

FOUR

## GOOD OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS

Many Lines Are Doing Greater Volume of Business Than in 1913

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Many industries now are doing a bigger volume of business than they did in 1913, a normal pre-war year.

This is shown by figures now available, covering the first half of 1921.

In the fifty-two weeks ended July 1, corn exports from the United States were 59,616,281 bushels—almost exactly the same as in 1913, and comparing with 3,939,952 bushels exported in the year ended July 1, 1920.

Wheat exports from United States, including trans-shipments from Canada, totaled 440,483,107 bushels in the year ended July 1, 1921, against 373,985,402 bushels the year before.

Wheat exports in 1913 were only 142,879,599 bushels.

Here are cotton exports, January 1 to July 2:

1919 ..... 2,961,005 bales  
1920 ..... 3,205,564 bales  
1921 ..... 2,881,831 bales  
So far in 1921, cotton exports have been at the rate of 5,163,702 bales a year, against 8,609,488 bales exported in 1913.

In the first five months of 1921 money value of all merchandise exports was \$2,200,763,350, against \$1,002,877,448 for the corresponding months in 1913. For the same months, 1921 imports were \$1,137,199,284 against \$748,341,028 in 1913.

**Building Gains**

Building permits in twenty-seven northeastern states totaled \$1,066,256,000 in the six months ended July 1, 1921. The Dodge Company, which furnishes these figures, points out that the total is nearly 10 per cent more than the average for the same period of the preceding five years.

**Steel Off a Third**

Production of steel ingots in the first six months of 1921 was at a rate of 21,200,000 gross tons a year, against 30,230,130 tons in 1913. Steel production is only a third less than pre-war. Much of present stagnation is due to this industry having increased its productive capacity 44 per cent since 1913.

**Fig Iron Output, First Six Months of Year:**

1921 ..... 9,425,000 tons  
1913 ..... 16,347,000 tons

**Coal Near Normal**

Soft coal production is very low compared with war-time, but total output from January 1 to July 2 was at a rate of 396,572,000 tons a year. In 1913 only 401,879,445 tons were mined.

So far this year, anthracite coal production has been at a yearly rate of 22,954,000 tons, against 75,322,855 tons in 1913.

**Steel Making is Now the Deadest of All Industries.** This was anticipated by coke makers who, so far in 1921, have made coke at a rate of only 6,802,000 tons a year, against 12,271,070 tons in 1913.

**Money Active**

Bank clearings, the country over, first six months of year:

1921 ..... \$180,091,696,000  
1913 ..... 86,106,533,000

These clearings indicate that the nation is doing a business volume nearly 60 per cent greater than in 1913, for experts say that combined wholesale and retail prices now average only about a half more than in 1913. At that rate, the 1913 volume of business could be handled with \$180,000,000 of clearings for January 1 to July.

**Bond Sales on New York Exchange in First Six Months of Year:**

1921 ..... \$1,515,575,000  
1913 ..... 280,774,500

Total transactions in stocks on New York exchange, first six months of year:

1921 ..... 96,810,400 shares  
1913 ..... 46,606,477 shares

**REFORM EFFORTS FAIL KILLS SELF AND WIFE**

OAKLAND, Cal.—Three steps are necessary in the rehabilitation of a man: first, to know himself; second, to get square with himself; third, to get square with the rest of the world.

And if a man accomplish the first, and fail in the second he is lost.

This is the philosophy left by David C. Oliver, a alleged "black sheep" of a wealthy family, said to be the son of the late Judge Oliver, former congressman and philanthropist of Iowa, who, realizing his inability to live up to his wife's ideals for him, killed her and then committed suicide.

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## THEATRES

The superb acting of Dorothy Phillips in "Man-Woman-Marriage," Allen Holubar's famous Associated First National production, now playing at the Strand theatre, has placed Miss Phillips so far in the forefront of the world's best cinema stars that there is little doubt that fandom will accord her tribute as the screen's greatest dramatic actress.

Until the advent of Miss Phillips in independent productions movie fans have been prone to classify the screen stars for some particular type of acting. One has excelled in emotion, another in comedy and others along various histrionic lines, but the sublime work of dainty Dorothy Phillips in a picture abounding with dramatic situations of all classifications has placed her in a class which embraces all the finer points accorded to her screen sisters.

Those who have watched the artistic growth of this star have realized that it was always in the stories of Allen Holubar and under his direction that she has excelled. In "The Heart of Humanity," Miss Phillips first convinced the movie-going public that she was on the road to superlative stardom. In "The Right to Happiness" she took advantage of each situation to display her great ability as an actress, but it was not until she was furnished with a vehicle of still greater possibilities that she reached the peak of screen art.

Born and reared in Maryland where she was schooled in a complete, this brilliant star began her legitimate stage career in a Baltimore stock company. From there she went to New York where she appeared as "Modesty" in Henry W. Savage's production of "Everywoman." For two seasons she was leading woman of "Mary Jane's Pa" and she might have continued in that role yet had it not been for the fact that she spent one summer vacation playing leads for Essanay in Chicago. Her work there encouraged her to leave the stage and take up screen acting as a career.

Today the Lois Howell Players present one of Miss Howell's own plays. This play has never been named, and in order to obtain a name suitable for the play Miss Howell has arranged to give to the one suggesting the best name. The commission was appointed by Postmaster General Hayes and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

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The question is now the subject of exchange of diplomatic notes and Switzerland will probably be asked to prevent him from leaving that country.

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## Welcome Admiral Eberle



SAN FRANCISCO.—There was nothing but good humor at the ceremonies when Admiral Edward W. Eberle took command of the Pacific Fleet here, relieving Admiral Hugh Rodman, who has been called to Washington for duty. The picture above shows Admiral Eberle (left) shaking hands with Captain William V. Pratt, commander of the Pacific destroyer force.

Admiral Eberle brought word to officers of the Pacific fleet that orders have been issued transferring to the Pacific the battleships Nevada, Arizona, Oklahoma and the new Maryland, making that force the most powerful naval force in the American flag.

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