

THE STANDARD'S FINANCIAL SECTION

Motor Bus Makes a Favorable Showing Against Street Car

Tried Out in Des Moines When Car Service Stopped.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 13.—The extensive trial of motor busses here recently for the several weeks has led to much discussion of their value. The motor bus people have offered, if given a three-year franchise, to supply up to date busses enough to carry 100,000 passengers to and from the business district daily.

Merchants are generally against the proposal, as they think busses could not be made warm enough in winter to bring out the usual number of shoppers.

The busses, which were licensed by the city, undercut the street car company, charging five to the street car company's eight cents in town, and 10 as against 16 cents for the suburbs. The bus people said they hauled 70,000 passengers daily, but street car officials claimed they handled no more than 40,000.

Traders Begin To Hedge On Cotton

Prices Drop to 19.85 After Jumping to 21.50.

New York, Sept. 13.—News of damage to the cotton crop in the southwest by storms and an excited advance in Liverpool caused heavy buying at the opening of the cotton market today. The upturn was of short duration, however, a reaction being brought about by extensive realizing and hedge selling.

October advanced to 21.50 at the opening, or 75 points above Saturday's closing quotation and back to the high record of last Wednesday but later broke to 19.85. January sold off to 10.40, or more than \$5 a bale over last week's closing quotation.

Men Stop Kissing In Asia Minor

Age-Old Custom of Thus Greeting Is Passing.

Angora, Sept. 13.—The age-old custom of man publicly kissing other men as a mark of affection, esteem or reverence, is passing in Asia Minor. As in the French army, high officers or generals of the Turkish Nationalist army kiss men who they deem worthy or wish to commend. General Ismet pasha, in reviewing infantry often walks up to some stalwart soldier, slaps him on the shoulders and kisses him on both cheeks as a mark of public approval. The correspondent has seen a high officer kneel and kiss the hand of General Ohnibne bey, the former teacher of the younger officer. But in general, a custom of the people, of friends meeting and embracing after long separation, kissing is a thing of the past.

Little ? For Today. Does Babe Ruth get a commission

Good Bonds for September Investment

The investments offering list of all investment houses show a considerable falling off in the number of issues. Municipal bonds are getting scarcer. We offer, amongst others, the following:

Victory Loan

all issues.

Prov. of Ontario

65, due 1941.

City of Halifax

65, due 1930.

Edmonton 7s,

due 1941.

Prov. of Alberta

65, due 1936.

Prov. of B. C.

65, due 1941.

See us about exchanging your short term issues for these.

Eastern Securities Company Limited

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

N. Y. Quotations

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Sugar	60 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/4
Am Corn	130 1/2	132 1/2	130 1/2	131 1/4
Am Loco	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/4
Asphalt	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/4
Am Sumatra	42	42 1/2	40 1/2	42 1/4
Anacosta	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/4
Am Tobacco	123 1/2	126 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/4
Am Tele	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/4
Am Can	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4
Am Wool	75 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/4
Beth Stl "B"	54 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/4
Balt and O	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/4
Bald Loco	85	85	85	85 1/4
Corn Prods	74	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/4
Cheese and O	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/4
Cuban Cane	84	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/4
Cruel Stl	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/4
C. P. R.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/4
Cent Leather	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/4
Chandler	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/4
Erie Common	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/4
Int Paper	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/4
Indus Al	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/4
Kelly Spring	41 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/4
Mex Petrol	114 1/2	118 1/2	114 1/2	117 1/4
Miss Pacific	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/4
N. Y. Ntl and H	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4
N. Y. Central	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/4
North Pac	76 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/4
Pacific Oil	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/4
Pennsylvania	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/4
Pan Am	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/4
Pierce A	13	13	13	13 1/4
Reading	70 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/4
Rock Ill	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4
Rep 1 and S	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4
Royal Dutch	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/4
St. Paul	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/4
Standard Oil	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/4
Studebaker	76	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/4
Texas Oil	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/4
Utah Copper	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/4
United Drug	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/4
Union Pa	120	121	120	120 1/4
U. S. Steel	75 1/2	78 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/4
U. S. Rubber	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/4
Westhouse	44	44	44	44 1/4
Sterling	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/4
New York Fund	11	11 1/2	11	11 1/4

Montreal Sales

Tuesday, Sept. 13th.	
Morning Sales	
Albion—30 at 29 1/2; 25 at 29 1/4.	
Atlantic Sugar—200 at 30 1/2; 360 at 30 1/2; 50 at 30 1/2; 75 at 29 1/2; 75 at 30 1/2; 75 at 30 1/2; 75 at 30 1/2.	
Asbestos Com—28 at 45; 25 at 44 1/2; 25 at 44 1/2; 25 at 44 1/2.	
Bromion—28 at 19 1/2; 75 at 19 1/2; 10 at 19 1/2; 25 at 20.	
Brazilian—75 at 24 1/2; 15 at 25; 25 at 25; 25 at 25; 25 at 25; 25 at 25; 25 at 25; 25 at 25.	
Can Cotton—4 at 70; 50 at 72.	
Brazilian—50 at 24 1/2.	
Can SS Ptd—230 at 54.	
Illinois Ptd—50 at 54 1/2.	
Howard Smith—50 at 70.	
Dom Bridge—65 at 69.	
Detroit United—63 at 51.	
Gen Electric—38 at 34 1/2; 20 at 34 1/2; 50 at 34 1/2.	
Laurentide—37 at 71; 25 at 70 1/2; 25 at 70 1/2.	
Montreal Power—337 at 82.	
Nat Breweries—35 at 55; 10 at 54 1/2; 50 at 54 1/2; 50 at 54 1/2; 50 at 54 1/2; 50 at 54 1/2; 50 at 54 1/2; 50 at 54 1/2.	
Lyall—20 at 62 1/2; 10 at 63 1/2; 10 at 62 1/2; 60 at 62 1/2.	
Span R Ptd—80 at 64 1/2; 30 at 65; Quebec Rly—30 at 26; 25 at 25 1/2; Steel Canada—200 at 54; 5 at 54 1/2; Shawinigan—5 at 102 1/2; 1 at 103 1/2; 2 at 103 1/2; 25 at 102 1/2.	
Toronto Railway—20 at 71.	
Textile—50 at 139 1/2; 50 at 139 1/2; 25 at 139.	
Wayagamack—10 at 38 1/2; 75 at 39; 1922 Victory Loan 98.65; 1927 Victory Loan 99.10; 1922 Victory Loan 97.50; 1923 Victory Loan 97.60; 1924 Victory Loan 94.60; 94.35.	
Afternoon Sales	
Albion—100 at 29 1/2; 30 at 30; 10 at 29 1/2.	
Atlantic Sugar—10 at 30 1/2; 50 at 30 1/2; 25 at 30 1/2.	
Bromion—100 at 19 1/2; 50 at 19 1/2; 25 at 19 1/2.	
Dom Iron Com—100 at 28.	
Dom Iron 75 Ptd—10 at 57.	
Can SS Ptd—20 at 54.	
McDonalds—200 at 54; 85 at 14 1/2.	
Dom Glass—50 at 54.	
Gen Electric—30 at 34 1/2.	
Laurentide—20 at 70 1/2.	
Montreal Power—6 at 82.	
Nat Breweries—10 at 54; 76 at 53 1/2.	
Quebec Rly—5 at 25 1/2; 2 at 26; 10 at 64; 24 at 64 1/2; 25 at 64 1/2.	
Span R Ptd—2 at 65; 10 at 64 1/2.	
Ont Steel—25 at 53 1/2.	
Toronto Rly—10 at 71.	
Steel Canada—35 at 54; 25 at 54 1/2.	
Textile—100 at 139 1/2.	
Wayagamack—50 at 39 1/2; 50 at 39 1/2.	
Quotations incomplete. Wire trouble.	

CITY OF ST. JOHN.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. E. Wardrop, Esq., Common Clerk, on forms furnished by the City Engineer, for painting sheds, West St. John, until

THURSDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, INST., at 11 of the clock a.m.

for painting the exterior wood and iron work of the Potato Sheds, Nos. 5 and 6, West St. John, according to specifications to be seen in the office of the City Engineer.

The City does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

No offer will be considered unless on the forms supplied by the City Engineer, and to be had in his office.

Cash or a certified check for five per centum of the amount of the tender must accompany each bid; this will be returned to all rejected bidders, but the City will hold the deposit accompanying the successful bid until the satisfactory completion of the work.

T. H. BULLOCK, Commissioner H. P. L. ADAM P. MACINTYRE, Comptroller.

Dated at St. John, N. B., Sept. 7, 1921.

Regard Ford As Keynote In The Auto Industry

Admit Everywhere Sifting Process Has Begun.

Cleveland, Sept. 13.—In banking and trade circles there is not the slightest concern for the standard automobile companies. It is admitted everywhere that the sifting process has begun. Many motor cars today offer the greatest dollar's worth in the history of the industry. The public is seeking values, and those concerns which cannot offer them are faced with difficulties.

Ford's recent cut was met immediately by General Motors with a \$100 reduction in its small Chevrolet models. The Chevrolet touring car is now \$325, against \$355 for the cheapest Ford. The week-end \$1000 Overland reduction places this car at \$595. The Willys-Knight is down to \$1625. All three companies are large producers, and their action may not go unheeded.

It is not yet a year since the Ford company made its first price cut from \$575 to \$440, and in that time many manufacturers have cut three times. Practically all made reductions last fall and again this spring or summer. Some, including Chevrolet, have acted three times since the first of the year, says the Boston News Bureau.

Ford as the Keynote.

More than ever, perhaps, Ford is regarded as the key to the industry. His production is nearly twice the combined output of all other passenger and truck manufacturers. Ford's reduction on the touring car is 38 per cent from the high of 1920. In the used car markets Ford's advance directly with many cars selling much higher. If the disposition seems too great, the purchaser is inclined to buy a new Ford, in preference to a used better car.

Ford's reductions this calendar year have been exceeded by both Overland and Chevrolet. Ford prices are now approximately 25 per cent lower than on Jan. 1. By dropping from \$855 to \$595, Overland is approximately 40 per cent below Jan. 1, and at \$525 \$820, Chevrolet is 36 per cent lower.

In the view of motor observers, these price cuts are assisting in placing the industry in an unassailable position. It is interesting to note, however, that price, while it is emphasized, is not the deciding factor in motor purchases.

Eliminating companies that could easily be identified by the public, which has reduced prices twice this year operated only about 40 per cent, the first half of 1920, and another in the second half. Many companies have made no reduction, others have cut only a few cents. Another company, with two reductions, operated less than 50 per cent, and several making one cut were above the 60 per cent line.

Price-cutting is a stimulus to buying, but not the deciding motive.

Motor people think that economic necessity is the deciding factor in most car purchases. Many believe that in the present readjustment of the industry is further entrenching itself near the top of those most vital to American life.

Four Husbands Died Mysteriously

Twin Falls, Idaho, Sept. 13.—Mrs. Lydia Southard started today to prove to the world that she is not the modern successor of Bluebeard.

She faced a court on a charge of having poisoned her husband, who was killed by a bullet from a .38 Smith & Wesson revolver, when he died.

In addition, officers of Twin Falls alleged this mid-mannered, little woman of less than 30 years, killed by the same method three other husbands and a brother-in-law.

Six months ago she was known only as a quiet little lady who served salads in a Los Angeles cafeteria. Today she was the center of one of the most remarkable of criminal cases.

Mrs. Southard was arrested in Honolulu after being traced from Los Angeles, where her husband, Paul Vincent Southard, who is standing strongly by her in her trial, was a petty officer on board the U. S. Monterey, stationed at Honolulu.

Mrs. Southard was represented in court by a large staff of attorneys. Her defense is understood, is being financed jointly by her husband and her parents who reside on a farm near here.

The county prosecutor will charge that Mrs. Southard, urged on by a desire for luxuries, conceived the idea of doing away with her husbands as rapidly as she married them. In the case of Meyers the prosecutor will attempt to show that she secured arsenic by extracting it from fly paper and placed this in his food, coffee and medicine.

She will be painted as a cruel murderer, who killed while she cared.

The exact plan of the defense has not been made public. Mrs. Southard, while in custody at Honolulu, expressed in an exclusive statement, a belief that she was a natural typhoid carrier and that each of her husbands died from typhoid fever, contracted from her. Physicians, on the other hand, were said to have examined her and reported she was not a typhoid carrier.

"I am not worried," Mrs. Southard has maintained since her arrest. "Why should I worry? My conscience is clear."

Here, according to officials, is Mrs. Southard's record of marriage and death:

In 1912, as Lydia Trueblood, she married Robert C. Dooley of Yreka, California. He died at Twin Falls, October 1, 1915.

GOSSIP AROUND THE MARKETS

Boston reports tangible evidence that the copper situation is steadily improving.

So far this year \$6,561,900 of American Telephone and Telegraph Company convertible bonds have been exchanged for stock.

The Eastern Steamship lines has reduced 1,000 shares of its preferred stock, leaving 17,500 shares still outstanding.

Boston reports tangible evidence that the copper situation is steadily improving.

Southern mills have cut wages about 50 per cent for the past high mark.

Northern mills have cut about 22 1/2 per cent. Average southern wages are \$14 per week for a 10 hour day, average Northern wages are \$20 per week for an eight hour day. A 20 per cent cut in New England is being talked of to take place Dec. 1 at the latest.

Washington reports received by American Railway Association show that on Aug. 31 there were 467,815 idle freight cars on American railroads, a decrease of 25,584 from August 23.

Brokers on the London Stock Exchange say trading is at its lowest ebb in many years, and daily orders are not sufficient to pay the office rents. It is feared that unless business improves very soon jobbers and brokers with small capital will be in a bad way.

Barons says fluctuations in cotton futures last week exceeded anything witnessed for years. The natural reaction from too rapid advance of 10 cents a pound since Aug. 1, has resulted in a loss of about \$10 a bale.

The sugar market during the week developed a distinctly disappointing trend.

Conditions in the coal trade have changed but little during the past week. Fluctuations in demand have been noted in certain markets, but these have been offset by lessening in demand in others. From a National viewpoint the industry remains in a comparatively even depreciation.

Annual Crisis In New York Housing Situation October 1

Many Will Soon Be Moving With Uncertain Aims.

New York, Sept. 13.—The housing situation in New York, which has been a chronic and economic illness with social complications since 1917, is expected to reach its annual crisis October 1.

That is the date on which thousands are in the habit of packing up the furniture and moving to new quarters.

If many folk are compelled to move this year, authorities fear that loss of them will be like the person who didn't know where he was going but was on his way. Prospects were similarly cheerless last year until the Legislature enacted laws that enabled thousands of renters to stick with the old apartment in spite of landlords and high rentals.

These laws, which have resulted in much additional work for attorneys and magistrates, provided the landlord could not recover their property by dispossessing tenants except for one of four reasons. One of these was that the person holding on to his apartment was objectionable. That always was a recognized excuse for ejection and not frequently tenants seemed unable to break themselves of the habit of being objectionable every time an outsider offered their landlord more rent than they were willing to pay. But under the new laws it is up to the judge, not the landlord, to decide whether a tenant is objectionable.

The only other recognized reasons for ejecting tenants are for the landlord to want the property for immediate occupancy by himself or family, or to demolish the building to make way for a new structure, or to turn over the apartment to a person who owns it under the co-operative system. If the tenant refuses to pay a rent increase, he isn't dispossessed, he goes to court and the judge decides what the price shall be.

Great numbers of leases expire on September 30, and landlords have sent out stacks of notices to vacate. In some instances, they already have signed contracts with other tenants effective October 1, but this year the contracts do not guarantee delivery of the property on that day. For the tenants protected by new legislation, are not expected to give up without a struggle. Many of them are sure to take the matter to court or to the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering. This committee had heard 45,000 wrangles over homes, and has arbitrated 13,000 and tenant squabbling. Still the warnings it has sent out about the coming crisis have a cheerful optimistic tone.

Almost everybody here seems interested in the housing situation, for New York is divided into three classes—landlords, tenants and those who sleep in the parks.

Many in the great army of rent-payers believe they see better housing conditions in the near future because of the spirit that construction work has taken since the recent passage of an ordinance exempting buildings and tenements planned this year from taxation over a ten-year period.

Since February 25, when the ordinance passed, plans for 12,389 new and substantially dwelling houses and

Half Million Men Will Be Workless

Steps Already Being Taken To Handle Situation in New York City.

New York, Sept. 13.—Half a million men will be idle in New York this winter, in the opinion of reliable investigators, and the city has set machinery in motion to meet this situation.

In addition to relief measures planned by a special city committee named by Mayor Hylan, 53 charity organizations have decided to pool their resources and establish a general clearing in order to avoid duplication of effort and handle the problem efficiently.

The Merchants' Association of New York and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce have joined hands with the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Building Trades Council to formulate a practical programme. These organizations believe the situation can be met, partly by pushing building projects, thus giving employment to thousands.

The problem of the ex-service man is at the head of the entire situation, said Major William P. Deegan of the American Legion, one of the members of the mayor's committee. He said 75,000 former soldiers were out of work during the summer and he fears the number will be increased to between 100,000 and 125,000 by mid-winter.

"We have no funds to help them," he said, "but we never let a man go away without help, even if we have to dig in our own pockets to help them."

Down on the crowded East Side, the Bowers lodging houses are already filled to capacity each night. Men out of work are sleeping everywhere in the open, in every park, on every pier, in alleys, in storeyards and any place they can huddle out of the way and rest," said Major Underwood of the Salvation Army. "They cannot do so when it becomes cold."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded recently:

Heirs of Catherine Barton to trustees of Annie Barton, property in Waterloo street.

C. P. Barlow and others to N. A. Wilkie, property in Winslow street, west.

City of St. John to A. V. Wright, property in Lancaster street.

Colin R. & D. Co. to T. E. Silvey, property in Glen Falls.

J. Driscoll to Margaret Driscoll, property in Strait Shore road.

Fenton L. & Co. to E. S. Johnson, property in Lancaster.

W. L. Hamm to G. E. Harbour Co., Ltd., property in Nelson street.

R. L. Sipperell to H. P. Hayward, property in Wentworth street.

Kings County.

Phyllis W. Fowler and husband to Ella A. Bowman, property in Rothesay.

George Gilbert to J. W. Myers, property in Rothesay.

Cecil M. Graves to Annie Robertson, property in Norton.

Heirs of C. T. Hamm to G. C. Hamm and others, property at Westfield.

Mary P. Logan and husband to A. Z. McKenzie and others, property in Westfield.

Alice B. Macaulay to Bessie F. Lake, property in Westfield.

737 apartment house or tenement structures have been filed by prospective builders in the greater city. In the same period last year the plans filed embraced 5,164 dwelling projects and 75 tenement house plans were recorded.

In 1920 not a single dwelling was added in Manhattan. For three years prior to the tax exemption ordinance not a tenement had been erected in Queens borough.

There are many who believe that all this new construction will not help matters much. It will take many times this number of houses to comfortably shelter the overcrowded millions in New York, they believe. And the city continues to grow every day.

A Bumper Spud Crop Indicated

Aroostook Expected to Exceed Greatly Last Year's Total.

Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 13.—Bad weather has reduced prospects for the cranberry crop to lower than the average for the past 20 years. V. A. Sanders, Federal crop statistician for the New England district, reported today. Against last year's crop of 280,000 barrels and 20 year average of 268,000 barrels indications are that there will be only 215,000 barrels in 1921. Harvesting began about Sept. 1.

Improved weather in Aroostook county, Maine, helped potatoes there, and prospects now are for a crop of about 32,000,000 bushels, against 15,700,000 bushels last year. Mr. Sanders said. The entire Maine potato crop changed from a prospective 21,835,000 bushels Aug. 1 to 24,633,000 bushels Sept. 1 due entirely to gains in Aroostook. Size and quality are good.

New England corn has grown remarkably well despite drought, and is much above the average generally, the report stated.

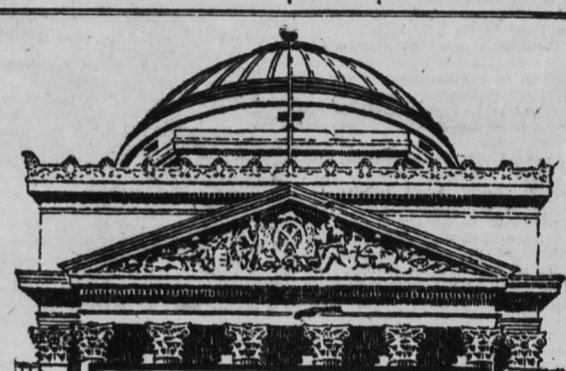
New England oats are about 17 points below average, being poorest in Maine and Connecticut and best in Rhode Island. The other grain crops are short generally. Spring wheat which attained considerable importance during the war has mainly disappeared except in Aroostook county, Maine, and Addison county, Vermont. Pastures in drought regions are dried up and very poor, being 24 points below average in Maine, 17 points below in New Hampshire, 14 points below in Vermont, while in the other states they are close to the average.

Field beans are a good crop generally as are most garden crops except onions, which have not grown well. Connecticut valley onions are around 58 per cent, to 60 per cent of a full crop, growth having been stopped by disease and insects.

Peaches have turned out 75 per cent to 80 per cent of full crops in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and quality is good, while in New Hampshire and Rhode Island the crop is much lighter due to spring damage.

Especially Hot Dogs.

A magazine writer says the dog has an empty place in man's life—Exchange.



A Complete Banking Service

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The facilities of this Bank are equally at the service of every class in the community.

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"ANNOUNCEMENT" TO OUR NEW BRUNSWICK PATRONS

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THE GULF EXPORT CO., LIMITED

P. O. BOX 85

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

BLACK SEA ONCE MORE IN FIELD OF WAR EVENTS

Turkish Nationalists Rebel at Treaty of Sevres

Greeks Fighting it Out Near East.

"Because the Turkish Nationalists rebelled at the Treaty of Sevres which stripped the old Ottoman empire to the bone, and the Greeks profited heavily by the document, fighting it out in the Near East, Black Sea and its gulf, its war of world events," says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society.

"The treaty which practically ended Turkish power in the Near East, entirely new entity known