

THE STANDARD'S FINANCIAL SECTION

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

(Furnished by McDougall & Cowans.)
New York, June 3, 1920.

Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Car. Ry.	135 1/2	135	135 1/2
Am. Smelting	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am. Steel	29	29	29
Am. Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Woolen	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am. Zinc	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Copper	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. Lead	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Tin	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am. Nickel	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. Iron	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. Gold	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Am. Silver	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am. Platinum	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am. Palladium	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Selenium	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am. Tellurium	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am. Vanadium	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Zirconium	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am. Niobium	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am. Tantalum	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am. Rhenium	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Am. Manganese	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am. Chromium	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am. Cobalt	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Am. Nickel	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am. Iron	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am. Steel	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am. Copper	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Am. Lead	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. Tin	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Am. Nickel	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Am. Iron	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am. Steel	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am. Copper	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am. Lead	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am. Tin	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Am. Nickel	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Am. Iron	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Am. Steel	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Am. Copper	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Am. Lead	151 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
Am. Tin	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Am. Nickel	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Am. Iron	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Am. Steel	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Am. Copper	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Am. Lead	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Am. Tin	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Am. Nickel	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Am. Iron	160 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Am. Steel	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Am. Copper	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Am. Lead	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Am. Tin	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Am. Nickel	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Am. Iron	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Am. Steel	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Am. Copper	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Am. Lead	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Am. Tin	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Am. Nickel	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Am. Iron	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Am. Steel	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Am. Copper	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Am. Lead	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Am. Tin	176 1/2	176 1/2	176 1/2
Am. Nickel	177 1/2	177 1/2	177 1/2
Am. Iron	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Am. Steel	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
Am. Copper	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Am. Lead	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Am. Tin	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Am. Nickel	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Am. Iron	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2
Am. Steel	185 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
Am. Copper	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Am. Lead	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Am. Tin	188 1/2	188 1/2	188 1/2
Am. Nickel	189 1/2	189 1/2	189 1/2
Am. Iron	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
Am. Steel	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/2
Am. Copper	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Am. Lead	193 1/2	193 1/2	193 1/2
Am. Tin	194 1/2	194 1/2	194 1/2
Am. Nickel	195 1/2	195 1/2	195 1/2
Am. Iron	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2
Am. Steel	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2
Am. Copper	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Am. Lead	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
Am. Tin	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
Am. Nickel	201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2
Am. Iron	202 1/2	202 1/2	202 1/2
Am. Steel	203 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2
Am. Copper	204 1/2	204 1/2	204 1/2
Am. Lead	205 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2
Am. Tin	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2
Am. Nickel	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2
Am. Iron	208 1/2	208 1/2	208 1/2
Am. Steel	209 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2
Am. Copper	210 1/2	210 1/2	210 1/2
Am. Lead	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2
Am. Tin	212 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2
Am. Nickel	213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2
Am. Iron	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2
Am. Steel	215 1/2	215 1/2	215 1/2
Am. Copper	216 1/2	216 1/2	216 1/2
Am. Lead	217 1/2	217 1/2	217 1/2
Am. Tin	218 1/2	218 1/2	218 1/2
Am. Nickel	219 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Am. Iron	220 1/2	220 1/2	220 1/2
Am. Steel	221 1/2	221 1/2	221 1/2
Am. Copper	222 1/2	222 1/2	222 1/2
Am. Lead	223 1/2	223 1/2	223 1/2
Am. Tin	224 1/2	224 1/2	224 1/2
Am. Nickel	225 1/2	225 1/2	225 1/2
Am. Iron	226 1/2	226 1/2	226 1/2
Am. Steel	227 1/2	227 1/2	227 1/2
Am. Copper	228 1/2	228 1/2	228 1/2
Am. Lead	229 1/2	229 1/2	229 1/2
Am. Tin	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2
Am. Nickel	231 1/2	231 1/2	231 1/2
Am. Iron	232 1/2	232 1/2	232 1/2
Am. Steel	233 1/2	233 1/2	233 1/2
Am. Copper	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2
Am. Lead	235 1/2	235 1/2	235 1/2
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Am. Lead	241 1/2	241 1/2	241 1/2
Am. Tin	242 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2
Am. Nickel	243 1/2	243 1/2	243 1/2
Am. Iron	244 1/2	244 1/2	244 1/2
Am. Steel	245 1/2	245 1/2	245 1/2
Am. Copper	246 1/2	246 1/2	246 1/2
Am. Lead	247 1/2	247 1/2	247 1/2
Am. Tin	248 1/2	248 1/2	248 1/2
Am. Nickel	249 1/2	249 1/2	249 1/2
Am. Iron	250 1/2	250 1/2	250 1/2

SLUGGISH TREND TO STOCK MARKET

Reactionary Tone Prevailed in Foreign Exchange, London Rate Forfeiting Yesterday's Gain.

New York, June 3.—The trend of today's sluggish stock market session was irregularly upward, although there were no obvious changes in general conditions affecting intrinsic values.

Shorts again deemed it advisable to limit their commitments in view of the earlier tone of demand loans. Call money was abundantly offered at six per cent as compared with Tuesday's dull market, but time money continued to be extremely scarce, most loans being restricted to mid-year maturity.

A reactionary tone prevailed in Foreign Exchange, the London rate forfeiting most of yesterday's latest strength. The Bank of England statement attracted attention because of the large increase of gold holdings and a sharp reduction of liability reserves.

In the steel trade there were rumors of price cutting for fall and winter delivery but this was neutralized by an extension of the recent inquiry for railroad equipment and related copper, the latter from foreign sources.

Apart from the fluctuations of selected stocks, still under professional or pool guidance, rails were the only feature of note.

Encouraging crop reports exerted further beneficial effect upon shares of western and south western railroads.

Steels and affiliated equipments were most prominent with intermittent interest in motor, oil field, tobacco and shipping issues. Extreme gains of 1 to 3 points were materially shaded or entirely offset, however, in the moderate selling at the close. Sales amounted to 428,000 shares.

Any tendency toward betterment in the bond market was checked by further persistent pressure upon Liberty issues. Gross recessions in that group extended from 1/4 to almost 1 1/2 per cent with rallies at the end. The general market was depressed in the afternoon, the relaxation of money rates yesterday afternoon, following the previous high flurry, was a factor in the recovery of the market, and the chances are that the influence from this source will continue reasonably good, as the increased discount rates have been well accepted and the prospects are that the supply of call money will be increased by that action rather than otherwise.

J. P. MORGAN CO. IN GENERAL MOTORS

(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
New York, June 3.—The announcement that J. P. Morgan & Co. have gone in General Motors affairs should prove a good stimulus to the motor industry at perhaps an opportune time, even though the immediate effect of the issuance of something over 3,000,000 additional shares of stock at \$70 per share may be depressing in the market price. The relaxation of money rates yesterday afternoon, following the previous high flurry, was a factor in the recovery of the market, and the chances are that the influence from this source will continue reasonably good, as the increased discount rates have been well accepted and the prospects are that the supply of call money will be increased by that action rather than otherwise.

MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, June 3.—Oats, Canadian Western No. 2, \$1.34; No. 3, \$1.34. Flour, Manitoba, new Government standard. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$5.50 to \$5.50. Bran, \$4.25. Shorts, \$4.15. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$31.50 to \$32.00. Cheese, finest eastern, 29 1/2. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$6.00 to \$6.25.

CHALMERS IN DIVIDEND

New York, June 3.—Allis Chalmers declared a one per cent dividend on common stock, payable July 15th, stock record July 31. Regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent was also declared, payable July 15, stock record June 30.

OFFICIAL RULINGS ON TAX QUESTIONS

Cleaned rice subject to the sales tax of one per cent.

Men's work gloves or mitts valued at more than \$2.00 per pair are subject to the tax of 10 per cent.

Fur caps valued in excess of \$2.00 each are subject to the 10 per cent tax.

Saltines are liable to 10 per cent tax, but saltines are exempt from luxury tax.

Nonalcoholic patent or proprietary medicines are not subject to the law of 10 per cent.

Chocolates, unsweetened in blocks of one pound or less, being for household use, is not considered to be confectionery for purposes of the excise tax.

Lingerie, such as drawers, chemises and camisoles, are considered to be underwear and liable to the tax as such.

Gas or electric stoves are not subject to the luxury tax.

Sales tax of one per cent, applicable to sales of lead, copper and zinc when sold by a producer. Applies also to sales by manufacturers and wholesalers. Silver and gold exempt.

Confectionery include: candied peel, candied popcorn, candied fruits, candied nuts, sweetened cocoa, and chocolate paste or liquor in blocks or boxes weighing one pound or less, also following quoted or local, plus taxes, biscuits and other pastry.

Domestic repairs made for consumers or users are not taxable except in the case of repairs to fur garments. The latter is subject to the luxury tax if charge for repair is over \$75.

Sheep-lined vests are exempt from luxury tax.

The sales of houses or real estate by auctioneers are not subject to sales tax.

Articles plated with antimony are subject to the tax as plated ware when sold by the manufacturer, but not when sold by the retailer. It is not subject to the sales tax of one per cent.

Raw hides sold by farmers are not subject to the one per cent sales tax. Sales by manufacturer or wholesaler to consumer are liable to sales tax. Hides, bullion is exempt from sales tax of one per cent.

SALES AND LUXURY TAXES ARE SOUND

Investment Items. The proposed Sales and Luxury Taxes are sound in principle and, provided that they are properly enforced, should be productive of large revenues, in practice they may be open to some criticism.

These Taxes do not greatly discourage luxury—for the reason that what is called luxury today is necessary tomorrow—they will at least make lavish personal expenditure contribute extensively towards the public revenue.

These Taxes will enhance considerably the cost of living. The Sales Tax, which in many instances may fall several times in succession on the same article, will add not one per cent but three to five per cent to the price of all taxed commodities, since the amateur Tax Collector (the manufacturer or dealer who is held responsible for collection of the tax) will certainly re-coup himself for the trouble and book-keeping involved in acting as the Government's deputy.

It will be interesting to see whether the Government will succeed in putting into effect the proper organization for the collection of these taxes, so that the delay and laxity experienced in the past in the collection of the Excess Profits and Income Taxes may be avoided.

A business, or even a Government, which allows its accounts receivable to remain uncollected, while it resorts to frequent borrowing, lays itself open to the most serious criticism.

STOCK HINTS

(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
New York, June 3.—J. P. Morgan will enter General Motors Corporation to underwrite 1,418,856 shares of new common stock to be offered to present holders of common at \$30 a share, the company to receive about \$43,560,000 for sale of new stock, and recent sale in Britain.

E. R. Stebbins, of Morgan & Company; Geo. F. Baker, Stewart Prosser and Owen Young, of General Electric, and C. M. Woolley, of American Radiator and Standard Oil, are directors of General Motors Corporation.

Both Houses likely to pass Merchant Marine Bill, Friday. House Judiciary Committee reports resolution repealing war time laws. House expected to adopt it before adjournment Saturday.

President Wilson likely to call extra session by July 15, feeling that Congress has not completed its work.

A Buenos Aires despatch says 3,000,000 pesos gold deposited in Argentine Government vaults to release equivalent amount on deposit with Federal Reserve Bank in Washington.

Bank of England rate unchanged at 7 p. c.

Direct tax of \$2.69 on each \$1,000 of assessed valuation to be levied in New York State this year, an increase of \$1.63 over 1919 and the highest in 30 years.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., to cut working hours similar to American Woolens' plan of four days a week.

Twenty industrialists, 90.85; up 46 1/4. Twenty rails, 72.34; off 1/4.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

London, June 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased £ 339,000

Circulation, increased 2,342,000

Bullion, increased 2,903,450

Other securities, decreased 1,000,000

Public deposits, increased 4,638,000

Other deposits, increased 36,142,000

Notes reserve, decreased 416,000

Government securities, increased 32,282,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is 32.85 per cent, last week it was 32.50 per cent.

WAR ON WOPPS.

New Orleans, June 3.—The pink boll worm more destructive to cotton than the boll weevil, is to be stemmed.

EXPECT MARKET TO CONTINUE DULL

All Trade in Abyeance Until After Republican Convention.

(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
New York, June 3.—The market is dull and will probably continue so until after the Republican Convention. The reports that Senator Johnson's chances are lessening are likely, as his whole record has been made as an advanced progressive, or almost Socialist candidate. To be sure, it is said that he has inherited a lot of money lately and that he had tamed down considerably, but nevertheless, I cannot feel that he would make a safe President for this country, and that is just what we must have now in this crucial period of reconstruction. Generally speaking, I should advise the market as strongly dull, with also a distinctly strong tone.

MACHINERY MARKETS

In its summary of the iron, steel, metal and machinery markets for week ending June 3, Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News, Toronto, makes the following comment:

Business conditions in steel, iron and machinery remain sound in spite of conditions, rather than with their assistance. Transportation facilities are not improved, and there are warehouses in Toronto that have not had a shipment come through from the U. S. rollers in the last five weeks. Several Canadian firms that depend largely on supplies of material from these mills have had their own men scouring the country between the mills and the border trying to locate their cars. In several cases they have been successful, but it has done them very little service. It is one thing to locate cars and quite another to get them moving toward the point of destination.

The transportation is also holding up shipments of machinery. Many of the makers are using trucks to get tools to the lines that enter Canada via Montreal, and nearly all of the shipments are now coming in that way. Of course, some buyers will make money by delay if they now get the benefit of the 7 1/2 per cent tax coming off, but in a case where material or equipment is badly needed, it is better to have it sooner than later. This amount added and get quick delivery.

Some dealers are not clear on the interpretation of the one per cent tax. One side holds that the dealers should absorb it, while others are passing it along. In this way it is possible, in some instances, that the ultimate user might pay the accumulated tax on three or four transfers.

The scrap metal market is dull. The scrap situation has made it so that the large melters are not taking so large. Even the much-wanted heavy melting steel is not in favor now, and dealers intimate that they would regard it as speculation to take on much of this, although they have to buy as they are competing against certain shipments on contract.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION IS SOUND

Canada's financial position sound. The financial and economic situation of Canada is not such that Canadians need have any fear of frank consideration of it.

Canada's net debt is now accurately calculated as approximately \$284 per capita, and the interest charge on the National Debt for the year now in progress will be about \$140,000,000, equal to \$17.50 per capita. This is a most moderate financial burden in comparison with those which are being borne by most of the belligerent nations, and particularly so in view of the vast natural resources of the country, the immediate prospect of large increase in our population through immigration from the British Isles and the United States, and the increase that has already taken place in Canada's productive power. An evidence of the latter, it is scarcely necessary to do more than note the increase in value of Canada's exports which were \$455,000,000 for the year ended March 31st, 1919, and have risen to \$1,286,000,000 for the fiscal year just ended.

The great bulk of the Canadian National Debt is owed to Canadians. Canada's gold reserve is 43 per cent of her currency outstanding, quite a favorable margin compared with that of any other country and indicating a particularly favorable comparison with the United States Federal Reserve requirement of 40 per cent.

PRICES SAGGED ON N. Y. MARKET

(F. B. McCurdy & Co.)
New York, June 3.—There was little to lighten the market this afternoon, which remained very dull and largely professional in character. Prices in general sagged off towards the close, representing traders taking profits after the early strength. Allis Chalmers was one exception and sold up over three points, following an initial quarterly dividend declaration of one per cent.

The rails and steel stocks eased