130	140
Kings Co	420	—	W & B T & M	170	180
Lawyers' M	165	170			

STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

Following is the usual table giving the number of shares of all stocks dealt in for the week ended May 20, together with the highest, lowest and final prices and the net changes of the week, and the high and low prices of the year 1916, and the high and low prices of the year 1915.

Total sales for the week, 4,537,900, against 3,374,700 a week ago and 1,707,400 a year ago. From January 1 to date, 67,186,400, against 48,671,500 in 1915.

Div. yield.	Div. in $	Name	No. shares sold.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net change.	Range 1916 High.	Range 1916 Low.	Range 1915 High.	Range 1915 Low.
—	—	Advance Rumely	600	20	18	18½	—¾	21½	15	—	—
—	—	do preferred	400	39½	39½	39½	—¾	43	39	—	—
4.4	6	Adams Express	100	135	135	135	—	144½	132½	145	80
—	—	Alaska Gold Mines	12,600	24½	22½	22½	—1½	26½	17½	40½	21½
—	—	Allis-Chalmers Co	14,800	30	26½	27½	—¾	33½	23½	49½	7½
7.2	6	do preferred	8,600	84½	82	83½	+½	84½	72½	85½	35
—	—	Alaska Juneau	2,500	9½	9	9	—½	10½	8½	13½	9½
5.8	4	Am Agr Chemical	3,100	71½	69½	69½	—1½	77½	63	74½	48
8.2	6	do preferred	400	98	98	98	—1	99½	96	101½	90
8.1	6	American Beet Sugar	40,200	74½	72½	73½	+1	74½	61½	72½	33½
8.3	6	do preferred	100	96	96	96	—	96½	93	96	83
—	—	American Can	42,100	59½	56	56½	—½	63½	52½	68½	25
6.3	7	do preferred	1,100	113	113	113	+1½	113½	109	113½	91½
3.2	2	Am Car & Foundry	10,600	62½	60½	60½	—½	78	55	98	40
5.9	7	do preferred	500	117½	116½	117½	+½	119½	116	118	111½
4.5	7	Am Coal Products	5,400	162½	156½	157½	+2½	172½	149	176½	82
6.1	7	do preferred	500	116½	116½	116½	—½	117	115	120	107½
7.6	4	American Cotton Oil	1,600	*54	*52½	*54	+1½	57½	50½	64	39
6.0	6	do preferred	600	*99	*99	*99	—	102	98	102½	91
4.7	6	American Express	500	129	127½	128½	+1½	132	124½	133½	83
—	—	Am Hide & Leather	800	9½	9½	9½	—½	12	9½	14½	4½
—	—	do preferred	2,000	51½	50	50	—1	57	45	59½	19½
—	—	American Ice Securities	1,100	28½	28	28	—½	31½	25	35	20½
—	—	American Linseed	2,900	23½	22½	23	—	25½	20	31½	7½
—	—	do preferred	5,400	51½	49	49½	—½	55½	38½	56½	24
—	—	American Locomotive	41,800	72½	67	70½	+½	83½	60½	74½	19
6.9	7	do preferred	200	101½	101½	101½	—½	104½	99½	105	25
—	—	American Mail	900	8½	8	8	—½	10	7½	13½	3½
5.8	2	do preferred	1,400	37½	36½	36½	—½	37½	31½	37½	21½
4.0	4	American Smelting	56,100	101½	98½	99½	+1½	113½	88½	108½	36
6.3	6	do preferred	700	114½	113	113½	+2½	114½	109½	113	100
6.4	6	do preferred A	600	94½	94	94½	+½	94½	92	92	89
5.8	5	do preferred B	200	87½	86½	87½	+1½	87½	85	85½	78
8.7	12	American Snuff	400	148½	148	148½	+12½	148½	138	165	144
—	—	American Steel Foundry	2,300	45	43½	44	—	61½	44	74½	24½
6.1	7	American Sugar	8,200	114	112	113½	+½	116	105½	119½	89½
7.6	5	American Tel & Cable	225	66	66	66	+½	68	62½	64	54
6.3	8	American Tel & Tel	4,700	129	128½	129	+½	131	126½	130½	116
10.0	20	American Tobacco	620	265½	*260	*260	+2½	266½	188	252½	195½
5.6	6	do preferred new	500	165	165½	165	+½	168½	165½	111	103½
—	—	American Zinc	24,700	94	86½	87½	+4½	97½	65½	71½	67½
11.1	5	American Woolen	7,800	47½	45	46½	+½	55½	42	57½	15½
7.1	7	do preferred	950	98½	98	98½	—	103	92	100	77½
—	—	Am Writing Paper pref	600	10½	10½	10½	—1	21½	11	15	5
7.6	6	Anaconda (par $50)	108,100	86½	83½	86½	+1½	92½	77	91½	49½
6.1	4	Atlantic Gulf	100	66½	66½	66½	+½	77	62	64	55
5.8	6	Atchison	16,800	105½	102½	105	+½	108½	100½	111½	92½
5.0	5	do preferred	4,100	101	100½	101	—	102	98½	102½	96
4.4	5	Atlantic Coast Line	1,200	113½	111½	112	+2	115	106½	116½	98
—	—	Baldwin Locomotive	18,400	91½	88½	89½	+1½	110½	75½	83½	51½
6.4	7	do preferred	100	109	109	109	+½	109½	107½	115	92
5.4	5	Baltimore & Ohio	54,600	95½	88½	92½	+4½	96	82½	98	63½
5.5	4	do preferred	2,200	75½	75½	75½	—	80	75	79½	67
—	—	Batopilas Mining	2,200	2½	2	2½	—½	3½	2	4½	1½
6.9	30	Bethlehem Steel	630	445	442	442	—4	550	415	680	46½
7.0	6	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	2,600	48½	46	47½	+1½	48	32½	33	33½
6.0	7	Brown Shoe	200	102	102	102	—	103½	91	97½	53
3.3	31	Butte & S Cop (par $10)	52,100	97	91½	92½	—	97½	20½	58½	18
—	—	California Petroleum	900	24	22	22	—	30½	45	81	30
7.8	4	do preferred	1,100	51½	50½	50½	+½	58½	58½	81	54
3.1	4	Canadian Southern	100	58½	58½	58½	—	61½	51	57	54
5.7	10	Canadian Pacific	24,100	182½	173½	182½	+6½	183½	162½	194	138
8.0	7	Case, J. I. preferred	100	88	88	88	—	90	85	96½	74½
6.2	6	Chandler	20,600	88½	85½	87½	+2½	88½	49	61½	32½
7.3	4	Central Leather	11,400	55	52½	54½	+½	56½	43	52½	25½
6.7	7	do preferred	200	111½	111½	111½	—	108½	109	113½	91½
4.3	6	Central & South Am Tel	14	141	139½	139½	—	141	139½	135	120½
—	—	Chesapeake & Ohio	28,900	64½	62½	63½	+1½	66½	58	64½	35½
—	—	Chicago Great Western	800	14½	13½	13½	—½	20½	11½	17½	10½
10.5	4	do preferred	200	38	37½	38½	+1½	39½	33	41½	25½
5.2	5	Chicago Mil & St P	20,400	98½	95½	97½	+2½	102½	91	101½	71½
5.4	7	do preferred	1,200	129½	128½	129½	+1	136½	127½	135	112½
5.4	7	Chicago & Northwestern	1,000	131	129½	129½	+½	136½	131½	135½	120½
—	—	Chicago R I & Pacific	24,800	16½	15½	16½	+½	22½	15½	30	10½
5.8	7	do preferred 6%	200	123	120	123	+5½	123	120	123	115
—	—	C C C & St L	1,200	83	83½	82	—	84	78	82	73
—	—	do preferred	100	82	82	82	+2	82	76	77	53½
9.3	5	Chino Con Cop (par $5)	12,200	34½	33½	34½	+½	40	31	37½	22½
—	—	Cananea Copper (par $25)	3,100	31½	31	31½	+½	35½	26½	26½	23½
6.6	5	Cluett Peabody	2,200	74½	73½	74½	—	76	68	79½	60
—	—	Colorado Fuel & Iron	15,600	43½	42½	43	+½	57	35½	66½	21½
—	—	Colorado & Southern	1,200	59½	59	59	—½	72½	54½	58½	34
—	—	do 1st preferred	110	54	54	54	+2	55	46	60	45
—	—	do 2d preferred	150	45½	45½	45½	+5½	48	40	58	35
9.1	4	Computing Tab Rec	100	44	44	44	—	50½	44	49½	44
4.4	8	Consolidated Gas	10,000	138½	133½	138½	+5½	144½	130½	150½	113½
5.5	5	Continental Can	18,100	84½	82½	84½	+1½	86½	75½	87	49½
6.1	—	do preferred	100	112	112	112	—	112	108	109½	88½
—	—	Corn Products	16,400	20½	19½	19½	—	25½	17½	21½	8
5.3	5	do preferred	900	95	94½	94½	—½	101½	91	98½	65
—	—	Crucible Steel	210,300	84½	81½	83½	+2½	101½	55½	109½	18½
5.9	7	do preferred	2,200	116½	115½	116½	+1½	119	108½	112½	84
4.4	10	Cuba American Sugar	500	23½	23½	23½	—½	24½	15½	17½	25
6.5	7	do preferred	700	107½	107	107	+½	109½	104	107	93
7.9	5	Deere Co preferred	500	91½	91½	91½	+1½	98½	90	99	86
5.8	9	Delaware & Hudson	2,000	151	149½	151	+2½	157	140½	154½	138½
4.7	10	D L & W	200	220	220	220	—5	225	216	228	199½
—	—	Denver & Rio Grande	900	14½	12	14½	+2½	14½	8½	16½	4
—	—	do preferred	5,000	27½	25	27½	+4½	27½	17	35½	6½
5.9	8	Detroit Edison	40	137	137	137	—4	140	131	133	112
2.9	4	Detroit United R R	100	*114½	114½	114½	+1½	120	70	70	52½
11.1	4	Distilling Securities	86,100	34	31½	31½	+½	34½	41½	58½	25½
7.1	2	Dome Mines (par $10)	6,000	28½	27½	27½	—	29½	22	30½	16
—	—	D S S & Al	200	5½	5½	5½	+½	5½	4½	8	4
—	—	do preferred	200	15½	15½	15½	—	14	10	15½	4
6.2	4	Electric Storage	1,300	65	60	65	+7	66	58	78½	63
—	—	Erie	216,500	40½	37	40½	+3½	43½	32	45½	25½
—	—	do 1st preferred	31,600	45½	44	45½	+3½	50½	41	50½	32½
—	—	do 2d preferred	700	47½	46	47½	+3½	54½	41	54½	27
—	—	Federal Min & S	200	18½	19½	19½	+2½	25	14½	60	8
—	—	do preferred	850	47½	39½	42	—1	57½	35½	65	20
5.8	4	General Chemical	160	225	225	225	—10	228	220	160	160
5.2	6	do preferred	100	116	116	116	—	116	114	116	106
4.6	8	General Electric	19,500	174½	167½	172½	+4½	178½	159	185½	128
4.6	8	Greene Cananea	200	46½	45½	45½	—	49½	40½	55½	33
6.0	7	do preferred	2,300	118	116½	118½	+1½	120½	110½	126	90½
5.1	4	Goodrich, B F	26,200	75½	73½	75	+1½	76½	45½	62½	43½
6.1	7	do preferred	1,400	115½	115	115½	+½	116½	110	114½	95
6.5	6	Goldfield Con	100	9½	9½	9½	—	9½	8½	14	5½
6.5	7	Granby Mining	1,100	87½	87	87½	+½	90	84	91½	74
5.7	7	Great Northern pref	15,800	122½	120	122½	+2½	127½	118	128½	112½
1.3	½	do Ore sale	10,900	42½	41½	42½	+½	50½	38½	41½	30½
16.7	8	Greene Cananea	1,700	47½	47½	47½	+½	53½	41½	52½	37
—	—	Gulf States Steel	500	75½	74½	75½	+1½	75½	71	—	—
7.3	7	do 1st preferred	1,100	96	95½	95½	+½	96	87	—	—
—	—	do 2d preferred	1,800	82	82	82	+½	82	72	—	—
6.8	7½	Homestake	600	125½	125½	125½	—½	132	126½	129	119½
4.8	5	Illinois Central	5,300	106	104½	104	+2½	109½	99½	113	99
—	—	Int Agricultural	1,400	18½	18	18	+½	20½	17	19½	9½
—	—	do preferred	4,700	58½	55½	54½	+3½	54	47	59	38
2.5	5‡	Ingersoll Rand Co	100	215	215	215	—	300	200	300	200
8.9	4	Inspiration Copper	58,600	46½	44½	46½	+½	49½	42½	47½	18½
—	—	Interborough Con	19,800	15½	15	15½	+½	15½	13½	15½	8
7.8	6	do preferred	4,600	76½	75	76	+1½	77½	71	80	60
—	—	Int Mer Marine ctfs	56,300	54½	52½	54½	+1½	54½	43½	54½	18
—	—	do preferred ctfs	199,700	56½	50½	51½	+1½	58	41½	57½	25½
4.4	5	Int Harvester of N J	2,500	114	112	113	+1	114½	108½	114	50
5.9	7	do preferred	100	117	117	117	+1½	119½	114	120	109½
—	—	Int Harvester Corp	2,300	84½	83½	83½	+2½	84½	65½	85	53
—	—	International Paper	500	15	15½	15½	—	17½	9½	12½	8
4.3	2	do preferred	200	47	46½	46½	+½	48½	43½	50½	37
—	—	Iowa Central	500	6	4½	4½	—½	6	2½	10	2
—	—	do preferred	200	10	10	10	+½	10	8	18	5
17.0	8	Iron Mokel (par $25)	28,600	48½	44½	46½	—1½	56½	42	55½	40½
—	—	Jewell Tea Co	2,400	91½	88½	88½	—3½	96	87	—	—
6.3	7	do preferred	200	110	109½	109½	—½	115	106	—	—
5.9	4	Kan City Pt S & M pref	100	68	68	68	—	68	60	68½	61
—	—	Kansas City Southern	13,700	26½	25	27½	+1½	33½	22½	35½	20½
6.6	4	do preferred	1,200	61½	61	61½	+1½	64½	58½	65½	54½
5.3	16	Kelly Springfield Tire	7,900	74½	74	74½	—	76½	68½	—	—
7.1	4	Kennecott	210,300	35½	34	35	—½	39	32	—	—
—	—	Keokuk & D M	300	4	4	4	—	5	3	6	4
6.2	8	Kings Co E L & P	275	129	128	129	+2	130	127	128½	122½
—	—	Kresge (S S) & Co	9,000	75½	70	70	—½	86	64	94½	28
6.6	7	Laclede Gas	900	106½	106½	106	—½	107½	105½	106	92½
—	—	Lake Erie & Western	1,900	14½	13½	14	+½	16½	10	16½	10
—	—	do preferred	500	41½	41	41½	+½	41	32	41½	18
4.3	2	Lee Rubber Tire	3,000	*45	*45	*45	+1½	54	46½	—	—
6.2	5	Lehigh Valley (par $50)	43,100	82½	78½	81	+2½