MEETINGS

BRAZIL LAND, CATTLE AND PACKING COMPANY.
(Incorporated in the State of Maine, U. S. A.)

TO THE HOLDERS OF AN ISSUE OF 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS SECURED BY TRUST DEED DATED 1ST NOVEMBER, 1911, BETWEEN THE COMPANY AND EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Second Schedule to the above-mentioned Trust Deed a Meeting of the Holders of the Bonds thereby secured (hereafter referred to as "the Bonds") will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, the 15th day of October, 1919, at 12 noon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing Extraordinary Resolutions as defined by the said Second Schedule, to the intent that the said Resolutions shall be binding on all the Bondholders, whether present or not present at the Meeting, to the following effect:—

1. Approving and adopting a Composition Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the Composition") between the Company, the Brazil Railway Company, the Bondholders, certain Creditors and the Shareholders, and directing the execution thereof on behalf of the Bondholders.

2. Approving the appointment of the Law Debenture Corporation, Limited, as Trustees of the said Trust Deed in succession to the Empire Trust Company who have resigned or propose to resign.

3. Authorizing the creation of Prior Lien Bonds of the Company to an amount not exceeding £287,500, together with such further amounts as may be necessary (I) with the "available profits" of the Company as defined by the Composition, of each of the financial years ending the 31st December, 1919, and 31st December, 1920, to pay the interest on the Prior Lien Bonds, and (II) to pay the French fiscal charges and taxes (other than those assessable against the holders of Prior Lien Bonds of the Company as holders or owners thereof) to which such of the Prior Lien Bonds as for the time being are owned by the Brazil Railway Company or form part of the collaterals of any of its Bond issues would be subject if originally issued in France. Such Prior Lien Bonds to rank as a first charge upon all the assets charged to secure the Bonds in priority to the charge created by the above-mentioned Trust Deed, and postponing the security for the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds to the security for such Prior Lien Bonds and authorizing and directing the Trustee to concur in the execution of a Trust Deed to secure such Prior Lien Bonds in the form of the draft already prepared, which will be submitted to the Meeting subject to such modifications (if any) as may be authorized or approved at the Meeting.

4. Authorizing and directing the said Law Debenture Corporation, Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Trustee"), to execute a Supplemental Trust Deed modifying the above-mentioned Trust Deed, securing the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds and postponing the mortgage or charge contained in such Trust Deed to the mortgage or charge contained in the Trust Deed securing the Prior Lien Bonds, and authorizing the Trustee to do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable for carrying the Composition into effect.

5. Providing for the indemnity and protection of the Trustee in giving effect to the Composition, and authorizing the Trustee to consent to modifications of the documents referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 above.

6. Ratifying and approving the acts of the Empire Trust Company as Trustee under the Trust Deed securing the Bonds and in the Receivership proceedings in America.

7. Generally providing for the modifications, alterations and compromises of the rights of the holders of the Bonds and of the Coupons attached thereto against the Company and against its property which are contemplated by the Composition and the said Supplemental Trust Deed as the same are respectively submitted to the Meeting, and either with or without any such modifications therein as are authorized or approved by the Meeting.

8. Authorizing and directing that the Receivership proceedings in America be terminated, and the Receivers' acts and accounts be approved, and that such Receivers be discharged, and restraining any Bondholders from commencing any suit or proceeding to foreclose the security created by or to enforce the trusts of the said Trust Deed dated 1st November, 1911, or otherwise in connection with the Bonds held by him until after such date or the happening of such events as the Meeting may fix.

Copies of the Composition and of the drafts (subject to modification) of the Supplemental Trust Deed and Trust Deed securing the Prior Lien Bonds above mentioned may be obtained on application at the office of Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn & Co. (London Agents of the Company), 80 Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

The Composition contains elaborate provisions which cannot be explained in detail in this notice.

The principal features of the Composition are:—

1. The provision for the Company of £1,300,000 in cash by the purchase by the Brazil Railway Company from the Company at a discount of 5 per cent. of Prior Lien Bonds of the Company.

2. The cancellation of the interest accrued prior to and unpaid at the 1st January, 1917, the conversion of the interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the Bonds and accruing on and after the 1st January, 1917, into cumulative interest payable out of "available profits" of the Company as defined in the Composition and the conversion of such cumulative interest by halves into fixed interest, the extension of the date of maturity of the Bonds to the 31st December, 1965, and their amortization by means of a cumulative sinking fund commencing in 1922, and payable out of such "available profits" as aforesaid.

3. A participation by each Bond in the "available profits" of the Company until such Bond matures or is redeemed.

4. The issue to the Trustee for the Convertible Debentures of the Brazil Railway Company (who hold as part of the security for such Debentures £1,150,000 of the Bonds aforesaid) of Profit Sharing Certificates or other instruments entitling them as from the date of redemption of each of such £1,150,000 of Bond, and until the whole of the Convertible Debentures aforesaid are redeemed, to receive the participation in the available profits aforesaid which the holder of such Bond would have been entitled to if it had not been redeemed.

5. The conversion of certain unsecured liabilities of the Company into 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company.

6. The reduction of the number of Directors of the Company to three and the appointment on behalf of the holders of the Convertible Debentures aforesaid of one of such Directors and the exercise by him or otherwise as provided in the Composition on behalf of the Convertible Debentureholders aforesaid of a controlling vote on certain matters at Meetings of Shareholders of the Company and of a control over the more important acts of the Board of the Company.

W. CAMERON FORBES,
CHARLES E. PERKINS,
Receivers.

By order of the Board of Directors
BRAZIL LAND, CATTLE AND PACKING COMPANY.
By
S. D. BROWN,
Secretary.

21st August, 1919

Persons who produce at the Meeting Bonds or Voting Certificates in the form prescribed by and issued in accordance with the Regulations mentioned below will alone be entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting.

In accordance with Regulations which have been made by the Company and approved by the Trustee under paragraph 11 of the Second Schedule of the said Trust Deed of the 1st November, 1911, Bondholders who desire to obtain Voting Certificates must deposit their Bonds with any Bank or Trust Company which may be willing to accept the same and to issue in respect thereof Voting Certificates in the form prescribed by such Regulations. Voting Certificates in the prescribed form can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Binder, Hamlyn & Co., aforesaid, 80 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., where the foregoing Regulations can also be inspected. Voting Certificates must be duly signed in accordance with such Regulations by the Bank or Trust Company with which the Bonds are deposited.

Shoe and Leather Men Would Help in Probe

Appointment of a general committee to aid the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation into the high price of hides, leather and shoes was the principal business transacted yesterday at the meeting of the Allied Council of Shoe and Leather Industries and Trades, held at the Hotel Astor. The committee will consist of at least five men from each of the associations represented in the council.

Under present plans the committee will act as a clearing house for the various branches of the shoe, hide and leather industries. The problems confronting the wholesaler, retailer and manufacturer will be studied for the purpose of evolving a plan to speed up production, coordinate different branches of the industry and discourage any profiteering that might be discovered. Closer coöperation between the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer will also be attempted.

Following a thorough study of the situation in the various shoe and leather industries the committee will offer its services, information and statistics to the Federal Trade Commission in an effort to aid it to determine why shoes and leather are quoted at such high prices.

Am. Agricultural Chemical Earns 7.89 Per Cent

Manufacturing Profits Show Heavy Decrease Owing to Unfavorable Conditions Following the Armistice

For the year ended June 30 last the American Agricultural Chemical Company reported a surplus after Federal taxes, charges and preferred dividends, of $2,498,773, equivalent to $7.89 a share on the $31,655,200 common stock, compared with $35 a share earned in the preceding year on $18,430,900 outstanding. The increase in the common stock capitalization was due to the sale during the year of 94,844 shares at par and debenture bonds converted into common stock to the extent of 37,399 shares.

The annual report, issued yesterday, stated that in making up the 1919 tax reserve nothing had yet been set up to provide for the proportion of Federal income and excess profits taxes applicable to the six months ended June 30, but that the Federal taxes assessed for the calendar year 1918 have been deducted from the earnings of the company's fiscal year ended June 30.

Manufacturing profits last year were $8,035,854, contrasted with $11,079,956 the preceding year. The surplus available for dividends was $4,158,670, a decrease of $3,952,348. Peter B. Bradley, president, stated in the report that the company suffered many adverse conditions during the period of readjustment brought about by the ending of the war.

"Prices of raw materials," he added, "fluctuated widely, as did many agricultural products, the result being a general dislocation of business, to which the fertilizer industry was no exception. While prices and demand were well sustained in some sections, the reverse conditions prevailed in others, due to the general uncertainties of trade and to the anxiety on the part of many manufacturers to unload high cost materials, purchased under abnormal conditions of war.

"Moreover, many farmers were loath to buy fertilizers as freely as usual, anticipating a decline in prices of both fertilizers and farm products, all of which conspired to curtail the company's business in some sections of its extensive territory."

Owing to these unavoidable factors, Mr. Bradley said, the company had to carry over into the current fiscal year inventories of manufactured goods and materials, from which has been deducted a sufficient amount to adjust them to approximate market values. The cost a ton for labor, freight and taxes last year, he said, increased 47 per cent over 1918.

Unafraid of Corn Borer

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—General optimism marked the conference here to-day of agricultural officials from all parts of the United States, who discussed the serious menace to the country's corn crops made by the recent invasion of the European corn borer. Charles S. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, announced it was the consensus that "diligent effort" would remove the threatened spread of the pest and ultimately eliminate it.

Commissioner Wilson appointed the following committee to outline a policy in control work:

C. P. Norgord, Commissioner of Agriculture of Wisconsin; Commissioner Charles McCaffree, of South Dakota; Dr. E. P. Felt, New York State Entomologist; Professor Charles A. Dean, of the Kansas Agriculture College, and Professor R. W. Harned, State Entomologist of Mississippi.

Control Over Australian Wool Exports to Remain Nearly Year

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, Aug. 27 (Australian Telegraphic Agency).—The exportation of wool from Australia to the United States will become possible after June 30, 1920, when the Central Wool Committee, which has controlled the output of the commodity for the British government, ceases its activities.

According to an arrangement between the British government and Australia, all Australian wool had been sold to Great Britain until the end of the 1920 fiscal year. Further control of the Commonwealth wool may be necessary, it is believed, unless an effort is made to increase the available shipping.

Business Items

One of the largest manufacturers of a nationally known brand of dresses here is said to be planning the establishment of a large factory in Canada. This manufacturer is said to be doing a sizable business in Canada, but believes that the 40 per cent duty that now obtains is preventing a full expansion of his sales there. The establishment of a Canadian plant is the result.

A Canadian dress manufacturer who has hitherto devoted his factory to the production of low-priced merchandise last week purchased an entire line of samples from a high class dress house here and is taking them back to Canada, where he will copy them.

To arouse retailers to fight the proposed elimination of discounts by women's apparel manufacturers, John W. Hahn, secretary of the National Garment Retailers' Association, yesterday began sending the members of his organization a special bulletin on the subject. According to Mr. Hahn and several buyers, retailers will fight hard to retain discounts in the women's apparel trade. Two years ago after a lengthy war between the manufacturers and retailers, it was decided that the uniform discounts of 2-10 and 8-10 be observed in the trade.

Buyers are said to be ready to make a strong stand for the retention of discounts because their departments are credited with the amounts of the discounts, which are considered as part of the profit in merchandising.

Complaints of thefts from packages and bales of foreign furs imported into this country have become so numerous that J. H. Bleistein, president of the Fur Merchants' Association of New York, has asked the customs authorities here to take steps to safeguard furs while in the custody of customs officials and appraisers. It is expected that all others who handle the furs from the point of origin to their destination will be asked to coöperate in reducing the pilferage, which has become large of late.

Shortly before the spring fur auction in London American shipments were arriving short of articles and some of the London commission houses advised shippers here to forward furs only on steamers landing directly at London. At that time it was believed that pilferage was rife on the Liverpool docks.

Wolff Cohen, secretary of the Metropolitan Fur Exchange, will leave on a six weeks' business trip throughout the country next week. He will visit trappers and shippers to the concern's fur auctions. Shipments of goods for the exchange's next sale, beginning September 20, are said to be coming in and from present indications the offerings will reach a value of $1,000,000.

Investor's Almanac

BEAR.—One who believes that conditions are ripe for a decline in prices or one who desires such an event and talks "bearish" accordingly. One may believe that the price of a certain security is about to decline, and, therefore, is said to be a "bear" on that particular security, whereas he may not necessarily be so on others.—Money and Investments.

Questions and Answers

Note.—In this department The Tribune will throw the light of such information as is at its command on the investment problems of its readers. It cannot undertake to give advice on speculation. Questions of general interest will be answered in this column on Tuesdays and Fridays. Only initials will be used. Others will be answered by mail.

Address all queries, inclosing a stamped addressed envelope, to FINANCIAL EDITOR, The Tribune, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

Question—Would you advise buying Kennecott Copper at the present price, and do you think the stock will advance? Can you give me any information regarding the company's standing?—Mrs. J. H. G.

Answer—The main factor to consider in judging the possible future value of Kennecott and the other copper stocks is the extent to which Europe will be able to come into the market as a buyer. Before the war, European countries bought one-half the output of American copper mines. Germany is believed to be in especial need of copper. Heavy European buying of the metal, provided credit arrangements could be made, would enhance the prosperity of the copper companies. At present copper is selling at 23½ cents a pound, an increase of almost 10 cents a pound over the extremely low price at which it was selling for several months after the armistice. Kennecott participated to some extent in the downward movement of stocks since the beginning of August and is now selling around $37 a share, compared with a high for the year of 43⅛. The stock earlier in the year sold as low as 29⅛. It pays a dividend of $2 a share. The company is a low-cost producer. In 1918 the company earned $2.50 a share, compared with $4.14 in 1917.

Question—Will you please inform me whether the American Malting Company is still in existence? It was bought some months ago by the American Malt and Grain Company. Is that company taking care of the common stock? I have some of the common stock of the old company. Is it still good?—W. N.

Answer—As a result of a vote by stockholders on January 9, 1919, the American Malting Company was dissolved on February 9, 1919. The transfer books of the old company closed on June 5, 1919, and it was said at the office of the American Malt and Grain Company that the common stock of the old company is now worthless. The American Malt and Grain Company was incorporated last April to take over the assets of the old company, which were only half large enough to take care of the preferred stock. The preferred stockholders got the right to subscribe to stock of the new company up to 70 per cent of their holdings, but no provision was made for the common stockholders.

Question—(a) I don't understand the principle of buying securities on margin, and your definition does not seem quite clear. Can you give me a concrete example? Say I have $2,000, with which I want to buy General Motors, quoted at 230. Under ordinary conditions, how many shares could I buy, or what is the usual percentage necessary to be actually paid in such a transaction? What is the "margin" in this case? (b) What rate of interest is usually charged by the broker for the amount he puts up? (c) Will he carry it as long as I desire?

Answer—The stock you have selected for purposes of illustration is by no means typical. Owing to its wide fluctuations, margin requirements are much larger than on any other standard issues. Some brokers now demand as much as $50 a share margin on General Motors. Let us take, instead, for an example, a standard industrial stock, say, United States Steel common, selling at 100. The usual margin requirement is 10 per cent of the par value—that is, $10 a share. The $2,000 would thus provide sufficient margin to buy 200 shares. The broker would buy the stock, in his name, not yours, and hold it as collateral security for the difference between the amount he paid for the stock—that is, in this case $20,000—and the amount advanced by you. (b) The usual rate of interest on the balance—$18,000—is 6 per cent. As a rule, the broker advances part of this sum out of his own funds and borrows the balance at his bank, using the stock as collateral. (c) The broker will carry the stock as long as you like, provided you protect your margin—that is, provided that, on the broker's demand, you put up more money if the price of the stock goes down. Your other inquiry will be answered later.

Chicago Building Trades Workers Reject Offer

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Expectation that 110,000 building trades workmen would return to work to-day was dissipated by the announcement of the Carpenters' District Council that the men had voted to reject the 92 cents an hour offered by the employers and to remain firm for $1 an hour. Efforts of Federal mediators and Mayor Thompson were believed to have brought about a settlement until announcement of the vote was made.

Bumper Crops Expected in Queensland and New S. Wales

MELBOURNE, Aug. 27 (Australian Telegraphic Agency).—Heavy rains have fallen over the wheat belt of New South Wales and Queensland, giving promise of heavy crops from those sections of the country.

Basic Commodities

	Aug. 28.	Aug. 21.
METALS		
Pig iron, No. 2 foundry, ton, Pittsburgh	$28.15	$28.15
Lead, lb	.06	.06
Copper, lb	.23½	.23½
Slab zinc (spelter) (East St. Louis) lb	.07.65	.07¾
Antimony, lb	.09-.09.12½	.09-.09.12½
Tin Straits, lb	.56	.56
PRECIOUS METALS		
Platinum, ounce	$106.00	$106.00
Silver, ounce	1.11	1.11¾
CHEMICALS		
Sulphuric acid, 60° ton	$17.00	$17.00
Nitric acid, lb	.07-.08	.07-.08
Caustic soda, 70, 100 lb	3.30-3.50	3.32-3.50
Soda, ash, light (bbls), 100 lb	1.93-2.05	1.95-2.05
Phenol, U. S. P. (carloads) lb	.15	.14
Glycerine, dynamite, lb	.20½	.20
Glycerine, crude, lb	.13-.13½	.12-.12½
Glycerine, c. p. (in drums)	.20½	.20
Alcohol (non-bev.), gallon	4.80-4.[illegible]	4.90-5.00
Alcohol, denat., gallon	.52	.52
Nitrate of soda, 95%, 100 lb	2.97-3.00	2.97-3.00
Benzol, c. p.	.25	.25
Toluol, pure	.27	.27
COTTON		
Middling, upland, lb	32.10	31.50
SILKS		
Japan filature, No. 1, Shinshiu, lb	9.25	9.00
China-steam filature, best, No. 1, lb	10.30	10.30
Canton filature, Ex. Ex. A, lb	7.20	7.20
HIDES AND LEATHERS		
Hides, city slaughter, spread, lb	.52	.52-.54
Hides, city nat. strs., sel., 60 or over, lb	.52	.53-.54
Calfskin, city, 9 to 12 lb, skin	$11.00	$11.25
Leather, hemlock, sole: Overweight, No. 1, lb	.63	.63
Middleweight, No. 1, lb	.63	.63
***RUBBER**		
Para, up-river, fine, lb	.54¾	.54¾
Para, up-river, coarse, lb	.31½	.31½
First latex, pale, crepe, lb	.45½	.45
Plan., brown, crepe, thin, clean, lb	.38½	.38½
Plan., ribbed smoked sheets, lb	.44½	.43¾

*Quotations for spot rubber only.

The News of Business

RELATIVELY little new commercial paper is reaching the open market, and as a result the out-of-town banks, which are the main buyers of bills, are willing to take a larger proportion of paper at 5¼ per cent interest. Despite this condition the larger number of bills still bear 5½ per cent interest.

Despite the retirement this week of New York banking institutions from the acceptance market an adequate outlet for all the new bills that flow here continues. A report from Kansas City carried the information that the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank is purchasing $10,000,000 of bankers' acceptances in the open market here this week. The supply of bills remains relatively small.

Rates on bankers' acceptances are quoted as follows:

Spot delivery:	Thirty days	Sixty days	Ninety days
Eligible member banks	4 3-16@4	4¼ @4 3-16	4 5-16@4¼
Eligible non-member banks	4 3-16@4	4 5-16@4¼	4⅜ @4 5-16
Ineligible bank bills	5¼ @4½	5¼ @4½	5¼ @4¾

For delivery within thirty days: Eligible member bank bills are quoted at 4 7-16 per cent, eligible non-member bank bills at 4½ and ineligible bank bills at 6 per cent.

TEXTILES—*More Cheerful Feeling in Cotton Goods Trade*

Although the volume of business transacted in the cotton goods market yesterday was only slightly greater than on the preceding day, the feeling in all quarters was more optimistic. Every one seemed confident that next week buying will be resumed on a brisk scale, and this, together with the subsidence of speculation, imparted more firmness to the market.

Mill agents were more active than they have been for a week, several sales of gray goods being reported. These consisted chiefly of filling sateens, which went to converters at $1.60 a pound for January, February and March deliveries. There were some print cloths also sold, the basic fabric known as 64-60s being quoted at 17 cents a yard, against 16¼ cents, asked by speculators who owned stocks. Virtually all drygoods sold yesterday went into the hands of consumers, and this fact, precluding additional speculation, brought to the market a condition described as thoroughly healthy.

Some speculators endeavored to purchase gray goods, but in most all cases their efforts were met with a refusal from mill agents, who seem determined to frustrate further speculation by selling only for consumption.

Prices quoted by speculators on gray goods included: 64-60s at 16¼ cents, 68-72s at 20 cents and 80 squares at 25½ cents a yard.

Burlap manufacturers reported an active demand for their product from South American firms, the heavy grades being preferred. The 10-ounce variety sold for 17½ cents a pound, while the less active lightweight stocks brought 15 cents. These manufacturers complain of the difficulties encountered in getting jute from India. The scarcity of rupees with which to pay bills affects the situation.

SILKS—*Visiting Buyers Now in Market for Spring Goods*

The appearance yesterday in the silk market of a few out of town buyers looking for spring merchandise brought some relief from the monotony of two weeks of comparative inactivity. The purchases, while limited in number and confined as a whole to a few jobbing firms, were of a general character, and prices paid were looked upon as proof that there will be no lowering of quotations for the spring season. Some of the larger jobbers go so far as to predict a general advance of 10 per cent in the cost of silk goods. In this they are seconded by a number of the leading mills, whose representatives made flat statements that prices will not recede.

Out of town jobbers are complaining of their inability to meet demands from their customers for an extension of credit. In the years past these credits have been carried on a settled basis with a maximum which jobbers would not permit their customers to exceed. This season retailers are asking for the same amount of merchandise, but prices have advanced so materially that a jobber, in order to sell customers the same volume of goods, must almost double the credit allowance. This, they say, cannot be done, as their capital does not permit the enlargement. Just what the solution will be they are at a loss to say.

Broad silk manufacturers are receiving an increasing number of inquiries regarding spring fabrics, and these are showing that satin, usually regarded as a fall production, is slated for extensive wear during the spring and summer of 1920. Request for advance orders received by the manufacturers show an overwhelming sentiment favoring the better quality compared with the less expensive weaves.

Manufacturers of specialty lines reported a growing demand for silk jersey for spring delivery. Jersey duvetyn, which is said to be especially desirable for women's sport clothes, is selling at prices ranging from $2.25 to $10 a yard.

Importers of raw silk were increasingly optimistic yesterday when the markets both here and in Yokohama were revived by fresh buying. While local purchases were comparatively light and sporadic, the advance in quotations was regarded as the forerunner of a general demand. It was pointed out that the American manufacturer is wont to buy when he sees the market rising, and the advances of yesterday, following those of Wednesday, suggest that buying will materially increase here next week.

Cables from Japan reported increases in quotations which took Shinshiu No. 1 to $9.25 and Kansai double extra to $10.50 a pound. Shinshiu No. 1 was said to be scarce in the Yokohama market, due to the decreased summer production of the Japanese reelers. Owing to labor difficulties in that country the summer reeling is said to have been reduced about 30 per cent. This shortage is expected to be overcome, however, by the fall reeling, which is just starting there.

Thrown silk mills took heart because of the stronger raw silk situation and are confident that by September 15 demands for their product will have materially increased. Sales yesterday were confined to small quantities.

LEATHER—*Shoe Jobbers See Danger in Present Price Levels*

Some jobbers declared yesterday that if shoe manufacturers should continue to advance prices they will be forced to close their salesrooms. Prices, it was stated, are so high at present that a drop in the market would force many jobbers into bankruptcy. It was estimated that manufacturers have advanced their prices 40 to 50 per cent during the last three months. Men's shoes that formerly sold for $3.72 a pair are now quoted at $6.85 a pair. Manufacturer's prices for men's patent leather shoes are now $6.50, whereas six weeks ago the same shoe sold for $4.25. Ladies' shoes, jobbers stated, have also advanced. Women's black vici welts that sold for $4.50 in May were billed through last week at $6.30 a pair. The prices for future orders of this shoe, it was said, is $7.50 a pair.

Jobbers declare these rapid price advances have injected an element of uncertainty into the market. As no one knows what conditions will be three months hence, jobbers fear to order far in advance lest a price drop catch them with a high priced line of goods on hand.

CHEMICALS—*Large Sales of Formaldehyde; Caustic Soda Steady*

Dealers reported yesterday that large quantities of formaldehyde have been sold recently and that a comparatively small amount remains on the spot market. The price for odd lots is 20 to 21 cents a pound, depending on seller. In some quarters it was reported that manufacturers had contracted for the sale of their output well ahead. Buying of copper sulphate for export to European countries has been checked by the depreciation in their exchange rates.

Inquiries for caustic soda showed great improvement, it was stated, but active buying has not set in. The export inquiry, especially from South America, is encouraging. The price quoted is still $3.30 a hundredweight.

Glassmakers are reported to have purchased large quantities of selenium and consequently about all the stocks in the market are in the hands of manufacturers. A steady absorption of bicarbonate of soda by soda water makers, baking powder people and druggists has been going on recently. The price in barrel lots is 2¼ cents a pound and in kegs 2½ cents a pound.

COLORS—*Export Demand for American-Made Dyes Active*

Only small orders for dyestuffs from domestic buyers were received yesterday by manufacturers and brokers. One order for 500 pounds of direct black for domestic consumption was reported. Announcement that arrangements were being made by the government to bring in six months' supply of vat dyes was received quietly by the trade.

Buying for export continues good and colors produced by American manufacturers are not accumulating on the market. Direct black, sulphur black, direct brown and green are some of the principal colors being sent to South America. It is reported that large amounts of Congo red are moving out to the Orient.

JEWELRY—*Diamonds Still in Active Demand at High Prices*

Buying of diamonds continues active despite high prices. One-karat stones are reported selling at $500 to $700 each, depending on cut, polish and purity. Clusters of diamond chips and small stones, made into rings, pendants and brooches, are selling at prices from 100 to 200 per cent higher than a year ago.

Diamond brokers and jobbers state that buying for the trade outside New York is extremely good. The prosperity in the farmers' sections and the industrial centres of the West accounts for the large expenditures made for jewelry, it was stated. Local retailers report an excellent business in diamonds. Their only complaint is the difficulty of getting a sufficient quantity of stones.

Strikes in Holland and the temporary closing of many plants for various reasons has decreased the output of cut diamonds in that country.

FURS—*Dealers Operate More Conservatively in Raw Furs*

Some of the larger raw fur dealers are preparing to operate more conservatively next season than they have been in the last few years. They believe that furs have about reached their peak prices and hesitate to carry large stocks, lest a reaction take place. The demand for all furs continues active, but the possibility of it dropping off is not lost sight of. Even now manufacturing furriers are purchasing sparingly. The dealers feel that business will pick up next month after the close of the St. Louis auction.

The declining exchange value of European money is retarding export trade. Agents for London sales concerns report that the American shipments for the forthcoming fall sales there are small. One dealer pointed out yesterday that shippers to London sales have to place their price limits 15 per cent higher than usual because of the low rate of exchange of the English pound. This with the 10 per cent sales commission means that American shippers must get a 25 per cent advance on their goods in order to break even.

American dealers who normally send large quantities of skunk to the British sales are curtailing shipments in the hope that a more favorable rate of exchange will be current in January, when the winter sales are held in London.

Looking ahead to the next catch of furs in this country, dealers are predicting that trappers will hold out for high prices. It is too early to figure on the size of the next catch, but some of the most astute fur men believe that it will not be any larger than last year.

Canada is said to be as short of fur stocks as this country, and it is expected that a good part of the supplies held across the border will go into home consumption, thus cutting down shipments to this country. Because of the high prices more trappers are expected to operate this fall and winter.

Heavy Trade in Corduroy

Manufacturers of cotton corduroy report a heavy general demand for their product from retail merchants and garment manufacturers. Large orders for the cloth are being shipped, especially to the farming sections in the Middle West, at prices ranging from 75 cents to $1.25 a yard. It is going into the manufacture of boys' school suits, men's trousers and work clothing.

Makers of the fabric say they are holding prices comparatively low because the jobber is eliminated from the distribution of their merchandise. Shipments go direct to the consumer, thus dispensing with the cost that would otherwise be added by the jobbers' profit.

Pig Tin All Delivered

George Armsby, chief in charge of tin for the War Industries Board, announced yesterday that the last allocation of pig tin by the inter-Allied tin executive for distribution to American consumers at cost had been sold on June 21 and delivered on July 19. The total quantity sold was 22,795,116 pounds, at a total cost of $15,835,484.

Early Shipments of German Vat Dyes Now Anticipated

Dr. Herty Named to Represent United States in Negotiations Abroad for Six Months' Supply of Colors

Dr. Charles H. Herty received formal notification yesterday of his appointment by President Wilson as special representative of the United States to act with the Reparation Commission in arranging for the shipment of a quantity of German vat dyes to this country. Dr. Herty expects to go abroad as soon as he can secure accommodations. Meantime officials now in the occupied sections of Germany where most of the big dye works are situated have received instructions to make whatever preliminary arrangements are necessary to expedite the export of such dyestuffs as may be determined upon by the War Trade Board at Washington.

Dr. Herty expressed the belief that the main problem will be to arrange for adequate transportation of the materials to be selected for shipment to the United States. He seemed confident that ample supplies of those vat dyes most needed by the American textile interests at the present time will be forthcoming, despite reports circulated of late that stocks held by the German manufacturers are not so large as generally supposed.

Details for the distribution of the dyes after they arrive in this country remain to be worked out by the War Trade Board. Responses to the questionnaire sent out by the National Association of Shirt Manufacturers to printers of cloth, dyers and others, together with the information which the War Trade Board has already collected, are expected to provide a basis for an equitable allotment. The agency through which the dyes will be distributed remains to be determined. The chief concern at the moment is to get the dyes over here in the shortest possible time, as the supplies remaining in the hands of the larger users of vat dyes are known to be reduced almost to the point of exhaustion.

Vat dyes, it is explained, are used for coloring cloth which enters largely into the manufacture of shirts and other wash materials. Their action is such that the cloths or yarns submitted to the vat process retain their color when subjected to strong light or repeated washings. The processes for making vat dyes are no longer a secret to American manufacturers. The principal difficulty has been to produce certain coal tar bases from which the vat dyes are evolved. Leading American chemical concerns, it is said, have now succeeded in developing the processes for these coal tar products and will before long be able to turn out a sufficient supply to make the manufacture of vat dyes in this country on a quantity basis possible.

"Within six months," said Dr. Herty yesterday, "I expect the American dye makers will be able to turn out vat dyes in quantities large enough to provide for the wants of domestic consumers. Meantime the available supplies here have become so reduced that immediate steps to relieve the shortage are necessary. The plan adopted by the War Trade Board to bring over enough German vat dyes to supply the textile industries for a period of six months is fair and satisfactory to all interests. Every effort, I am sure, will be made to expedite shipments to this country."

Dr. Herty has been acting as secretary of the War Trade Board advisory committee on dyes. He is an authority on dyes and chemicals and is thoroughly versed in all the developments which have taken place in connection with this industry during the war.

Some Mills Sold Out On Spring Woollens

Selling Agents Declare Goods Will Be Delivered at Prices on Orders

Several of the leading selling agents for woollen concerns reported yesterday that the spring production of their mills has been completely allotted and that they will have no more goods to offer until the beginning of the next heavyweight selling season, early next year. Other agents have not yet allotted spring goods and it is expected that the allotting process will continue throughout the next month and possibly on into October.

Following the publication this week of the fact that a prominent mill was asking advances over the contract prices on fall goods still undelivered, most selling agents took steps to inform their trade that every yard of goods allotted for spring would be delivered at the price stated on the copy of the order. Agents declare that they are running risks in selling goods at definite prices now for production and delivery six months hence, but see no other way out of the present market position. Talk is heard in the trade that mill labor will receive another wage advance in October and possibly still another increase before the production of spring fabrics is increased. While most of the members of the trade feel that supplies of raw wool will be increased with the opening of transportation facilities, few believe that raw wool will decline in price for the next six months and many advance the opinion that higher prices are coming.

Credit Men Place Views Before President

Decrease in Government Expenditures One of Many Suggestions

Letters sent last night to President Wilson, members of his Cabinet and Congressmen and Senators at Washington by J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, expressed the opinion, as adopted by the association's executive council, which represents 29,500 business houses that "the railroads should be returned to private ownership; provision should be made for Federal incorporation, regulation of security issues and interstate rates, and there should be created a Federal transportation board to bring about genuine coordination among all rail and water carriers.

"That while profiteering may exist to some extent, it does not prevail to the extent that it is a chief contributing cause of high costs—despite the prominence given to the subject in legislative circles.

"Taxation, power of consumption, which exceeds production, personal extravagances and lowered efficiency in industries are among high cost causes.

"Remedies for the high cost of living include, first, a decrease in expenditures of the government so that taxes may be lowered; second, curtailment of extravagances; third, prevention of labor disturbances.

"The government should keep its hands off of business and do nothing to curb personal initiative, which is essential to the welfare of the country.

"That while there are unprecedented disturbances to-day, they are merely projections of the war and do not constitute a cause for business men to doubt the soundness of the nation."

Buyers Arrived

Buyers are invited to register in these columns by telephoning Beekman 8243, between 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—A. Hutchinson, upholstery; Breslin.
ANNISTON, Ala.—S. Powers Co.; S. J. Powers, drygoods, ready to wear and millinery; 38 West Thirty-second Street; Wallick.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Dougherty, Little Redwine Company; Mr. Dougherty, drygoods, clothing, etc.; Longacre.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Knox-Romig Furniture Co.; H. L. Romig, carpets and furniture; Commodore.
AUSTIN, Tex.—Ladd & Wright; H. Ladd, men's hats, furnishings and shoes; Commodore.

BALTIMORE—A. Lindeman, women's wear; Holland.
BALTIMORE—H. P. Chandler Sons & Co.; H. R. Harr, china; Pennsylvania.
BALTIMORE—Shapiro & Herman; H. Shapiro, ladies', misses' and juniors' coats; 1170 Broadway, 6th floor.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneeberger, leather goods, gloves, hosiery, laces, corsets and embroideries; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn Co.; S. Jacobson, upholstery goods; 220 Fifth Avenue, room 1411.
BALTIMORE—Monarch Waist Co.; J. Bank, silk waists; Martinique.
BALTIMORE—K. Miller, general merchandise; Continental.
BALTIMORE—M. Schwartz Company; M. Schwartz, men's and women's furnishings, etc.; Grand.
BEAVER FALLS, Penn.—M. Salmon, notions and furnishing goods; Pennsylvania.
BERWICK, Penn.—L. Elder, general merchandise; Breslin.
BINGHAMTON—W. Keer, drygoods, etc.; Longacre.
BOGOTA, Col., S. A.—Amelio Vieto Eslava, phonographs, pianos, sporting goods; Boomer & Co., 83 Wall Street.
BOSTON—D. Molen, women's wear; Latham.
BOSTON—J. Abrams, piece goods; Commodore.
BOSTON—H. Simon Co.; H. Simon, piece goods; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—William Alpert & Son; William Alpert, drygoods; Latham.
BOSTON—Nathanson & Co.; E. Nathanson, piece goods; Latham.
BOSTON—Miss M. Walsh, notions; Broztell.
BOSTON—Atlas Manufacturing Co.; I. Lebowich, mfrs. cloaks and suits; Breslin.
BOSTON—Star Raincoat Co.; L. Stein, mfrs. raincoats; Continental.
BOSTON—Sterling Thread Co.; J. T. Leonard, threads and notions; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. E. Walsh, notions, jewelry, fancy and toilet goods; 470 Fourth Avenue; Breslin.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. H. Mulcahy, linens, flannels and housekeeping goods; 220 Fifth Avenue.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey Co.; C. E. Holt, blankets, linens and white goods; 103 Franklin Street.
BOSTON—Murdick Manufacturing Co.; M. L. Dickman, children's coats and misses' dresses; Latham.
BOSTON—Mitchell-Woodbury Co.; H. M. Ford, china; Breslin.
BUFFALO—Ellis Tailoring Company; J. Ellis, piece goods; Commodore.
BUFFALO—L. Diehl, drugs; Alcazar.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Larkin Soap Co.; H. W. Smith, china and glassware, premiums; Continental.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam Co.; W. D. Kent, carpets and rugs; 2 West Thirty-seventh Street.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—Mrs. J. J. Mattison, fancy goods and millinery; Herald Square.
CELINA, Ohio—C. Rentzsch, ready to wear; Hart, Ross & Flanagan; 277 Fifth Avenue.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Rosson & Milan; Mr. Rosson, auto tires; Marlborough.
CHICAGO—M. Goldman, general line; Commodore.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stinson Company; C. A. Stinson, printing supplies; Flanders.
CHICAGO—D. Warshauer, drygoods; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—S. Wohl, piece goods; Commodore.
CHICAGO—H. King, millinery goods; Latham.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Liberty Cloak & Suit Co.; Louis Stein, fur coats; L. L. Vogel; 1170 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Phil Klafter & Co.; P. Klafter, dresses; Lesser & Kasindorf; 1170 Broadway.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Mayer, Stein & Co.; W. Glatt, men's furnishings, hosiery, gloves and general merchandise; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sternfield Sisters; Miss H. Sternfield, millinery; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Louis & Harold Co.; F. White, manufacturers of clothing; Bristol.
CHICAGO, Ill.—M. Moss, clothing, furnishing goods, hats and shoes; Grand.
CHICAGO, Ill.—M. Herman & Goldsmith, Mose Herman, belts, jewelry, bags and novelties; Commodore.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Weberg Department Stores; H. L. Weber, general merchandise; Commodore.
CHICAGO—K. Sobel, women's wear; Breslin.
CHICAGO—Basch & Connart; D. Basch, men's and women's wear; Pennsylvania.
CHICAGO—P. Klafter & Co.; P. Klafter, piece goods; Pennsylvania.
CINCINNATI—Pogue Co.; W. L. Foster, ready to wear, waists, coats, suits, furs; Miss B. Siebert, ready to wear, waists; 366 Fifth Avenue, 7th floor.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; H. W. Peters, men's, boys' clothing, hats; 432 Fourth Avenue.
CLEVELAND—Ohio Clothing Company; H. A. Cornblum, cotton and wool goods; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—H. Leopold Furniture Co.; A. F. Leopold, carpets, upholstery, furniture; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—J. Loeb, clothing, furnishing goods; Breslin.
CUMBERLAND, Md.—A. Steinweg, women's wear; Breslin.

DALLAS, Tex.—L. Rosenberg, jewelry; Pennsylvania.
DALLAS, Tex.—Perkins Drygoods Co.; H. T. Hodges, domestics; 60 Worth Street.
DANBURY, Conn.—Simon & Keane; Mr. Simon, mfr. hats; Marlborough.
DETROIT—Bradley Bros.; C. R. Bradley, notions, fancy goods; Manhattan.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. O. Rosenthal, jobs kimonos, knit underwear; 225 Fifth Avenue.
DETROIT—Newton Annis Co. (Fur trading post); N. Annis, furs; Commodore.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—J. Menard, drygoods; Wallick.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son; J. H. Montgomery, ready to wear; S. Macrae, 1270 Broadway.
FORT WORTH, Tex.—A. Mohl, general merchandise; Alcazar.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—G. I. Latz Co.; G. I. Latz, women's wear, men's clothing; Pennsylvania.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss A. A. Bellamy, ready to wear; 6 West Thirty-second Street, 13th floor.
GRAND RAPIDS—Grand Rapids Drygoods Co.; G. G. Sargeant, fancy goods, fancy staple notions (wholesale); 43 Leonard Street.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Fox & Co.; J. J. Mack, laces, embroideries, trimmings, handkerchiefs and neckwear; 141 Madison Avenue.
HOUSTON, Tex.—A. Zindler, general line; Commodore.

INDIANAPOLIS—C. B. Cines & Sons' Manufacturing Co.; E. L. Patrick, mfrs. overalls and workshirts; 366 Broadway.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Keegan & Clines; J. J. Clines, clothing, furnishings and hats; Wallick.
ITHACA, N. Y.—A. Ridding, drygoods; Collingwood.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill.—W. Capp, piece goods; Latham.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bros.; E. E. Snyder, men's clothing, Dry Goods Alliance, 404 Fourth Avenue.
LA GRANGE, Ga.—Edmondson, Christopher Company; Mr. Edmondson, drygoods, clothing, etc.; Marlborough.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; O. S. Balzer, leather goods, silverware, clocks and hollow ware; 225 Fifth Avenue.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—E. Perry, women's wear; Latham.
LUMBERTON, Md.—D. Gregory, general merchandise; Somerset.

MAHONEY CITY, Penn.—Refowich Bros.; I. Refowich, clothing, furnishing goods and tailoring; Albert.
MAYSVILLE, Ky.—R. Hoeflich, housefurnishings, etc.; Marlborough.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—The Famous; M. Steinberg, draperies, lace curtains and rugs; Broztell.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Charles Wolff, Inc.; C. Wolff, men's clothing and furnishings; Continental.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; John Katts, men's furnishings, handkerchiefs, gloves, underwear, Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—B. Flemister; women's wear; Herald Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—Specialty Shop; Miss H. H. McGahn, ready to wear and models; Miss Rhea McGahn, blouses, skirts and negligees; McAlpin.
MOLINE, Ill.—J. Grilk, house furnishings; Continental.
MONTREAL—H. Glasberg Co.; H. Glasberg, drygoods; Breslin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—E. Harris, dry goods, etc.; Continental.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott Co.; J. B. Powrie, ribbons, embroideries, laces, dress trimmings, handkerchiefs, neckwear, jewelry and leather goods; 23 East Twenty-sixth Street; Marlborough.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—H. B. Armstrong Co.; H. B. Armstrong, carpets and furniture; Commodore.

PHILADELPHIA—Benjamin & Goldstein; Mr. Benjamin, furnishing goods; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Axe & Co.; B. Hark, mfrs of waists and dresses; Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Bohn, trunks and leather goods; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; R. Williams, pictures; 230 Fifth Avenue; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—I. Taffe, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—H. Schafer, general merchandise; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—R. Cohen, general line; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; F. W. Graham, lace curtains, draperies and upholstery; 1140 Broadway, room 1207.
PITTSBURGH—Imperial Skirt Co.; D. Alpern, mfrs. house dresses, skirts and children's reefers; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, ready to wear; 254 Fifth Avenue, 10th floor.
PITTSBURGH—J. A. McNally Son; C. M. McNally, woollens; 200 Fifth Avenue; Pennsylvania.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery Co.; A. McFadden, rugs; W. T. Knott, 22 East Twenty-sixth Street.
PITTSBURGH—F. R. Grane; F. R. Crane, silks and velvets; McAlpin.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—A. Seldon, cloaks, suits, etc.; Latham.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Eastman Bros. & Braun; J. Armsby, white goods and wash goods; care of Dry Goods Alliance, 404 Fourth Avenue.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding Drygoods Co.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, silks and cottons; 200 Fifth Avenue, room 516.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. Samuels & Bros.; S. Cohen, wallpaper; 120 West Thirty-second Street, room 1410.

RICHMOND, Va.—Etchison Hat Co.; J. Etchison, hats; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr; Miss E. A. Cox, millinery; 432 Fourth Avenue, room 1607.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Bristol-Tarrant Co.; A. J. Bristol, mfrs. shirts, collars; Pennsylvania.

SAN FRANCISCO—Simon Co.; B. Simon, millinery; Woodward.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Sugarman Supply Co.; S. Sugarman, general mdse., men's and women's clothing; Broadway Central.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Lasky Co.; Mr. Lasky, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
SENECA, S. C.—Gignilliat & Co.; C. Gignilliat, groceries, etc.; Pennsylvania.
SHREVEPORT, La.—N. Benson, general merchandise; Elks Club.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. H. Moriarity, waists; 220 Fifth Avenue.
ST. LOUIS—New Era Mfg. Co.; J. Berger, mfrs. shirts, nightshirts, pajamas, athletic underwear; Pennsylvania.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent Bros. D. G. Co.; M. L. Solomon, men's clothing; 470 Fourth Avenue.
ST. LOUIS—S. Frank, piece goods; Holland House.
ST. LOUIS—H. Friedman Co.; H. Friedman, men's clothing and tailoring; Latham.
ST. LOUIS—S. Glickman, women's wear; Breslin.
SUFFOLK, Va.—J. L. Eley, drygoods, notions, etc.; Broadway Central.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 15 West Thirty-fourth Street, Broztell.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Rosman Co.; Mr. Rosman, piece goods; Broadway Central.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; E. Munro, housefurnishings, china, bric-a-brac, lamps, lighting fixtures, silverware, toys, baby carriages; 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, Breslin.
TOLEDO, Ohio—J. King, piece goods; Herald Square.

UTICA, N. Y.—Sherman, E. & Co.; E. A. Sherman, women's coats, suits, waists, furs, dresses, children's wear; Commodore.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lisner, A. (Palais Royal); A. W. Whitelow, bargains (basement); 220 Fifth Avenue; Breslin.
WESTERLY, R. I.—Solomon, I., clothing; Gregorian.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre Drygoods Company; Miss E. Kelley, infants' wear, children's dresses; Miss A. Scheffs, muslin, flannelette, underwear; 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, room 810.
WASHINGTON—Bell Supply Co.; L. Bell, house furnishings; Commodore.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—New York Hat Company; B. F. Stern, men's hats; Grand.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—N. Keefe, women's wear; Continental.

Buyers Coming

CHICAGO — Boston Store; Mr. Selser, shoes; 44 East Twenty-third Street, expected September 2, 1919.

Incorporations

ALBANY, Aug. 28.—The following charters were granted to-day by the Secretary of State:

Diel & Co., Inc., $20,000, Manhattan; mercantile; Ludwig Harburger, William Diehl, Ruben R. Fogel, New York City.

Atlantic Adriatic Steamship Corporation, $100,000; Manhattan; Victor H. Bendix, Robert L. Lake, Louis Akerstron, 561 West 179th Street, New York City.

Electric Keyless Lock Co., Inc., $10,000; Manhattan; Sam'l Greene, Herman Gottesman, Abr Loeb, Woolworth Bldg, New York City.

Lounge Inn, Inc., $25,000, Skaneateles, N. Y.; hotel restaurant, garage keepers, theatre manager; W. E. Stewart, Helen G. Sprague, Edgar F. Reeve, 201 West Fayette Street, Syracuse.

Liberty Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Corporation, $8,650; Manhattan; C. A. Boell, B. B. Haskins, T. S. Wood, 2411 Valentine Avenue, New York City.

Julius Nueske & Sons, Inc., $15,000; Manhattan; foundry, factory supplies; Julius Nueske, Fred'k Nueske, Otto Nueske, 9505 Farragut Street, New York City.

W. J. Wayte, Inc., $300,000; Manhattan; chemicals; Walter J. Wayte, Edw. P. Meeker, D. J. Lewis, jr., Liberty Street, New York City.

Blackburne, Inc., $20,000, Manhattan; costumers; Mary Blackburne, Abraham Allenberg, M. J. Knoechel, 847 Van Nest Avenue, The Bronx.

Specialty Leather Coat Company, Inc., $20,000; Manhattan; Benjamin Farbstein, Joseph Galowitz, H. T. Sherman, 1261 Broadway, New York City.

Marlboro Sand and Gravel Company, $500,000; Manhattan; M. H. Reiss, Harold R. Every, J. W. Kittrell, Castkill, N. Y.

Ocean Parkway Builders, Inc., $5,000; Brooklyn; Max Monfried, Joseph C. Barron, Edward M. Bernstein, 299 Broadway, New York City.

Copp-Strattan, Inc., $25,000; Flushing; carpenter's work; Harry C. Copp, Leroy T. Stratton, Carlton Copp, 302 Bayside Avenue, Flushing, L. I.

New Lunch Room Company, Inc., $20,000; Brooklyn; Max Linn, Morris Resnick, David Singer, 408 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn.

Ridgewood Terrace Homes Company, Inc., $20,000; Ridgewood; George C. Beimbrink, Otto Dirksen, R. L. D. Kettles, 1688 Central Avenue, Glendale, L. I.

Joseph Petrocelli & Co., Inc., $100,000; Manhattan; food products; Alfred Schroeder, Joseph Petrocelli, M. O. Petrocelli, 469 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Daigler Sand and Gravel Company, Inc., $50,000; Williamsville; Frank G. Bishop, Elizabeth Bishop, Samuel J. Russel, Williamsville, N. Y.

Liquid Flower Chemical Company, Inc., $5,000; Bronx, mfg. perfumes, chemicals, toilet waters; Max W. Weinberg, Herman Berlin, Max Spiegel, 915 Sixth Street, New York City.

S T Engineering Corporation, $100,000; Buffalo, mfg. mechanical devices; William B. Powell, Herbert H. Leonard, Henry J. Turner, Ellicott Square, New York City.

Lebrich Realty Corporation, $20,000; Brooklyn; Jacob Lehrich, Esther Lehrich, Franklin Bien, Englewood, N. J.

Williamsburg Silk Corporation; manufacture yarns, textiles, fabrics; $50,000; Manhattan, George S. Morris, Clarence H. Gait, Claude H. Valentine, 511 West 110th Street, New York City.

Alpereau Corporation, realty; $10,000; Manhattan; James E. Egan, Percy B. McCoy, Edw. E. Gilman, 149 Broadway, New York City.

Brooker Hospital Supply Company, Inc.; $2,000; Manhattan; Eugene D. Brooker, Isidore Neustaedter, Mae Driscoll, 886 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Guy A. Moore & Co., Inc., general commission merchants and selling agents; Guy A. Moore, R. H. Fitzsimmons, Benjamin Klein, 232 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

Law Metallic Packing Company, Inc.; manufacture devices for piston packings and technical instruments; $6,000; Manhattan; John H. Gullan, William Lawson, George William Stewart, 605 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

William Lawson & Co., Inc., $6,000; Manhattan; deal in stocks, bonds, etc.; John M. Gulack, William Lawson and Morton B. Harley, 605 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Castle Clothing Company, Inc., $12,500; Manhattan; William Heller, Charles Jacobs and Samuel Frankel, 14 East 11th Street, New York City.

Standard Coal Sales Company, Inc., $50,-

Continued on next page

Hats for Growing Girls
$9.00 to $84.00 Per Doz.
FOR THE KIDDIES
From 4 years up—Complete line of Velvet, Plush, Beaver and Velour Hats.
SABLE BROTHERS
610-618 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
Uptown Salesrooms: 46 W. 33d St.