BUSINESS NEWS BUREAU:
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The Tribune's Page of Business News

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Busy Summer and Autumn Ahead, Say F. R. Board Agents

Buying Power Held Back by War Asserts Itself in Retail Markets; Public Reconciled to High Prices

WASHINGTON, May 29.—A noticeable upward trend in business during May, especially in those lines related to the leading retail trades which have felt the release of buying power held back by the war, is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Reports from Federal Reserve agents are said to point uniformly to a summer and autumn of unusual activity, but a warning against accepting the prospective prosperity at its full face value until conditions become more clarified is added.

"The country," says the statement issued by the board, "now seems to be passing through a period of free expenditure or reaction from the enforced economy and business restrictions of the war period. If the present activity should prove to be based principally on these causes, a reaction may be looked for when these forces have spent themselves."

A continuation of the price tendency noted in April is shown. One Federal Reserve bank found that "the public is slowly adjusting itself to the conviction that there is to be no rapid post-war drop in prices and is reconciling itself to the probability that the old pre-war prices may never again be reached."

Agricultural Promise Sustained

Agriculturally, the remarkable promise of the early spring appears to be sustained in an unusual degree. Diversification due to organized effort is making progress and the cash returns to farmers are expected to be more than ever before. Prices of cattle are considerably higher than a year ago, while sheep are lower. Receipts of hogs have been smaller, with the price continuing to advance.

In steel and iron the month's output fell to the lowest figures in many months, but a much better tone in the market was noted. While the bituminous coal industry is reported depressed, with an output less than 70 per cent of that of a year ago, operators are said to be optimistic for the future. The current use of fuel is in excess of production. After several weeks of almost no demand, the copper market has shown a slight improvement.

General manufacturing is said to be showing decided improvement. The wool market is strong, with prices in favor of the seller. Large orders have been placed for yarns and finished goods and woollen and worsted mills are going back to full time. These conditions are reflected in the demand for dry goods and shoes. Shoe prices are being marked up for fall delivery, and the outlook being for an increase of 25 to 50 cents a pair for retailers.

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Retail Trade Expands

Retail trade is assuming unprecedented volume, while prices continue abnormally high. Retailers in most sections had made little or no adjustment, but continue to demand prices based upon war conditions, the board said. In New York large establishments report a volume of business two-thirds greater than a year ago, and in Chicago returns range from 25 to 50 per cent in excess of 1918. In the South there is said to be "no contraction in the public buying power," while a greater proportion of cash sales is reported.

In building there has been a distinct revival throughout the country. Real estate values are said to be hardening, with sales of farm lands on the increase.

"The banking position of the country," the board said, "is reported as on the whole sound, present circumstances considered," and reserve percentages of the Federal Reserve system have shown an "ability to hold their own."

Textiles

Cotton Goods Being Resold Freely in Trade on Speculation

Buying of cotton goods abated a little yesterday owing in part to high prices as well as to the indisposition of the mill agents to accept additional orders for future delivery. A number of the commission merchants for the mills that turn out colored fabrics stated that they had more orders than supplies, and it was intimated that some foreign business had been partly rejected.

Buying of bleached fabrics was checked by the action of various mills in refusing to book any more orders at prevailing prices. It was stated that manufacturers of underwear were selling bleached goods to each other and one mill agent stated he knew of bleached fabrics that had been resold as many as five times, without the original cases having been opened since being shipped from the mill. In order to curb this speculative movement as well as to profit from any advance in price that may accrue, numerous mill agents have decided temporarily to withhold their products from sale.

Demand for unbleached goods came principally from intertrading between converters, some of whom, it was said, seemed to be willing to sell goods a little below the levels quoted by the mills. When attractive prices were offered by substantial buyers the mills consented to accept a limited number of orders for unbleached fabrics.

Meetings and Conventions

Insurance of foreign credits will be discussed at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Astor on Friday, June 6. E. A. Brand, secretary of the Tanners' Council, has invited secretaries and foreign trade committee chairmen of fifteen manufacturing organizations to attend this meeting, at which the possibilities of forming a separate organization to handle this class of insurance will be considered. At the recent meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council the subject of insuring foreign trade credits was covered in several addresses.

A general meeting of the sole and belting tanners' division of the Tanners' Council will be held here, probably at the Hotel Astor, on June 12.

Turning Fall Woollens Into Spring Clothing

Manuafcturers of Garments Fear Shortage of Lightweight Clothes

Some of the clothing manufacturers, the largest users of woollen and worsted goods in the country, are anxious to "cover" themselves on their cloth requirements for next spring that they are trying to place orders now for lightweight fall cloths to be delivered in October and November. These cloths, it is understood, will be used in the making of clothing for spring, 1920.

The attempt of some of the clothing men to place orders for spring cloths before the mills open their lines of samples, in another month or so, have not been successful to any degree. As an alternative the clothing manufacturers are resorting to the late fall delivery method of obtaining supplies.

This dovetailing of the seasons in fabrics is not new. A certain amount of it was done this spring, when the shortage of summer fabrics caused some of the manufacturers to convert their early deliveries of cloth, originally intended to be used in making fall garments, into clothing for spring. In many cloths, worsteds particularly, there is only a small difference in the weight of summer and winter fabrics, and all the year round materials are being more widely used than ever.

Better Late Than Never

Goods Overdue Welcomed by Out of Town Retailers

Late deliveries of merchandise this year are not taken as an excuse by the retailers to cancel the orders. Stories of the acceptance of spring merchandise this week ordered eight weeks ago are common. Retailers outside of New York are said to be particularly anxious to obtain all the goods they ordered on their recent buying trips. Business all over the country has been exceptional in retail lines, it is said, and the stores are short of stock for immediate use.

Jewelry

Heavy Orders for College Fraternity Badges Being Filled

Manufacturers of college fraternity badges now are in the midst of their busy season filling orders, resulting from the commencement exercises to be held next month. Their factories will be kept working full force handling this business until about June 15, when the height of the season will have been passed.

In this as in other branches of the jewelry industry the big problem is to obtain sufficient skilled labor adequately to handle the orders received. During the period of the war the fraternity badge manufacturers did comparatively little business, but with the signing of the armistice and the subsequent disbanding of the school boys training corps they received a rush of accumulated orders. With this business taken care of the manufacturers settled down to a steady, normal production pace.

Will Pay Interest On Russian 5½ Bonds

Interest on the Russian 5½ per cent bonds, which becomes due on June 1, will be paid next Monday, it was learned yesterday. The problem that is worrying bankers interested in Russian securities is what to do with the 6½ per cent series, whose principal and interest become due on June 16. Additional conferences will be held to reach a decision during the next two weeks. No funds to meet this maturity have as yet been provided.

On the 5½ series $631,000 must be paid out to meet the next interest obligation. In the curb market yesterday both series of Russian bonds showed a net loss for the day. The 5½s closed at 55, compared with 59 Wednesday, and the 6½s at 63, against 67 the day before.

Chemicals

Orders for Export Centre of Activity in Chemical Market

Enough export inquiries are in the market for solid caustic soda to keep trading active. The prevailing price continues to be $2.75 per 100 pounds, although some sales have been reported at $2.70. Light soda ash in barrels is in demand, and it is said that as high as $1.75 per 100 pounds has been paid for standard resale material exstore New York.

Sales of bichromate of potash for export were reported at 28 cents per pound. Producers report sales of monohydrate crystals (soda crystals) at 2 1-10 cents per pound in barrels.

Resale lots of citric acid are on the market at 95 cents per pound. In some quarters it is intimated the figure might be shaded on firm offers. Copra continues scarce and the markbt is firm. Cocoanut oil is in good demand.

Japanese Exporters Do Big Business in Canned Fish

Japanese exporters of canned crab meat, sardines and salmon, according to the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, are doing a splendid business with the United States and England. This authority also states that "as the result of a fall in the rate of freight and insurance since the latter part of last year, the price of canned salmon has fallen by over ten shillings to about £4 per case."

Souvenir Hunters Strip 'Plane Wrecked Near Burlington, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—An army airplane, wrecked while attempting to make a landing at East Burlington, N. J., was almost stripped by souvenir hunters.

The plane was a recruiting machine from Camp Dix and was piloted by Lieutenant John Donalson, with Major E. J. Clark, as observer. They were slightly injured.

When near the ground the tail of the machine struck a wire, causing it to make a nose dive.

Price Cutting Eliminated From Jewelry Industry

Business Enough in Sight to Satisfy All, Says Head of Local Manufacturers' Association, and Trade Has Become Adjusted to New and Stable Basis

WAR time restrictions on production and the big demand that has developed since the signing of the armistice have stabilized the jewelry industry. In making this statement yesterday, Milton L. Ernst, president of the Manufacturing Jewellers' Association of Greater New York, explained that until about a year ago jewelry prices never denoted the real value of the articles offered for sale because of the keen competition between manufacturers for business and the consequent price cutting.

Because there is now enough business to satisfy all manufacturers, there is no incentive to continue this practice, and furthermore, Mr. Ernest does not believe that prices ever will return to a pre-war level, because new standards of wages have been adopted in the industry and the cost of all materials used in making jewelry, with the exception of gold, has advanced.

"Prosperity in the jewelry industry is only in its infancy," continued Mr. Ernst. "Business will continue good, first because government restrictions resulted in the manufacturers' stocks being depleted when the big demand came from the retailers, and secondly because retailers continue to dispose of their stocks just as quickly as they receive them, and in some cases faster than they can be produced.

"One of the striking features of the present situation is the excellent spirit of coöperation that exists between the retailers and wholesalers and the manufacturers, regarding the delivery of merchandise. The retailers understand our position and in most cases are patient about the way the orders are handled.

"The diamond situation is such that manufacturers find it difficult to keep up with the changing prices. The shortage of small diamonds is most acute. Our supplies from abroad have been curtailed. But another important factor is that watches set with diamonds are greatly in demand. Each of these watches contains from 100 to 200 small stones. Even if the diamond supply were normal the call for this class of watch would cause a shortage of small stones."

Mr. Ernst said that small stones much used in popular priced gold and platinum jewelry, which normally sold for from $60 to $70 a caret are enow held at from $230 to $240 a caret, with little stock to be had at that price. Platinum, which recently advanced $5 an ounce, could be bought in 1914 for $46, while it is now selling for $105 an ounce, he said.

"There is no possibility of a reduction in the price of platinum," declared Mr. Ernst. "The American public is just waking up to the possibility of platinum in jewelry and is asking for it more and more each day. Not long ago in some sections of the country, especially the South, people would not buy platinum jewelry, as it looked too much like silver. To-day they appreciate the beauty of the metal, which lends itself to the making of jewelry such as no other material."

Business Money

There was not a great deal of activity in the commercial paper market yesterday. This was partly due to the fact that it was the last business day of the month, and banks were engaged in straightening out their affairs. Some brokers quote 5¼ per cent as the general rate, with some paper at 5, and admit that occasionally a note has to accept 5½ per cent, but that this can in no way be considered a market rate. A few brokers succeed in selling most of their paper at 5 per cent.

The greater market is still out of town. Yesterday, however, one New York institution which has been holding out for nothing less than 5¼ per cent for paper gave 5 per cent for part of its purchases. Another bank, described as a strictly mercantile institution, which has not been in the market for months, entered as a purchaser. This was interpreted by some brokers as significant, as they thought it gave an indication that the bank's own customers are not taking enough of its money.

One reason that borrowing at present by business is so low is that collections are made with a promptness never experienced before. Business is more nearly on a cash basis than it has ever been. Two clothing manufacturers stated yesterday that they are getting more money in now than they have ever before received at this season of the year. A shoe manufacturer gives like testimony.

The bank acceptance market has been rather "spotty." Some institutions will buy a little and others are completely out of the market. Yesterday's market was more than ordinarily quiet because of the "holiday spirit," the fact that it was the last day of the month, and the fact that heavy semi-annual dividend and interest payments will have to be met on Monday, the 1st of June. Most dealers expect a greatly improved demand next week. The supply of incoming bills has continued steadily.

Fifteen to sixty day prime trade acceptances, 5 and 5¼ per cent; sixty to ninety days, 5 and 5½ per cent; indorsed trade acceptances, 4½ per cent, all maturities.

Rubber

Britain Expected to Lift Ban on Tire and Rubber Footwear Imports

If Great Britain continues efforts to revive its export business, rubber goods manufacturers here believe that it will not be long before the British government will fully remove the restrictions upon imports of tires and footwear. Recently the ban was lifted on other rubber goods, but imports of tires and footwear were restricted to 50 per cent of the imports of 1913.

As a large majority of the rubber goods exported to Great Britain from this country represents the items still restricted it is not felt here that any great concessions have been made by the British government through its recent action. When the entire export and import situation is reviewed by the British authorities next September it is believed that important adjustments will be made to rulings now in force.

A man prominently identified with the rubber goods export business said yesterday that while a considerable volume of tires and footwear were made in England, he did not believe the manufacturing facilities there were sufficient to meet the requirements of British home and foreign trade.

Wall Street Items

The Mercantile Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent of the stock of the Sholton Company, Inc. The institution was also appointed registrar of the stock of the Consolidated Cigar Company and the Chickasaw Refining Company.

A. K. Alford is retiring from the firm of Pouch & Co. on May 31, with the expectation of forming an organization for the purpose of dealing in oil royalties.

Rush for Straw Hats

Holidays and Warm Weather Help Retailers to Unload

Another week of warm weather is expected to lessen materially the stocks of men's straw hats in the hands of the retailers. Business for the last two or three days has been heavy, and sales yesterday, in anticipation of the holiday were extremely large. Several of the retailers reported their stocks broken in sizes and rush orders were sent in to the manufacturers and jobbers for more merchandise.

The comparatively cool weather which prevailed up until the present week retarded retail sales sufficiently to give the manufacturers and jobbers a chance to catch up on back orders. Although the season was a bit late in starting, the retailers generally held on and refused to cut prices to get things started. Present high prices, it is said, make cut-rate sales too costly for the retailer.

The higher grades of straw hats are said to move more readily than the lower grades. Few of the stores are showing hats at less than $2.50, and none of the established shops at less than $2. It is noted that there are fewer "schlag" shops, "by-by-night" concerns, who rent empty stores and sell "seconds" at low prices, this year than ever before. Braids, sennits and split straws at $3.50 to $4 appear to be popular hats with the public. Sales of panamas, bankoks and the other extremely lightweight hats are increasing as the season progresses.

Leather

Price of Green Salted Hides Soar in Chicago Market

According to reports received by local tanners, the top notch price for green salted domestic hides was reached in Chicago yesterday when 41 cents a pound was quoted. A year ago the same quality hides were selling at about 26 or 27 cents a pound. This advance, it is pointed out, is about on a par with increases in the cost of other grades of raw material.

Tanners are wondering how far the present soaring tendencies of the market will go. Many who had refrained from buying when prices first started to advance are now making desperate efforts to obtain stocks, while other tanners who continued to buy on an advancing market are said to have obtained their requirements and to have stopped their purchasing activities. Among the leading tanners the belief is expressed that present market conditions will continue until the first of the year or even longer.

Reports Show Business Conditions to be Good

Both of the mercantile agencies in their weekly reports regarding trade tell of vigorous forward movements in industrial lines, as well as in wholesale and retail trade. "Dun's Review" declares that "Some producers are either unable to accept all of the contracts offered or are resuming night work in order to meet the unusual calls made upon them."

"Bradstreets" asserts that demand for the basic materials, iron, steel, hard coal and lumber has improved, while building operations are expanding, and that retail dealers are buying more freely. Failures are few and collections are far better than at this time a year ago.

Furs

Australian Opossum and Fox Skins Popular for Trimming Winter Coats

Australian furs, such as fox and opossum in the last few days have leaped to the front in popularity, and the fur manufacturers and raw skin dealers are having difficulty in filling all the orders they receive. The strong demand for possum antedates that for the Australian fox. Large orders for the latter began to show up in the market only a few days ago.

Within the last two weeks prices for opossum in Australia have jumped from about $3.12 a skin to $4.50, and the pelts are said to be hard to obtain at the latter price. Dealers and collectors in that country are said to be marking up their prices because of the many cabled orders from American fur dealers.

Australian opossum and fox are used largely for trimmings on winter coats and suits in addition to being made up into scarfs.

Old Tin Cans Used by Soldiers in Making Toys

Toys and novelties made from old tin cans, pasteboard and wooden boxes and other waste material by disabled soldiers are finding a ready sale in a large Fifth Avenue retail store. The toys sell on their own merit, according to the manager of the toy department, and not on sentimental appeal. They are made by the soldiers under the direction of a Columbia professor. Trains, airplanes, cannon, automobiles and motor trucks are among the favorite models turned out by the soldiers. They prefer working on models of the things to which they have become accustomed in the army, it is said.

Metals

Small Dealers Offer Copper Under Price Quoted by Large Producers

Sales of copper in the New York market yesterday were the smallest in more than a week. The transactions were made on a basis of 16½ cents for June copper and a shade lower for metal for immediate delivery.

The larger selling agencies are refusing to make any important concessions to sellers despite the lull in the buying. On the other hand, a few of the small dealers are quoting copper as low as 16⅛ cents a pound for immediate delivery.

Slackening in the buying movement is attributed in the trade to a disposition among the consumers to hold out of the market until the peace treaties have been signed. Carrying this argument further, they hold that the middle or latter part of June will see an important expansion in sales with a further advance in prices.

Silks

Dress Manufacturers Order Large Quantities of Silks by Mail

Salesmen at the showrooms of the leading dress silk manufacturers had comparatively little to do yesterday, the holiday spirit having caused buyers as a class to leave the city. But jobbers of silk fabrics received a large number of mail orders from manufacturers of dresses, the major part of this business coming from out of town. A number of the jobbers complained that goods which should have been delivered a month or two ago were only just being received. In fact, the principal topic that was discussed among the various silk interests was the scarcity of goods.

The head of one leading jobbing house confessed that his concern would willingly buy unfinished silk just as it came from the loom at an advance of 15 per cent over the price that prevailed a month ago, but thus far efforts to get goods had proved unavailing. Lining silks for men's overcoats and sack suits were bought in liberal volume.

A leading manufacturer of silk shirts who found that he could not get any goods for delivery this year finally placed an order with a well known producer of material such as he wanted at an advance of 12½ per cent over the price that prevailed last month, and it was stipulated that the buyer was to accept delivery of the fabric during the first six months of next year.

Irish Linens In Demand

Importers of linens reported yesterday that the demand for the Belfast product was greater than the supply. Heavy linen for women's dresses, woven so as to imitate Indian ramie cloth, is in brisk demand. Art linens, 18 to 72 inches wide, for needle working are being absorbed by dealers as soon as they arrive from Ireland. Sheer handkerchief linens of the finer grades are in extensive call, handkerchief manufacturers of Passaic, N. J., being the largest buyers. Because supplies of flax are limited Belfast linen factories are only working three days a week.

C. B. Luther, Prominent in Textile Industry, Dead

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 29.—Charles B. Luther, treasurer of the Luther Manufacturing Company, died last night at his home in Fall River. Mr. Luther until a short time ago also was the treasurer of the Stafford Mills of Fall River.

Says Rail Rates Must Be Advanced Soon

Fayant Says Heavy Expenses Make $300,000,000 or $400,000,000 Increase Necessary

CARLISLE, Penn., May 29.—It seems inevitable that the government must soon advance railroad rates sufficiently to provide between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 additional revenue to provide for the greatly increased cost of railroad labor, as well as labor in industries supplying coal, steel and other materials to the carriers.

Making this statement here to-day before the Chamber of Commerce Frank H. Fayant, assistant to the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, said that the increased cost of railroad labor since 1917 had been $1,000,000,000 a year and that the average annual earnings per man have risen from $1,000 to $1,500. Increased cost of materials consumed in the production of transportation, according to Mr. Fazant, has been more than $500,000,000 a year, and the bulk of this increased cost has gone to the workers in the coal mines, steel plants and other industries producing railroad materials.

"It is fair to say," continued Mr. Fayant, "that of the $1,500,000,000 added to the cost of producing transportation all but a very small part is in wages.

"To meet this increased operating cost the government has thus far increased railroad revenues through advances in rates by about $1,000,000,000; so that there is left $500,000,000 of increased costs that have not been provided for. For the time being the deficit is being met out of the public treasury. Obviously this cannot long continue. The railroads to-day, on the present dislocated basis of costs and rates, are, taking them as a whole, barely earning the interest on their bonds and practically nothing for their owners."

Raw Silk Holds Steady

Italian and French Crops Are Reported Late

Buying of raw silks in the local market yesterday was light. In the absence of advices from the Orient prices here remained unchanged. Importers stated that supplies of high grade silk were light, and those with European connections asserted that the new crops of both Italy and France were late in developing, presumably because of cold weather this spring.

Business Troubles

Receivers in Bankruptcy.

Receivers in bankruptcy appointed yesterday in the United States District Court were as follows:

JAMES J. MAVOY.—Judge Julius M. Mayer appointed Samuel Strasbourgh receiver for James J. McAvoy, contractor and builder, 317 East 127th Street, under a bond of $2,500.

MAXIM CORPORATION.—Judge Julius M. Mayer appointed Harrison H. Henry receiver for the Maxim Corporation, selling and exporting merchandise and machinery, 120 Broadway, under a bond of $10,000. Liabilities are placed at about $1,000,000 and assets at $550,000.

Schedule in Bankruptcy.

MAURICE JAY.—A schedule of Maurice Jay, trading as Beacon Underwear Manufacturing Company, jobber in underwear, 928 Broadway, filed yesterday in the United States District Court shows liabilities of $17,959 and assets of $12,270. Principal claim is Lawrenceville Manufacturing Company, Inc., $1,116. Fried Mendelson & Co., $728. Maury Textile Company, $794. Shaine & Weintib, 239 Broadway, are the attorneys.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Petitions filed yesterday in the United States District Court were:

SYDNEY A. HORWITT.—Voluntary petition by Sydney A. Horwitt, salesman, 642 West 172d Street, shows liabilities of $2,873 and no assets. The three principal claims are: Abraham T. Thomson, $1,400; Army and Navy Supply Company, $350; Irving Ozorow, $256. S. Edward Ginsburg, 220 West Forty-second Street, is the attorney.

DAVID HURWITZ.—Voluntary petition by David Hurwitz, salesman, 115 Henry Street, shows liabilities of $6,551 and no assets. Principal claims are: Harris W. Funk, $300. Louis I. Kapit, $350; Mrs. F. Schural, $500. Abraham Brekstone, 299 Broadway, is the attorney.

JAMES G. WHITING.—Voluntary petition by James G. Whiting, 30 West Ninth street, shows liabilities of $51,104 and no assets. Principal claims are: D. W. Whiting & Sons, $15,352; Harry S. Kelsey, $1,650; William C. Chick, $500. Adolph Hirsch Rosenfeld, 80 Maiden Lane, is the attorney.

ELIZABETH VAUGHN.—Voluntary petition by Elizabeth Vaughn, 160 West 106th Street, shows liabilities of $233 and no assets. Osborne, Lamb & Willcox, 115 Broadway, are the attorneys.

Judgments Filed

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County

Adams, Coal Co—W D Hines	$122.56
Ardsmane Realty Co—Slawson & Hobbs	1,065.20
Bokel, Abram O—N Geiger	111.76
Bailey, Oliver D—W C Gehring	136.70
Batkin, Jennie, guardian—I Lewisohn, costs	108.45
Ballenberg, Joseph & Jacob—J Fischer	559.78
Bundy, Ella R—James McCreery & Co	160.51
Boas, Louis C—E B Rice	200.21
Barnes, Gertrude—White Studios Theatrical, Inc	171.70
Drowarigg, Ella—H Barker	124.20
Crow-Elkhart Motor Co—J B Crockett	22,234.48
Capitol Chemical Co—Imperial Products Co, Inc, costs	237.95
Same—Same	165.63
Cullen, John—McCray Refrigerator Co	108.46
Cripps, Hector C—E I Crippa	203.81
Drucker, Jacob—L Dellon	200.91
Dillon, Edw J—City of N Y, costs	122.07
Dilstad, Fur Dyeing Co, Inc—Seidner & Enequist, Inc	315.40
Donnelly, Matthew (Knickerbocker Auto Service & Supply Co)—Fisk Rubber Co of N Y	149.95
Dunphy, Patrick—T Dunphy	500.00
Economy Forwarding Co, Inc—M Winnig	129.35
Hvanola Cream Co—A J Geis	159.23
Etchingham, Jas J—J T Smith	4,977.59
Farley, Thomas M—Gibson Distilling Co	470.33
Florio, Gaetano, and Francesco Melo—M Paccione	119.55
Friedel, Louis J—D. E. Berger	290.29
Field, Edmund—J. A. Smith, costs	109.78
Gross, David—E. Traverso	1,065.70
Grueshaw, Samuel—E. Scheneck	3,711.47
Greenwald Petticoat Co—H. A. Miller et al	6,210.45
Hudson Hoisting Co.—J. P. Mitchel as Mayor, etc; costs	123.06
Helgm, Oscar J., trustee—A. H. Caspary & Co.; costs	108.70
Hat Moriah Hospital—H. K. Mulford Co	130.75
Hopwood, Clifford M.—J. A. Haley	235.40
Intercity Land & Securities Co—Mutual Bank of Roseville	46,787.98
Karp, Benjamin, or Ben—Paull & Heller	1,225.32
Klvoczka, Max, and Maryland Casualty Co.—People, etc	500.00
Kliddem Regnar (Kidde & Co.)—S. M. Tecter	1,374.40
Kramer, Wm., Jr.—James McCreery & Co	124.52
Kurtz, Lucille U.—C. S. Lippner et al	289.44
Kienert, William—Y. Sacks	1,653.52
Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.—Broadway Realty Co.; costs	225.00
La Valle, James K.—R. Albert et al	118.70
McAvoy, John J.—Tide Water Oil Co	263.32
May, Theodore—H. Morgan	312.70
Mott, J. Varnum—C. W. Lifler	1,217.55
N. Y. Clay Products Co.—C. G. A. Pfitsch	867.30
Newman, Ida B.—Talbot	243.14
Newman, Morris, Hyman Menkes and Joseph Tikotsky (Newman, Menkes & Tikotsky)—P. Edelmann	496.17
Praskin, Mary—Commercial Exchange Bank	445.55
Pincus, John—A. G. Strance	171.20
Rudy, Charles—National Cash Register Co	871.10
Rogow, Morris—H. Schlang et al	271.30
Stoddard, Thomas A.—Middlesex Title Guarantee & Trust Co	248.03
Sandoval, Antonio C.—E. Steinacher	831.23
Saltzberg, Sol—M. Brown	133.15
Solomon, Isidore—L. Lichtenberg	114.41
Swift Auto Packing & Express Co., Inc.—Ohio Cities Gas Co.	233.86
Sharot, F. Echa—City of N. Y., costs	143.96
Stewart, Sanders & Co., Inc.—G. J. Heischberth et al	519.20
Thorpe, J. Oliver—H. Niehlatein et al	142.56
Topkyan, Haigazun H.—John Chadwick Co	2,304.68

In Bronx County

Cedarbaum, Jacob—M. Brown	$38.96
Equitable Life Assurance Society S. Zucker	2,635.15
Martini, William—A. Buscher et al	76.72
Swoboda, Charles—State Industrial Commission	38.06
Weber, Joseph, and Weber Drug Sundries Co., Inc—L. R. Reich	265.72
Yule, John—F. H. Smith	2,266.64

Satisfied Judgments

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

In New York County

Fleischer, Louis—A Suderov; May 22, 1919	$1,867.63
American Oil Export Co., Inc—M. L. Gilbert, et al; Nov. 21, 1918 (reversed)	10,114.25
Cady, Robert J.—W. C. Orton; Oct. 8, 1917	502.25
Miller, George—Hyman Levin Co., Inc.; May 14, 1919	3,350.39
Postal Life Ins. Co. & Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of N. Y.—K. N. Thompson; Dec. 4, 1918	5,419.22
Nt. L. Cotton & Grain Co., Robert L. & Joseph C. Cooper—C. T. Baker; March 7, 1919	1,445.34
Moore, Gladys M. or Mary Pickford—C. C. Wilkenning; Nov. 7, 1918 (reversed)	108,974.12
Postal Life Ins. Co. & Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of N. Y.—K. N. Thompson; May 24, 1919	331.96
Shapiro, Meyer I., Joseph P. Stensby and David M. Wolff—A. G. Humphries et al; May 13, 1919	1,160.55
McMahon, John—Kerwin & Dunn; April 9, 1919	372.59
Holland, Michael—M. B. Miller et al; Oct. 15, 1914	264.96

In Bronx County

Albers, William C., and John Splitdorf—J. Hammer; June 5, 1917	$512.93
Defren, Irving—M. Silverstein; May 10, 1919	60.72
Dunsky, Louis—S. Brinn et al; Feb. 13, 1918	$232.76
Koster, Johanna A. as extrx—T. Darlington et al; March 1, 1915	107.85

Basic Commodities

May 29, 1919

(Note.—In those cases where no transactions were reported the "bid" prices are given.)

	Thursday.	Wednesday.	Week ago.	Year ago.
METALS				
Pig iron, No. 2 Fdry, per ton (Pittsb'gh)	$28.15	$28.15	$28.15	$34.25
Lead, per lb	.05.25	.05.25	.05.25	.07⅛
Copper, per lb	.16½	.16½	.16½	.23½
Spelter, per lb. (east of St. Louis)	.06.25	.06.25	.06.27½	.07¼
Antimony, per lb	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.18
Tin, per lb	.72½	.72½	.72½	1.01
PRECIOUS METALS				
Platinum, per oz	$105.00	$105.00	$105.00	$100.08
Silver, per oz	1.08¼	1.08¼	1.04⅝	.99½
CHEMICALS				
Sulphuric acid, 20° oleum, per ton	$19.00	$19.00	$19.00	$32.00
Sulphuric acid, 66°, per ton	16.50	16.50	16.50	—
Nitric acid, per lb	.08	.08	.08	No market
Caustic soda, 76%, per 100 lbs	2.75	2.75	2.65	1.60
Soda ash, 58% light (bbls.), per 100 lbs.	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60
Phenol, U. S. P. (carloads), per lb	.08½	.08½	.07¾	.60
Glycerine, dynamite, per lb	.17-.18	.17-.18	.17-.18	.51
Glycerine, crude, per lb	.09½	.09½	.09½	—
Glycerine, c. p. (in drums)	.21½	.21½	.21½	.16¼
Alcohol (denat.), per gal	.45-.48	.45-.48	.45-.48	.71
Alcohol (non.-bev.), per gal	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.95
Nitrate of soda, 95%, per 100 lbs	4.07½	4.07½	4.07½	4.35
Benzol, c. p.	.25	.25	.25	--
Toluol, pure	.25	.25	.25	—
COTTON				
Middling upland, per lb	33.15	33.30	31.55	Holiday
SILKS				
Japan filature, No. 1, Shinshiu, per lb	8.15	8.15	7.87½	6.70
China-steam filature, best, No. 1, per lb.	8.50	8.50	8.50	7.60
Canton filature, Ex. Ex. A, per lb	6.60	6.60	6.10	5.25
HIDES AND LEATHER				
Hides, city slaughter, spread, per lb	.41	.41	.40	.26½
Hides, city, nat. strs., sel., 60 or over, lb	.40	.38½	.33	.25
Calfskins, city, 9 to 12 lbs., per skin	7.60	7.60	7.50	5.35
Leather, hemlock sole:				
Overweights, No. 1, per lb	.55	.55	.50	.49½
Middleweights, No. 1, per lb	.53	.53	.48	.43
RUBBER*				
Para, up-river, fine, per lb	.57½	.57½	.56½	.68½
Para, up-river, coarse, per lb	.45½	.45½	.45	.62
Plan., 1st latex, pale, crepe, per lb	.34	.34	.35	.38
Plan., brown, crepe, thin, clean, per lb	.46½	.46½	.46	.68
Plan., ribbed smoked sheets, per lb	.42	.42	.44	.59

*Quotations for spot rubber only.

Buyers Arrived

Buyers are invited to register in this column by telephoning Beekman 8243 between 10 A. and 10 P. M.

Women's Wear and Millinery

ANDERSON, Ind.—Williams Co.; L. Williams, millinery; Pennsylvania.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Kirshon & Ginsberg; F. L. Ginsberg, jobs silk dresses, coats, suits, dresses and waists, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street.

BALTIMORE—Dowell-Helm & Co.; G. E. Dowell, millinery and straw goods; 684 Broadway, 3d floor, care Greenfield.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Rosenthal Dry Goods Co.; J. S. Rosenthal, ready to wear; 1150 Broadway, room 408.

CHICAGO—L. Weber, millinery; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Meyer Franklin Co.; A. E. Meyer, fall, serge, tricotine, poiret twill and satin dresses; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Friend; Henry Friend, jobs of spring suits, coats and dolmans; care Shapiro & Rosenblaum, 1170 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—H. Gordon, women's wear; Broadway Central.

HARTFORD—S. Simon, S. Simon, women's reday to wear; 1261 Broadway, room 1012.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Lienbach Co.; Charles Simmons, millinery; 11 West Thirty-sixth Street.

SAN FRANCISCO—Golden Gate Cloak & Suit House; A. Silverman, ready to wear; Pennsylvania.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons Co.; Miss Whalen, ready to wear; 277 Fifth Avenue.

Men's Wear

BALTIMORE—Abrahams Bros. (Economy Clothing Co.); H. Abrahams, clothing and men's furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.

BOSTON—Jacobs Bros., 10 Jacobs, men's furnishing goods; Commodore.

BUTTE, Mont.—Butte Outfitting Co.; S. Gillis, men's furnishing goods and clothing; Grand.

CHICAGO—United Hat Store; M. Feinberg, hats and furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.

ELMIRA—Scotch Woolen Mills Co.; S. Siskin, clothing, Broadway Central.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennetum, sr., clothing; 230 Fifth Avenue, 18th floor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—H. Gilbert's Sons; M. Gilbert, clothing and shoes; Hermitage.

PITTSBURGH—Abels & Ress; Morris Abels, clothing (wholesale); Knickerbocker.

Piece Goods

BALTIMORE—D. Ambach, piece goods; Pennsylvania.

BALTIMORE—Rosenbloom & Levy; S. Levy, mnfrs. shirts; Herald Square.

BOSTON.—Beacon Skirt Co., S. Friedman, mfrs. cloaks, suits, skirts; Broadway Central.

CHICAGO—H. Greenberg Co.; G. Goldman, mnfrs. clothing; Commodore.

CINCINNATI—Bischof Osterne & Stein Co.; L. Simon, mfrs. cloaks, suits and skirts; 410 Fourth Avenue.

CLEVELAND—Kohn Bros.; M. Kohn & L. Kohn, piece goods; Commodore.

CLEVELAND—L. Gross, piece goods; Commodore.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—M. Katz, piece goods; Brozell.

NEW HAVEN.—H. Rapaport, tailor; Park Avenue.

NEW HAVEN.—R. Tucker, tailor; Park Avenue.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—M. Isaacs Co.; M. Isaacs, dry goods, etc.; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Dubinsky Co., Mr. Dubinsky, dry goods; Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.—J. Condon & Co.; J. Condon, merchant tailors; Park Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA—Reis & Smith Mfg. Co., mfr