

GOSSIP OF THE STREET

BROKERS AWAIT WASHINGTON'S ACTION ON IMPORTANT BILLS

Lull in Trading Attributed to Uncertainty as to Exact Character of Pending Legislation—Gossip of the Street

ONE well-known banker, when asked his opinion yesterday on the general trend of trading, said that the public now was taking to railroads, and, according to precedent, would continue to do so for some little time to come, then it will switch off to industrials and they will have a boom for a while; in the meantime the rails will be in the background while the industrials have the spotlight, and so it goes.

It is rarely the public as a majority is interested in two distinct classes of stocks at the same time, he added.

Some brokers say that while there is no discouraging news from Washington, there is considerable doubt and indefiniteness in such news as comes along, and they are anxiously awaiting the final touches to the railroad bill, some definite announcement from the Secretary of the Treasury about the size and terms of the Liberty Loan, and at the same time hoping that the war-finance corporation bill will not suffer at the hands of some legislators who seem determined to emasculate everything that is good in it.

Matters in Europe seem to have no effect one way or other in the financial districts. If there is any interest shown, it is in the Japanese situation. A prominent banker expressed himself yesterday as favoring the settlement of the Russian situation by Japan.

"As I see it," he said, "Count Lvoff, who seems to have a large following, will in all probability seize the reins in Siberia and ask Japan to assist him in restoring order. Under these circumstances Japan would not be invading Russia; she would simply be answering the call from Russia for help. This would effectively check the Kaiser's aims, as Japan has an army of more than 2,000,000 men equipped and trained to the teeth."

"Of course," he remarked, "Russia, with all her great undeveloped natural resources, could find her nearest market for lumber, minerals, etc., in Japan, and Japan would be relieved of the necessity of transporting these raw products across the Pacific as she does now from South American and American ports. It would leave the South American markets free for the United States and Canada."

"This, to my mind," he said, "would be the most reasonable settlement of a badly mixed up situation as it stands today. Of course, all depends on Russia's invitation to Japan to come over and help."

It is significant that Japan has under consideration a bill providing for mobilization, requisitioning of war industries and conscription.

War Exhibit at First National Bank

The First National Bank of Philadelphia, by inaugurating an exhibit of the products of its customers which are being used in the conduct of the world war and for the equipment and maintenance of our fighting forces, has set up a unique and instructive object lesson which shows how closely the nation's commercial, manufacturing and financial fabrics are interwoven in this greatest struggle in the world's history.

Never before have the private offices and public corridors of a national bank in Philadelphia been invaded by such an instructive exhibit by its own customers. It is worthy of a visit from every loyal citizen, either resident or here temporarily, to give him an idea of the part which Philadelphia and her products are taking in the war.

According to the president, William A. Law, the credit for the enterprise is due to Freas B. Snyder, vice president of the bank, who, in the following words, gives the motives for the exhibit:

In the great struggle for humanity now waging each individual Philadelphian is so set on playing his part fully and so conscious of his limitations that we sometimes fail to grasp the immensity of accomplishment wrought by 2,000,000 persons—men, women and children—each doing his little best.

Concentrated on our own tasks, we overlook the fact that Philadelphia, after taking the lead in financing the three major wars of our country, is now one of the most important sources of supply for the Government's needs.

This exhibit is planned to bring a greater realization of the results of combined effort, to emphasize the importance of Philadelphia's part in the war program and to show the industries financed by our banking institutions in order to assure full, prompt production of the requirements of our army and navy.

Our great regret is that lack of space made it impossible to invite a more general participation.

If any small success attend this effort, it is attributable solely to the whole-hearted co-operation of the exhibitors.

It is the intention of the officials of the First National Bank to turn this exhibit to good account in the sale of war-savings stamps and Liberty Bonds.

Dearth of Tax-Free Municipals

Most of the bond and investment houses were complaining of a lack of business yesterday, although there were several exceptions, especially among the larger concerns.

On every hand there is a dearth of tax-free municipals. There is scarcely a bond house that has any for sale, and the few issues that are coming out at long intervals are snapped up at prices which must be very gratifying to the municipalities. Of course, there are many municipalities that would be delighted to issue bonds for much-needed improvements, but the capital issues committee and a general feeling that nothing should be allowed to interfere in the least with the forthcoming Liberty Loan are responsible for holding back.

Reasons for Buying Good Securities

Among the multitude of reasons as to why the present time above all other times is the best to buy securities, the following ten reasons, taken from the stock market letter of Hayden, Stone & Co., are particularly apt:

First. Intrinsic values on earnings are as great as, if not greater than, ever before in our financial history.

Second. Adjustment of prices, due to selling from (1) war waste, (2) necessity, (3) supertax on large incomes, (4) fear caused by seeing others sell, has been very thorough.

Third. Adjustment of industry to a war basis has largely been paid for already by stockholders through their relinquishment of extra dividends and the charging of cost of war plants to accrued earnings.

Fourth. The Government and business are co-operating as never before. The friendly basis of understanding is bound to continue and grow and means much to the security holders, who owe our great enterprises.

Fifth. The excess-profit and income-tax laws have already been considered and discounted by security prices.

Sixth. The borrowing of Allied Governments to finance the war has stimulated Allied efficiency, productivity and individual and collective wealth-creating effort to an unprecedented degree.

Seventh. The moral standards of the Allied nations have been incalculably advanced.

Eighth. Yields on securities are great—with no more risk than normally.

Ninth. Continuance of the war is not likely to depress bond prices more than moderately, so drastic has been the decline from normal.

Tenth. The security market is a barometer, not a thermometer—it records coming, not current, events. Peace will find prices much higher and bargains in the hands of those with the courage and foresight to discount its advent, not those who await clear skies. This is the experience of market history—and the same principles apply now as always.

Public Utilities' Part in National Crisis

O. B. Wilecox, vice president of Bonbright & Co., Inc., writing in the *Analyst*, of New York, emphasizes the great part which the public utilities of the country are taking in meeting the national crisis. The article contains the following paragraphs:

"Time and labor and money saving machinery in the United States must offset the high cost of labor, materials and fuel. Machinery will win the war—time and labor saving machinery: the same machinery, and nothing else, can protect our trade balances and our gold reserves against tremendous and destructive losses when the strength of all the world will eventually reach out for our accumulated capital."

"Our public utility systems save more time, labor and fuel, and therefore more money, than any machinery in this or any other country. These savings mean more rapid production and lower manufacturing costs; that is why the demands upon the public utilities have been greater than ever before, and that is why we are dependent upon them for speed and success in preparing for and prosecuting the war."

Electrical Securities Stand High

The London Electrical Review says: "By far the majority of electric investments stand higher now than they did in those early days."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

GRAIN AND FLOUR

WHEAT—Receipts, 29,631 bush. Market 39c. The quotations follow: Car lots, in section; elevator car, Government standard, No. 1, 42c; No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c; No. 5, 38c; No. 6, 37c; No. 7, 36c; No. 8, 35c; No. 9, 34c; No. 10, 33c; No. 11, 32c; No. 12, 31c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 29c; No. 15, 28c; No. 16, 27c; No. 17, 26c; No. 18, 25c; No. 19, 24c; No. 20, 23c; No. 21, 22c; No. 22, 21c; No. 23, 20c; No. 24, 19c; No. 25, 18c; No. 26, 17c; No. 27, 16c; No. 28, 15c; No. 29, 14c; No. 30, 13c; No. 31, 12c; No. 32, 11c; No. 33, 10c; No. 34, 9c; No. 35, 8c; No. 36, 7c; No. 37, 6c; No. 38, 5c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 3c; No. 41, 2c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; No. 68, 1c; No. 69, 1c; No. 70, 1c; No. 71, 1c; No. 72, 1c; No. 73, 1c; No. 74, 1c; No. 75, 1c; 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