

GOSSIP OF THE STREET BANKER DOESN'T BELIEVE RUMORS OF BIG MOTOR DEAL

Thinks Wall Street Has Jumped at Conclusions Not Founded on Facts—Gossip of the Street

"I SEE," said a banker, "that Wall street has got a story to the effect that General Motors is going to acquire or has acquired the Ford Motor Company, and in support of its conclusion says that a staff of expert accountants left New York for Detroit last Saturday and are engaged in making an inventory of the Ford properties."

"I read in another paper," he continued, "that Henry Ford had decided to turn over to the United States every cent of profit he personally had made in the shape of war profits, and had asked the secretary of the treasury to send experts to go over his books and figure out the amount."

It may be a coincidence, he said, that these two corps of experts should be engaged on Ford's books at the same time in quest of two different propositions so diametrically opposed to each other, and he added that he was inclined to think that Wall street is anticipating an event which is hardly likely to happen for a long time to come and had jumped at conclusions which are not warranted by facts.

Explanations of Varying Rates for Call Money

"When a high rate is quoted for call money on a certain day in Wall Street," said an uptown broker, "it doesn't mean, as the public in general and some country bankers in particular think, that all of the call money loaned on that particular day commanded that rate. The probabilities are," he said, "that large amounts were loaned at comparatively low rates early in the day, but as the market grew more active and money was in increasing demand each new loan of any reasonable amount brought a higher price as a rule than the previous one. But the rate of the highest loan, which is often the last one for the day, is the one which receives the most publicity and is telegraphed all over the country and takes a prominent place, with probably a display board, on the financial page of the leading paper."

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"If the market is very active and the amount for loan from the various banks is comparatively small, the demand will naturally be greater and the rate accordingly higher. If the reverse is the condition, then the rate for call money will be less."

Another broker said that there is very often another reason for "tight" call money. Some of the small country banks, that place their surplus funds with corresponding banks in New York, frequently recall their funds on short or no notice, with regard to what the effort will be on the call-money market. Of course, when the little country banker sees call money, say, at 15 in New York and finds his correspondent bank is allowing him only 6 per cent, he takes his revenge by probably getting all and in some instances more than he is entitled to get.

WESTERN BUSINESS CONTINUES TO GROW

Iron and Steel Trade Improves. Call for Merchandise on Large Scale

Chicago, June 28.—With improvement of a general kind continuing in the iron and steel trade, merchandise of all kinds in good demand, food products strong and active pronouncements of a widespread revival of the building industry in Chicago and throughout the West, the business outlook is regarded as extremely optimistic.

Basic conditions throughout the West are favorable for an expanding commercial activity. While the demand for bars, plates and shapes continues to have considerable room for betterment, the general demand for steel and iron products shows a steady and healthy development. Steel concerns in the Chicago district are understood to have booked liberal orders, consequently taking an optimistic view of the situation, the June output being expected to be materially larger than that of May.

With the indication of a general resumption of building, the demand for structural steel as well as other material needed is expected to be quickly reflected in the steel trade. In general merchandise lines there is no abatement in the insistent call, with prices tending to advance steadily. The firming tendency serves to accelerate buying in dry goods and general store lines. Sales for the month of June were well ahead of the same month last year. In some lines of cotton goods prices have been advanced to nearly the top level of the year period for Ribbons and silks have been in particularly active demand. Food products are in active request and prices show no signs of depreciating. The fact that the government is offering supplies for resale has not affected prices to any extent. Virtually all food product manufacturers are making optimistic reports.

Grain prices resist all efforts to bring about a decline so far, which is significant with the country on the eve of the new crop. In general, the agricultural prospects are favorable. Western houses are taking increasing interest in the export trade, with considerable business being reported. Sales of packing house products have shown some falling off.

A favorable feature of the situation is that collections continue good. There is a fair demand for commercial paper. Money in Chicago is quoted steady at 5 1/2 per cent on collateral; commercial paper, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent.

Financial Briefs

John R. Abbott has become associated with the sales department of Harper & Turner.

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of George P. Tiffany has been sold to R. B. Cain for \$7000 compared with the last sale of \$6500.

There were no sessions of the London Stock and the Liverpool Cotton Exchanges today.

The New York Subtreasury gained \$4,216,000 from the banks yesterday.

American Shipbuilding Pays Extra New York, June 28.—The American Shipbuilding Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra of 2 1/4 per cent on the common and regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese Chicago, June 28.—BUTTER.—Receipts, 10,000 lbs. High-cleaning, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; low-cleaning, 5 1/4 to 5 3/4. Eggs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2. Cheese, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Chicago Butter and Eggs Chicago, June 28.—BUTTER.—Receipts, 10,000 lbs. High-cleaning, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2; low-cleaning, 5 1/4 to 5 3/4. Eggs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2. Cheese, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

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WALL STREET USHERS DOWN OF PEACE

Market No Longer Feels War Influences, but Responds to New Era

STOCK PRICES STABILIZED

New York, June 28.—The New York Evening Sun's financial review for this week is as follows: Events of the current week in Wall Street seemed to spell the parting of the ways in this sense: war and its influences were left behind and the coming of the peace period was given its salutatory hour.

There was no reason to doubt that the peace terms would formally sign the peace terms this afternoon. The net means the close of the war technically, as it has been closed actually for some months. Has the fatal stroke of the pen at Versailles been discounted? This cannot be temporary.

The thing to bear in mind now is that the peace terms will not be a factor in governing securities prices. This involves a considerable readjustment. It is not enough to say that the war ended with cessation of hostilities last November. The signing of the treaty is as necessary to take the minds from the war as is the possession of a dollar to relieve anxiety as to where the next meal is coming from.

New Epoch Dawns When the ceremonial flourish in the Gallery of Mirrors passes into history, there ends an epoch and there begins a new one. This is as true for Wall Street as for the rest of the world. As a banker expressed it, a great problem is eliminated, but a numerous progeny of small problems remains. Neither epoch can successfully demonstrate its value of precedent.

It is futile to go back to other wars or to other peace periods for guidance in this one. The lapse of the late bulk market, whether it shall be proved permanent or temporary, is a problem with the great traders. The picture of the future, economically speaking, has a background, but is lacking in foreground details. The background is the economic soundness of this country, which borrows contrasting colors from the past.

The effect on the collective eye of Wall Street is a colorful mass, from which succeeding works only can draw the points of significant details.

Stability Without Weakness For the first time since the middle of April the logs session of million-dollar sessions was broken this week, after establishing a record in that respect. At the same time there was stabilization of prices, without display of weakness.

Some three weeks ago the market seemed headed for a crash. Then came the now famous warning of the Federal Reserve Board.

Industry Full Speed Ahead Ambitions plans are already afoot for providing the means of meeting the demands of international trade. The National City Bank estimates that half of the manufacturers in the trade have been supplied by the United States.

Europe is making inquiries for all sorts of raw materials. Signs of a heavy export demand for steel and iron are not wanting. The American Cotton Export Financing Corporation has been organized by cotton interests and it is supposed that other industries will do likewise.

Expanding bank clearings and accelerating business failures attest to the business momentum. The signal for full speed ahead industrially was given by Germany's decision to sign the peace treaty.

The Treasury fund of \$10,000,000,000 provided for extending credits to the nations of Europe has been nearly exhausted. Only some \$200,000,000 of it remains.

The War Finance Corporation still has about \$1,000,000,000 for export trade. The problem of shipping space is the drawback at the moment, but it is stated that the shipping board is planning to put vessels which have been carrying relief supplies into regular commercial routes.

The movement of troops is nearing completion also. The War Finance Corporation is making plans for the movement of troops in such enterprises. A committee of bankers is at work on formulating some form of organization and it is probable that this work will bear fruit in the near future.

These things to show that bankers are far more preoccupied with the financial and commercial problems of the world than in any phase whatever of the securities market.

Dividends Declared United Gas and Electric Company, regular semi-annual of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 25, to stock of record July 30.

First Line Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 25, to stock of record July 30.

Hamilton Wool Company, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 25, to stock of record July 30.

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LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

Chicago, June 28.—HOGS.—Receipts, 5000 head. Market mostly 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. CATTLE.—Receipts, 1100 head. Market mostly 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. SHEEP.—Receipts, 7000 head. Market mostly 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Wheat, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2. Corn, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2. Soybeans, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2. Flour, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2. Sugar, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. Cotton, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2.

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DEATHS

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