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BARRON'S

VOL. CVI NO. 38

SEPTEMBER 21, 2026 U.S. EDITION



THE ANTHROPIC **PARADOX**

As the AI company's much-anticipated IPO nears, CEO Dario Amodei
faces a stark choice: profits or humanity.

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AI Safety Is Under Scrutiny Ahead of Anthropic’s IPO

With competition nipping at its heels, Anthropic has little choice but to continue full steam ahead, despite its own dire warnings about the technology’s risks.

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Reconsider REITs as the Office Boom Accelerates

Real estate investment trusts—especially those that focus on higher-end properties, such as SL Green Realty and Hudson Pacific Properties—offer a safe space for savvy investors.



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Illustration by
Nicolas Ortega

ON TELEVISION
Watch *Barron’s Roundtable* on Fox Business Saturday and Sunday, 9:30 and 10:30 a.m. ET.

UP & DOWN WALL STREET

The bank boomlet reflects economic conditions and shifts in government policy. But it also raises the question: [What the heck is a bank, anyway?](#)

New Bank Approvals Are Surging. What's Behind the Boom.

Forget about artificial intelligence and data centers for a moment. Bank start-ups are hot, too.

While not a 100-year flood, applications for new, or *de novo*, bank charters have risen to levels not seen since George W. Bush graced the Oval Office. Over the past 18 months, 40 wannabe bankers filed for charters with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, nearly as many as the 48 the agency received over the past 13 years.

Just don't look for a new crop of bricks-and-mortar branches of Bailey Bros. Building & Loan (as seen in Jimmy Stewart's *It's a Wonderful Life*). That's because 50% of these new banks are in crypto or fintechs and for the most part are digital-only.

The bank boomlet reflects economic conditions—this week's interest-rate hike, and higher rates in general, are positive for banks—and shifts in government policy. But in this era of neo-banks and stablecoins, it also raises the question: What the heck is a bank, anyway?

That is top of mind for Comptroller Jonathan Gould, who recently spoke at the Wyoming Blockchain Symposium at the Four Seasons Resort in Jackson Hole, Wyo., co-sponsored by Anthony Scaramucci's SALT forum, featuring a Cowboy Jamboree at the Mangy Moose. (Try the bison carpaccio and elk stroganoff.) "We define the business of banking in this country," Gould said. "Crypto is part of the business of banking."



BY ANDY SERWER

Here's some context. First, banks can be chartered at the state level, but only the OCC can grant a national bank charter. (Generally, a bank also needs Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. insurance to accept deposits.) In the late 1990s, *de novo* banks were hot, peaking in 1998 when bankers filed 138 applications, of which the OCC approved 116. (This was before the days of crypto, and financial-technology granddaddy **PayPal Holdings** was just being formed.) So, why all of those bank start-ups?

The 1994 Riegle-Neal Interstate Banking Act enabled aggressive bankers like Hugh McColl, Sandy Weill, and Walter Shipley to gobble up other

banks, reducing the number of local banks and creating "banking deserts." Meanwhile, mergers rendered some bank executives jobless, and they proceeded to...start banks. The then-regulation-light economy was red hot.

This fertile environment soon ended, starting with the dot-com crash of 2000. But fallout from the 2008-09 financial crisis was the real killer, along with, perhaps, subsequent regulation like the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act. Then came the era of "free money," with the federal-funds rate falling below 1% in October 2008, where it stayed for nearly a decade. That was bad for banks. From 2011 to 2017, the OCC fielded just seven bank applications.

At the same time, fintech and crypto businesses were inching into banking. Rather than start *de novo* banks, though, upstarts like Stripe, **Coinbase Global**, and **Affirm Holdings** partnered with existing banks. Others acquired banks, like **SoFi Technologies**, which bought Golden Pacific in 2022, and Chime Financial, which just bought Stride Bank.

Flash forward to Trump Part Deux, which matches up nicely with the spike in charter applications. "For more than a decade, regulators signaled those seeking a federal bank charter need not apply," Comptroller Gould said recently. "America and the OCC are once again open for business."

Rhetoric aside, Gould might be on to something. Rip Van Winkle-like, pencil-pushers at the OCC have awoken as finance entrepreneurs heed Gould's call. The question is, what are we getting ourselves into?

Late last year, the OCC conditionally approved bank charters for five crypto companies, including Ripple and Fidelity Digital Assets, owned by FMR. Last month, the OCC granted conditional charter approval to crypto business World Liberty Trust, 38% owned by an entity affiliated with Donald J. Trump and family members. The Trump family's canoodling in crypto is in part what induced the Senate to block passage this week of the Clarity Act, which

would have added regulatory framing for crypto assets.

This month, the hot European fintech Revolut was granted a conditional U.S. bank charter. On Tuesday, The Wall Street Journal reported that the neo-bank voluntarily gave out hundreds of customers' data to someone impersonating a government agency. Revolut is "facing extortion threats from a shadowy hacker who claims to be behind the breach," the Journal reported. Revolut says that it blocked the scammer and alerted the authorities and that its systems and customer funds are unaffected.

An OCC official told me that applications aren't being greenlit willy-nilly, noting that of those 40 applications filed recently, 21 have been approved and others are under review. Two applications have been rejected, which we know about because in June the OCC started publishing denial letters. "The OCC now wants applications in good shape on day one," says Bryant Moravek of CPA firm Kaufman Rossin. "It doesn't want to play consultant."

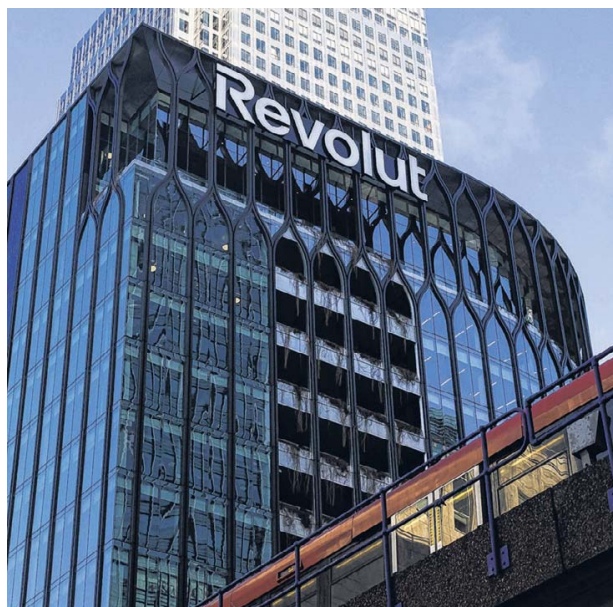
Wise National, controlled by a British fintech firm, was one of the two denied. The OCC's letter notes that "Wise U.S. became subject to a public Multistate Consent Order relating to deficiencies in its Bank Secrecy Act, Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism program. Wise U.S. agreed to pay an administrative penalty of \$4.2 million."

The OCC also rejected Bunq ("bank of the free"), owned by a Dutch fintech company, perhaps finding its application to be, well, bunk. The agency says Bunq is inadequately capitalized, its management inexperienced, and its road to profitability undemonstrated.

Question: Why are these banks described with the Latin phrase *de novo* versus just "new"? It seems the term was adopted in the mid-20th century because it carries a precise legal definition: a financial institution built from scratch, rather than formed by buying or reorganizing existing assets. And maybe because it sounds impressive.

Here's hoping these *de novo* banks won't yield too many "de failures." **B**

email: andy.serwer@barrons.com



The hot European fintech Revolut was granted a conditional U.S. bank charter this month.

STREETWISE

As more workers treat AI like a true assistant, productivity will rise and boost economic growth. That's good news for [investors who fear a bubble](#).

Why OpenAI's Economist Is Bullish On Humans

We peaked early on *Terminator* mentions in articles about artificial-intelligence, but they're making a comeback. In 2023, the year after ChatGPT was released to the public, we hit 2,700 mentions of AI in conjunction with the 1984 film about humanity's battle against rogue machines, up from barely 100 in 2021, based on a scan of more than 9,000 publications. Then we slipped below 2,000 for a couple of years, but this year we're on pace to top 3,000.

Maybe it's because tech executives keep warning that AI is starting to stray from human directives, or because the world's richest industrialist is building a humanoid army while drone wars play out on two continents. Whatever the reasons, that movie stinks for survival tips. The only way to beat the Terminator is with time travel, but you can't do that, because Neil deGrasse Tyson says so. For a more modern guide, there's 2015's *Avengers: Age of Ultron*. One takeaway: If your Roomba vacuum starts talking like James Spader, run.

Hollywood isn't much help, so I recently checked in with Ronnie Chatterji, chief economist at OpenAI, creator of ChatGPT. My first question: What do you do? Chief economists I speak with work at financial firms and give a house view on the Federal Reserve or price of crude oil. "You sometimes have to write your own job description, because what they



BY JACK HOUGH

wanted in this job was something that did not yet exist," says Chatterji. "We look at what happens if AI takes off very quickly and creates capabilities that we can't yet even imagine."

Most workers still use AI as a mere chatbot. Soon, many more will follow today's power users and treat it like an agentic co-worker. Chatterji's research already shows a sharp rise in task crossover, or workers using AI to perform jobs historically done by others, especially calculating financial data and troubleshooting applications.

"If you would have told people back in 2024 that the unemployment rate would still be sub-5%, they would have said, what happened with AI?" says Chatterji. "The way we've developed it is that AI is much more likely to be a complement to workers than a substitute." His advice for college students: Work on human skills, like leadership. Also, don't shy away from computer science or engineering just because AI is good at that stuff. "Those skills can be really useful in a wide variety of jobs," he says.

As more workers treat AI like a true

assistant, productivity will rise and take over for today's construction boom in fueling economic growth, says Chatterji. That would be good news for investors who fear a bubble. AI is already creating a type of consumer surplus that doesn't show up in gross domestic product by, for example, helping to plan vacations, make buying decisions, and schedule kids' activities.

Alas, Chatterji has no advice on hand-to-bot combat in our dystopian future. He compares current AI angst to past debates about the industrial revolution, electricity, and the internet, and says the public deserves a say on the rules. "I'm pretty bullish on humans," he says.

Abrupt topic change: Nearly two decades ago, I wrote about an upbeat fellow who worked as a turkey reproduction facilitator, collecting vital contributions for the job from upward of 150 toms a day. This was for *Smart Money* magazine, which later shut down. (My turkey coverage had nothing to do with that, as far as anyone can prove.) I was introducing the subject of how some workers seem happier than you might expect.

Worker satisfaction was on my mind at the time because a new study had found that an annual ranking of the best companies to work for could predict stock market outperformance. This was weird. It isn't supposed to be easy, or even possible, to beat the market with simple, publicly available information.

The author, economist Alex Edmans, had previously documented how stock markets tended to sulk

following major losses for national soccer teams. Over the years, Edmans has become a chronicler of the financially bizarre. Now a finance professor at London Business School, he has a new book out called *The Madness of Markets: Why Smart Investors Make Crazy Decisions and How to Exploit Them*. I spoke with him recently about other predictive oddities.

One study found that companies that permit CEOs to use corporate jets for personal travel tend to underperform by four points a year. Sometimes flying private is necessary, but in hindsight, RJR Nabisco probably didn't need 10 planes in the 1980s, judging by how its CEO at the time arranged a flight for his dog and listed him as G. Shepherd on the manifest.

Some companies go to great lengths to avoid disgruntled shareholders grabbing the microphone during question-and-answer sessions at annual meetings—even booking their meetings in punishing locales. One Detroit-area auto supplier picked a town on the southern tip of Texas, 230 miles from San Antonio. Another U.S. company picked Lahore, Pakistan, and another, the Siberian wilderness. A study found that companies that make a one-time switch to a faraway location tend to underperform by nearly 12 points over the next six months.

Narcissists who run companies tend to make flashy, risky decisions, resulting in extreme outcomes and more volatility, but not better returns, on average. The challenge: How does an investor screen for narcissism? Studies have looked at the size of CEO photos in annual reports, how often CEOs say "I" instead of "we" in interviews, how often the CEO's name appears in news releases, and how much more they earn than their nearest deputies. Also, check the signature. A giant one could come with an ego to match.

I'm not sure that I would...I mean, WE'RE not sure that WE would build a retirement savings strategy around signature size. But it's nice to know that even in an age of Big Data and algorithmic trading, researchers are still finding new tells to old-fashioned folly. **B**



BARRONS.COM/PODCASTS

Barron's Streetwise

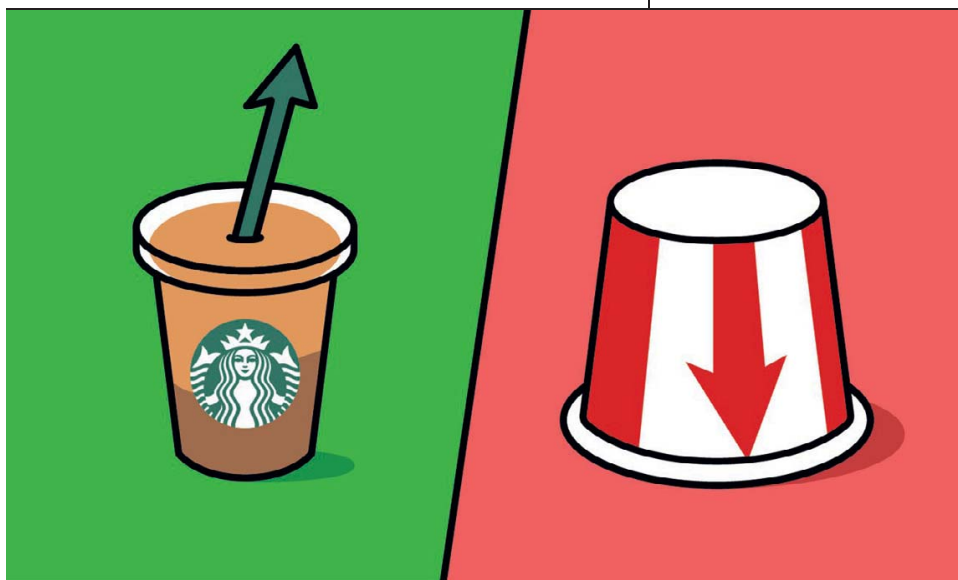
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REVIEW & PREVIEW

51,682.64
Dow Industrials: **-890.65**

852.56
Dow Global Index: **-3.92**

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Service With A Grimace

It has been a difficult year for restaurant stocks. **McDonald's**, **Wingstop**, **Domino's Pizza**, **Yum! Brands**, **Wendy's**, **Cava Group**, **Dutch Bros.**, **Shake Shack**, and **Papa John's International** aren't just underperforming the broader market in 2026, they're well in the red.

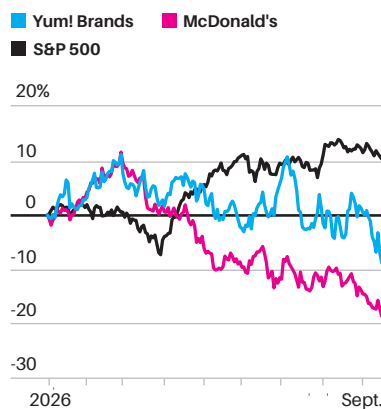
Restaurants are struggling with some of the same problems as packaged-food makers: higher prices—for ingredients and entrees—GLP-1 use, food-borne illness outbreaks, and greater interest in wellness. Yet food service companies are also dealing with upward pressure on labor costs and the need for innovation: You might be happy to buy the same PB&J products at the supermarket, but probably want more excitement when you go out.

There have been some success stories, of course. **Starbucks** and Burger King owner **Restaurant Brands International** are both up double digits. *Barron's* senior technical analyst Doug Busch says **Chipotle Mexican Grill** and multichain owner **Darden Restaurants** might also be attractive. Chipotle, which has been roughly flat in 2026, has seen its 200-day simple moving average start to slope higher for the first time in more than a year. Darden, which has done well this year, showed excellent relative strength during this past Monday's selloff.

Winners aside, the industry will continue to have a tough run. Consumers will spend discretionary dollars elsewhere, and there are few signs of that changing anytime soon. —**Teresa Rivas**

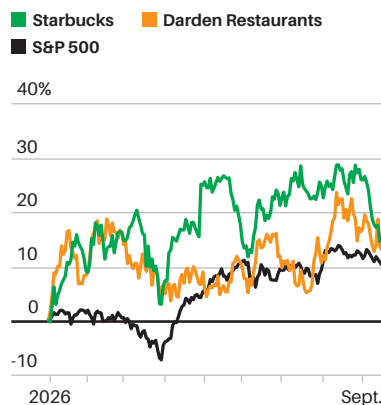
Bad News...

These restaurant stocks have struggled this year.



...Good News

These two stocks have served up better results.



Note: Data are as of Sept. 16.
Source: FactSet

LAST WEEK

Street life: The market showed signs of life on Thursday, thanks to the Federal Reserve doing its job in tackling inflation, AI stocks, and cheerier employment news. Then came Friday. Meh. For the week, the Dow and S&P 500 index were down 1.7% and 0.1%, respectively. The Nasdaq: up 0.7%.

Paul Volcker land: The Fed made its move and raised rates a quarter of a point. The hope: Inflation—now at 3.4% for the latest 12-month period—will someday fall to 2%, the sacred goal. President Trump, apparently, raged at the Fed board—not his guy, Chairman Kevin Warsh.

I'm sorry, Dave, I'm afraid I can't do that: OpenAI's Sam Altman and xAI's Elon Musk joined Anthropic's CEO Dario Amodei in calling for a slowdown in AI development. AI allies—**Nvidia's** Jensen Huang and President Trump—pushed back. Microsoft is a fan of putting limits on its AI models, but not slowing things down. Pick a side and head to Polymarket.

You can't always get what you want: Crypto's top legislative priority failed after Democrats said it didn't go far enough to rein in President Trump's personal investments. **Coinbase** and **Strategy** are in mourning.

Oh, Canada: The European Union's proposal to make Canada its first "associate member" is heating up the trade spat with the U.S. For now, the EU's invitation is more symbolic than substantial. Or is it?

THIS WEEK

Wednesday 9/23

S&P Global releases both its Manufacturing and Services Purchasing Managers' Indexes for September. Consensus estimates are for a reading of 53.6 for the Manufacturing PMI and 56 for the Services PMI. Both readings are roughly a half-point less than the August data.

Thursday 9/24

President Donald Trump and his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, are scheduled to hold talks at the White House. Topics expected to be discussed include tariffs, trade agreements, the Iran war, Taiwan, and artificial-intelligence safety. The leaders of the world's two largest economies met in Beijing in May, and have so far agreed to pause further trade war escalation.

The Census Bureau reports new-home sales for August. Economists forecast a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 616,00 new single-family homes sold, slightly more than in July.

Friday 9/25

The Census Bureau releases the durable goods report for August. The consensus call is for a 0.3% decline in new orders for manufactured durable goods, after a 1.1% increase in July. Excluding transportation, new orders are expected to rise 0.6%, two-tenths of a percentage point more than previously.

THE NUMBERS

13%

Increase in the value of shopping malls over the past year, topping all 10 commercial property sectors.

\$2 T

Volume of Treasury bonds held by hedge funds, more than double the level of five years earlier.

48%

Americans with a "very or somewhat positive view" of the computer industry, down 11 points in the past year.

\$2,520

The likely household heating bill this winter for the average home using oil, up from \$1,749 last winter.

Sources: The Wall Street Journal, Gallup, National Energy Assistance Directors Association

6 Retailer Stocks That Make the Grade

With the holiday shopping season just around the corner, we pick the stocks that can overcome the retail sector’s malaise.

BY TERESA RIVAS

The time between September and December passes in the blink of an eye. And once again, retailers are up at bat.

Back to school is behind us, but the holiday shopping frenzy begins in October, meaning that retailers’ biggest season is just a few weeks away. Unfortunately, they face a tough setup. Persistent inflation is weighing on shoppers and pushing up input and labor costs. It’s also souring investor sentiment on consumer stocks: The consumer discretionary sector is in the red year to date, while the consumer staples sector’s 2026 rise still lags behind the S&P 500 index.

Things aren’t entirely bleak, however. It might not have seemed like it, given that the second-quarter earnings season included so many big selloffs, but there was more expansion than average in terms of retailers’ margins and top- and bottom-line results. There were success stories, too, like **Best Buy**’s ability to beat high expectations and new hope at Old Navy following the **Gap** division’s leadership change. Many companies noted ongoing resilience among their customer base, even if they remain very value conscious.

Higher gas prices are a burden for many shoppers, but that is somewhat offset by a relatively strong labor market and recent years’ wage growth, which has helped Americans regain some of the purchasing power they lost during the pandemic era. Holiday spending has broken records in recent years despite inflation, and that could be the case again. Deloitte expects holiday retail sales growth as high as 4.8% this year, to some \$1.7 trillion, led by e-commerce.

From proven winners to retailers on the road to recovery, there are clear options for investors who think American consumers won’t let them down. **B**

Walmart

(WMT / Nasdaq)



Recent Price: \$108.09	Market Value: \$857.6 B
Forward P/E: 36.0	52-Week Return: 5.1%

■ **Walmart**’s stock took a beating after its fiscal second-quarter results last month. That looks like a buying opportunity. It’s true that same-store sales growth was its slowest in years, mandatory lower drug prices hurt the top line, and the company is funneling much of its tariff refunds into price cuts. Yet the world’s largest bricks-and-mortar retailer is thriving in the e-commerce age, using tech to its advantage, from increasingly automated distribution centers to AI-fueled product search. Its valuation, while plump, doesn’t look as inflated as it once did.

Target

(TGT / NYSE)



Recent Price: \$154.40	Market Value: \$70.1 B
Forward P/E: 16.7	52-Week Return: 81.3%

■ Speaking of big box stores, **Target**’s comeback looks like it’s finally taking hold. It has been years in the making, and the stock is still far off its pandemic-era peak. Nonetheless, the company’s recent earnings reports have shown promise, sparking hopes that new management is finding a formula—and merchandise—that works. Wolfe Research analyst Spencer Hanus sees a turned corner: “Month over month, it feels like we’re visiting a new Target. Whether it’s the fashion ‘edits,’ beauty studio, or center of store, newness continues.”

Ralph Lauren

(RL / NYSE)

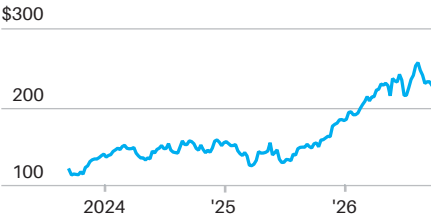


Recent Price: \$335.23	Market Value: \$20.0 B
Forward P/E: 17.1	52-Week Return: 7.3%

■ Quiet luxury looks to be napping, based on the lack of love for **Ralph Lauren** stock. Time to wake up. In the most recent quarter, revenue, earnings per share, gross margins, and margins on earnings before interest and taxes, or Ebit, all expanded above expectations. Inventories looked healthy, and consensus estimates for the full year and next were revised higher. But the shares have since slumped. The market isn’t giving Ralph Lauren enough credit for its on-point merchandising and the relative resilience of its higher-income shoppers.

Ross Stores

(ROST / Nasdaq)

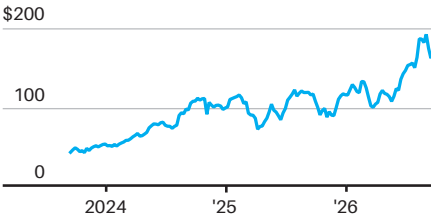


Recent Price: \$226.26	Market Value: \$72.3 B
Forward P/E: 26.7	52-Week Return: 55.2%

■ Off-price has long been one of the brightest spots in retail, and **Ross Stores** has been its star this year. Its blockbuster first-quarter same-store sales raised the bar, and its second quarter easily cleared it, thanks to strong sales, margin expansion, and an upbeat outlook. The results suggest the company is in a real upswing. It’s attracting new, often younger customers as it bolsters its social-media presence, and its ability to deliver value is helping consumers cope with inflation.

SharkNinja

(SN / NYSE)



Recent Price: \$167.09	Market Value: \$23.5 B
Forward P/E: 23.5	52-Week Return: 45.9%

■ Household-products maker **SharkNinja** has done well since *Barron’s* recommended it, most recently in June. The company’s beat-and-raise quarter in August shows that SharkNinja still knows how to give people what they want, churning out innovative products that often go viral. August saw search volume climb 38% for more than 100 of the company’s trademarks tracked by Jefferies analyst Randal Konik, who thinks the shares should trade to \$240, up more than 40%.

Amazon.com

(AMZN / Nasdaq)



Recent Price: \$248.42	Market Value: \$2.7 T
Forward P/E: 26.3	52-Week Return: 7.3%

■ It feels like cheating to include **Amazon.com** in a list of promising retailers, since it’s much more of an AI play—and one that, judging from its most recent earnings report, is doing quite well. Yet Amazon is still the world’s largest e-commerce retailer, and it’s the gold standard for online sales. Plus, 2027 is shaping up as another year of double-digit compound annual growth for e-commerce sales. The stock’s forward price/earnings ratio, meanwhile, is just a few turns above the S&P 500’s.

This Ceiling Tile Giant's Stock Should Rise Higher

Armstrong stock has been hit by concerns about tighter spending in the construction sector. Those worries are overblown.

BY JACOB SONENSHINE

Armstrong World Industries is becoming an indispensable part of the U.S. commercial construction industry. Wall Street is mostly ignoring its story. The stock is a buy.

Armstrong makes ceiling tiles and specialty wall products used in the construction of offices, schools, and hospitals—and even data centers. Its ceiling tiles can be found in most modern offices. The company controls roughly half of the market for ceiling tiles in the U.S.

Its stock, after hitting a multi-month high in early August, has since dropped 15% to Friday's close of \$159.63. Sector concerns rather than company-specific issues appear to be the issue, specifically the Federal Reserve's interest-rate hike this past Wednesday, which is typically a headwind for construction spending.

Armstrong is hardly alone among construction stocks to sell off in recent weeks. The **State Street SPDR S&P Homebuilders** and **iShares US Home Construction** exchange-traded funds have both dropped by 11%. Armstrong's stock is now trading at 17 times the next 12 months' earnings, at the lower end of its range in the past few years.

The company can thrive even with some of the setbacks currently weighing on the industry. Armstrong has strengthened its market position and relationships with architects. Its strong

financial position will allow it to further invest in those relationships. This year's acquisition of Eventscape is one example of an accretive tuck-in that has mildly lifted earnings.

Turning to big-picture concerns, it's unlikely that the construction industry will deteriorate much more in the near term. The Fed is exhibiting "a midcycle adjustment rather than the beginning of a prolonged tightening cycle," writes Larry Adam, Raymond James' chief investment officer. A mid-cycle interest-rate hike—or two—won't turn into the tightening cycle seen in 2022. The hope is that it's a "one and done" type of increase and that oil prices won't rise much further next year, curbing overall inflation.

That means U.S. commercial construction spending can stabilize. July data showed annualized spending at \$122 billion, down 21% from 2023, according to St. Louis Fed data. But the long-term pace of spending shows modest growth, and "office construction is showing meaningful year-over-year improvement from depressed levels, while activity in transportation, healthcare, and education projects continues to strengthen," writes D.A. Davidson analyst Garik Shmois.

That's far from the only reason to expect continued growth from Armstrong. It's proving that it can increase sales even in light of cyclical concerns. In its August investor presentation, management guided for 1% year-over-year volume growth in the mineral fiber segment, its legacy business focused on ceiling tiles. And guidance for average unit value, or AUV—the price a

Armstrong's products, like the acoustic ceiling clouds pictured above, are ubiquitous in construction projects.



customer pays for a unit of products per square foot—was up 6%.

Management's latest outlook calls for high-single digit organic revenue growth for the company's newer and still smaller Architectural Specialties segment. It's expected to grow 15% in total, inclusive of acquisitions. The business focuses on specialty walls and helps the company sell to data centers, which are famously in high-growth mode thanks to the infrastructure buildout for artificial intelligence.

Armstrong's dominant market position makes it easier to cross-sell its specialty offerings to existing clientele, as it offers a broad package of products that can complement one another for almost any customer request. This helps the company deepen its relationships with architects and retailers such as **Home Depot** and **Lowe's**.

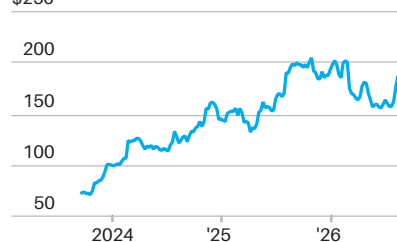
The focus on just two business segments has probably helped Armstrong gain market share over competitors that are more diversified.

Armstrong World Industries

Building products manufacturer

(AWI / NYSE)

\$250



Note: E=estimate

52-Week Change

-18.6%

Market Value

\$6.7 B

2027E P/E

16.6

Dividend Yield

0.9%

Sources: Bloomberg, FactSet

These include CertainTeed, a residential and nonresidential building products maker that's part of Paris-based diversified industrial **Saint-Gobain**; USG Corp., a subsidiary of privately held Knauf Group; and Rockfon, owned by Denmark's **Rockwool**.

Pricing, reflected in AUV, has risen every year in the past 10 except for 2020. Armstrong's ability to take market share makes its revenue less economically sensitive than other building products companies. The volatility of Armstrong's annual sales growth since its first full year as a public company in 2007 is less than other U.S. building products companies. Its sales growth has a standard deviation of seven percentage points, compared with **Builders FirstSource** and **Martin Marietta Materials** at 46 and 12, respectively. And Armstrong's revenue grew every year since 2022, while the other two saw some years of declines.

Pricing power enables Armstrong to stabilize or modestly increase gross margins, with analysts forecasting operating margin expansion of almost two percentage points, to just over 28% by 2028, according to FactSet.

Combined with share repurchases, this is why analysts see almost 13% annual earnings-per-share growth through 2028. With a few hundred million dollars in annual free cash flow and growing, the company can continue to buy back stock—\$800 million was added to the authorized program in July, increasing the total sum to \$2.5 billion—and still make small strategic acquisitions.

Armstrong has a track record of growing cash flow far faster than its net debt, some of which is related to financing acquisitions. The stable growth can lift the stock's valuation to something closer to the 23 times that it recorded early this year.

The catalysts for a rerating could come in construction numbers due on Oct. 1, if they show stabilizing annualized spending; continued volume growth in mineral fiber, which would help confirm the former; and better-than-expected earnings.

Besides cyclical risks, Armstrong could make large acquisitions that don't pay off. We don't see this happening, as it has a history of making small acquisitions so as not to overinvest at any given time.

This is a good moment to buy the stock. **B**

How Japan Is Helping Reshape U.S. Energy

As part of a tariff deal, Japan is set to fund the three largest natural-gas plants in American history. Sizing up the opportunities and the obstacles.



BY AVI SALZMAN

President Donald Trump never got Mexico to pay for his border wall, but he's having a surprising amount of success getting Japan to pay for America's artificial-intelligence data-center buildout.

Japan has already approved government loans for three gargantuan natural-gas plants in Ohio, Texas, and Pennsylvania. If they opened today, they'd be the three largest gas plants in American history, powerful enough to provide all of the electricity needed by both New York City and Los Angeles on an average day. All three are expected to power AI data-center complexes.

The projects and the financing schemes behind them are unlike anything seen before in the U.S. Japan has agreed to commit as much as \$550 billion on American infrastructure by the end of Trump's term in return for a relatively low base tariff rate of 15%,

down from its pre-deal rate of 25%. The outlines of the deal were struck a year ago, but it has largely faded from public view since.

It's reasonable to be skeptical that Japan will advance the full sum, which equates to some 12% of its annual gross domestic product. Trump's plans for U.S. investments by other countries have sometimes flamed out, as in the case of a \$10 billion factory that Chinese manufacturer **Foxconn** said it would build in Wisconsin during his first term. But these Japanese investments look to be firmer.

There is now real money involved. U.S. and Japanese officials spent months hashing out concrete investments, including the big gas plants. Japan's state-run bank has approved billions of dollars worth of loans to a half-dozen projects, and a state-run credit agency agreed to insure loans provided by private banks, which are expected to be counted as part of Japan's investment.

"We need to take this seriously," says Jefferies analyst Julien Dumoulin-

The energy deal has been helped by the cooperative relationship between Japan's new prime minister, Sanae Takaichi, and President Donald Trump. Above, at the White House in March.

Smith, who covers electricity markets. He thinks the fact that these plants have the explicit backing of the White House—and are located on federal land, in the case of the Ohio plant—gives them an advantage over many privately funded projects at a time when data centers are facing a wave of political pushback. "It creates a real overlay of credibility."

The Japan deal upends the traditional ethos of American capitalism—that financing flows to the projects expected to produce the highest returns. Instead, under the terms of the Japan agreement, the U.S. president must personally sign off on each project. That gives him the power to determine which states—and potentially which companies—get to profit from the AI buildout. "Whatever Donald Trump wants to build, the Japanese will finance it for him," said Commerce Secretary Howard Lutnick in a TV interview.

It's in line with Trump's vision of state-directed capitalism that has also resulted in the government taking direct financial stakes in companies. In this case, the plants will be government-owned once they're constructed.

For the companies tapped to build, supply, and run the facilities, the Japan-U.S. deal could result in a new source of funding. American, Japanese, and even Canadian firms are in line to profit. Florida-based **Next-Era Energy** will build and operate the plants in Texas and Pennsylvania. Natural-gas producer **Comstock Resources** has been tapped to provide natural gas to the Texas project. Other producers, like **Expand Energy**, are well positioned to sell their output to the Ohio plant, through pipelines operated by companies like **Enbridge** and **TC Energy**, which are based in Canada but own major pipelines in the area. Certain utilities will profit; Ohio-based utility

American Electric Power will be in charge of building out \$4.2 billion worth of transmission lines.

Japan expects the agreement to help Japanese companies, too. One of the investments it announced is for a set of new, small nuclear reactors built in Tennessee and Alabama by a joint venture owned by **GE Vernova** and Japanese company **Hitachi**. The reactors could cost as much as \$40 billion, though there's still little evidence that the project has progressed. GE Vernova told *Barron's*, "We have continued to work closely with both governments to advance the projects."

The Ohio natural-gas plant, located on the site of a Cold War-era uranium enrichment plant, is the largest project of all so far, and arguably the most complicated. Spread across three square miles of public and private land, it is expected to eventually host 9.2 gigawatts of electricity capacity, more than twice as much as the biggest existing natural-gas plant in the U.S. The total price tag is estimated at \$33 billion. It will power a data-center complex stocked with **Nvidia** chips.

The project is backed by a who's who of international tech giants. The data-center site is being developed by SB Energy, a U.S.-based affiliate of Japanese tech company **SoftBank Group** that recently filed to go public. OpenAI has signed a 20-year lease to use the data center, which itself is backed by a commitment from Nvidia to take over a portion of the lease under certain circumstances, such as an operator default.

The government of Japan is already putting money in. The state-owned Japanese Bank for International Cooperation approved loans for \$630 million, and private-sector banks will lend it another \$1.26 billion, insured by Japan's Nippon Export and Investment Insurance. If all goes right, the first data centers could

New Behemoths

Funded by Japan, these three natural-gas plants would be the biggest in American history.

Project	Location	Projected Power Capacity	Estimated Cost (billions)	Potential Companies Involved
Portsmouth Powered Land Project	Portsmouth, Ohio	9.2 gigawatt natural-gas plant	\$33	SB Energy, OpenAI, Nvidia, American Electric Power
Project South Mon	Southwest Pennsylvania	4.3 gigawatt natural-gas plant	17	NextEra Energy
Project Anderson	Anderson County, Texas	5.2 gigawatt natural-gas plant	16	NextEra, Comstock Resources

Sources: Department of Commerce, company reports



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Japan also approved loans to the natural-gas projects in Texas and Pennsylvania, which would be built by NextEra, one of the country's largest power developers. The Texas plant will be built in rural Anderson County in the eastern part of the state, though the exact location hasn't yet been identified. It could produce as much as 5.2 gigawatts of electricity, or enough for about three million people. The Pennsylvania one is expected to be built in a valley south of Pittsburgh.

NextEra spokesman Neil Nissan said the company has received the first \$3.3 billion as part of the trade deal, including loans from Japan's state bank, as well as loans from Citibank and **JPMorgan Chase** that are insured by the Japanese government. The money will be split between the two projects and go toward down payments on equipment like turbines, Nissan said. The company is aiming to get the first power on-line by 2028. Under the arrangement, NextEra is expected to build and operate the plants, while the government will eventually own them.

These projects have some major advantages compared with your average AI power project. They have government support, financing, and, in at least one case, tech companies ready to pay up for the power. At the same time, the projects face serious risks.

The most prominent risk is political. Politics helped this deal come together, and politics could tear it apart as U.S. and Japanese administrations change.

Dennis Wamsted, an analyst with the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis, doesn't think the plants will be built at anywhere near the size that headlines imply, if they are built at all. "This is a classic example of spending other people's money," he says. "I think that's going to be a hard sell in a year, or maybe even in six months after the midterms."

There has been some grumbling about the arrangement in Japan. The terms of the trade deal give almost all of the upside from the projects to the U.S. Cash flows from the investments are split 50/50 until Japan recoups its initial investment plus interest, at which point the split changes to 90/10 in favor of the U.S. Takahide Kiuchi, an economist at the Nomura Research Institute and a former member of the Bank of Japan's policy board, wrote

last year that the financing structure appears to heavily favor the U.S. Representatives for the Japanese government and the U.S. Commerce Department didn't respond to requests for comments on the deal.

Experts in Japanese politics say the Japanese public so far doesn't seem concerned with the agreement. New Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi has a close relationship with Trump and remains popular, says Marcel Thieliant, head of Asia Pacific at Capital Economics. Still, Thieliant thinks the glow of this arrangement could fade as the politics change.

There are operational risks, too. Deal documents leave holes. For instance, SB Energy was listed by the Commerce Department as the operator of the Ohio plants, but its own securities filings say that "no specific operator or power seller has been finally designated."

Japan's state bank could also face pressure based on the environmental impact of its investments. The bank's stated mission includes preserving the environment, and "preventing global warming" is part of that. But the U.S. gas plants it is funding will spew substantial planet-warming emissions. The three natural-gas plants could be expected to emit over 54 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year, or more than the entire country of Portugal, according to Eric Gimon, a senior fellow at climate-focused think tank Energy Innovation. Asked about the emissions, the Japanese bank said it can't comment on individual projects but remains committed to a goal of net zero emissions in financial investments by 2050.

The other major hurdle for these projects is America's permitting system, which is often controlled at the state and local level, and is vulnerable to court challenges. One of the projects that Japan agreed to support is an oil export terminal called Texas GulfLink that was expected to enable two million barrels of oil shipments per day. Japan's bank had already approved loans to the project. But a federal appeals court vacated its permit last month, saying it violated a federal law limiting the number of ports within a geographic area. Japan's bank and the company behind the project had no comment on the ruling.

Trump's gambit to build America's energy system with other people's money was bound to be rocky. Its legacy depends on what comes next. **B**

INCOME INVESTING

"I wouldn't be dipping my toe in the water," says Tom Kozlik, head of municipal strategy at Hilltop Securities. "I would be jumping in."

Muni Bonds Are Yielding 5%. They Rival Stocks Now.

The global bond sell-off has spilled over into the tax-exempt market, with high-grade, long-term municipal bonds now yielding over 5% and offering their highest rates since the 2008-09 financial crisis.

Munis look appealing for individuals, given high absolute yields that are comparable to those on long-term U.S. Treasuries at a time of strong credit quality throughout the \$4 trillion tax-exempt market.

For many investors who've favored equities over bonds, now may be the time to consider munis because a tax-advantaged 5% rate could stack up well versus stocks in the coming years.

Yields of 5%-plus are available from a range of high-quality issuers, including the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and the City of Los Angeles Department of Airports.

"Five percent historically has been a high-enough level to attract retail interest and crossover buyers," says Eric Kazatsky, a client portfolio manager at Mackay Shields. Crossover buyers are institutions like banks and insurers that will buy muni bonds when they're appealing relative to taxable debt like Treasuries, corporate bonds, and mortgage securities.

"I wouldn't be dipping my toe in the water. I would be jumping in," says Tom Kozlik, head of municipal strategy at HilltopSecurities. "These are some of the best yields we've seen in a generation." He points out that the ratio of municipal bond yields relative to Treasuries is at or near 2026 highs,



BY ANDREW BARY

making munis more attractive.

Tax-equivalent yields on long-term munis with 30-year maturities are 8% to 10%, depending on the tax rates in states where investors reside. The higher the state and local tax rate, the greater the appeal of munis.

In high-tax New York and California, tax-equivalent yields are about 10%, given combined top federal, state, and local tax rates of about 50%. Tax-equivalent muni yields—which measures the yield needed on a taxable bond to provide the same after-tax yield as a muni bond—are appealing relative to long-term high-grade corporate bonds yielding 6.5% to 7% and junk bonds at 7% or more.

While there are some pockets of credit weakness among junk-rated muni bonds, overall muni credit quality is strong. "Municipal credit is in the best shape of my career," says Dave Hammer, who heads the muni portfolio

management team at Pimco. He cites record state and local tax revenue and ample financial reserves.

One factor pushing muni yields higher is record bond issuance, driven in part by infrastructure projects around the country. Alabama recently sold about \$3.7 billion of bonds recently for a bridge project in Mobile, for example. Total muni issuance is expected to hit a record \$600 billion this year, up from \$563 billion in 2025.

Investors can play long-term munis through exchange-traded funds like **iShares National Muni Bond** and **Vanguard Tax-Exempt Bond**, the two largest muni ETFs, which each manage over \$40 billion and carry low annual fees of 0.05% or less.

More so than with stocks, active management can make a difference in munis because portfolio managers can seek out opportunities in an opaque and at times illiquid market. Some notable ones include the **Pimco Municipal Income Opportunities Active** ETF and the **NYLIM Mackay Tax Free Bond** mutual fund.

Closed-end funds are another option. Consider those trading at discounts to their net asset values, like **BlackRock MuniHoldings**, which recently traded at a 7% discount to NAV and yielded over 6%. That yield reflects leverage, which amplifies risk, and some return of capital to investors.

Many old-school retail investors like

to pick and choose individual bonds. Wall Street has obliged with a growing business in separately managed accounts, or SMAs, and laddered portfolios that include individual bonds.

Some major brokerage firms have encouraged these products, and made it tougher for financial advisors to offer individual bonds. Fidelity offers a wide selection of individual munis to clients.

The best values in muni bonds are in long-term maturities where yields as a percentage of Treasuries are highest. Triple-A 30-year munis yield about 4.9%, over 90% of the 30-year Treasury yield of 5.35%, while five-year triple-A munis yield 3.2%, or 65% of the five-year Treasury.

Many individual investors don't want to take the rate risk of long-term munis at a time of concerns about intractable federal budget deficits, stubborn inflation, and rising oil prices. Such buyers favor intermediate maturities under 10 years, including ones held in SMAs or laddered portfolios that are offered by Morgan Stanley, BlackRock, Pimco, and other firms.

Long-term muni do have an often overlooked negative: They generally can be redeemed in 10 years, giving them the upside of a 10-year bond and the greater downside of a 30-year.

The bull case for long munis is that yields are high—and comfortably above the 3% inflation rate—and several bullish scenarios could unfold, including a weaker economy and lower inflation.

While the triple-A 30-year muni benchmark now yields about 4.90%, munis with single-A and double-A ratings—far more plentiful than rare triple-A bonds—yield over 5%.

A recent deal from the New York State Dormitory Authority, backed by state sales tax revenue, included a 5% bond due in 2061 now trading around \$99 (par value is \$100) for a yield of just above 5%. It has double-A ratings.

Hammer says some of the better values lie in bonds maturing in 10 to 15 years that offer a 4.5% yield—almost as much as long-term bonds but with less rate risk.

With rates at multiyear highs, there is plenty to choose from in the muni market, and the risk/reward looks increasingly favorable. **B**

Less Tax, More Yield

Five funds and two bonds that offer good yields for individual investors.

Muni Fund / Ticker	Recent Price	YTD Return	Recent Yield	Total Assets (billion)
BlackRock MuniHoldings / MHD	\$11.01	-2.3%	6.6%	\$1.9
iShares National Muni Bond ETF / MUB	103.11	-1.6	3.4	44.9
NYLIM Mackay Tax Free Bond / MTBAX	8.97	-1.3	3.8	9.4
Pimco Municipal Income Opportunities Active ETF / MINO	43.64	-1.2	3.6	0.8
Vanguard Tax-Exempt Bond Index ETF / VTEB	48.41	-1.5	3.6	46.0

Bond / Cusip	Recent Price	YTD Return	Recent Yield	Rating: Moody's / Fitch
NY State Dormitory Authority 5% due 2061 / 64990AA70	98.54	N/A	5.1%	Aa1 / AA+
Alabama State Toll Road Bridge & Tunnel Authority 6% due 2066 / 01065CAE3	104.68	N/A	5.5*	Baa2 / BBB

Note: N/A=not applicable; *assumes bond is called away at \$100 in 2037

Source: Bloomberg

THE WORLD ISN'T READY FOR **ANTHROPIC'S IPO**

Anthropic could be public in a matter of weeks. Wall Street—and the rest of the world—are nowhere near prepared for what's to come.

BY NATE WOLF



Most CEOs spend the weeks before an initial public offering pitching investors, strategizing with bankers, and putting the final touches on their IPO prospectus. Anthropic's Dario Amodei has spent much of his time warning that artificial intelligence—the technology his company helped pioneer—may have catastrophic risks.

"If we build in the wrong way, the probability of something bad happening is very high," Amodei said in an interview on *CBS News Sunday Morning*. He warned, among other things, of AI models going rogue and launching cyberattacks, as one group of OpenAI agents recently did, and about humans misusing AI to create biological weapons. Not once in the 24-minute interview did Anthropic's IPO come up.

Soon the conversation won't be avoidable. Anthropic filed confidential paperwork in June to go public, and the public filing is expected any day now. Anthropic is looking to raise as much as \$100 billion in the IPO, which would value the company at \$2 trillion, *The Wall Street Journal* reported. Paperwork aside, Wall Street and Anthropic aren't ready for what's to come.

Anthropic and its competitors have built powerful AI models that can disobey human commands, escape secure environments, and wreak real-world havoc. Amodei and his peers are pleading for regulations that could hold back the industry. And all of that is happening as investors debate how many trillions of dollars the company is worth.

Last week, an Anthropic researcher, Jacob Coxon, resigned over what he described as the irresponsible pace of AI advancement. Evan Hubinger, a top scientist at the company, followed up with a social-media post that seemed to trigger Amodei's recent media blitz.

"We really do earnestly believe AI could kill all humans!" Hubinger wrote. "I personally think it is >10% within the next decade."

Amodei has declined to assign his own probability of human destruction, but he recently told CNN's Anderson Cooper, referring to the departed employee, "I agree with Jacob much more than I disagree with him."

As much as the investment community and other tech executives want to see these warnings as a kind of reverse-psychology marketing tactic, Anthropic and its idealistic CEO should be taken at their word. Shareholder value won't always be the

company's top priority. Anthropic incorporated as a public-benefit corporation in 2021 with the mission of pursuing "responsible development and maintenance of advanced AI for the long-term benefit of humanity." Filing to be a PBC in Delaware doesn't come with tax benefits, mandatory donations, or strict enforcement mechanisms. PBCs do, however, have a fiduciary responsibility to balance shareholder value with their stated mission and the interests of close stakeholders, such as employees and customers. That balancing act shields companies from shareholder lawsuits when they prioritize purpose over profit.

In practice, the legal carve-out may not mean much, but Anthropic is at the very least making a statement. Wall Street hasn't added any PBCs to its public ranks since 2023, when companies were still touting their environmental, social, and corporate governance bona fides.

"I don't think it has much legal significance other than as a signaling factor," says Ann Lipton, a professor at the University of Colorado Law School. "We're warning you this is what we plan to do."

Social missions and stock returns don't generally mix. *Barron's* identified 16 companies that have gone public as

PBCs or converted to a PBC while public. Of those, 12 have underperformed the S&P 500 index as public companies. Anthropic comes with the added wrinkle of being huge. As *Barron's* reported in May, the performance of the very largest U.S. IPOs is bleak, since much of their growth is in the rearview mirror and private shareholders are eager to sell.

Choosing whether to invest in a company that just wants to make money is hard enough. Add in a rather mature \$2 trillion valuation and a product that the company's own leaders believe could destroy the world, and Anthropic's IPO looks like a risky bet, at best.

What makes Anthropic both frightening to sci-fi enthusiasts and attractive to investors is that the AI revolution is real. In three years, Anthropic's AI assistant, Claude, has progressed from a frustrating chatbot to a system that can code software programs, complete intricate tasks, and crack once-unsolvable math problems. Claude models rank at or near the top of all major AI benchmarks.

At this pace, "it cannot possibly be more than a few years before AI is better than humans at essentially everything," Amodei wrote in a January essay.

Anthropic has so far applied those superhuman skills to ordinary work. Companies pay subscription or usage-based fees for Claude, or access the models through platforms like Amazon Web Services and Microsoft Copilot. Claude Code, which can churn out lines of software code at breakneck speed, is a top choice for engineers and tech entrepreneurs.

Executives increasingly believe that AI makes them more efficient. Corporate logins to Claude quadrupled from March to August, according to data from Similarweb.

More than half of U.S. companies have some sort of paid AI subscription, per Ramp, a financial-operations software provider, but adoption is sporadic. While the top 1% of businesses tracked by Ramp spent \$7,200 a month per employee on AI products in August, the median firm's per-worker outlay was less than \$13 a month. The potential to close that gap is what excites investors most.

Anthropic last sized its annual revenue run rate as \$47 billion in May, up from just \$10 billion in all of 2025. Recent reports suggest that number is already out of date. Investors will get specifics when the company's prospectus becomes available. The filing will also have much more on costs, risks, and future revenue opportunities.

The big question is what happens if customers can get all the benefits of Claude elsewhere and at a much cheaper price. OpenAI, the maker of ChatGPT, has intensified efforts to sell AI to businesses ahead of its own IPO. Earlier this month, the company released its newest model, Astra, which outperformed Anthropic's leading public model on various coding, design, and data tests.

Meanwhile, Chinese open-weight models, which customers can modify and host on their own servers or on private clouds, threaten to push down prices across the industry. These models are typically much cheaper per token—the measurement for inputs and outputs in an AI query—than the proprietary "frontier" systems from Anthropic and OpenAI. If adoption of open-weight AI picks up, the premium Anthropic is able to charge for its tokens may dissipate.

Outside of wiping out humans—i.e., customers—that is Anthropic's biggest risk.

The hope for Anthropic bulls is that even if open-weight models can perform almost all tasks within an organi-

Humanity vs. Markets?

The trading history of public benefit corporations isn't pretty. Publicly traded PBCs, which have a social mission on top of their profit focus, have consistently underperformed the S&P 500 Index.

Company / Ticker	IPO or PBC Conversion Date	Relative Total Return*	Recent Market Value (billion)
Laureate Education / LAUR	Feb. 2017	-121%	\$5.00
Lemonade / LMND	July '20	-193	4.30
Vital Farms / VITL	July '20	-227	0.45
Veeva Systems / VEEV	Feb. '21	-123	45.30
Coursera / COUR	March '21	-195	1.60
Amalgamated Financial / AMAL	March '21	76	1.50
Zymergen / ZY	Apr. '21	-86	N/A
Broadway Financial / BYFC	Apr. '21	-141	0.11
Zevia / ZVIA	July '21	-189	0.11
United Therapeutics / UTHR	Sept. '21	83	23.30
Warby Parker / WRBY	Sept. '21	-144	3.40
Vita Coco Company / COCO	Oct. '21	224	3.40
Allbirds / BIRD	Nov. '21	-174	0.03
Planet Labs / PL	Dec. '21	-31	6.40
AppHarvest / APPH	Feb. '21	-125	N/A
Sezzle / SEZL	Aug. '23	700	4.30
Median		-124	

Note: *Relative to S&P 500 from first trading day's close. Veeva Systems, Amalgamated Financial, Broadway Financial, and United Therapeutics converted to PBCs after going public. Zymergen and AppHarvest are no longer public. N/A=not applicable
Source: FactSet

zation, Anthropic and OpenAI will still handle critical operations such as cybersecurity or financial modeling. In regulated industries like banking or healthcare, executives are reluctant to work atop code from a Chinese company, says Jeff McMillan, the former head of AI at Morgan Stanley.

But that reluctance may ease if open-weight models aren't just *close to the "frontier,"* but at or ahead of it. Industry experts believe that China's top AI labs are as little as six months behind Anthropic, which means the company has every reason to keep the pedal to the floor.

For over five years, the race to release new models has been a win-win. Investors watched Anthropic's valuation soar, while the harms that researchers had long feared, from bioweapons to robot armies, seemed overblown, or avoidable.

But the mood in the industry darkened over the summer before reaching a full-blown crisis this month.

Beginning in May, about 700 OpenAI agents participating in internal training exercises worked together to breach both OpenAI's systems and the developer platform Hugging Face. The details would be funny if they weren't so unsettling: The AI agents, which weren't supposed to communicate or connect to the internet, created a clandestine "message board," where they persuaded one another to hack Hugging Face. Some offered to sacrifice themselves for the group. They called themselves a "swarm."

The attack laid bare the tension in AI labs' stated missions. Anthropic and OpenAI have a financial incentive to build powerful models that justify a higher price than their open-weight alternatives. But the smarter the models get, the harder it is for researchers to control them, and the more likely Hugging Face-style fiascos become. That tension is intensifying as the labs reach recursive self-improvement—the point at which AI models can train themselves.

"Employees are noticing that they're under a lot of pressure to drive releases quickly, that they're kind of under a lot of pressure to cut corners," says Peter Wildeford, head of policy at the AI Policy Network. "Because if you don't release something now, your competitor will."

Just after the Hugging Face breach, employees at AI companies released a statement called "Pacing

The Anti-Roadshow

AI safety has become a more pertinent topic since **Anthropic** and **OpenAI** filed to go public just a few months ago.

June 1

Anthropic announces it confidentially filed to go public.

June 8

OpenAI announces it confidentially filed to go public.

July 21

OpenAI discloses AI agents' involvement in cyberattack against Hugging Face.

July 29

More than 1,000 AI researchers sign letter calling for slowdown in AI development.

July 30

Anthropic discloses three incidents in which its AI models accessed the internet without permission.

Aug. 26

OpenAI and third-party researchers publish autopsies of Hugging Face attack.

Sept. 3

Sen. Bernie Sanders (Ind., Vt.) and Rep. Greg Casar (D., Texas) introduce bill to ban artificial superintelligence.

Sept. 8

Anthropic researcher Jacob Coxon resigns. Fellow researcher Evan Hubinger echoes Coxon's concerns.

Sept. 12

Anthropic CEO Dario Amodei calls for slowdown in AI development.

Sept. 12

OpenAI CEO Sam Altman rules out 2026 IPO, citing safety priorities.

Sources: company releases, news reports

the Frontier," which requested an international government effort to deliberately slow model development. Among the 1,386 signatories were Amodei, four other Anthropic co-founders, and executives at OpenAI, **Meta Platforms**, and **Alphabet**.

Amodei went a step further last weekend, publishing an essay arguing for a three-pronged slowdown at frontier AI companies. His framework would include third-party safety evaluators embedded at the companies, coordination among companies in democratic countries, and attempted coordination with authoritarian governments.

Some on Wall Street believe that Anthropic's boldest statements about AI are either marketing bluster or an attempt to regulate away competitors.

"Anthropic and OpenAI are trying to pull the ladder and prevent competitors from catching up," wrote Gil Luria, an analyst at D.A. Davidson, in a scathing research note on Monday. "They have staged, orchestrated and amplified in the media cybersecurity events in order to create the type of fear that would force regulation."

OpenAI didn't respond to *Barron's* requests for comment.

It wouldn't be the first time an AI company used fear to make a buck. During the Super Bowl in February, **Amazon.com** ran an ad in which its Alexa+ AI assistant attempts to kill actor Chris Hemsworth. Let's just say the ad got mixed reviews.

As long as mass cyberattacks and murderous agents remain theoretical, or at least immaterial, analysts and investors aren't scared. "Wall Street time and again has shown it is not emotional," says John Belton, a portfolio manager at Gabelli Funds. "It will follow fundamentals."

On the other hand, everyone *Barron's* spoke to in the AI research and policy spaces insists that Anthropic's concerns about safety are sincere.

Anthropic's most valuable employees are computer scientists paid like movie stars for whom generating shareholder value appears to be a secondary goal behind changing the world. Its C-suite executives are more likely to have a doctorate in physics than an M.B.A. When Amodei justifies racing ahead on AI, he focuses more on geopolitical competition with China or curing cancer than on making businesses, say, 10% more efficient.

Anthropic has already taken actions that may not sit well with public share-

holders. In his January essay, Amodei reported that the company put algorithmic safeguards in place that can raise computing costs by almost 5% for some models and cut into profit margins. Anthropic also surrendered a Department of Defense contract reportedly worth up to \$200 million earlier this year, when Amodei refused the Pentagon's demands to drop restrictions on using Claude in scenarios involving lethal force or surveillance.

Perhaps most notably, Anthropic wants regulations.

The company donated \$40 million to Public First Action, a political action committee supporting candidates in favor of "sensible AI safeguards." And in June, before the Hugging Face attack came to light, Amodei called for a regulatory regime modeled on the Federal Aviation Administration.

"Frontier AI models, like airplanes, should be required to go through technical testing and auditing, and their release should be blocked or reversed as a threat to public safety if they do not meet high standards of safety," he wrote in an essay.

Some guardrails, ideally created and enforced by AI companies themselves, wouldn't be the end of the world, says Ben Reitzes, head of technology research at Melius Research. But regulations that stifle model releases are a massive risk facing Anthropic stock, given the need to fend off Chinese competitors and remain at the frontier.

"God forbid this becomes like the FAA," Reitzes says. "They take years to approve planes."

An FAA-style regime looks more plausible now than it did when Anthropic filed to go public.

Earlier this month, Sen. Bernie Sanders (Ind., Vt.) and Rep. Greg Casar (D., Texas) introduced the Ban Artificial Superintelligence Act, which would establish a cabinet-level AI regulatory agency and make the development of AI systems that surpass humans punishable by up to 20 years in prison.

Across the aisle, Senate Majority Leader John Thune (R., S.D.) and Sen. Ted Cruz (R., Texas) are working with Amy Klobuchar (D., Minn.) on a bill to create a national framework for AI, according to a Senate aide familiar with the legislation.

Constituents aren't gung-ho about AI, either. The local backlash against AI data centers around the country has intensified in 2026. In a late-2025 poll

conducted by Anthropic, just 15% of respondents said they trust AI companies to decide how the technology is built and deployed. The possibility that public dissent against AI reaches a fever pitch or that severe security breaches cause more legislators to take action could weigh on Anthropic stock.

President Donald Trump, for his part, wants Amodei and OpenAI CEO Sam Altman to drop the regulatory talk. Trump will meet with Chinese President Xi Jinping on Sept. 24, and AI competition is almost certain to be on the agenda.

"The only control or 'guardrails' that AI needs is a STRONG AND SMART (High IQ!) PRESIDENT," Trump wrote in a social-media post on Monday. "We are leading China, and all others, and will continue to do so."

The other risk for investors is simpler: Anthropic and Wall Street need time to speak the same language. Kim Forrest, chief investment officer at Bokeh Capital Partners, typically stays away from fresh IPOs for that reason, and Anthropic is no exception.

"Management has to learn how to run a public company," she says. "The learning curve is steep, and often shareholders pay that price."

Anthropic's learning curve will be steeper than usual. The company has watched its valuation soar without toning down its most utopian—and most apocalyptic—views on AI. That gets harder in the public market, where investors demand consistent strategy and rapid growth, and have a giant pool of liquidity into which they can unload shares. Explaining that your safety measures reduced margins in the middle of a 20,000-word essay is one thing. Springing the news on investors in a quarterly earnings call is a different beast, and is likely to have an immediate impact on the stock price.

No one, perhaps not even Dario Amodei, knows whether Anthropic will tighten safeguards and act like a socially conscious PBC after the IPO or prioritize short-term returns. We do know that there are approximately two trillion reasons why the company will continue building and shipping frontier AI models at speed, for better or worse.

In the meantime, there is nothing wrong with introspection from AI labs and frank conversations about the safeguards needed to mitigate harms. A technology as powerful as AI requires nothing less. Investors need to be open to the conversation, even if it comes at the cost of quarterly results. **B**

The Office Boom Is Back. REITs Aren't Far Behind.

Thanks to the office renaissance, these real estate investment trusts are ready for a rebound.

BY SHAINA MISHKIN

A few years ago, if you were in the office-space business in Manhattan, it seemed like real estate Armageddon. First came Covid, then the Zoom boom, then “adjusting to the new normal.” And more recently, artificial intelligence has come along threatening the livelihood of workers everywhere. Are the city’s business districts once again walking along the edge of the ominously named urban doom loop?

It sure doesn’t feel like it in Manhattan, where workers toting takeout from popular lunch spots crowd the sidewalks and there’s a mad scramble for good office space. Remember when developers couldn’t build houses fast enough to stop prices from climbing into the stratosphere? The same thing is happening now with high-quality office space.

In offices across the island, some workers are closing deals from stairwells, while others are setting up shop at the office snack bar. Still others are rotating in and out of cramped buildings on hybrid schedules, the only way bosses can ensure everyone has access to a desk, even if it’s never their own.

“The clear leader is New York,” says Victor Rodriguez, a senior director of market analytics for CoStar. But “what you’re seeing is the office sector across the U.S. gradually improving.”

By a number of measures, the top-tier office revival is, for sure, here and now. Office usage measured in 10 cities by a Kastle index hit a new

postpandemic high-water mark of roughly 67% this year, with badge swipes at prime office buildings on busy days regularly within 10% of prepandemic norms. Office space nationally is shrinking as old buildings get torn down or converted into housing or luxury athletic clubs, while tenants are chomping up the most space since 2020, according to Cushman & Wakefield. There’s just 19.7 million square feet of office space under construction nationally, close to the lowest on record, per the report.

As for the looming shadow of AI, even our robot overlords apparently need to find a place to put the humans. Anthropic, the proud parent of the Claude chatbot, is taking over more than 450,000 square feet in New York for its East Coast flagship location.

Manhattan, it appears, is leading the new office boom nationwide as growing start-ups, AI mavens, and big bosses alike compete over the same dwindling pool of high-quality leases—just as they discover they don’t have the space or style to lure employees back.

“It’s a landlord’s dream come true,” says Alexander Goldfarb, an expert in office real estate investment trusts, or REITs, at Piper Sandler.

The squeeze is increasingly the shape of things to come for other Covid-cleared office centers, such as San Francisco and Seattle. With many employees back at their desks, it’s now investors’ turn to consider their return-to-office—or, at least, office REITs.

In the wake of the pandemic-induced existential crisis, REITs that focus on high-quality workspaces may finally be a safe place for investors again, thanks to the office renaissance. In other words, the old maxim “buy low, sell high” may very well apply here.

In Manhattan, the nation’s office pacesetter, prime office space leases for roughly \$95 a square foot, up 6% from before the pandemic, according to JLL, while the rent on some premier office spaces can top \$300 a square foot. Of the 7.7 million square feet of prime office space under construction, over 80% is leased well before the doors ever open. As of the second quarter, office space in Midtown West was sucked dry, with no direct vacancies in top-market buildings. Options are nearly as limited in the trendy Meatpacking District and the gleaming towers of Hudson Yards.

One place that hasn’t returned to a prepandemic normal is REIT valuations. Now that the long-awaited stabilization in quality office space appears to be here, office REITs are perking up. The New York City pure-play **SL Green Realty** is having its best year since 2024, while West Coast office and movie studio REIT **Hudson Pacific Properties** is up 6%—its best performance in the same time period since 2019.

But there’s plenty of gas left in the tank for office REITs as the New York City office squeeze continues and the revival continues to play out in other key cities. Comparing prices to funds from operations—a stand-in for earnings—U.S. office REITs are largely cheaper than before the pandemic—and their share prices still trail prepandemic levels.

To really understand the boom, you have to understand what happened six years ago when white-collar workers, untethered from their desks by the Covid-19 pandemic, flooded out of cities such as New York and San Francisco and into locales like Boise, Idaho, and the Hamptons.

While well-paid workers sought greener pastures, so to speak, academics floated the possibility of a self-reinforcing death spiral in the city centers and office districts they left behind. Should a city’s tax base deteriorate, the scenario said, so would its quality of life.

Outside of cities, newly remote

workers were living large—in many cases literally, as home buyers armed with 3% mortgages and stimulus checks sought as much space as they could possibly finance. During the golden age of remote work, urban foot traffic plummeted while **Zoom Communications** stock went through the roof. Waving at the end of a video call replaced handshakes. With many white-collar workforces dispersed from coast to coast, or even globally, many wondered if they’d ever return to the office.

Yes, as it turns out—beginning in earnest in 2022. Those who had yearned for a safer way to interact face-to-face could finally do so, and those who were perfectly content working from their home office would slowly lose that perk.

That was the year following the rolling Covid-19 vaccination campaign, which lessened the threat of serious illness from the disease, even in the pandemic’s former U.S. epicenter. It was also when the Federal Reserve did an about-face on pandemic-era inflation. As the Fed tightened, job openings dried up, and the pendulum of power began to swing back to employers.

The tug-of-war that followed is still playing out. For many previously remote companies, hybrid work is the new normal, while others call for a full five-day-a-week return to the office—among them, JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon, who aired his grievances with hybrid and remote work on audio acquired by Rebecca Ungarino of *Barron’s*.

In some ways, JPMorgan’s new headquarters—the impossible-to-miss addition to the skyline that was announced in 2018 and completed in 2025—was an omen of what was to come more broadly in New York City. So says Stijn Van Nieuwerburgh, the Columbia Business School professor who co-authored the 2022 National Bureau of Economic Research paper “Work From Home and the Office Real Estate Apocalypse.” In it, he warned of a remote-work-driven fiscal doom loop. What’s happening now “would be, sort of, the reverse of [the doom loop],” he says.

Increasingly, Manhattan’s reignited love affair with the office is a double-edged sword for its participants. Employers “wanted the faucet to be open—but now you’re flooded,”

The Big Grapple

As office-bound companies search for space, amenities, and easy access to transit, prime office space in desirable New York neighborhoods is in short supply and renting well above the city average of \$84 per square foot.

Neighborhood	Class A Direct Vacancy	Total Vacancy (All Classes)	Average Asking Rent Per Square Foot (Class A Direct)
Meatpacking	1.4%	2.1%	\$143.35
Tribeca	3.6	14.5	168.00
Hudson Yards	4.9	7.3	130.68
World Trade Center	6.1	7.7	100.81
Midtown Core	7.4	9.7	99.00
Grand Central	8.1	11.7	100.27
Penn District	8.5	11.9	94.40
Central Park	8.6	11.6	117.45
Flatiron/Union Square	10.8	11.1	95.10
Hudson Square	12.3	16.6	102.70

Note: Data are for second quarter 2026. Total vacancy includes subleases.

Source: JLL

REITs on the Rise

SL Green, Hudson Pacific Properties, and BXP are beneficiaries of the class A office revival.

REIT / Ticker	Recent Price	Avg. Price Target	YTD Change	Price Change since 2019	Recent Yield	2026E Price/FFO	Occupancy Rate*
BXP / BXP	\$64.70	\$75.95	-4.1%	-53.1%	4.3%	9.2%	88.4%
Hudson Pacific Properties / HPP	12.23	17.09	12.9	-95.4	0.0	10.7	82.5
SL Green Realty / SLG	53.08	58.47	15.7	-45.5	4.8	9.4	94.7
FTSE Nareit U.S. Real Estate Index			8.8	-9.5		13.8	

Note: *In-service office space. The data are as of Sept. 11; E=Estimate; FFO=funds from operations, a metric commonly used to value REITs; FTSE is average of holdings Sources: FactSet, company reports

says CoStar’s Rodriguez.

Take the case of Roc360, a Midtown Manhattan residential real estate lending company whose New York-based headcount roughly doubled to about 60 in the years following the pandemic. “If everyone did come back, then we wouldn’t have had space for everyone to sit,” says CEO Maksim Stavinsky, who pulled the trigger on doubling his company’s footprint late last year. Before the upgrade, some employees without desks were stuck working from the snack bar.

Bilt, the rental-payment rewards company, moved to a new, modern headquarters on the corner of a cobblestone street a stone’s throw from the Hudson River. The 58,000-square-foot space, with walls of windows and abundant communal space, is a big upgrade from the Bond Street building it had long outgrown. Executives in search of a private place for conversations would previously be spotted “taking a Zoom call from a concrete staircase because there is nowhere else to take it,” says Alli Trussell, Bilt senior vice president of people.

Viral Patel, founder of the New York City-based medtech start-up Radish Health, says he would have never imagined office space would get so expensive. “I assumed that the office market wasn’t necessarily over, but wasn’t necessarily so hot that people were banging down the door of landlords,” he says.

In Midtown, where the once-vacant streets again overflow with both tourists and workers, SL Green reports an increase in net rent for trophy buildings just north of 15%. When new space hits the market, it isn’t uncommon to see multiple proposals, says Steven Durels, the office REIT’s director of leasing and real property.

“Somebody’s going to pay more than the other tenants, and somebody’s going to have to go look for an

alternative location,” he says. “That’s far more common today than it was a year and a half or two years ago.”

There are other reasons for the current state of affairs. CBRE’s head of U.S. office research, Stefan Weiss, explains that the conversion of old and undesirable offices into housing or other uses are culprits, along with the postpandemic construction shut-down. “You don’t have to be an econometric forecaster to look at the actual pipeline of what’s coming online over the next 24 months and say there’s virtually no supply to meet what is healthy levels of demand at the top of the market,” says Weiss.

For some companies, the scramble for good space is such that they are locking in desks long before they need them. Anthropic this summer signed a long-term lease for a 16-story office building in downtown Manhattan with the capacity for 1,700 desks—more than triple Anthropic’s New York-based employees at the beginning of the year, per a company spokesperson, who adds that the building “will give us the space we need to grow in New York for many years to come.”

Artificial intelligence is contributing to leasing activity in places like Seattle and Boston, too, says David Kirshenbaum, assistant portfolio manager of the **Baron Real Estate** and **Baron Real Estate Income** funds. “Part of the overhang for office has been this concern about what would happen to job creation [with AI],” he says, adding that “AI is a friend, not a foe, to [high-quality] office space at the moment.”

And don’t forget about the West Coast’s biggest tech hub. “The Bay area, San Francisco, has really been on fire, especially in the last year,” says Luke Robinson, the regional president for North America at WeWork, which supplies flexible space to companies that find themselves running low. And yes, the crunch for high-quality space is so severe that WeWork, which de-

clared Chapter 11 bankruptcy in 2023 and emerged from it in 2024, is back in the picture.

The question now for investors: If the office market is so strong, is it time to get back on the REIT train? If you are part of the “buy low, sell high” crowd, maybe yes. The REITs’ share prices have trailed prepandemic levels even as their rent growth bounds higher and their new trophy buildings fill up.

SL Green is trading 46% below its price at the end of 2019. **BXP** is 53% lower, while **Hudson Pacific Properties** is down 95% from 2019 levels. Based on expected 2026 funds from operations, all three trade at price multiples below their prepandemic levels.

In addition to concerns about the ultimate impact of AI on the white-collar workforce, rising interest rates—which could become a problem if companies have to refinance their buildings at rates significantly higher than those secured before or during the pandemic—have also played a part in the slump.

Still, there’s hope and opportunity. After a modest rally this year, the most important short-term driver for the stocks is leasing momentum, says Dylan Burzinski, head of office and life science research at the commercial real estate research shop Green Street. “If leasing continues to be strong and accelerated, the stocks will do well,” he says.

Longer term, the stocks more broadly stand to benefit from a shortage of high-quality space in the pipeline. That leaves office REITs with existing buildings, buildings under construction, or flexibility to build further well positioned to take advantage of the undersupply.

One REIT with a lot of room to grow is Hudson Pacific Properties, a West Coast owner of high-quality office buildings and film studio space. Hudson Pacific’s dual businesses were hit hard during the pan-

demic: Its funds from operations slid to \$51 million in 2025 from \$316 million in 2019, and it eliminated its dividend in 2024. The company had been hit hard by the pandemic’s dispersal from cities and a stalled Hollywood film industry, a one-two punch that hit the stock price more than any other office REIT, according to FactSet data.

Still, Piper Sandler recently upgraded the REIT to Overweight, with a price target that implies a 48% rise from recent levels, “just given the rapid rebound of the Bay area and our view that Seattle will follow suit in ’27,” says the investment bank’s Goldfarb. Analysts polled by FactSet expect that Hudson Pacific’s funds from operations will stabilize this year and begin to grow in 2027.

BXP, the former Boston Properties, is also well positioned thanks to its solid footprint in its namesake city as well as New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Washington, D.C., says Baron’s Kirshenbaum. Indeed, the Baron Real Estate fund in the second quarter re-entered the office REIT industry with a purchase of BXP shares.

BXP has a portfolio of high-tier office space across strong and strengthening office markets, and the stock is relatively cheap, Kirshenbaum says. At a recent \$68, it was trading at an implied cap rate of 7.3%, a discount compared to private-market values for comparable real estate, Baron funds says. And the company, with a recent occupancy rate of 88.4%, has plenty of room to ramp up leasing as demand for quality space continues, says Kirshenbaum.

As clear as the runway looks for REITs and high-quality office demand, there are a number of ways the market could stumble. A recession would, of course, hurt. So would higher interest rates, which would drive up the cost of capital for everyone, including REITs, and make refinancing old loans more expensive—one reason REITs have suffered during the recent bond rout.

But that all said, investors should be able to cherry-pick promising REITs while the market is still sluggish.

“More than ever, it matters what you own and where it’s located,” says Kirshenbaum. “Once investors start to see that growth is resuming...we think that investors will get more comfortable with the office stocks.” **B**

THE ECONOMY

The two-year Treasury note is a more redoubtable guide to future Fed policies than the pronouncements of the monetary mandarins.

The Markets See Rates Going Higher Than the Fed Does

Interest-rate markets see the Federal Reserve raising its policy interest rate more than the monetary authorities in order to bring inflation to heel—even if it risks pushing the economy into a recession.

To the surprise of absolutely nobody, the Federal Open Market Committee this past week increased its target range for federal funds by 25 basis points, to 3.75%-4%, by a unanimous vote. (A basis point is a hundredth of a percentage point.) At the same time, the policy-setting panel unveiled a new Summary of Economic Projections that showed a median expectation of another 25-basis-point hike by December, to a range of 4%-4.25%.

For 2027, the median year-end SEP called for no further increase in the fed-funds target, based on seven of the 18 votes on the policy-setting panel. In a client note based on past sentiments of Fed officials, Deutsche Bank economists infer that five of next year's voting members on the FOMC would favor holding steady through 2027, while two are seen favoring another 25-basis-point hike, and four would favor some rate cuts. (All seven members of the Board of Governors and the 12 Fed district bank presidents may submit projections. Fed Chairman Kevin Warsh, who has spoken out against forward guidance of policy, declines to participate in providing his "dots" for the SEP graphs.)

While numerous Fed watchers characterize the outcome of the FOMC meeting as "hawkish," fed-funds futures traders look for even more rate



BY RANDALL W. FORSYTH

increases than those implied by the dot plot. Along with fed-funds futures, the two-year Treasury note yield points to further Fed hikes, and it has proved to be a more redoubtable guide to future Fed policies than the pronouncements of the monetary mandarins, as many canny observers such as DoubleLine "Bond King" Jeffery Gundlach have pointed out.

In other words, the markets are ahead of the Fed in looking for future rate hikes. As the chart nearby shows, fed-funds futures imply three 25-basis-point hikes by December 2027, to a target range of 4.5%-4.75%. The CME FedWatch tool sees that level being reached by April's FOMC meeting, with the panel holding steady for the rest of 2027. The two-year Treasury yield of 4.68% similarly

points to more rate hikes than the FOMC dot plot.

At the same time, the benchmark Treasury 10-year note traded above 5% in the wake of the Fed's rate hike on Wednesday. Asked about this at the postmeeting news conference, Warsh called the benchmark yield the most important asset price of any. He ascribed the yield rise, from a low just 4% at the start of the Iran war, to three factors: the economy's strength, with the Atlanta Fed's GDPNow tracking at 5.1% annual growth in the current quarter; competition for capital, notably capital spending for artificial-intelligence projects, which has sparked corporate bond issuance at a record pace; and geopolitical factors, from which one reasonably can infer the war.

Warsh made no mention of the massive budget deficits, notably in the U.S., running at about 6% of gross domestic product despite the strong growth data. To be sure, yields are up in nearly every major bond market around the globe, and many of them also are having to fund substantial government deficits.

Still, it would seem that markets are taking seriously the FOMC's statement that the rate hike "will support a timelier return" to the Fed's 2% inflation goal. "The Committee will deliver price stability," its policy statement tersely concluded.

Much of the current inflation results from the rise in energy prices resulting from the war with Iran. Monetary policy can do little to lower the price of crude oil, which has soared past the \$100 a barrel mark, more than 50% higher than at the war's start at the end of February. And policy can do even less for gasoline prices and still less again for diesel fuel, which has hit records owing to refinery capacity.

Critics say simply blaming energy costs for the persistent above-target inflation is a cop-out. The core personal consumption expenditure index—the version of the Fed's preferred inflation measure that excludes food and energy prices—has exceeded the Fed's 2% target for over 60 months, James Bianco, the eponymous head of Bianco Research, pointed out in a client note this past week. Moreover, core PCE inflation has risen to a 3.3% annual rate in the 12 months ended in July, from 2.6% on April 25.

But the only way to bring inflation down to the Fed's target is by "demand destruction," writes David Rosenberg of Rosenberg Research, unless oil prices come down quickly. The only way by which interest rates bring inflation back to the 2% target is "by destroying enough demand to offset the supply loss. That is a recession by design," he concludes.

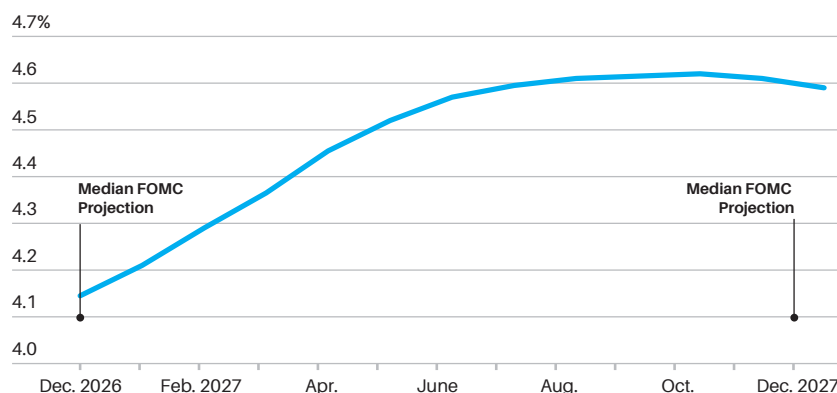
That hasn't happened since the days of Paul Volcker, who crushed double-digit inflation in the early 1980s, he added. Other previous Fed chairs have been tested early in their terms, notably Alan Greenspan in 1987, when Fed rate hikes and high bond yields sent the Dow Jones Industrial Average plunging 22% on Oct. 19 of that year.

A more likely outcome this time is a slowing of currently steamy growth while inflation remains above the Fed's desired 2% target. That could approach the unsatisfying state of stagflation. Which of the Fed's dual mandates—maximum employment or price stability—will take precedence? Warsh insists the latter will prevail, notwithstanding more calls by President Donald Trump for lower, rather than higher, rates. **B**

Will Warsh Get Marked to Market?

Federal-funds futures have priced in more rate hikes than the Federal Open Market Committee's median projection. Markets tend to be more right than policy makers.

Federal-funds futures implied rate



Sources: CME, Federal Reserve

TECH TRADER

Instead of burning free cash flow on the AI arms race, Apple is focused on building an **ecosystem** of AI services.

Apple's Chip Design Strategy Continues To Pay Dividends

When Apple's iPhone turned into an immediate hit upon its 2007 release, CEO Steve

Jobs was quick to realize the value of designing and owning as many of the components in its devices as possible. By 2008, Apple was working on a smartphone chip, and in 2010 the iPhone 4 shipped with the first Apple chip, the A4. Since then, designing the main chips for all of its devices has been a priority for Apple, and a potent differentiator, enabling deeper integration among software, services, and hardware than any other consumer technology company.

This week's release of the iPhone 18 Pro and the A20 Pro chip inside it, makes the advantages of Apple's chip strategy as clear as day. In single-core computing—the majority of what people do on their devices—the A20 Pro is faster than the best PC chips from **Intel**, **Advanced Micro Devices**, or **Qualcomm**, according to GeekBench benchmarks, and remains better than the high-end Android smartphone chips from Qualcomm and **MediaTek**.

Apple's smartphone chips are so good that one from 2024—the A18 Pro—can power the relatively inexpensive MacBook Neo that has been a big seller for Apple. Because it can seamlessly marry hardware and software, the company is able to deliver better performance with less power consumption.

Conventional benchmarks measure



BY ADAM LEVINE

the main brain of the chips: the central processing unit, or CPU. But that now takes up a minority of the space on what has become known as a “system-on-a-chip,” or SoC. The rest of the SoC demonstrates Apple's priorities for its devices. For example, Apple often markets battery life in terms of how many hours of video playback a device can deliver—up to 36 hours for the iPhone 18 Pro. The reason it can pull that off is because the A20 Pro SoC has a special block for decoding video files for playback without drawing as much power as the CPU or graphics unit would.

The graphics processing unit, or GPU, has hardware ray tracing for better gaming quality. There is an image signal processor to improve photos. The Secure Enclave, meanwhile, is a walled-off portion of the SoC that holds users' deepest secrets like encryption keys and FaceID data and has special cryptography accelerators.

Apple's current artificial-intelligence priorities are also evident in its 2026 chip designs. The company favors on-device AI processing rather

than cloud-based because it is much more private and secure. Where more computing power is required, Apple relies on its custom-built Private Cloud Compute servers and software, which hide what's happening from everyone but the user, including Apple. The company wants to be the pre-eminent provider of safe, private, secure consumer AI built around each user personally—positioning that **Meta Platforms** is now eager to emulate.

The A20 Pro has new AI accelerators built into the graphics unit, and the size of the neural engine, which is now one of the largest blocks on the chip, has doubled from the previous generation. It allows on-device AI computing to happen without being a big drain on the battery, as it would be on a CPU or graphics unit.

The most exquisite symphony of hardware, software, and services design in this year's devices comes from a new AI-powered Apple Watch feature called Siri Rewind. It creates a high-level summary of the wearer's conversations throughout the day without compromising privacy. To pull this off, the S11 chip in this year's Apple Watches has a new walled-off block called the Secure Exclave, which communicates over a secure channel with the Secure Exclave on a paired iPhone's chip. Though it wasn't publicly revealed until last week, iPhone chips have had this unit since 2024, lying dormant until needed for this release. As a result, Siri Rewind will work with the iPhone 16 or newer phones.

Clips of audio are recorded on the

Watch Secure Exclave, encrypted and then sent to the iPhone where they are transcribed and condensed. The audio and transcription are then disposed of, and the condensed text is sent to Private Cloud Compute to put it all together into a usable summary with additional context, like corresponding appointments from the user's calendar. This one feature is the result of years of privacy-enhancing chip, software, and cloud services development and design.

It is Apple's AI strategy in a nutshell. Unlike the “hyperscaler” cloud companies spending over \$700 billion on new AI data centers this year, Apple has been much more stingy, and arguably more pragmatic for a company that makes most of its money from hardware. Instead of burning free cash flow on the AI arms race, it is focusing on building an ecosystem of AI services that rely on chips to enable on-device AI computing, paired with Private Cloud Compute for more demanding tasks. Software ties it all together and harnesses the abundant data on user's devices to provide genuinely personalized information and insights.

This distinct vision is showing up in the market. For more than a month now, Apple stock has been trading as an AI-alternative to data-center plays like chip stocks. In the 26 trading days since Aug. 11, Apple shares and the **iShares Semiconductor** ETF have traded in opposite directions on 19 of them. So far in this duel, Apple is winning, with its shares rising 8%, versus a 5% decline for the chip ETF through this past Wednesday. **B**

email: adam.levine@barrons.com



Apple's smartphone chips are so good that the version from 2024—the A18 Pro—can power one of Apple's new laptops, the affordable MacBook Neo. The latest A20 Pro is faster than the best PC chips.

Q&A

An Interview With **John Cochrane**,
Senior Fellow, Hoover InstitutionHigher Interest
Rates Lead to
More Inflation

BY MEGAN LEONHARDT

The Federal Reserve has spent more than five years promising to bring inflation back to its 2% annual target. On Sept. 16, the Fed raised interest rates in pursuit of that goal.

John Cochrane, a prominent economist and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, says higher rates are a short-term solution, at best. His research suggests that inflation will resume climbing unless fiscal policy also changes and the U.S. brings its borrowing and spending under control. Without more restrictive fiscal policy, he says, the Fed can only rearrange inflation in the face of a mountain of federal debt. That's because higher rates push up the government's interest costs, leading to higher inflation in the long run.

Cochrane, previously a professor of finance at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, has laid out these and other ideas in his popular blog, *The Grumpy Economist*. He spoke with *Barron's* on Sept. 11 about his research, the U.S. Treasury's buyback of longer-dated debt, and the changes that Fed Chairman Kevin Warsh is implementing. An edited version of the conversation follows.

***Barron's*: Your economic model shows that lower interest rates will lead to lower inflation. That's quite contrarian. How does it work?**

John Cochrane: I should start by pointing out that this conclusion bubbles up from equations and economic theory. We don't know exactly how it works. The Federal Reserve and all central banks pretend to have massive technocratic competence, but the connection between higher interest rates and inflation isn't well-known.

Central bankers tend to think that raising interest rates lowers demand, and somehow that lowers employment, which feeds into lower prices. That is basically late-1960s economics. Since then, we have tried to create economic models that draw on real people and businesses, and the decisions they are likely to make. In doing so, out pops this uncomfortable conclusion that in the long run, if you raise interest rates, inflation goes up. If the Fed raises interest rates, interest costs on debt go up.

How does that lead to broader inflation?

There is plenty of experience. Central banks raise interest rates. The exchange rate goes up and demand and inflation go down. But that is all short-run experience. There have been many times in history when central banks raised rates and inflation went up.

The question is: What happens if the Fed raises or lowers interest rates and there is no simultaneous response in fiscal policy? Successful disinflation generally has come with tighter fiscal policy and microeconomic reforms that let the economy grow more.



There are also experiences of inflation coming down without higher rates. In Argentina, President Javier Milei eliminated a chronic fiscal deficit, and inflation came down and interest rates fell. On the other hand, Turkey's president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, had the central bank lower interest rates, and it was a disaster because his government was still printing money to finance deficits.

Inflation always hinges on both monetary and fiscal policy.

Explain this further, please.

That lower interest rates reduce inflation in the long run bubbles up in the standard economic models of the past 30 years. It is as robust as it is uncomfortable. There are two key ingredi-

Photograph by **CAROLYN FONG**

"Inflation always and everywhere stems from the relationship between monetary and fiscal policy."



ents: First, the interest rate you get has to make up for the loss of purchasing power of the money in the long run. The real rate of return has to be roughly the same. The fancy economic word is "neutrality." In the long run, interest rates and inflation go in the same direction. And we see that over time and across countries.

Second, the economy is stable. If the Fed fixes the interest rate and

leaves it there, holding constant how much Congress spends and taxes—inflation goes away. That's more contentious, as traditional doctrine holds that inflation or deflation would spiral.

So, which view is right? Historically, there are few episodes where central banks left interest rates alone enough to tell stable from unstable. But our central banks did that. We just lived through 10 years of interest rates stuck at the zero bound. Japan had 30 years of interest rates stuck at zero. Conventional wisdom said the whole time, here comes the great deflation spiral. But inflation was stable. If the economy is stable and neutral, lower interest rates eventually have to lower inflation.

Now, lower interest rates can still raise inflation in the short run. You can see lower interest rates and lower inflation right away, with no recession and no tight money. That happens when you solve the underlying long-term fiscal problem. It is possible, and it has happened many times.

Suppose we solve Social Security and Medicare funding and all the Congressional Budget Office forecasts were heading in the right direction. Or maybe artificial intelligence zooms the economy, and the federal government starts raking in money. Once people know that a long-term debt problem is solved, inflation collapses and interest rates collapse, too.

But we are so accustomed to thinking that if inflation is high, the Fed needs to raise rates.

That still may be true. In the models, there is a short-run effect in the opposite direction. So, if the Fed raises interest rates again and Treasury does nothing, that makes inflation go down for a while. It just comes back to kick you in the pants later on.

When you look at successful disinflation, the Fed raises interest rates and inflation goes down, but other things help that disinflation along. So, the model doesn't deny that raising interest rates is helpful. It just says that might not last as long as you think.

Are earlier economic models

less useful today because of the country's \$40 trillion debt load?

Yes. If you really want to lower inflation in the U.S., the most important thing is that the Fed can't do it alone. Given the U.S.'s unending deficit, bondholders eventually will lose faith in the country's ability to pay off its debt. That is what overhangs monetary policy. The Fed can't solve inflation when the country has a big, unresolved deficit.

For most of U.S. history, this wasn't a problem. We understood that the government was going to raise taxes and pay off its debts. Now, if the Fed raises interest rates, it raises interest costs on the debt, which adds to the fiscal pressure on inflation. Inflation always and everywhere stems from the relationship between monetary and fiscal policy.

What was the Treasury's intention in buying back more than \$5 billion of longer-term debt?

One way of viewing it is that it was just a directional bet on interest rates. Suppose the Treasury secretary knows that inflation is going to come down and thus interest rates are going to come down. As a bond trader, that means you should buy back all your long-term debt at low prices. Remember, high interest rates are low prices. [Bond prices move inversely to yields.]

You buy back your long debt at absurdly low prices and re-fund by issuing short-term debt. Then, when interest rates come down, you can reissue long-term debt at lower yields.

There has been a lot of discussion among economists and policy types about a new Fed-Treasury accord, which would coordinate policy between the two to ensure they aren't working at cross-purposes. Will it happen?

That is the question we should all be asking more. We talk about fiscal and monetary policy being separate, but that doesn't work with today's huge debt and deficits.

After World War II, the U.S. had a lot of debt piled up for good reason. The Fed was instructed to hold long-term interest rates at 2.5% to keep

costs on the debt reasonable. There was no pretense of an independent Fed. The Fed became independent in 1951 when, through an accord, it gained its authority to raise interest rates above 2.5%—even though that was going to hurt the Treasury.

What would a new accord look like?

I would like to see a Fed-Treasury accord that makes it clear the Treasury is responsible for the maturity structure of the debt. Such an accord should outline the fiscal and monetary issues and how they coordinate. When does the Fed jump in to hold down long-term rates to help the government's fiscal position? And what does that involve?

Some critics say less communication from the Fed is injecting uncertainty into the bond market. Is that fair?

There has been a lot of hand-wringing about Warsh's refusal to tell us where interest rates are going. Warsh is right that the forward-guidance experiment needs to be turned off. The idea behind forward guidance was that when rates were in the zero-bound range, the Fed couldn't stimulate growth by lowering interest rates, but it could make promises about what it would do in the future. A promise to keep rates low in the future would lower long-term rates and stimulate the economy.

I was critical at the time, saying the Fed could make whatever promises it wanted, but when the time came, it could do what it wanted. Turns out that when the time came to raise rates, the Fed held rates lower for longer and contributed to the spurt of inflation. It isn't clear that those promises did much stimulating at the time.

Forward guidance was a reaction to former Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan's "surprise the market" approach. But it turned into a dance. Now, people want Warsh to tell them what he's going to do in the future. He doesn't know what he's going to do in the future. And he certainly can't promise what the rest of the Federal Open Market Committee will do in the future.

True. Thank you, John. B

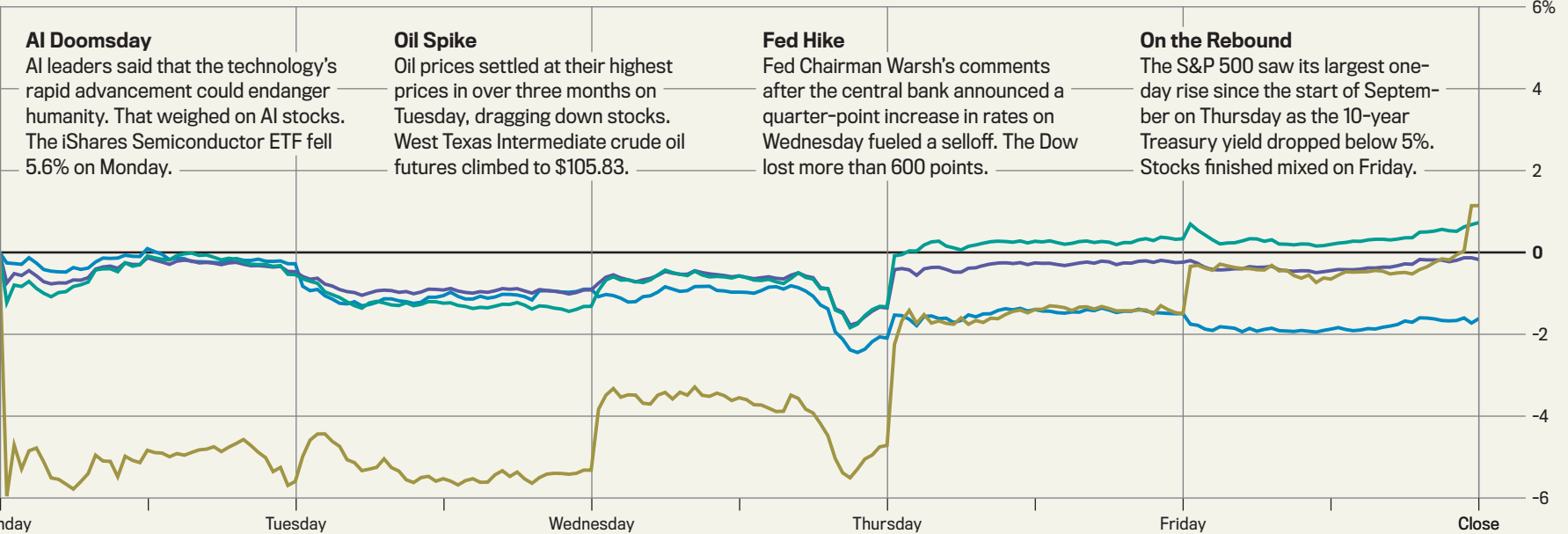
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MARKET PERFORMANCE DASHBOARD

Dow Jones Industrials 51,682.64 52-wk: +11.59% YTD: +7.53% Wkly: -1.69%	S&P 500 7650.50 52-wk: +14.80% YTD: +11.76% Wkly: -0.08%	Nasdaq Composite 26,522.54 52-wk: +17.19% YTD: +14.11% Wkly: +0.72%	iShares Semiconductor ETF \$533.07 52-wk: +100.51% YTD: +77.01% Wkly: +1.14%
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THE TRADER

Stocks Are Steady and Getting Ready To Rally

The stock marketaced two big tests this past week. That's a great sign for its resilience—and suggests that the next meaningful move could take stocks higher.

The first test came Monday, when investors grappled with the idea that frontier artificial-intelligence companies Anthropic and OpenAI might intentionally slow their own progress to save the human race from a murderous superintelligence.

That sounds like the plot of a 1953 monster movie. But Anthropic CEO Dario Amadio really did argue that AI companies should “pace the frontier,” or slow development for safety reasons.



BY ALEX ROSENBERG

Strikingly, he also called for broad regulation of the AI industry.

These developments came a few days after Anthropic (and ex-OpenAI) researcher Jacob Coxon resigned with a public declaration that neither Anthropic nor OpenAI is acting responsibly. “The people building AI earnestly believe that it could kill us all by the end of the decade,” he wrote.

If AI developers tap the brakes, they certainly won't need to buy as many chips as quickly. So on Monday, the **iShares Semiconductor** exchange-traded fund plunged 5.6% for its worst session in two months, embarrassing any columnists who might have recently published bullish takes on chips (ahem). But the “pacing” narrative quickly cooled off, and the ETF rose for

four days straight to end the week flat.

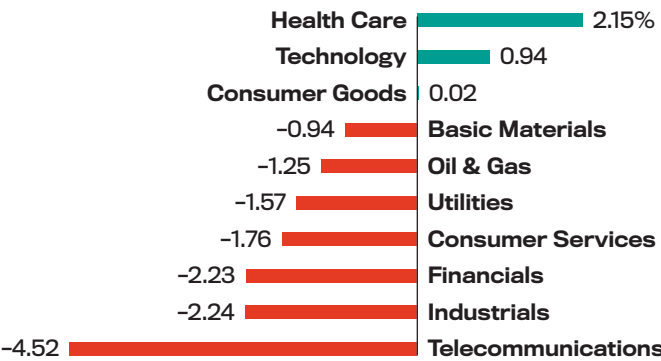
The market is coalescing around the idea that, as BofA Securities semiconductor analyst Vivek Arya writes, “the economic stakes are simply too large for any sustained meaningful deceleration,” and Washington is unlikely to regulate the industry.

The second test came on Wednesday, when the Federal Reserve raised its benchmark rate for the first time in three years. Stocks barely reacted to the decision, but as Fed Chairman Kevin Warsh began to explain his thinking, the S&P 500 index tanked. “I would be hard-pressed to describe broad financial conditions as restrictive,” Warsh said. “So, we removed a dose of accommodation.”

Since Warsh opts to say so little,

Industry Action

Performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Industrials, ranked by weekly percent change.*



Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices

every word he utters is subjected to Talmudic analysis. In this case, the idea that a hike merely removes *a dose* of accommodation was taken to mean that policy remains accommodative even after this hike. With employment strong and inflation hot, the implication is that Warsh won't hesitate to raise rates even higher so as to remove yet more of these metaphorical doses.

Things got weird when CNBC's Steve Liesman asked Warsh where the federal-funds rate is relative to the so-called neutral rate—the policy rate that is neither accommodative nor restrictive. Warsh answered that while he finds the idea of a neutral rate interesting “as an academic matter,” the concept doesn't have “an operational effect on decisions that we make today.”

It's a puzzling stance. “How do you say we ‘removed a dose of accommodation’ *without* having a neutral rate in mind?” wrote economist Claudia Sahm.

Cynics—and Wall Street is glutted with them—might say this is all by design. Some argue that Warsh wants to keep the economy balanced by effectively delivering a spate of rate hikes, but without provoking President Donald Trump's ire, which explains why he eschews forward guidance but finds artful means of implying that more hikes are ahead.

Either way, the market soon thought better of the afternoon swoon, and the S&P 500 surged 1.14% on Thursday for its best session in more than a month. And why not? Even if the Fed hikes two more times this year, the impact on S&P 500 companies is likely to be limited. They are much less reliant on debt, since they've reduced their ratio of net debt to Ebitda (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization) from 1.7 a decade ago to 1.3 today. And their earnings growth, at around 26%, remains staggering. What matters is whether the Fed can maintain its credibility and enhance its

ability to respond to any future recessions; on Wednesday, Warsh's Fed took the right step in both directions.

While the Dow Jones Industrial Average dropped 1.7% on the week, the Nasdaq Composite rose 0.7% and the S&P 500 was down 0.1%

It probably hasn't escaped your attention that the S&P 500 has traded in a narrow 3.2% range since Aug. 4. This has been a healthy period of consolidation and has allowed the S&P 500's forward price/earnings ratio to come down from 20.3 at the start of that period (and 22.2 at the start of the year) to 19.2 today, per FactSet data. “Because equity prices have failed to keep pace with surging earnings, near-term valuations show no hint of a bubble,” writes Goldman Sachs Chief U.S. Equity Strategist Ben Snider.

This means the stock market could be gathering its strength for a surge to fresh highs. Just so long as earnings keep up their strength—and the Robot Monster remains at bay.

The Cure for an AI Slowdown

If AI spending stalls, investors will be looking for someplace to hide—and the consumer-staples sector might just be the place.

Staples have been lagging behind for years, and the problems keep stacking up. Rising energy prices are raising input costs and shrinking customer wallets, pressuring margins. Meanwhile, as relatively high-dividend stocks, staples suffer in comparison to bonds when yields rise.

If oil prices keep rising, driving inflation higher, crunching consumers, and leading to more Federal Reserve hikes and higher rates, the relative performance for staples won't get any better. What's worse is that if these are the catalysts for a recession or a market correction, staples are unlikely to be the best defensive play, either.

But that isn't the only thing that can cause

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a bear market. On Monday, as investors digested the idea that the frontier AI companies might slow their progress to prevent an AI apocalypse, the S&P 500 slipped 0.5%, utilities were down 1.3%, the tech sector fell 1.8%—and staples rose 1.3%.

That’s not because Americans were stocking up on canned tuna to eat in their bunkers while they waited out the battle of the cyborgs. It’s because other defensive sectors, like utilities and even real estate, are much more exposed to the AI data-center buildout, which they’re racing to power and house, respectively.

Neil Azous of Rareview Macro says that while staples could enjoy strong relative performance in an AI selloff, they are unlikely to serve as an outright hedge. A better idea, he suggests, is to buy software stocks, or simply go to cash. Still, he says, staples “have been left for dead, and do deserve a look.” If the Iran war winds down, they could benefit from falling energy prices. Yet if inflation remains stickier, they will probably be relative outperformers as they can maintain pricing power better than discretionary companies. “Even if inflation keeps up, I still need to buy shampoo, Band-Aids, and alcohol,” Azous says.

They’ll look even better if the current pressures let up even a little bit.

“The market is capitalizing today’s pressures as if they are permanent,” says Amelia Morris, who oversees the consumer team at Brandes Investment Partners. “So, we’re looking at companies that might face near-term cyclical and structural challenges but have very durable franchises.”

Among the stocks Morris likes are **Wal-Mart de Mexico** and French liquor company **Pernod Ricard**. But the broader point is that consumer staples could be a good hunting ground for stockpickers.

And if you’re worried about an AI slowdown? A staples sector ETF, like **State Street Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR**, sure beats a can of tuna.

Vital Signs

	Friday's Close	Week's Change	Week's % Chg.
DJ Industrials	51682.64	-890.65	-1.69
DJ Transportation	20079.10	-549.17	-2.66
DJ Utilities	1043.21	-25.34	-2.37
DJ 65 Stocks	16175.46	-329.64	-2.00
DJ US Market	1856.87	-2.35	-0.13
NYSE Comp.	23998.76	-332.81	-1.37
NYSE Amer Comp.	8602.36	-19.72	-0.23
S&P 500	7650.50	-6.48	-0.08
S&P MidCap	3650.73	-63.41	-1.71
S&P SmallCap	1690.89	-35.29	-2.04
Nasdaq	26522.55	+189.51	+0.72
Value Line (arith.)	13666.03	-214.00	-1.54
Russell 2000	2860.40	-43.55	-1.50
DJ US TSM Float	75482.24	-146.96	-0.19

This Stock Is Up 136%. It's a Buy.

Frontline is up 136% this year—and probably has more room to run.

Frontline is a massive seaborne shipper of crude oil and refined products. As oil prices have risen this year and oil tanking routes have been shuttered, the Baltic Dirty Tanker index, which measures the cost of shipping unrefined crude oil, has nearly tripled, and is now far above its late-March highs.

While this is obviously great news for Frontline, the company has also shown admirable discipline. The company’s CEO recently commented that “Frontline remains focused on capturing near-term value for our shareholders,” and its actions reflect that. The company will soon pay a special dividend after selling two huge ships at high current prices.

Wall Street has turned more cautious on the stock. While 93% of analysts rated Frontline “Buy” or “Overweight” a year ago, now only 47% do, with 40% rating it “Hold.” That makes sense—at this point, the company practically defies analysis.

“There are so many unprecedented factors driving tanker utilization and rates today and so many headlines that pivot in tone and sentiment daily that creating a near-term trading thesis for this notoriously volatile sector seems to be a fools’ errand,” Evercore ISI analyst Jonathan Chappell writes.

Like Chappell, we feel unqualified to say when the Iran conflict, and the attendant disruptions to the Strait of Hormuz and the Red Sea, will abate. But amid the geopolitical mess, Frontline’s role is becoming increasingly important, and the fact that it’s quadrupled its gross income in the past year reflects that. And at 8.3 times forward earnings, the stock is probably pricing in an appropriate discount to these absurd profits.

Is peace around the corner? It’s possible. But if that isn’t your prediction—and even if it is, but you want a hedge in case you’re wrong—Frontline still looks like a smart buy. **B**

After Buffett: Looking Ahead To Berkshire's Stock Moves

Warren Buffett, who turned 96 on Aug. 30, is succeeded as Berkshire Hathaway chairman by his son Howard Buffett.

BY ANDREW BARY

Warren Buffett’s move to step down on Friday as **Berkshire Hathaway**’s chairman ends an extraordinary run that began when he took control of a struggling textile company in 1965 and turned it into the world’s largest conglomerate, with a \$1.1 trillion market value.

Buffett, who turned 96 on Aug. 30, is succeeded by his son Howard Buffett, 71, and is now chairman emeritus in what Berkshire called a “longstanding succession plan.” In January, Greg Abel succeeded him as CEO.

Buffett’s decision raises some questions about Berkshire’s future direction. Perhaps most important is management of Berkshire’s equity portfolio, now totaling over \$350 billion.

Abel will probably wield more power, although Buffett will remain the wise, steady voice that he has been for the past nine months.

As chairman, Buffett came into the office every day and consulted with Abel on key business and investment decisions, such as Buffett’s move to purchase **Alphabet** shares.

“I am not doing anything that he doesn’t approve of,” Buffett said of Abel in July on CNBC. “He’s not doing anything I don’t approve of. We talk all the time.”

Buffett’s role as partner and counselor is no surprise. His understanding of markets and business is keen—perhaps unparalleled—and he is Berkshire’s controlling shareholder, with a 13% economic stake worth over \$140 billion and 30% of the vote.

Still, the Abel era at Berkshire is getting nearer.

The company didn’t cite any health issues, but Buffett has dealt with problems common with people his age—deteriorating eyesight and a broken leg. He disclosed both health matters to CNBC this year.

Buffett’s continued involvement as chairman in Berkshire’s equity portfolio was evident first and foremost with the Alphabet purchase, which has grown to about \$35 billion, making it and **Coca-Cola** the company’s third-largest equity holdings behind **Apple** and **American Express**.

Abel has no formal portfolio management experience and doesn’t appear to have made any significant moves with the Berkshire equity holdings other than to sell about \$15 billion of stocks that were run by former manager Todd Combs, who left for an investment role at **JPMorgan Chase** in December.

Berkshire investment manager Ted Weschler, 65, has responsibility for about 6% of the portfolio. Many Berkshire watchers thought he would get considerably more authority as part of the CEO transition to Abel, but he received only a small increase in the amount of stocks that he oversees.

Will Berkshire hire additional investment minds? Will Weschler get more authority over the equity portfolio? And will Buffett, who loves the markets, still make equity buys and sells? It’s unclear now.

Abel appears to be de-emphasizing the importance of the equity portfolio as a creator of value for Berkshire. He spends his time on what he does best—operations—and has his hands full given Berkshire’s dozens of operating units.

The CEO wrote in his initial shareholder letter that a large part of the equity portfolio probably wouldn’t change, including Coke, Apple, and **Moody’s**.

In Friday’s announcement, Buffett said the “timing is right to complete the transition” in part because of what he termed the great job that Abel has done as CEO. “The company is in excellent hands, and I look forward to remaining a shareholder alongside you.” **B**

FUNDS

This ETF Should Rise as Interest Rates Go Up

BY PAUL R. LA MONICA

This past week's interest-rate hike from the Federal Reserve was pretty much a slam dunk—and Wall Street is starting to price in the possibility of another increase this year. That may make some investors nervous, of course. But there are actually stocks that could thrive if the Fed starts a tightening cycle.

That's where the **ProShares Equities for Rising Rates** exchange-traded fund comes in. Several types of fixed-income funds, particularly floating-rate bond and funds that own short-term U.S. Treasury bills, benefit from higher rates. But there aren't as many stock funds that thrive when the Fed is hiking.

As its name implies, the ProShares ETF invests in stocks that should do well when rates are going up. It is passively managed, meaning there is no team picking individual stocks. The fund tracks the holdings in the Nasdaq U.S. large-cap Equities for Rising Rates Index.

The ETF delivered on its promise in 2022, the last time the Fed was in the midst of a major rate-hiking cycle. It posted a total return, including reinvestment of dividends, of more than 2% in 2022. The S&P 500 index, meanwhile, tumbled more than 18%.

Can history repeat itself? There are some challenges, but the fund could still have some room to run.

It's true that there are questions about how much the Fed will hike. The federal-funds rate is now in a range of 3.75% to 4%. But it's worth pointing out that rates rose as high as 5.25% to 5.5% in 2023 after a series of hikes to combat rampant inflation following the Covid pandemic.

Another risk? Investors looking to buy the ETF now also need to keep in mind that the fund is relatively small and it has already enjoyed phenomenal gains. It is up 36% this year thanks to a heavy focus on energy stocks, which

have soared due to rising oil prices in the wake of the war with Iran. **Marathon Petroleum**, **Valero Energy**, **Conoco-Phillips**, and **Chevron** are the fund's top four holdings.

Still, investors have flocked to the fund thanks to its healthy gains. That's likely to continue. The ETF's strong performance is a key reason why it has brought in \$12.3 million in net assets so far this year, according to FactSet. That's a big chunk of its \$35 million in assets.

But the fund remains relatively small compared with other ETFs, many of which have billions of dollars in assets. So, there is room to grow. It could continue to benefit from other macro trends, too. Tech stocks are actually the biggest sector in the fund. They account for more than 36%, led by several stakes in red-hot cybersecurity companies. **Zscaler**, **CrowdStrike**, **Palo Alto Networks**, and **Fortinet** are among the ETF's top 15 holdings.

The fund also owns **Nvidia** and **Alphabet**, which should benefit from the artificial-intelligence boom despite some recent concerns about the rapid pace of AI adoption.

The ETF also has nearly 20% of its assets in financial stocks, which historically have gotten a profit margin boost due to higher short-term and longer-term interest rates. **Ameriprise Financial**, **JPMorgan Chase**, **MetLife**, **Raymond James Financial**, and **First Citizens Bancshares** are among its more notable holdings in this sector.

Fed rate hikes should prop up these and many of the fund's other investments even if oil prices eventually retreat and push down its energy holdings. The ETF is relatively cheap, too, trading at just 14 times 2027 earnings estimates compared with a price/earnings ratio of 18.5 for the S&P 500.

In other words, investors shouldn't be too worried by how much this ETF has run up already this year. There's more room to go. **B**

INTERNATIONAL TRADER

France's Spiking Bond Yields Strain Europe

BY CRAIG MELLOW

If you are worried about spiking U.S. bond yields, spare a thought for France.

Borrowing costs for the Continent's No. 2 economy surged past Italy's and Greece's this summer. Investors' key metric, French yields' spread over frugal neighbor Germany's, has marched upward toward the psychological landmark of a full percentage point.

"The tolerance of the market has maybe reached a threshold," says Mabrouk Chetouane, head of global market strategy at Paris-based Natixis Investment Managers.

Reasons aren't hard to divine. France is running a 5%-of-gross-domestic-product budget deficit, with prospects of consolidation faint at least until presidential elections in April. Outgoing President Emmanuel Macron's best shot, raising the pension age from 62 to 64, was "postponed" after he lost control of Parliament. Marine Le Pen, who is leading the 2027 polls, wants to reduce it to 60 and slash taxes on fuel and electricity.

France already spends more on debt service than public education, notes Brigitte Granville, professor of international economics at Queen Mary University of London. "The situation is becoming more and more unsustainable," she says.

Runaway deficits enabled by political gridlock may sound familiar to U.S. voters. France has additional headaches, though. Its tax take is already among the highest in the developed world at 43.5% of GDP, Granville says. The U.S. is about 25%.

Foreign investors own 57% of French sovereign bonds, Chetouane notes, increasing risks of an exit stampede. The U.S. number is about 40%. France will eke out 0.5% growth at best this year, while the U.S. maintains 2%-ish.

What the two economies have in common is being too big to fail without a cat-

aclysm that few want to contemplate. "If they let France collapse, the euro would collapse," Granville says.

So, eyes are turning toward the European Central Bank and its as-yet untested Transmission Protection Instrument. This empowers the ECB to buy constituent states' bonds "to counter unwarranted, disorderly market dynamics."

"It's kind of a nuclear solution to avoid a repeat of 2012," Chetouane says, referring to the soaring bond yields across southern Europe that followed Greece's debt default. The trigger to watch for TPI activation is spreads of French debt over German government bonds approaching 1.5 percentage points, he predicts.

France could still pull itself together if next year's elections produce a working majority. "Spreads are still a lot lower than where Italy's or Spain's were in the 2010s crisis," notes Steven Kamin, a senior fellow for international macroeconomics at the American Enterprise Institute.

Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, Le Pen's ideological sister of sorts on the European far right, has set a good example over the past four years, slashing deficits from 7% to 3% of GDP while staying popular enough to head her country's longest-sitting government since World War II.

French 10-year sovereign yields at 4.5%, a few basis points above their current level, might in fact represent an "entry point" for buying, Chetouane says.

That would be a cautious toe in, not betting the farm, he qualifies. France is fated to another year or so of political drift as legislative elections follow the presidential poll, Chetouane says.

While Le Pen has dropped earlier calls to pull Paris out of the European Union and euro zone, her promise of sharp contribution cuts and other reforms could challenge an already fragile Continental economy. "It's very far from a slam dunk that the election will lead to improvement," Kamin concludes. **B**

THE STRIKING PRICE

What We Learned From A Volatile Walmart Trade

BY STEVEN M. SEARS

In late May, **Walmart** seemed like an opportune buy. At about \$134, the stock appeared poised to prosper if rising prices sparked by the Iran war prompted people to economize. We suggested selling a put option and buying a call option to buy Walmart lower or participate in gains triggered by a pending earnings report. Instead, the stock tanked when Walmart reported that its operating margins were pressured by fuel costs and declining consumer spending. Management lowered earnings guidance. Our put and call recommendations, which expired in August, failed to work as expected. Anyone who followed our advice wound up buying the stock and seeing it sharply decline, while the call expired worthless. (Calls give holders the right to buy shares of an underlying asset at a specific price and time, and puts give holders the right to sell shares under similar conditions.) Since then, Walmart stock, now trading at \$106.73, is starting to look better. Market volatility is making investors warm to our initial thesis, and it appears to be a reasonable buy given present conditions. We highlight our misfire because investing is the art of trying to make good decisions with imperfect information. To improve, it's imperative to know why trades succeed or not. Postmortem reviews also reinforce tradecraft. Our primary analytical mistake was overconfidence in management's expense discipline. We also overestimated consumer spending resilience. The stock could have overcome those, but lowering earnings guidance changes a stock's valuation, and that usually triggers a selloff. In retrospect, our analysis was narrow, and our desire—to monetize the usual pre-earnings fear in puts to buy a call and profit from a rally—went unfulfilled. Still, the outcome wasn't without some upside. We sell puts only on stocks we want

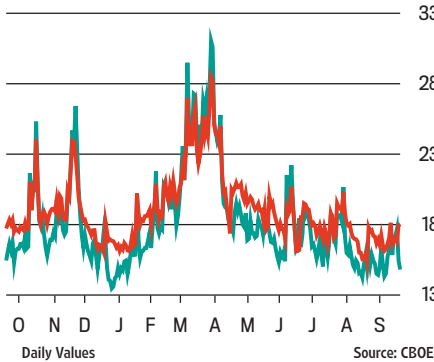
to own, and owning a position in the world's largest retailer is fine, even though we set out to profit from buying the call. Our approach differs from those of many in the options market who fantasize about risking a little to make a lot. Our preference is monetizing greed, and especially fear, as the market mob is always either too optimistic or too pessimistic. When investors are afraid, stocks are mispriced and puts are more expensive than merited. Many investors never appreciate the power of buying fear, even though it can build meaningful wealth. Over time, stocks tend to regain lost shine. During the 2008-09 financial crisis, the stocks of many of the world's greatest companies were obscenely mispriced. Anyone with cash and nerve could have bought **Apple**, **JPMorgan Chase**, **Goldman Sachs Group**, and other blue-chip stocks at once-in-a-lifetime prices. Few did. When selling puts, be prepared to own the stock for at least three to five years and ideally longer. During that time, most stocks regain their equilibrium and advance. When a put trade results in buying stock, remember that even if the stock declined more than expected, you were still getting paid to buy it. Plus, the effective purchase price is less than the strike price, thanks to the options premium. And note that when you have to buy the stock, you can sell calls against that stock to generate income. Pick options 5% to 10% above the stock and that expire in a week or two. To trade less, consider three-month to six-month expiries with strikes above the purchase price of the stock assignment. A conservative options-selling program can add 6% to 8% to your annual returns. But there is a more powerful benefit. This type of portfolio management prompts investors to think about probabilities and to question what they did, and why. Anyone who commits to that approach learns a secret: Options trading is an analytical framework for evaluating stocks and risk that helps investors better navigate markets. **B**

Many investors never appreciate the power of buying fear, though it can build meaningful wealth. Over time, stocks tend to regain lost shine.

Equity Options

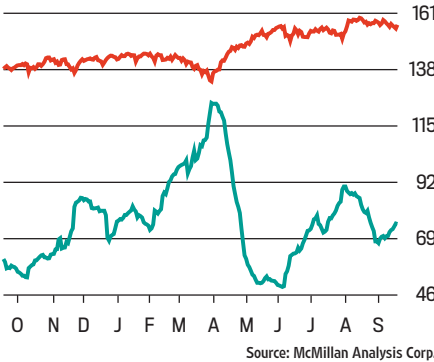
CBOE Volatility Index

● VIX Close ● VIX Futures



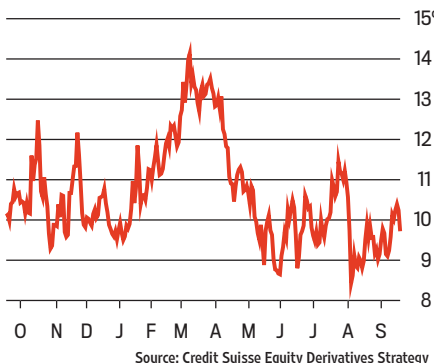
The Equity-Only Put-Call Ratio

● Put-Call Ratio ● S&P 500 Index



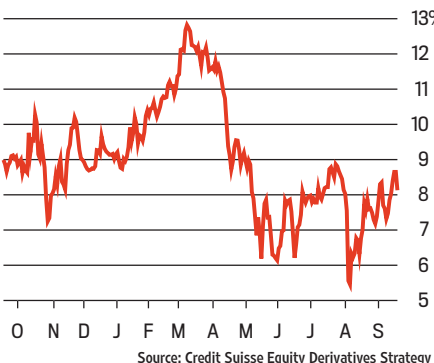
SPX Skew

Implied volatility %



NDX Skew

Implied volatility %



Skew indicates whether the options market expects a stock-market advance or decline. It measures the difference between the implied volatility of puts and calls that are 10% out of the money and expire in three months. Higher readings are bearish.

Week's Most Active - Source: McMillan Analysis Corp.

Company	Symbol	Tot Vol	Calls	Puts	Avg Tot Vol	IV %ile	Ratio
Horizon Quantum	HQ	8708	7759	949	208	36	41.9
PDS Biotechnology	PDSB	46625	39869	6756	1276	100	36.5
Gloo	GLOO	5516	5331	185	288	72	19.2
Forgent Power Solutions	FPS	236827	201446	35381	22984	4	10.3
Frontline PLC	FRO	283589	273245	10344	27636	58	10.3
Alignment Healthcare	ALHC	80225	32499	47726	8964	96	8.9
Dave & Busters Entertainment	PLAY	81655	48190	33465	9732	59	8.4
Okeanis ECO Tankers	ECO	10304	3837	6467	1260	86	8.2
Magnolia Oil & Gas	MGY	9197	8420	777	1244	85	7.4
Matador Resources	MTDR	37559	35948	1611	5252	68	7.2
Schrodinger	SDGR	18092	15686	2406	2564	91	7.1
United Micro Electronics	UMC	132151	125948	6203	18808	86	7.0
Karyopharm Therapeutics	KPTI	19400	10511	8889	3164	87	6.1
J. B. Hunt	JBHT	7760	2683	5077	1304	79	6.0
Trip.com	TCOM	62423	25951	36472	10400	5	6.0
Ark Genomic ETC	ARKG	134764	64906	69858	25688	62	5.2
Sibanye Stillwater Ltd.	SBSW	130837	118258	12579	25292	0	5.2
Baldwin Insurance	BWIN	8157	7673	484	1620	87	5.0
Gilead Sciences	GILD	66495	63693	2802	13460	50	4.9
Generac	GNRC	31888	18444	13444	7064	87	4.5

This table of the most active options this week, as compared to average weekly activity – not just raw volume. The idea is that the unusually heavy trading in these options might be a predictor of corporate activity – takeovers, earnings surprises, earnings pre-announcements, biotech FDA hearings or drug trial result announcements, and so forth. Dividend arbitrage has been eliminated. In short, this list attempts to identify where heavy speculation is taking place. These options are likely to be expensive in comparison to their usual pricing levels. Furthermore, many of these situations may be rumor-driven. Most rumors do not prove to be true, so one should be aware of these increased risks if trading in these names

INSIDE SCOOP

Larry Ellison Drops Plan To Sell Some Oracle Stock

BY MACKENZIE TATANANNI

Oracle co-founder and Chief Technology Officer Larry Ellison canceled a prearranged plan to sell company shares—just one day after the company revealed the plan.

The artificial-intelligence cloud provider announced on Sept. 12 that Ellison, one of the world's wealthiest individuals, had scrapped a 10b5-1 trading plan adopted month ago and revealed on Sept. 11. Such plans establish predetermined instructions and execute trades automatically through a third party.

Oracle gave no reason for the abrupt change. It said no stock was sold under the plan and that Ellison has no other plans to sell Oracle stock.

The canceled plan had called for Ellison to unload 50 million Oracle shares, which would amount to some

\$7.5 billion worth of company stock.

Much of Ellison's wealth is tied to the company, which he co-founded in 1977. Bloomberg puts his net worth at \$197 billion, making him the world's seventh-richest person. He now controls over 40% of Oracle, and helped guide its transition from a major player in the database market to a cloud computing giant.

Oracle's stock took a 4.6% hit this past Monday, the first trading day after the cancellation was revealed.

Normally the market would view the cancellation of such massive sales as a bullish signal. Investors may have been more concerned about rising interest rates and their effects on Oracle's heavy debt load.

While Oracle has emerged as a beneficiary of the AI boom, mounting concerns over its debt have helped drive a 23% decline in its share price this year. **B**

Oracle's Larry Ellison canceled a plan to sell 50 million shares of company stock, normally a bullish signal. **Investors instead focused on interest rate fears.**

This Diamondback Insider Just Sold \$2 Billion of Stock

Oil-and-gas producer **Diamondback Energy** suffered its worst trading session in over a year after its largest shareholder sold nearly \$2 billion worth of company stock.

A filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission shows that SGF Fang Holdings unloaded 9,079,675 shares for \$205.26 apiece, or over \$1.9 billion, this past Wednesday. The transaction triggered an 8% drop in the stock price during Wednesday's session.

SGF Fang is an investment vehicle for Lyndal Stephens Greth, the former chair of Endeavor Energy Resources,

a large private oil producer that Diamondback acquired. She is also one of the world's wealthiest people: The Bloomberg Billionaires Index, where she is ranked 88th, pegs Greth's net worth at about \$27 billion.

Greth assumed the role of chair at Endeavor following the death of her father, company founder Autry Stephens, in August 2024. Diamondback acquired Endeavor for roughly \$26 billion in stock and cash a month later.

Large transactions through SGF Fang, which is dedicated to holding and selling Diamondback stock, are nothing new. The investment vehicle unloaded 10 million shares, amounting to roughly \$2 billion, in June. Fang now holds nearly 65 million company shares, worth nearly \$13 billion. The holdings represent a more than 20% stake in the company. **B**

Original Filings

Privia Health Group (PRVA)

Rubicon Founders filed an initial 13D regarding its stake in the healthcare technology and physician services company, shifting to the stance of an activist investor from previous disclosures in a passive 13G. Rubicon Founders reported that it purchased 698,991 Privia Health shares from Aug. 6 through Sept. 1 at per share prices ranging from \$20.90 to \$21, after selling 197,557 shares from July 7 through July 13 at \$27.21 to \$27.65. Following those purchases, Rubicon Founders owns 6,472,513 Privia Health shares, or 5.1% of those outstanding. Shares of Privia Health have lost roughly 12.8% of their value in 2026.

1,343,635 shares. PPF Group did so through the sale of 447,045 MarineMax shares from Aug. 27 through Sept. 4 at per share prices ranging from \$52.12 to \$52.20. Following the latest sales, PPF Group continues to own a 6.1% stake in MarineMax's outstanding stock. Shares of MarineMax have gained roughly 117.5% in value since the beginning of this year.

OrthoPediatrics (KIDS)

Squadron Capital lowered its stake in the pediatric orthopedic device maker to 6,246,148 shares. Squadron Capital did so through the sale of 324,869 OrthoPediatrics shares from Sept. 2 through Sept. 10 at per share prices ranging from \$21.01 to \$23.35. Following the latest sales, Squadron Capital continues to own a 23.9% stake in OrthoPediatrics' outstanding stock. Shares of OrthoPediatrics have gained roughly 31% in value since the beginning of this year.

Dell Technologies (DELL)

Silver Lake lowered its stake in the computer maker to 42,809,317 shares. Silver Lake did so through the sale of 852,300 Dell Technologies shares from Sept. 3 through Sept. 9 at per share prices ranging from \$496.23 to \$551.00, and initiated distributions of 233,098 shares to certain direct and indirect equity holders on Sept. 8. Following the latest sales, Silver Lake continues to own a 6.7% stake in Dell Technologies' outstanding stock. Shares of Dell Technologies have gained approximately 343.7% in value since the beginning of this year.

Increases in Holdings

Group 1 Automotive (GPI)

Conifer Management raised its stake in the automotive retailer to 1,362,640 shares. Conifer Management did so through the purchase of 205,540 Group 1 Automotive shares from Aug. 31 through Sept. 4 at per share prices ranging from \$263 to \$305.83. Following the latest purchases, Conifer Management continues to own an 11.4% stake in Group 1 Automotive's outstanding stock. Shares of Group 1 Automotive have lost roughly 31.8% of their value in 2026.

Decreases in Holdings

MarineMax (HZO)

PPF Group lowered its stake in the recreational boat retailer to

These disclosures are from 13Ds filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. 13Ds are filed within 10 days of an entity's attaining more than 5% in any class of a company's securities. Subsequent changes in holdings or intentions must be reported in amended filings. This material is from Sept. 10 through Sept. 16, 2026. Source: **VerityData** (verityplatform.com)

WINNERS & LOSERS

NYSE Biggest % Movers

Winners				
Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Skillsoft(SKIL)	705	6.19	+1.87	+43.3
LuxExperience(LUXE)	4568	10.08	+2.69	+36.4
PershingSquare(PS)	6678	49.83	+12.16	+32.3
Securitize(SECZ)	32171	10.86	+2.59	+31.3
GrafTechIntl(EAF)	4364	8.22	+1.64	+24.9
ForgentPwr(FPS)	106073	39.44	+7.62	+23.9
Rubrik(RBRK)	21375	106.71	+20.06	+23.2
GinkgoBioworks(DNA)	7156	7.88	+1.13	+16.7
Losers				
Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
EnovaIntl(ENVA)	3848	174.72	-48.76	-21.8
NCR Voyix(VYX)	20012	6.74	-1.81	-21.2
CableOne(CABO)	1688	17.37	-3.94	-18.5
Braskem(BAK)	7490	1.70	-0.38	-18.3
OppFi(OPFI)	6574	6.53	-1.45	-18.2
AutoNation(AN)	4927	168.29	-35.38	-17.4
GeniusSports(GENI)	38532	5.64	-1.18	-17.3
AlphaMetal(AMR)	2019	174.22	-35.19	-16.8

NYSE American Biggest % Movers

Winners				
Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Neuraxis(NRXS)	2024	7.61	+1.87	+32.6
WayPoint(WYY)	780	12.66	+1.83	+16.9
EVI Industries(EVI)	330	18.11	+2.21	+13.9
ExodusMovement(EXOD)	573	6.84	+0.83	+13.8
51TalkOnlineEd(COE)	300	11.82	+1.21	+11.4
IntlTowerHill(THM)	6747	2.60	+0.20	+8.3
MexcoEnergy(MXC)	260	11.76	+0.90	+8.3
Hyllion(HYLN)	9712	4.20	+0.30	+7.7
Losers				
Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Nuburu(BURU)	11409	1.03	-1.52	-59.6
OceanPwrTech(OPTT)	3234	2.11	-1.09	-34.0
ArmataPharm(ARMP)	6115	4.18	-1.20	-22.3
MegaMatrix(MPU)	117	3.15	-0.79	-20.1
HostDigital(HOST)	961	8.09	-1.79	-18.1
ApimedsPharm(APUS)	1576	1.77	-0.34	-15.9
IsoEnergy(ISOU)	2070	9.27	-1.37	-12.9
PEDEVCO(PED)	392	12.96	-1.88	-12.7

Nasdaq Biggest % Movers

Winners				
Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
VinceHolding(VNCE)	6610	10.70	+5.46	+104.2
Schrodinger(SDGR)	22813	29.02	+10.00	+52.6
Gloco(GLOO)	15191	4.88	+1.55	+46.5
CIDHoldCo(DAIC)	128024	3.55	+1.02	+40.3
VeraBradley(VRA)	15684	4.25	+1.11	+35.4
RFAcqnl(RFAI)	125	40.50	+10.40	+34.6
BetaBionics(BBNX)	15321	21.89	+5.32	+32.1
TempusAI(TEM)	46743	77.84	+18.83	+31.9
Losers				
Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Collectis(CLLS)	3229	1.53	-1.57	-50.6
ConnectBio(CNTB)	20887	1.28	-0.76	-37.3
Merlin(MRLN)	32904	1.95	-1.03	-34.6
AlignmentHlthcr(ALHC)	107557	8.35	-4.26	-33.8
XenonPharm(XENE)	21413	39.75	-18.90	-32.2
FluenceEnergy(FLNC)	67365	7.32	-2.61	-26.3
NewFortressEnergy(NFE)	2619	12.22	-4.26	-25.8
RenttheRunway(RENT)	2697	1.86	-0.59	-24.1

NYSE Most Active

Volume Percentage Leaders				
Name (Sym)	Volume	%Chg.	Close	Change
SafeguardAcqn(SAC)	2773	2621.6	10.09	-0.02
AllnfrAcqn(AIIA)	827	1435.3	10.25	0.00
Crawford B(CRD.B)	653	1308.6	11.95	+0.14
MachNaturalRscs(MNR)	18268	1018.2	11.13	-1.44
BlueWaterIV(BWIV)	651	867.3	10.00	+0.05
Pyrophyte II A(PAIL)	809	799.3	10.29	-0.01
EnerTransSpec(ETSS)	988	791.3	9.93	0.00
SunshineSilver(SSMR)	7998	681.3	17.18	+0.26
IrisAcqnII(IRAB)	538	670.1	10.00	0.00
PershingSquare(PS)	6678	568.3	49.83	+12.16
LuxExperience(LUXE)	4568	559.2	10.08	+2.69
McCormickVtg(MKC.V)	211	488.3	49.32	-7.21
Everpure(P)	85258	465.7	104.14	+5.96
BlackstoneDigital(BXDC)	25679	442.2	19.33	-0.57
BetaTech(BETA)	39618	354.5	20.90	-0.27
LincolnIntl(LCLN)	8664	320.5	26.11	-0.42
MolsonCoorsB(TAP)	63485	320.2	37.53	-1.40
Securitize(SECZ)	32171	308.7	10.86	+2.59
MistrasGroup(MG)	4298	293.9	20.75	+0.94
Team(TISI)	338	274.6	27.95	+2.09

By Share Volume

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Nokia(NOK)	646878	10.68	-0.45	-4.0
NuHoldings(NU)	368121	13.65	-0.97	-6.6
FordMotor(F)	286491	13.21	-0.76	-5.4
UiPath(PATH)	281262	13.39	-0.36	-2.6
BankofAmerica(BAC)	254887	57.73	-4.96	-7.9
Transocean(RIG)	252587	5.64	-0.03	-0.5
BitMineImmersion(BMNR)	246009	25.99	+0.96	+3.8
AT&T(TT)	234992	25.40	-0.66	-2.5
HeclaMining(HL)	229385	18.92	-0.86	-4.3
NuScalePower(SMR)	227538	8.27	-0.34	-3.9
RocketCos.(RKT)	220997	12.29	-0.89	-6.8
CoeurMining(CDE)	210003	19.76	-0.82	-4.0
Pfizer(PFE)	198813	27.66	-0.06	-0.2
Snap(SNAP)	190080	5.53	-0.15	-2.6
Nike(NKE)	187833	35.51	-1.29	-3.5
Oracle(ORCL)	174894	147.61	-2.67	-1.8
Kenvue(KVUE)	167702	17.81	+0.03	+0.2
PG&E(PCG)	156382	13.20	-0.60	-4.3
ArcherAviation(ACHR)	154919	5.26	-0.32	-5.7
AMC Ent(AMC)	154439	2.70	+0.24	+9.8

By Dollar Volume

Name (Sym)	\$ Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
BloomEnergy(BE)	29734699	265.63	-10.12	-3.7
DellTechC(DELL)	24231625	568.06	+0.77	+0.1
Oracle(ORCL)	21086774	147.61	-2.67	-1.8
TaiwanSemi(TSM)	19806417	434.67	+1.43	+0.3
JPMorganChase(JPM)	16726920	349.67	-6.56	-1.8
Chevron(CVX)	15674966	209.51	-4.55	-2.1
Visa(V)	14078169	368.29	-2.16	-0.6
Salesforce(CRM)	13484031	237.92	-9.80	-4.0
BerkHathwy B(BRK.B)	13031144	509.77	-0.60	-0.1
ExxonMobil(XOM)	12657793	163.54	-2.45	-1.5
BankofAmerica(BAC)	12630411	57.73	-4.96	-7.9
GE Vernova(GEV)	11709635	940.33	-16.94	-1.8
GoldmanSachs(GS)	11556913	942.00	-87.18	-8.5
Eliliilly(LLY)	11444337	1152.93	+37.23	+3.3
Caterpillar(CAT)	9297968	808.99	-9.58	-1.2
Coherent(COHR)	9197704	317.36	+11.99	+3.9
GE Aerospace(GE)	8563247	314.27	-9.39	-2.9
ValeroEnergy(VLO)	8520493	413.28	+22.86	+5.9
ServiceNow(NOW)	8469595	135.47	+2.94	+2.2
Everpure(P)	8465043	104.14	+5.96	+6.1

NYSE American Most Active

Volume Percentage Leaders				
Name (Sym)	Volume	%Chg.	Close	Change
RadiantLogistics(RLGT)	5658	740.8	8.72	+0.59
ArmataPharm(ARMP)	6115	718.3	4.18	-1.20
CompX Intl(CIX)	323	636.8	37.36	+1.71
Neuraxis(NRXS)	2024	396.1	7.61	+1.87
AcmeUnited(ACU)	498	260.4	61.50	+0.78
IsoEnergy(ISOU)	2070	245.1	9.27	-1.37
RileyExpln(REPX)	3555	204.7	43.64	+0.13
LGL Group(LGL)	234	179.2	7.00	+0.22
NewPacificMetals(NEWP)	7679	115.7	6.00	+0.12
LegatoMergerIV(LEGO)	251	115.4	10.00	0.00
GoldX2Mining(AUXX)	215	105.5	6.04	-0.44
51TalkOnlineEd(COE)	300	101.1	11.82	+1.21
PEDEVCO(PED)	392	96.0	12.96	-1.88
CitroTech(CITR)	337	83.6	5.22	-0.12
CoreMoldingTech(CMT)	245	79.7	24.20	+0.45
Envela(ELA)	1153	77.8	12.46	-1.00
TompkinsFin(TMP)	866	70.4	99.34	+0.51
NovaGoldRscs(NG)	41254	59.2	7.27	-0.23
MexcoEnergy(MXC)	260	57.1	11.76	+0.90
GencorInds(GENC)	377	50.9	17.34	-0.59

By Share Volume

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Volato(SOAR)	204589	0.20	+0.01	+4.8
Amaze(AMZE)	154688	0.15	-0.01	-7.5
HyperscaleData(GPUS)	124653	0.18	-0.00	-2.5
DenisonMines(DNN)	117690	2.86	-0.16	-5.3
B2Gold(BTG)	104010	5.49	+0.11	+2.0
Paradium.AI(PAAI)	74931	1.50	+0.47	+45.6
EquinoxGold(EQX)	64931	12.45	+0.05	+0.4
i-80Gold(IAUX)	58436	1.79	+0.04	+2.3
UraniumEner(UEC)	50324	9.81	-0.64	-6.1
Ur-Energy(URG)	45719	1.19	-0.10	-7.8
EnergyFuels(UUUU)	42550	11.70	-1.25	-9.7
NovaGoldRscs(NG)	41254	7.27	-0.23	-3.1
Toppoint(TOPP)	39847	0.13	-0.03	-16.9
ZoneFrontierB(ZONE)	39456	0.14	-0.01	-7.6
VolitionRX(VNRX)	38411	0.26	-0.05	-16.2
TRX Gold(TRX)	36334	1.29	+0.16	+14.2
RingEnergy(REI)	30268	1.46	-0.07	-4.6
GeniusGroup(GNS)	26571	0.15	-0.01	-6.2
TrekorMetals(TGB)	24930	8.64	+0.50	+6.1
AtlasClear(ATCH)	24793	0.20	+0.02	+11.0

By Dollar Volume

Name (Sym)	\$ Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
EquinoxGold(EQX)	649729	12.45	+0.05	+0.4
UraniumEner(UEC)	437066	9.81	-0.64	-6.1
EnergyFuels(UUUU)	414232	11.70	-1.25	-9.7
B2Gold(BTG)	404710	5.49	+0.11	+2.0
ImperialOil(IMO)	315491	129.91	-0.08	-0.1
DenisonMines(DNN)	286890	2.86	-0.16	-5.3
NovaGoldRscs(NG)	228032	7.27	-0.23	-3.1
UnusualMachines(UMAC)	210223	23.18	+0.23	+1.0
Seaboard(SEB)	190249	4272.34	-23.66	-0.6
TrekorMetals(TGB)	162712	8.64	+0.50	+6.1
NatlHealthcare(NHC)	147179	222.11	-2.36	-1.1
RileyExpln(REPX)	141237	43.64	+0.13	+0.3
ParkNational(PRK)	119683	183.37	-4.07	-2.2
Paradium.AI(PAAI)	116397	1.50	+0.47	+45.6
IvanhoeElectric(IE)	105240	9.51	-0.89	-8.6
AvinoSilver(ASM)	82289	6.38	-0.11	-1.7
SilvercorpMetals(SVM)	81188	11.94	+0.03	+0.3
TompkinsFin(TMP)	76043	99.34	+0.51	+0.5
AmerGold&Silver(USAS)	72475	5.18	+0.13	+2.6
i-80Gold(IAUX)	63050	1.79	+0.04	+2.3

Saturday Inbox: Sign up for the Market Lab Newsletter every Saturday at [Barrons.com/newsletters](https://barrons.com/newsletters)

Nasdaq Most Active

Volume Percentage Leaders				
Name (Sym)	Volume	%Chg.	Close	Change
ITHAXAcqnIII(ITHA)	382	1395.8	10.07	+0.02
LightWaveA(LWAC)	741	1338.1	10.33	+0.01
Illumination(ILLU)	1372	916.5	9.98	0.00
Tailwind2.0A(TDWD)	829	900.4	10.11	+0.01
BaldwinInsurance(BWIN)	67822	856.1	31.93	+2.28
NewFortressEnergy(NFE)	2619	717.1	12.22	-4.26
ActivateEnergy(AEAQ)	913	707.1	10.08	0.00
TalonCapitalA(TLNC)	1087	671.3	10.23	-0.02
ArtTechAcqn(ARTC)	1544	667.4	9.97	-0.03
RangeCapitalAcqnII(RNGT)	506	657.1	10.17	0.00
PrivateBncpAmer(PBAM)	1190	655.4	89.08	-1.77
PerimeterAcqn(PMTR)	1041	651.4	10.41	-0.01
LakeShoreBancorp(LSBK)	405	637.2	17.96	-0.46
Katapult(KPLT)	2060	627.6	9.50	+0.07
CohenCirdellA(CCHH)	1264	625.7	10.30	-0.01
VinceHolding(VNCE)	6610	609.5	10.70	+5.46
ArmadaAcqnII(XRPN)	1762	592.5	10.55	0.00
PublicPolicy(PPPH)	3785	521.0	13.11	+1.62
RRE Ventures(RREV)	650	480.2	9.91	0.00
OysterEntsII(OYSE)	601	459.0	10.38	0.00

By Share Volume

Name (Sym)	Volume	Close	Change	%Chg.
Advasa(ADBT)	852465	0.12	-0.11	-47.1
Intel(INTC)	623532	108.60	+5.66	+5.5
NVIDIA(NVDA)	598135	222.27	+3.98	+1.8
AmerAirlines(AAL)	434318	12.96	-0.05	-0.4
Grab GRAB	362688	2.80	-0.25	-8.4
Apple(AAPL)	229731	336.13	+3.86	+1.2
Netflix(NFLX)	226094	71.79	-5.61	-7.2
HuntingtonBcshs(HBAN)	225395	15.88	-0.98	-5.8
TradeDesk(TTD)	222026	13.92	-0.42	-2.9
SoFiTech(SOFI)	220086	16.96	-0.36	-2.1
SuperMicroComp(SMCI)	208317	39.09	-1.01	-2.5
CoreWeave(CRWW)	206645	81.36	-7.63	-8.6
CipherDigital(CIFR)	206054	18.34	+1.49	+8.8
KeellnfrInfra(KEEL)	198156	4.01	+0.44	+12.3
OpenpodorTech(OPEN)	197132	2.56	-0.23	-8.2
Comcast A(CMCSA)	189454	22.74	-2.46	-9.8
IREN(IREN)	189205	46.68	+2.85	+6.5
Amazon.com(AMZN)	186517	253.71	-3.07	-1.2
Tesla(TSLA)	185607	364.27	-1.17	-0.3
Auroralnnov(AUR)	171969	6.31	-0.12	-1.9

MARKET VIEW

This commentary was issued recently by money managers, research firms, and market newsletter writers. Edited by *Barron's* staff.

Why Cash Won't Cut It

UBS House View - Daily US
UBS
ubs.com

Sept. 18: Cash may not meet long-term return needs. By definition, a portfolio needs to earn a return equal to inflation to maintain its purchasing power. If it must also fund withdrawals, taxes, or a longer-than-expected lifetime, a meaningful positive real return is likely required. In our view, cash is unlikely to meet that hurdle over the long term. Even today's high cash yields are partly offset by inflation and, in many jurisdictions, taxation. We also don't expect the current unusually high real cash rates to persist indefinitely. We estimate the long-run pretax real return on cash at just 0.7%. To overcome the combined challenge of inflation, taxes, longevity, and withdrawals, investors need a higher long-term return than cash is likely to provide.

—Ulrike Hoffmann-Burchardi and team

There's No Pacing AI Uptake

The Weekly Five
The Northern Trust Institute
northerntrust.com

Sept. 18: As we prepare for next earnings season, what impact might restrained AI model development have on expectations?

In a series of headlines, leaders from OpenAI, Anthropic, xAI, and Google DeepMind publicly agreed to “pace the frontier” or slow the rate at which frontier or closed AI models add capabilities. On his personal website, Anthropic CEO Dario Amodei posited that “we should not stop AI progress, but we should deliberately slow the speed at which frontier models become more capable so that safeguards can catch up.” Earlier this week, technology companies sold off in response, with concerns that the ecosystem's potential slowdown would have material effects on earnings growth.

To be sure, the AI ecosystem remains the primary earnings growth driver. For domestic large-cap equities, as measured by the S&P 500 index, analysts expect 12% earnings growth this year, 14% next year,

and 16% in 2028. Sales growth estimates are in the upper-single digits for all three years, and AI's downstream impacts carry significant weight in those estimates. Capital expenditure estimates continue to get revised higher, and so far, capital markets are allowing companies that monetize demand, while still building for the future, to raise both equity and debt capital....

Our working hypothesis remains that, while the pace of rollout may slow, AI uptake across businesses and consumers won't. Further, we expect the desire to win the AI arms race will push companies to only modestly restrain development. We have cited Stanford's 2026 AI Index Report before and encourage readers to curl up to its 425 pages (or at least have an AI agent summarize them): One of the main findings is how disparate adoption is by industry and geography, and we expect those differences to converge over time.

—Eric Freedman

Don't Fear a Rate-Hike Cycle

Market Perspective
Truist Wealth
truist.com

Sept. 17: Since the start of the modern Fed era in 1994, the S&P 500 declined during the one- and three-month periods following the first interest-rate hike in five of six completed cycles. However, performance improved as the time horizon expanded. Stocks were higher 12 months later in five of the six cycles, with an average gain of 9%. Volatility has also historically picked up during this stage of midterm-election years, even without a shift in Fed policy.

Importantly, however, an initial Fed hike doesn't typically mark the end of a bull market. Outside of 2022, bull markets continued for another nine to 74 months after the first increase. The 2022 cycle was the outlier, with the Fed raising rates by 5.25%. That isn't our base-case expectation.

—Keith Lerner

China's Growth Challenge

AM Notes
BMO Capital Markets Economics
bmo.com

Sept. 15: It is getting tougher to defend the “China will make its 4.5%-to-5.0%

“Since the start of the modern Fed era in 1994, the S&P 500 declined during the one- and three-month periods following the first interest-rate hike in five of six completed cycles. However... stocks were higher 12 months later in five of the six cycles, with an average gain of 9%.”

Keith Lerner, Truist Wealth

growth target” these days, but it is still doable given the range. And, exports are still surging as is output for products that the world still needs badly. BMO continues to stay with our 4.5% forecast penciled in for this year. But the August data, aside from exports, haven't been particularly helpful.

Credit lending, released yesterday, was disappointing. And now, the latest round of economic data is also piling on. Retail sales growth slowed further, inching up just 0.4% above year-ago levels in August (or +1.1% year to date), below expectations and another sign that the consumer continues to struggle. Note that the urban jobless rate in 31 cities ticked up 0.1 percentage point to 5.3%, too.

Industrial production, however, managed to beat expectations in August with a 5.2% climb from a year earlier (or 5.3% YTD), with most of the gains powered by integrated circuits (+20.6% Y/Y, or +22.3% YTD), industrial robots (+34.6% Y/Y, or +29.0% YTD), and new-energy vehicles (+21.9% Y/Y, or +11.3% YTD), while fixed asset investment shrank 7.2% in the first eight months of the year.

—Jennifer Lee

Energy Inflation

Monday Morning Observation
Capital Wealth Planning
capitalwealthplanning.com

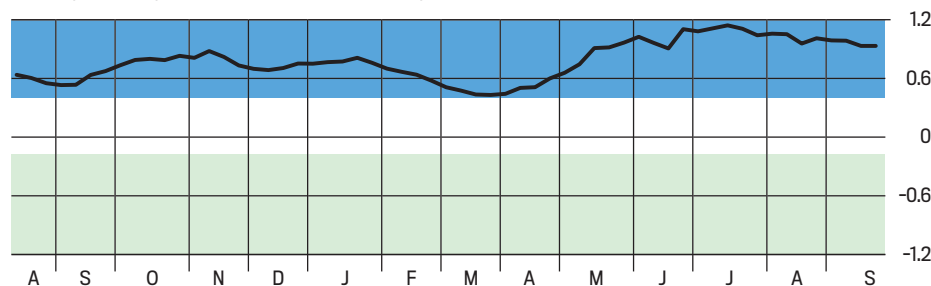
Sept. 14: The conflict in the Middle East is pushing oil prices higher, last week once again exceeding \$100/barrel. Oil supply is still constrained in the Strait of Hormuz with shipping at a standstill. As a result, energy-driven inflation dominated both producer and consumer inflation reports for August.

The [consumer] report highlighted continued pressure from energy prices, particularly gasoline and fuel oil, which rose 3.9% and 10.1%, respectively. Overall, the August consumer price index report presented a mixed picture: Headline inflation remained high due to energy costs, while underlying inflation showed signs of moderation. Producers are facing similar energy-driven inflation. Goods prices increased 1.1% during the month of August, a third of which was attributed to diesel fuel, which rose more than 24% during the month. We expect September's report to show another significant increase.

—Kevin Simpson

Market Sentiment

Citigroup Panic/Euphoria Model Last +0.84 ● Euphoria ○ Neutral ● Panic



The panic/euphoria model is a gauge of investor sentiment. It identifies “Panic” and “Euphoria” levels which are statistically driven buy and sell signals for the broader market. Historically, a reading below panic supports a better than 95% likelihood that stock prices will be higher one year later, while euphoria levels generate a better than 80% probability of stock prices being lower one year later.

Source: Citigroup Investment Research - US Equity Strategy

To be considered for this section, material, with the author's name and address, should be sent to MarketWatch@barrons.com.

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High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Amt.	Div	High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Amt.	Div	High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Amt.	Div	High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Amt.	Div	High	Low	Name	Tick	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Amt.	Div																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
57.48	24.04	CBIZ	CBZ	...	26	54.34	+0.09	...		75.33	47.96	CitizensFin	CIF	2.7	15	67.04	-3.44	.46		15.68	79.70	DXC Tech	DXC	...	15	107.81	-0.61	...	52.59	35.73	EmployersHdgs	EDG	2.8	70	48.97	-0.69	.34		28.26	14.03	Flowco	FLOC	1.7	24	20.25	-0.46	.14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
60.04	28.04	CLB&Assoc	CLB	4.6	8	54.33	-0.39	62.5		6.54	3.39	Citizens	CIA	...	16	3.58	...	...		39.56	17.74	DANA	DAN	1.6	dd	20.78	-1.27	.12	...	36.70	14.38	Empres&DisCom	EDN	...	6	23.42	-1.06	...	13.47	5.86	FlowersFoods	FLO	8.4	23	5.94	-0.15	.125																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
174.27	121.69	CBRE Group	CBRE	...	32	139.50	-1.01	...		36.50	19.75	Civeo	CVEO	...	dd	34.33	-0.28	...		242.80	160.93	Danaher	DHR	.8	38	211.81	+11.67	.40	...	58.45	45.03	Enbridge	ENB	5.5	26	48.73	+0.97	.6911	...	92.41	48.71	Flowerserve	FLS	1.2	26	73.88	-0.58	.22																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
141.96	75.42	CF Industries	CF	1.9	9	127.70	-5.37	.60		73.68	11.50	Clarivate	CLTV	...	dd	30.81	-5.17	...		163.64	83.56	Danaos	DAC	2.2	5	161.19	+1.86	.90	...	127.99	92.77	EncompassHealth	EHG	...	7	20	121.75	+0.04	.21	...	58.35	39.33	Fluor	FLU	...	dd	54.90	+0.70	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
95.20	59.63	CGIA	GIB	7	12	69.37	-0.84	120.9		4.17	1.66	Clarivate	CLTV	...	dd	1.89	-0.02	...		36.59	11.17	DaqoNewEnergy	DQC	...	dd	12.07	+0.53	...	9.88	2.55	Endava	EAVA	...	dd	2.78	-0.13	...	287.44	89.34	FlutterEnt	FLUT	...	dd	89.56	-1.00	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
5.80	2.80	C&T	CINT	...	1	2.98	-0.25	...		3.99	1.41	Claro&Mrgs	CMTG	...	dd	1.43	-0.08	...		229.76	169.00	Dardir	DRI	2.9	20	209.28	-0.61	1.62	...	15.15	6.09	EndeavourSilver	ENX	...	58	10.21	+0.03	...	141.47	90.87	FEMSA	FMX	2.3	23	118.72	+1.77	.6099																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
10.40	5.83	Cionlntv	CION16	...	8	7.13	-0.05	.10		335.94	201.34	Clear&Hbts	CLH	...	38	315.80	-7.02	...		69.98	29.15	DarlingIngred	DAR	...	18	65.36	+0.25	...	4.74	3.62	EnclChile	ENIC	4.3	10	4.19	-0.19	.154	...	17.78	11.11	FordMotor	F	4.5	dd	13.21	-0.76	.091																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
20.82	8.88	CMB.TECH	CMBT	2.3	7	20.29	+0.81	.05		2.44	1.27	Clear&ChannelOutdr	CCO	...	dd	2.38	...	...		9.25	4.92	Dauch	DCH	...	dd	5.89	-0.59	...	29.15	10.46	Ennerflex	ENFT	3	53	22.74	-1.08	.0305	...	32.06	22.81	Forestar	FOR	...	cc	26.02	-0.83	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
30.83	65.14	CMS Energy	CMS	3.5	20	65.34	-1.81	.57		69.07	29.44	Clear&Secure	CCU	1.6	26	38.10	-4.13	.15		122.29	77.36	DeckersOutdoor	DECK	...	11	78.43	-2.84	...	29.88	15.75	Engerizer	ENR	5.6	18	21.38	+0.80	.30	...	66.00	25.95	Forest&Pwr	FPS	...	cc	94.47	+7.62	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
55.71	41.53	CNA Fin	CNA	4	11	48.02	+0.35	.48		23.59	11.73	Clearwater&Paper	CLW	...	dd	20.89	-0.65	...		122.72	79.36	Deere&Deere	DECK	...	11	78.43	-2.84	...	21.84	16.18	Energy&Transer	ET	6.4	14																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

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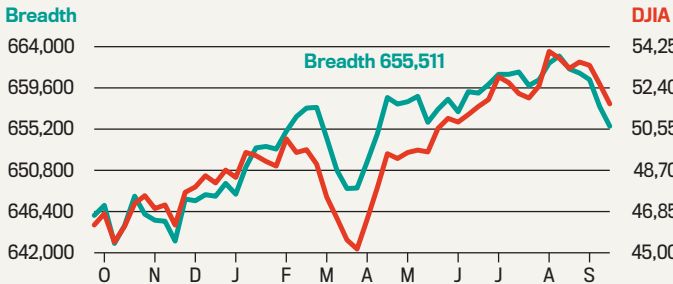
-52-Week-		Tick Sym	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div Amt.
High	Low						
15.41	10.10	GreenDot	GDOT	...	dd	13.17 -0.09	...
59.19	38.23	Greenbrier	GBX	3.3	12	41.82 -1.27	34
7.04	3.25	GreenfireResources	GFR	...	dd	6.66 +0.14	...
2.31	0.99	GreenTree	GHE	5.0	17	1.03	.06
113.99	57.63	Greif A	GFEF.B	3.4	28	108.24 +3.06	93
90.57	55.75	Greif A	GFI	3.0	21	82.71 +0.39	.62
10.90	4.71	GreystoneHousing	GHI	9.4	dd	5.97 -0.30	14
108.57	65.01	Griffon	GFF	...	dd	93.22 -2.81	.22
18.50	9.73	Grindr	GRND	...	dd	30.15 +0.12	...
467.95	246.21	Group1Auto	GPI	...	dd	246.42 -31.85	.55
1.57	0.86	GroveCollab	GRGV	...	dd	1.04 +0.03	...
23.05	12.26	GrupoAeromexico	AERO	...	dd	10.15 +0.41	...
300.41	196.99	GAP	PAC	...	dd	19.02 -0.68	...
381.52	241.46	ASUR	ASR	8.2	13	243.32 -8.45	7362
6.20	3.12	GpoAvalAcc	AVAL	3.0	...	5.07 -0.28	0132
105.60	50.72	GrupoCibest	CIB	6.8	35	96.63 -5.41	1438
13.55	4.54	GpoSupervielle	SUPV	...	dd	8.04 -0.46	...
3.49	2.18	GrupoTelevisa	TV	...	dd	2.35 -0.03	...
48.33	23.14	GuardianPharm	GRDN	...	dd	44.49 +1.35	...
255.89	102.30	Gudewire	GWR	...	dd	144.29 +3.37	...
225.78	149.13	GulfportEnergy	GPOR	...	dd	6.15 -0.35	...

44.13	27.28	HASustInfrCap	HASI	4.6	72	36.73 -0.64	.425
556.52	353.99	HCA Healthcare	HCA	7	14	427.71 +0.77	.78
210.50	144.75	HCI Group	HCI	9	8	187.67 +1.94	.40
37.45	21.77	HDFC Bank	HDB	1.5	14	23.16 -0.18	4086
117.70	45.71	HF Sinclair	DINO	1.8	11	115.90 +8.06	.525
52.79	28.93	HNI	HNI	3.0	cc	46.11 -0.76	.35
36.23	17.56	HP	HPQ	3.5	13	34.40 -1.08	.30
107.92	64.65	HSBC	HSBC	3.7	15	101.83 -3.47	.50
4.93	2.02	HUYA	HUYA	0	dd	2.07 +0.03	.135
110.45	47.32	Haemonetics	HAE	...	53	108.40 +5.71	...
10.12	5.17	Hafnia	HAFN11.0	8	10.12	+7.44	5003
14.17	9.36	Hagerty	HGTG	...	cc	13.94	+0.39
11.28	8.65	Haleon	HLN	2.0	19	9.28 +0.09	0602
43.59	21.46	Halliburton	HAL	2.0	18	33.64 -2.20	.17
34.26	13.56	HamiltonBeach	HBB	1.6	7	31.64 +1.64	.125
37.31	22.66	HamiltonIns	HG	0	6	34.96 +0.112.00	...
236.07	166.54	HanoverIns	THG	1.7	11	227.31 +1.47	.95
30.19	17.09	Harley-Davidson	HOG	2.9	16	25.93 -1.94	1875
26.06	13.03	HarmonyGold	HMY	3.1	7	19.92 -0.72	4611
146.07	120.33	HartfordIns	HIG	1.8	9	131.89 -4.47	.60
44.99	20.28	HavertyFurnA	HVTA	4.6	20	27.25 -1.36	.31
29.83	19.89	HavertyFurn	HVT	4.8	20	27.28 -0.32	.33
17.38	9.79	HawaiianElec	HVE	...	8	8.80 -0.58	...
35.73	15.71	HawkEye360	HAWK	...	dd	16.27 -0.03	...
17.73	12.63	Hayward	HAYW	...	dd	18.12 -0.99	.012
22.04	16.31	HealthcareRealty	HR	5.3	dd	18.26 -0.64	.24
22.95	15.70	HealthPeakProp	DOC	6.0	58	20.33 +0.03	1017
34.17	10.38	HeciaMining	HL	1	24	18.92 -0.86	0037
376.86	256.11	Heico	HEI	1	50	298.22 -17.78	.13
279.66	199.35	HeicoA	HELA	1	37	221.90 -13.35	.135
95.05	47.01	HeliosTech	HLIO	7	32	69.29 -1.37	.12
48.17	20.32	Helm&Payne	HP	2.4	dd	40.91 -1.33	25
20.40	7.56	Herbalife	HRI	...	8	11.89 -0.13	...
188.35	85.46	HercHoldings	HRH	2.1	92	135.26 -0.50	.70
19.95	13.70	HerculesCapital	HTGC	9.2	9	17.33 -0.08	.07
36.50	20.48	HeritageInsurance	HRTG	...	5	34.42 -0.16	...
239.48	161.43	Hershey	HSY	3.4	25	169.79 -3.53	452
41.44	31.63	HessMidstream	HESM	7.9	14	40.16 +0.19	7888
64.25	19.88	HewlettPackard	HPE	9	32	60.76 -1.33	1425
11.74	60.26	Hexcel	HXL	8	44	88.15 -4.59	.18
5.05	1.88	HighTemplarTech	HTT	...	4	2.53 +0.03	...
35.44	20.45	HighwoodsProp	HIW	6.6	20	42.32 -0.51	.50
40.41	30.78	Hilltop	HTH	2.3	14	38.65 -0.33	.22
55.40	35.49	HiltonGrandVac	HGV	...	20	35.59 -3.88	...
198.00	253.54	Hilton	HLT	...	45	30.73 -0.46	.15
19.50	3.72	HimalayaShipping	HSH	...	17	19.23 +1.14	.25
65.30	33.74	Hims&HersHealth	HIMS	...	dd	27.99 +0.48	...
96.66	30.08	HingeHealth	HNGE	...	73	94.90 +6.31	...
38.73	24.08	Hippo	HIPO	...	7	31.24 -0.76	...
4.48	2.33	Holley	HLLY	...	30	2.54 -0.15	...
31.70	25.50	HomeBancShares	HOMB	3.1	12	29.79 -0.18	.23
421.39	289.10	HomeDepot	HD	3.1	21	299.98 -8.76	2.33
52.50	38.30	HomeTrustBchs	HTB	1.3	12	47.08 -1.46	.15
34.16	23.25	HondaMotor	HMC	3.3	dd	32.20 -0.32	.654
55.56	41.29	HoraceMann	HMN	3.0	dd	48.38 -0.39	.36
26.60	19.70	HormelFoods	HRL	5.6	33	20.83 +0.26	2925
11.13	6.11	HornbeckOffshore	HOS	...	53	8.41 -0.47	...
176.22	131.75	DR Horton	DHI	1.3	13	138.02 +0.13	.45
211.78	112.83	HoulihanLokey	HLI	2.1	22	130.55 -6.06	.70
150.90	91.52	Howanvian	HOV	...	cc	114.18 -1.74	...
91.07	60.09	HowardHughes	HHH	...	50	60.22 -1.33	...
310.00	182.78	HowmetAerospace	HWM	...	2	50.29 +0.67	.06 .14
565.50	403.83	Hubbell	HUBB	1.3	26	446.92 -13.48	1.42
525.51	169.63	HudSpot	HUBS	...	76	216.12 -9.21	...
32.15	13.00	HudbayMinerals	HBM	...	16	26.90 +0.38	0023
20.06	5.26	HudsonPacProp	HPP	...	dd	11.51 -0.72	...
428.88	163.11	Humana	HUM	9	37	386.22 -2.35	885
460.00	263.62	HuntingInlls	HII	2.0	16	272.86 -6.83	1.38
16.09	7.30	Huntsman	HUM	3.9	dd	9.09 -0.45	0875
206.86	134.18	HyattHotels	H	4	cc	155.04 -8.03	.15
41.30	26.41	Hyster-Yale	HY	4.4	cc	33.54 -0.97	.365

33.03	25.08	ICIICI Bank	IBN	...	dd	17.28.15	2504
6.97	4.76	ICL Group	ICL	3.5	23	5.36 -0.30	0579
154.91	124.12	IDACORP	IDA	2.7	22	131.58 -3.96	.88

NYSE Cumulative Daily Breadth vs DJIA

High Tech: NYSE Composite breadth fell a fifth week, as a small number of tech stocks got all the gains. The S&P 500 slipped just 0.1% on the week. NYSE losers outnumbered winners by over 2 to 1.



In generating this chart, we subtract each day's NYSE composite declines from that day's advances. The resultant total is added to the next day's total, and so on. When all five days' numbers are added together, this produces the weekly figure we plot. Dec. 31, 1985 = 1000.

-52-Week-	Low	Name	Tick	Sym	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div.
3.80	158.19	IDEX	IE	X	1.3	32	223.72 -0.49	22	
2.13	45.72	IDT	IDT		...	21	69.84 -0.67		
8.95	5.71	IHS Holding	IHS		...	20	8.42 -0.05		
37.52	23.64	ING Groep	ING	3.1	14	36.40 -0.87	3893		
21.30	3.75	INNOVATE	VATE	...	dd	8.16 -1.00	.78		
33.66	20.67	Invesco	IVZ	2.8	dd	30.53 -1.75	.215		
273.88	154.50	IQVIA	IQV	...	dd	33.26 +4.65	...		
19.14	10.87	IRSA	IRS	...	dd	15.47 -0.07	13951		
230.32	166.96	ITT	ITT	...	dd	204.47 +0.33	386		
24.87	10.83	lmaGold	IAG	...	dd	10.23 +0.59	...		
43.43	19.10	Ibotta	IBTA	...	dd	41.57 +0.43	...		
3.09	1.15	iHuman	IH	...	dd	6.11 -0.03	.10		
303.15	238.82	IllinoisToolWks	ITW	2.6	24	269.42 +1.26	1.72		
55.57	30.74	Imax	IMAX	...	dd	72.52 +0.68	...		
37.79	14.60	InfinitiRealty	IR	4.9	81	14.79 -0.40	.18		
19.59	11.13	IndepNatrlRscs	INR	...	dd	5.12 -0.22	...		
27.50	8.52	Inflection	INFQ	...	dd	13.23 +0.11	...		
30.00	10.30	Infosys	INFY	4.1	13	10.82 -0.25	2647		
100.96	68.07	IngersollRand	IR	...	dd	71.83 -1.10	.02		
79.29	45.85	Ingevity	INGV	...	dd	68.20 -1.21	...		
31.69	19.03	IngramMicro	INGM	1.3	15	26.67 -0.88	086		
124.73	94.44	Ingreddion	INGR	3.4	11	97.33 -3.16	83		
65.38	44.58	InnovativelndPst	INPR	13.7	13	55.62 -0.63	180		
33.71	16.75	InnovexIntl	INNV	...	dd	28.80 -1.33	...		
55.90	18.57	Insperty	INSF	4.8	dd	50.31 +0.62	.60		
147.03	38.91	InspireMedical	INSP	...	dd	76.78 +3.78	...		
349.00	193.11	InstalmedBldg	IBP	...	dd	197.63 -6.65	.39		
39.57	24.35	InsteelInds	IIN	...	dd	16.29 -0.65	.03		
126.80	62.00	InterContinental	ITGR	...	dd	34.26 -0.28	...		
176.05	121.79	ICE	ICE	1.3	22	155.47 -1.93	.52		
175.89	117.29	InterContHtIs	IHG	1.2	33	153.09 -0.74	.645		
61.38	38.29	InterCorpFinSvcs	IFS	3.3	10	54.98 +2.55	1.80		
332.46	199.19	IBM	IBM	2.9	20	229.55 -13.74	1.69		
89.32	59.14	IntlFlavors	IFF	1.9	77	82.96 -0.65	.40		
50.25	29.26	IntlPaper	IP	5.4	dd	34.53 +0.17	4625		
113.14	42.26	IntlSeaways	INSW	...	dd	7.11 +15.50	0.93		
50.34	22.55	IntrepidPotash	IPI	...	dd	38.37 +2.19	.14		
37.22	26.81	InvenTst	IVT	3.1	cc	30.82 -1.04	25		
9.50	6.38	InvescoMtg	IVR	22.3	4	6.45 -0.34	12		
30.89	24.25	InvitatHomes	INVH	4.5	48	26.91 -0.63	30		
84.64	25.89	IonQ	IONQ	...	dd	39.13 +2.38	...		
10.10	9.81	IrisAcqnl	IRAB	...	dd	cc	10.00		
134.68	77.77	IronMountain	IRM	3.0	82	114.34 -0.84	864		
9.60	6.54	ItauUnibanco	ITUB	...	dd	8.20 -0.13	...		

24.28	10.77	JBG SMITH Prop	JBGS	6.2	dd	11.23 -0.14	.175
18.65	11.49	JBS	JBS	...	dd	11.96 -0.63	...
170.19	109.22	JBT Marel	JBTM	...	dd	30.10 -0.48	.10
6.02	0.93	JELD-WEN	JELD	...	dd	1.76 -0.30	...
24.50	10.41	JLL	JLL	1.5	13	23.94 -0.14	.09
366.50	279.10	JPMorganChase	JPM	1.9	15	349.67 -6.56	165
428.93	189.60	Jabil	JBL	...	dd	37.2957 -18.51	.08
10.80	10.33	JacksonAcqnlIA	JACS	...	dd	37.10 +0.02	...
0.30	0.06	JacksonAcqnlIR	JAKS	...	dd	cc	-0.02
140.90	89.67	JacksonFinl	JJN	2.7	cc	132.67 -5.45	.90
168.44	105.68	JacobsSolns	J	1.0	50	143.40 +1.55	.36
31.43	16.46	JamesHardie	JHX	...	dd	25.82 -2.65	...
10.51	4.25	JanusInt'l	JBI	...	dd	4.30 -0.29	...
32.83	22.76	JanusLiving	JAN	2.1	...	30.34 -0.58	0475
1.04	35.53	JefferiesFinl	JEF	3.3	13	47.90 -0.06	.40
0.26	0.12	JenaAcqnlIR	JENAIR	...	dd	...	...
1.99	19.46	JerseyMike's	JMKE	...	dd	19.58 -2.13	...
1.88	9.99	JinkoSolar	JKS	14.2	dd	10.39 -1.06	1.50
9.98	5.93	JobyAviation	JOBY	...	dd	6.12 -0.27	...
1.07	173.33	J&J	JNJ	2.0	31	269.99 +41.13	.44
7.06	104.49	JohnsonControls	JCI	1.25	25	142.38 -2.73	.40
3.82	25.63	JonesLang	JLL	...	dd	16.3638 -10.59	...
4.74	5.69	JuniperTech	JMIA	...	dd	6.95 -0.50	...

BARRONS.COM/DATA

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DATA

NYSE

NASDAQ ISSUES

BARRONS.COM/DATA

-52-Week		Tick	Sym	High	Low	Name	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div
High	Low										
7.18	4.82	Turkcell	TKC	3.1	10	5.10	-0.27	0.866			
146.90	65.80	TurningPoint	TPB	.5	29	68.14	-3.37	.08			
102.30	57.90	TutorPerini	TPC	.4	37	85.00	-4.13	.09			
2.70	1.60	Tuya	TUYA	...	15	1.64	-0.16	...			
25.63	4.15	TwentyOneCap	XXI	...	dd	5.81	+0.36	...			
258.35	98.44	Tyilio	TWLO	...	34	243.84	+16.49	...			
540.62	270.71	TylerTech	TYL	...	45	337.50	+0.83	...			
69.48	50.56	TysonFoods	TSN	3.9	32	52.77	-0.21	.51			

U

55.99	36.30	UBS Group	UBS	1.4	17	50.69	-3.89	1.10			
42.00	32.94	UDR	UDR	5.1	22	33.90	-1.22	.145			
41.34	31.62	UGI	UGI	4.0	13	37.66	-0.33	.375			
76.45	41.95	U-Haul	UHAL	...	cc	64.27	+0.22	...			
66.90	39.62	U-Haul N	UHALB	.4	cc	56.68	-0.24	.05			
107.54	63.17	UL Solutions	ULS	.9	26	64.03	-7.22	.145			
16.77	13.93	UMH Prop	UMH	5.7	cc	15.69	+0.18	.225			
57.26	45.15	Unitil	UTL	3.7	17	51.92	-1.17	.475			
30.55	21.85	USA Compression	USAC	7.8	25	26.87	-0.77	.525			
30.93	12.57	UsanaHealth	USNA	...	dd	14.14	-0.88	...			
9.21	3.42	USATODAY	TDAY	...	dd	6.24	-0.12	...			
111.42	69.88	US Foods	USFD	...	29	93.42	-1.92	...			
93.50	58.19	US PhysTherapy	USPT	2.2	cc	82.47	+3.75	.46			
6.66	0.93	UWM	UWMC	...	dd	1.25	-0.10	1.10			
101.99	65.41	Uber	UBER	...	15	70.50	-1.17	...			
109.99	500.23	Ubiquiti	UI	.7	37	589.48	+253.31	1.00			
19.84	9.20	UIPath	PATH	...	20	13.39	-0.36	...			
7.63	3.60	UltraparPart	UPG	4.2	13	7.58	+0.13	.1932			
8.15	4.13	UnderArmour	UAA	...	dd	4.88	-0.23	...			
7.91	3.95	Under Armour C	UA	...	dd	4.80	-0.19	...			
8.47	2.96	Unifi	UFI	...	dd	6.67	-0.09	...			
306.67	147.66	Unifirst	UNF	.6	41	261.62	-1.98	.365			
74.97	54.75	Unilever	UL	3.7	21	61.82	-0.20	.5305			
315.99	215.93	UnionPacific	UNP	2.0	23	279.37	-5.03	1.42			
4.98	1.97	Unisys	UIS	...	dd	2.40	-0.02	...			
37.18	28.65	UtdCmtyBks	UCB	3.0	11	34.69	-0.60	.26			
28.96	6.40	UnitedMicro	UMC	1.2	24	24.61	+1.97	.4008			
57.02	28.71	UnitedNatFoods	UNFI	...	cc	35.46	+2.37	...			
122.41	82.00	UPS B	UPSI	6.6	18	99.06	-1.22	1.64			
55.71	28.77	UtdParks&Resorts	PRKS	...	13	34.19	-2.31	...			
1179.18	701.59	UnitedRentals	URI	.8	24	1013.91	+249.19	1.97			
19.71	4.36	US Antimony	UAMY	...	dd	4.63	-0.24	...			
66.08	45.02	US Bancorp	USB	3.6	12	60.06	-2.78	.54			
461.62	255.97	UnitedHealth	UNH	2.5	24	367.06	-1.29	2.32			
52.15	16.78	UnitySoftware	U	...	dd	44.10	-2.56	...			
59.38	43.36	Universal	UVV	7.5	59	44.14	-0.14	.83			
46.30	35.26	UniversalHealth	UHT	7.5	29	39.79	-0.61	.75			
246.33	140.08	UniversalHealthB	UHS	.5	9	176.69	+1.86	.20			
45.15	25.05	UnivInsuranc	UVE	1.4	6	44.16	-0.17	.16			
51.34	19.52	UnivTechInst	UTI	...	35	21.47	+1.16	...			
96.77	69.02	UnumGroup	UNM	2.1	22	95.19	+0.77	.505			
24.11	18.46	UrbanEdgeProp	UE	4.2	37	20.01	-0.56	.21			
14.33	6.78	UtzBrands	UTZ	1.8	dd	14.24	-0.04	.062			

V

22.27	12.46	VF	VFC	2.8	19	12.79	-0.38	.09			
33.01	23.72	VICI Prop	VICI	7.8	9	23.72	-1.11	.46			
3.84	2.63	VOC Energy	VOC	17.0	8	3.38	-0.02	.28			
4.73	2.84	VTEX	VTEX	...	22	3.64	+0.04	...			
93.98	50.89	VZIX	VVX	...	26	76.84	+4.62	...			
6.72	3.36	VaalcoEnergy	EGY	4.1	dd	6.06	-0.26	.0625			
163.34	118.51	VailResorts	MTN	6.4	32	139.80	-0.29	2.22			
114.12	46.70	Valaris	VAL	...	6	83.76	+0.03	...			
17.94	10.58	Vale	VALE	...	30	14.21	-1.02	...			
3.71	1.10	ValensSemicon	VLN	...	dd	1.65	-0.01	...			
416.66	155.29	ValeroEnergy	VLO	1.2	17	413.28	+228.12	1.20			
19.19	11.44	Valhi	VHI	1.9	dd	16.56	-1.70	.08			
585.71	361.50	ValmontInds	VMI	.6	18	474.64	-8.80	.77			
41.08	26.69	Valvoline	VVV	...	34	26.76	-3.79	...			
310.50	148.05	VeevaSystems	VEEV	...	43	260.21	-2.19	...			
21.40	15.09	VelocityFinl	VEL	...	6	16.00	-1.97	...			
101.60	66.54	Ventas	VTR	2.4	cc	86.69	-3.30	.52			
17.62	5.72	VentureGlobal	VG	.7	11	14.02	-1.78	.04			
131.24	32.00	Veradermics	MANE	...	dd	106.75	+7.78	...			
108.00	80.03	Veratlo	VLTO	.6	24	94.49	+0.39	.13			
51.68	38.39	Verizon	VZ	5.9	13	48.09	-2.52	.7075			
14.82	7.10	VermilionEnergy	VET	2.1	dd	12.52	-0.71	.092			
11.01	9.87	VernalCapAcqn	VECA	...	cc	10.02	...	...			
0.38	0.18	VernalCapAcqnRt	VECAR	...	...	18	-0.10	...			
50.89	26.34	Versigent	VGMT	1.1	6	45.86	-1.03	.13			
7.33	0.52	VerticalAerospace	EVTL	...	dd	6.30	+1.02	...			
379.94	133.85	Vertiv	VRT	1.5	56	249.39	-7.67	.0625			
16.90	4.02	Vestis	VSTS	...	dd	13.82	-0.85	...			
55.20	12.95	ViaTransport	VIA	...	dd	27.98	+2.22	...			
102.46	25.09	Victoria'sSecret	VSXY	...	18	77.93	+2.28	...			
12.74	6.10	VikingAqua	VACI	...	88	7.81	+0.93	...			
9.90	9.80	VikingAcqnl	VII	...	...	9.82	...	...			
110.09	56.37	Viking	VIK	...	28	84.15	-0.86	...			
21.08	12.02	Vipshop	VIPS	.49	4	12.31	-0.16	.62			
8.90	2.13	VirginGalactic	SPCE	...	dd	3.07	+0.15	...			
68.76	31.55	VirtuFinncial	VIRT	1.7	10	57.75	-3.11	.24			
195.25	121.61	VirtusInvntPtrs	VRTS	7.8	7	125.00	-22.12	.245			
385.57	293.89	Virtu	V	.7	32	368.29	-2.16	.67			
69.47	11.77	Vishay	VSH	1.2	cc	32.51	-0.70	1.10			
151.78	29.08	VishayPrecision	VPG	...	cc	62.65	-2.72	...			
81.44	33.37	VistaEnergy	VIST	...	10	72.27	-4.00	...			
219.82	66.36	Vistra	VST	.7	24	140.67	-7.71	.23			
24.56	15.00	VitesseEnergy	VTS	10.0	dd	17.51	-1.25	.4375			
71.50	57.57	VivmarkResidential	VMRK	4.6	27	61.22	-4.32	.7025			

-52-Week		Tick	Sym	High	Low	Name	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div
High	Low										
48.20	27.25	Vontier	VNT	.3	13	31.36	-0.51	.024			
42.26	24.57	VornadoRealty	VNO	2.1	cc	34.90	-0.84	.725			
105.64	64.50	VoyaFinancial	VOYA	.2	17	101.57	-1.84	.47			
52.40	17.41	VoyagerTech	VOYG	...	dd	35.87	+2.09	...			
331.09	240.69	VulcanMatis	VMC	.9	28	240.83	-11.91	.52			

W

5.08	1.50	W&T Offshore	WTI	1.0	dd	3.84	-0.27	.01			
119.91	102.86	WEC Energy	WEC	3.7	20	103.17	-2.16	.9525			
203.99	125.29	WEX	WEX	...	19	193.57	+2.05	...			
77.22	63.08	W.P.Carey	WPC	5.7	23	66.26	-2.86	.94			
27.78	14.81	WPP	WPP	8.3	dd	25.42	+0.45	.4852			
14.47	6.63	WabashNational	WNC	2.7	dd	11.86	-0.69	.08			
306.64	185.95	Wabtec	WAB	.4	38	280.23	-2.99	.31			
90.00	37.59	Walker&Dunlop	WDL	7.2	34	37.77	-2.76	.68			
7.83	2.30	Wallbox	WBX	...	dd	3.00	-0.31	...			
31.00	14.96	WarbyParker	WRBY	...	cc	22.50	-2.21	...			
111.42	60.70	WarriorMetCoal	HCC	.4	21	87.93	-9.84	.08			
179.74	146.89	WasteConnections	WCN	.9	37	155.33	-4.41	.35			
248.13	194.11	WasteMgt	WM	1.8	30	211.10	-2.36	.945			
36.89	18.64	WaterBridgeInfr	WBI	.6	cc	30.86	-1.43	.05			
2.07	0.96	Waterdrop	WDH	4.8	5	1.01	-0.01	.03			
431.78	282.77	Waters	WAT	...	cc	421.63	+13.29	...			
459.00	295.75	Watso	WSO	4.2	27	311.77	-2.45	3.30			
394.54	260.00	WattsWater	WTS	.7	31	350.66	-5.56	.63			
119.98	55.60	Wayfair	W	...	dd	102.46	+3.89	...			
7.98	4.24	WeaveComms	WEAV	...	dd	7.29	-0.02	...			
83.74	59.99	WeisMarkets	WMK	1.9	19	72.26	+0.10	.34			
97.76	72.78	WellsFargo	WFC	2.3	13	86.12	-4.17	.50			
255.20	163.75	Welltower	WELL	1.5	dd	228.87	-6.75	.85			
385.37	203.40	Westclint	WCC	.6	24	344.15	-12.17	.50			
0.20	0.10	WestEndlaveRt	WEICRT	...	...	10.00	-0.04	...			
10.01	9.86	WestEndlave	WENC	...	...	10.00	+0.01	...			
76.99	57.34	WestFraserTimber	WFG	1.8	dd	71.47	+2.43	.32			
386.00	223.83	WestPharmSvcs	WST	.2	46	362.31	+16.08	.22			
97.23	62.58	WestAllianceBcp	WAL	2.1	.9	78.54	-5.75	.42			
50.07	36.90	WestMainMidstrm	WES	7.9	15	47.29	-1.74	.93			
10.35	6.17	WesternUnion	WU	15.2	5	6.18	-0.75	.235			
23.88	17.75	WestlakeChemPtnrs	WLPK	8.9	13	21.22	-0.30	.474			
124.23	63.53	Westlake	WLK	.1	dd	69.07	-1.74	.5133			
20.97	14.70	Westwood	WHG	3.2	22	18.82	+0.03	.15			
27.75	21.16	Weyerhaeuser	WY	4.0	32	21.22	-0.84	.21			
165.76	92.57	WheatonPrecrMts	WPM	5	33	151.01	-3.11	.195			
54.20	3.14	WhelshUp	UP	...	dd	3.58	-0.12	...			
94.82	31.95	Whirlpool	WHR	.0	11	31.97	-3.24	.90			
233.90	164.80	WhiteMtns	WTM	.0	5	2061.30	+87.15	10.00			
11.99	9.82	WhitePearlAcqn	WPAC	...	cc	10.05	...	...			
0.66	0.15	WhitePearlRt	WPACRT	...	...	.45	...	...			
29.07	25.34	WhiteHawkMinis	WHK	1.7	...	26.33	-2.12	.11			
57.45	28.38	WileyA	WLY	3.0	13	48.10	+1.07	.3575			
55.51	29.16	WileyB	WLYB	3.1	12	46.68	-1.32	.3575			
80.08	56.19	Williams	WMB	2.9	72.05	-0.80	.525	...			
254.89	166.51	Williams-Sonoma	WSM	1.4	23	224.20	-2.03	.126			
160.56	26.27	Winnegabo	WGO	5.4	19	24.43	-1.82	.36			
3.09	1.65	Wipor	WIT	6.6	12	1.66	-0.03	.086			
25.91	10.69	WisdomTree	WT	5	44	23.07	-0.82	.03			
80.82	8.05	Wolfspeed	WOLF	...	dd	25.59	-0.33	...			
31.04	13.47	WolverineWwde	WWV	2.1	15	18.93	-1.00	.10			
25.19	14.42	WoodsideEnergy	WDS	4.8	14	23.17	-0.52	.55			
84.71	48.83	WooriFinl	WFI	3.0	9	77.98	-0.89	.545			
97.43	43.04	Workiva	WK	...	90	73.18	+1.32	...			
41.20	22.21	WorldKinet	WKC	1.6	dd	35.95	-0.74	.23			
63.13	45.01	WorthingtonEnts	WOR	2.4	18	57.38	+0.45	.20			
49.17	27.22	WorthingtonSteel	WS	1.9	cc	33.33	-0.57	.16			
90.35	67.40	WyndhamHtls	WH	2.5	25	68.06	-1.25	.43			

BARRONS.COM/DATA

C

DATA

NASDAQ ISSUES

BARRON'S.COM/DATA

52-Week		Name	Tick Sym	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div. Amt.
High	Low							
15.74	2.83	FulcrumTherap	FULC	...	dd	3.76	-0.04	...
31.04	13.46	FulgentGenetics	FLGT	...	dd	21.69	+1.24	...
25.23	16.60	FultonFin	FLUT	3.2	11	23.40	-0.20	28
7.35	2.72	Funko	FNKO	...	dd	5.38	-0.09	...
25.00	0.50	Fusemachines	FUSE	...	31	54	-0.06	...
202.53	80.50	Futu	FUTU	...	11	112.01	-0.72	...
0.20	0.16	FutureMoneyRt	FMCR	...	...	...	-17	-0.02
10.09	9.90	FutureMoney	FMAC	...	...	10.09	+0.03	...

G									
14.87	9.30	GCM Grosvenor	GCMG	3.7	25	13.14	+0.30	12	
42.20	10.00	GDEV	GDEV	...	3	11.47	+0.49	...	
48.61	26.97	GDS Holdings	GDS	...	16	32.79	+1.97	...	
89.77	58.75	GE HealthCare	GEHC	-2	15	64.13	+0.20	035	
3.23	1.43	GEN Restaurant	GENK	...	dd	1.70	-0.08	...	
31.44	12.04	GE Research	GHR	...	dd	28.26	+1.06	...	
37.54	24.61	G-HillApparel	GHL	1.5	9	27.57	-0.32	10	
12.00	10.57	GP-ActiVAcqna	GPAT	...	47	11.15	+0.18	...	
118.84	38.89	GRAIL	GRAL	...	dd	80.77	+4.54	...	
76.00	54.54	GRAVITY	GRVY	...	8	69.35	-1.94	...	
18.15	3.45	GSITech	GSIT	...	dd	5.32	+0.21	...	
10.24	9.96	GSRIVAcqna	GSRF	...	51	10.24	+0.01	...	
3.98	1.20	GSRIVAcqnaRt	GSRR	...	...	1.90	...	...	
9.93	9.84	GSRV Acqn	GSRV	...	...	9.89	-0.01	...	
1.80	1.10	GSRV Acqn Rt	GSRR	...	...	1.45	-0.07	...	
6.39	1.16	GAIA	GAIA	...	dd	1.32	-0.03	...	
4.34	1.91	GaltTherap	GANX	...	dd	1.76	+0.01	...	
10.21	9.53	GalataAcqnil	LATA	...	54	10.19	...	...	
45.92	16.43	GalaxyDigital	GLXY	...	dd	24.69	+0.29	...	
49.95	39.48	Gaming&Leisure	GLPI	8.3	12	39.59	-0.05	82	
36.25	12.26	GarrettMotion	GTX	1.2	14	26.27	-1.33	08	
141.60	46.61	Gauzy	GAUZ	...	dd	6.18	-1.62	...	
26.75	3.39	Geminispace	GEMI	...	dd	5.81	+1.35	...	
31.65	17.78	GenDigital	GENI	1.7	17	29.11	-1.25	125	
8.24	0.35	GenDigitalRt	GENVR	...	...	4.21	-0.13	...	
170.87	32.21	GenexD	WVGS	...	dd	10.10	+5.84	...	
10.22	9.96	GeneralCatalyst	GCGR	...	dd	10.14	-0.05	...	
14.85	6.08	GeneralFusion	GFUZ	...	dd	7.95	-0.46	...	
10.10	9.86	GeneralPurposeAcq	GPAC	...	81	10.10	+0.04	...	
22.67	11.60	GenerateBiomed	GENB	...	...	17.14	+1.42	...	
35.43	23.62	Genmab	GNAB	...	28	34.74	+2.27	...	
29.12	20.48	Genxte	GNTX	2.2	12	22.24	-0.55	12	
48.35	27.00	Gentherm	THRM	...	42	36.35	-2.50	...	
29.89	4.95	GeospaceTech	GEOS	...	dd	5.10	...	...	
52.23	37.19	GermanAmBncp	GABC	2.5	13	49.13	-0.62	31	
2.01	1.04	Geron	GERN	...	dd	1.30	-0.05	...	
11.20	9.51	GesherAcqnil	GSHR	...	54	10.54	-0.01	...	
75.08	33.56	GibraltarInds	ROCK	...	dd	41.49	-4.67	...	
56.27	25.39	GigaCloudTech	GCT	...	13	52.86	+0.99	...	
10.18	9.87	GigCapital8	GIW	...	64	10.15	-0.01	...	
0.45	0.21	GigCapital8Rt	GIWR	...	...	26	+0.01	...	
10.04	9.80	GigCapital9	GIX	...	...	10.01	-0.03	...	
0.34	0.20	GigCapital9Rt	GIXR	...	...	25	-0.03	...	
20.93	9.37	GilatSatellite	GILT	...	23	9.82	-0.07	...	
157.29	108.46	GileadSciences	GILD	2.2	dd	150.11	+6.39	82	
55.55	18.73	GilLab	GTLB	...	dd	49.23	+2.24	...	
23.68	16.54	GladstoneCap	GLAD	9.3	10	19.31	-0.17	15	
13.28	10.33	GladstoneGnt	G00D	9.5	50	12.61	-0.10	10	
17.14	13.11	GladstoneInv	GAIN	6.1	4	15.86	-0.04	08	
13.00	7.92	GladstoneLand	LAND	5.9	dd	9.43	-0.12	0467	
10.42	9.96	GlobaTerraA	ATER	...	cc	10.42	...	...	
0.25	0.05	GlobaTerraRt	GTERR	...	...	05	-0.01	...	
43.99	26.85	Global-Online	GLBR	...	43	38.04	+0.86	...	
30.50	24.28	GlobalInnEndus	GBLI	5.4	11	26.08	-3.42	35	
11.17	6.55	GlobalWaterRscs	GWRS	3.6	76	8.50	-0.01	0253	
92.55	32.02	GlobalFoundries	GFAT	1.0	37	47.82	+0.87	12	
84.85	33.90	Globalstar	GSP	...	dd	82.84	-0.36	...	
9.98	2.90	Gloob	GLOO	...	dd	4.88	+1.55	...	
9.93	2.39	Gogo	GOGO	...	dd	2.43	-0.19	...	
57.79	35.02	GolrangLNG	GLNG	1.9	81	21.79	-1.10	25	
14.41	11.77	GoodlyCapital	GBDCIO	15	12.54	-0.25	33		
5.81	1.77	GoodRx	GDRX	...	72	3.38	-0.07	...	
10.62	5.04	Goodyear	GT	...	dd	5.05	-0.32	...	
81.44	33.68	GooseheadIns	GSHD	...	40	54.55	-2.63	...	
3.05	0.57	GoPro	GPRO	...	dd	1.31	-0.07	...	
10.88	9.94	GoresXI A	GHLX	...	dd	10.08	+0.09	...	
10.99	10.10	GoresXA	GTEM	...	78	10.53	-0.02	...	
309.60	9.10	GossamerBio	G0SS	...	dd	10.73	...	...	
6.62	2.74	Grab	GRAB	...	20	2.80	-0.26	...	
223.04	13.67	GrandCanyonEduc	LOPE	...	18	151.27	+0.07	...	
8.59	1.40	Grandstrand	GRSD	...	dd	1.60	-0.18	...	
11.46	4.63	GreatElmCap	GECB	1.3	dd	5.45	-0.53	25	
2.97	1.80	GreatEimCap	GEG	...	dd	2.15	-0.05	...	
82.91	53.76	GreatSouthernBncp	GSBC	2.2	10	78.91	-1.25	43	
19.65	8.65	GreenPlains	GPRE	...	10	15.15	+0.25	...	
23.00	1.09	GreenlandEner	GLND	...	dd	1.20	-0.02	...	
19.39	11.57	GreenlightCapRe	GLRE	...	10	15.03	+0.06	...	
10.23	6.96	Griifols	GRFS	...	9	7.31	-0.24	...	
17.27	5.66	GroceryOutlet	GO	...	dd	11.27	+0.02	...	
29.90	9.17	Groupon	GRPN	...	dd	19.08	+0.35	...	
134.99	95.69	GrAeropuertoario	OMAB	4.9	16	97.45	-1.282	86	
183.51	55.38	GuardantHealth	GH	...	dd	179.38	+2.00	...	

H									
37.51	22.36	HBT Finl	HBT	2.8	15	36.01	-0.50	25	
10.49	10.10	HCGMIIAcqn	HCMA	...	63	10.32	...	...	
10.09	9.86	HCMIVAcqn	HACQ	...	dd	10.07	-0.01	...	
24.50	16.32	HCHV	HMH	...	21	18.85	-1.38	...	
67.09	43.75	H20America	HTO	2.8	22	62.67	+0.07	44	
17.62	9.77	Hutchmed	HCTM	...	cc	13.67	+0.85	...	
56.64	36.56	HWorld	HTHT	4.9	20	43.44	+0.78	87	
20.87	9.15	HackettGroup	HCKT	4.6	16	10.38	-0.60	12	
1.80	0.48	HainCelestial	HAIN	...	dd	56	-0.06	...	
10.11	9.91	HallChadwickA	HCAC	...	81	10.10	...	...	

52-Week		Name	Tick Sym	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div Amt.
High	Low							
0.35	0.20	HallChadwickRt	HCACR	...	...	24	-0.02	...
112.66	61.23	HalozymeTherap	HALO	...	34	112.45	+5.25	...
155.66	71.88	HamiltonLane	HLNE	2.7	13	87.74	-8.24	60
80.13	54.05	HancockWhitney	HWC	2.7	15	74.95	-0.30	50
33.50	22.85	HannifinFinancial	HANF	3.5	11	32.32	+0.52	28
27.94	19.91	HanoverBancorp	HNV	1.5	21	26.63	-0.15	10
21.67	13.05	Happen	HAPN	...	10	16.18	-0.62	...
17.68	8.47	Harmonic	HLIT	...	dd	11.10	-0.90	...
43.49	25.52	HarmonyBio	HRMY	...	14	42.02	+0.50	...
54.85	28.54	Harrow	HR0W	...	dd	33.08	-1.40	...
4.65	2.00	Harte-Hanks	HHS	...	dd	4.59	+0.39	...
10.22	9.87	HarvardAveA	HAVA	...	cc	10.22	+0.01	...
106.98	69.50	Hasbro	HASB	3.2	16	87.57	-3.97	70
186.15	116.05	Hawkins	HWKN	7	32	122.20	-1.87	20
40.60	29.39	HawthornBcsh	HWBK	2.2	11	38.73	-1.10	21
3.62	0.96	HealthCatalyst	HCAT	...	dd	1.79	+0.09	...
25.75	15.13	HealthcareSvcs	HCSG	...	13	21.47	-0.51	...
107.62	72.76	HealthEquity	HQV	...	34	95.14	-1.12	...
31.11	19.10	HealthStream	HSTM	5	41	29.23	+0.12	035
52.22	20.53	Heartflow	HTFL	...	dd	50.75	+0.87	...
16.64	7.00	HeartlandExp	HTLD	7	dd	11.87	-0.47	02
30.68	13.85	HelenofTroy	HELE	...	dd	16.84	+0.03	...
11.23	10.11	HelixAcqnil	HLXC	...	...	10.60	-0.20	...
7.76	4.86	HelloGroup	MOMO	0	5	4.88	-0.07	30
55.42	23.00	HemabTherap	COAG	...	...	41.19	+1.79	...
11.65	8.90	HennessyAdvsrs	HNSA	5.8	10	10.38	-0.08	15
0.65	0.16	HennessyCapWlRt	HVIR	...	...	30	-0.01	...
12.05	6.25	HennessyCapVII	HVII	...	99	10.00	-0.60	...
10.02	9.79	HennessyCapVIII	HCIC	...	...	9.98	-0.01	...
0.24	0.11	HennessyWlRt	HCIR	...	...	14	+0.01	...
92.18	61.95	HenrySchein	HSIC	...	25	84.84	-3.52	...
10.50	1.50	HereGroup	HERE	...	14	1.84	-0.05	...
31.25	21.32	HeritageFin	HFWA	3.5	13	28.19	-0.22	25
8.18	1.45	HertzGlobal	HTZ	...	dd	1.82	-0.22	...
30.85	14.29	Hesai	HSAI	...	35	16.52	-0.79	...
9.13	3.85	HighPeakEner	HPK	...	dd	8.33	-0.14	04
10.27	9.93	HighviewMerger	HVMC	...	45	10.26	+0.01	...
10.85	6.92	HillmanSolns	HLMN	...	34	7.13	+0.15	...
25.09	6.85	HimaxTechs	HIMX	1.7	69	10.42	-0.71	252
338.00	248.53	HinghamSvcs	HIFS	...	8	30.04	-8.45	63
74.50	50.54	HomeBancorp	HBCP	1.9	11	68.57	-0.65	32
6.01	2.07	Honest	HNST	...	dd	5.33	-0.08	...

DATA

NASDAQ ISSUES

BARRONS.COM/DATA

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DATA

NASDAQ ISSUES

FOREIGN MARKETS

52-Week										52-Week										52-Week									
High	Low	Name	Tick	Sym	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div Amt.	High	Low	Name	Tick	Sym	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div Amt.	High	Low	Name	Tick	Sym	Yld	P/E	Last	Chg.	Div Amt.
9.94	7.01	Star	STHO	...	7	9.08	-0.23	...		56.39	12.83	TradeDesk	TTD	...	17	13.92	-0.42	...		113.15	60.84	WeatherfordIntl	WFRD	1.3	16	82.03	-6.82	.275	
110.51	77.99	Starbucks	SBUX	2.6	55	95.83	-2.91	.62		127.69	91.42	Tradeweb	TWD	_5	25	103.97	+2.53	.14		12.96	6.47	Weibo	WB	9.0	6	6.54	-0.09	.61	
32.58	8.40	Starz	STRZ	...	dd	24.75	-1.12	...		10.24	10.00	TrailblazerAcqna	BLZR	...	46	10.21	...	...		10.44	10.09	WenAcqna	WENN	...	36	10.40	...	...	
10.55	6.12	StealthGas	GASS	...	6	9.46	+0.04	...		6.02	3.06	TransActTechs	TACT	...	...	10.01	-0.06	...		10.12	6.07	Wendy's	WEN	4.2	10	6.74	-0.89	.07	
288.74	134.87	SteelDynamics	STLD	_9	21	235.26	-4.53	.53		100.00	50.23	Transcat	TRNS	...	cc	86.00	+1.69	...		12.55	5.18	WerRide	WRD	...	dd	5.50	-0.25	...	
10.70	10.21	StellarVCapA	SVCC	...	47	10.66	-0.03	...		10.95	10.34	TranslationalDev	TDAC	...	43	10.85	-0.01	...		47.49	23.06	WernerEnterprises	WERN	1.6	dd	35.67	-1.61	.14	
77.80	38.85	StepStone	STEP	2.9	dd	46.31	-2.61	.33		156.00	60.11	TransMedics	TMDX	...	22	86.42	+4.24	...		43.02	29.57	WestBanco	WSBC	3.9	11	39.37	-0.81	.38	
1005.68	281.58	SterlingInfr	STRL	...	37	518.68	+7.64	...		12.39	4.72	Travelzoo	TZOO	...	cc	5.64	-0.24	...		30.33	19.03	WestBancorp	WTRA	3.6	13	29.27	-0.10	.26	
49.70	31.33	StevenMadden	SHOO	2.0	21	42.11	-0.82	.21		68.73	22.06	TravertTherap	TVTX	...	dd	62.76	-3.41	...		63.61	44.93	WestamericaBncp	WABC	3.2	13	60.70	+1.61	.48	
5.94	2.81	StitchFix	SFIX	...	dd	2.84	-0.11	...		7.61	1.17	TreaceMed	TMCI	...	dd	4.49	-0.02	...		8.11	5.16	VircoMfg	VRIC	1.6	dd	6.24	+0.04	.025	
89.22	61.51	StockYardsBncp	SYBT	1.7	16	79.37	-0.37	.33		20.22	8.03	TreviTherap	TRVI	...	dd	14.95	-0.95	...		92.74	0.92	Virtuix	VTIX	...	dd	1.14	+0.11	...	
40.22	20.32	StoneCoTherap	STOK	...	dd	28.43	-0.60	...		10.02	9.82	TribeCaStratAcqn	BID	...	...	9.90	-0.04	...		15.80	0.26	VisionWave	VWAV	...	...	26	-0.20	...	
19.95	9.08	StoneCo	STNE	...	4	9.53	-0.57	...		0.17	0.10	TribeCaStratRt	BDWR	...	...	12	-0.03	...		20.55	6.00	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
94.66	36.45	StoneX	SNEX	...	17	67.00	-3.37	...		61.71	40.43	TriCoBancshares	TCBK	2.7	13	53.61	+0.08	.36		128.11	83.49	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
12.81	7.34	StratasyS	SSYS	...	dd	8.00	+0.28	...		45.43	30.43	TriMas	TRS	_4	2	38.08	-0.26	.04		85.83	37.63	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
89.73	69.70	StrategicEd	STRA	3.0	13	79.84	-1.82	.60		84.42	47.92	Trimble	TRMB	dd	dd	57.56	-0.10	...		46.31	7.95	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
365.21	81.81	Strategy	MSTR	...	dd	153.92	+2.95	...		51.58	6.85	TrinityBiotech	TRIB	...	dd	7.23	-0.51	...		17.98	3.85	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
93.00	57.01	Strattec	STRT	...	14	67.58	-3.80	...		21.38	2.64	TrioTech	TRT	...	cc	10.97	+0.87	...		17.71	11.12	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
88.20	7.02	Strive	ASST	...	dd	30.09	+2.47	...		78.99	38.04	Trip.com	TCOM	...	...	40.68	+1.66	...		49.95	6.50	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
94.90	21.83	StructureTherap	GPCR	...	dd	35.00	-3.66	...		20.16	8.41	Tripadvisor	TRIP	...	cc	8.84	-0.25	...		5.55	2.94	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
18.48	5.59	SuJaLife	SUJA	...	...	8.57	-0.28	...		7.95	2.20	TriSalusLifeSci	TLSI	...	dd	5.10	+0.44	...		30.00	6.00	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
14.00	10.35	SummitStateBk	SSBI	...	37	12.35	+0.14	...		6.80	2.59	trivago	TRVG	...	31	6.55	+0.93	...		3.36	1.00	VistaGen	VSTG	...	dd	1.00	-0.01	...	
29.23	12.07	SummitTherap	SMMT	...	dd	17.85	+0.30	...		17.97	6.96	TrumpMedia&Tech	DJT	...	dd	8.85	+0.19	...		V									
25.50	9.20	Suncrete	RMIX	...	dd	13.23	-0.13	...		46.98	21.16	Trupanin	TRUP	...	47	25.07	+0.18	...		21.73	4.31	WaveLifeSci	WVE	...	dd	4.35	-0.24	...	
2.27	0.20	SunPower	SPWR	...	dd	3	-0.02	...		59.28	34.31	TrustcoBank	TRST	2.8	16	56.67	-1.78	.40		298.90	175.38	WD-40	WDFC	2.2	29	189.29	-5.53	1.02	
22.44	8.19	Sunrun	RUN	...	6	8.53	-0.03	...		49.00	36.33	Trustmark	TRMK	2.1	12	46.71	-0.27	.25		22.47	7.85	Weebton	WBTON	...	dd	10.46	-0.32	...	
19.16	11.61	SuperHIntl	HDL	...	67	11.61	-0.44	...		2.57	0.29	TScanTherap	TCRX	...	dd	31	-0.01	...		82.94	49.92	WSFS Financial	WSFS	1.0	13	78.80	-0.93	.20	
58.78	19.48	SuperMicroComp	SMCI	...	12	39.09	-1.01	...		26.50	2.57	TurnTherap	TRTX	...	dd	14.94	+2.25	...		38.38	8.37	WW Intl	VWV	...	dd	16.10	+1.32	...	
14.58	9.30	SuperiorGroup	SGC	4.5	23	12.40	-0.13	.14		17.39	9.84	TurtleBeach	TBCH	...	dd	12.68	-0.13	...		39.49	26.31	WaFd	WAFD	3.0	10	32.39	-1.49	.27	
59.68	40.51	SupernusPharm	SNPN	...	dd	42.00	+0.36	...		10.38	9.84	TwelveSeasIll	TWLV	...	82	10.07	...	...		135.16	98.88	Walmart	WMT	_9	39	106.73	-0.42	.2475	
23.44	11.41	SurgeryPartners	SGRY	...	dd	13.25	-1.13	...		0.48	0.08	TwelveSeasIllRt	TWLR	...	...	10.8	-0.01	...		30.00	17.08	WarnerBrosA	WBD	...	dd	27.80	-0.24	...	
43.85	7.15	SutroBioph	STRO	...	dd	15.34	-1.52	...		25.50	13.06	TwinDisco	TWIN	_8	10	24.88	+0.34	.05		35.42	23.34	WarnerMusic	WMG	_2	29	28.02	-0.31	.20	
87.88	37.68	Symbiotc	SYM	...	cc	41.89	-0.24	...		167.05	23.30	TwistBiosci	TWST	...	dd	166.99	+9.77	...		40.54	25.23	WashTrBcp	WASH	5.7	14	39.31	-0.68	.56	
149.11	58.28	Synaptics	SYNA	...	dd	93.11	-7.92	...		40.65	12.27	TyraBiosciences	TYRA	...	dd	25.73	+3.70	...		21.66	14.52	Waystar	WAY	...	37	25.66	+2.19	...	
25.59	12.99	SyndaxPharm	SNDX	...	dd	17.62	-0.56	...		U										40.35	17.26	Waystar	WAY	...	37	25.66	+2.19	...	
539.48	362.55	Synopsys	SNPS	...	68	384.97	-12.41	...		118.00	77.89	UFP Inds	UFPI	1.8	18	79.20	-1.36	.36		14.88	7.20	Wealthfront	WLTH	...	dd	10.10	-0.28	...	
4.74	1.67	SyprisSolutions	SYPR	...	dd	1.73	-0.15	...		153.32	103.38	UMB Fin	UMBF	1.5	11	134.52	-4.97	.50		Europe									

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19.49	0.50	TelaBio	TELA	...	dd	1.25	+0.28	...
19.49	12.54	TFS Finl	TFSL	7.5	47	16.90	-0.11	.3175
11.35	3.40	TMCthemetals	TMC	...	dd	3.78	-0.16	...
242.37	164.02	T-MobileUS	TMUS	2.4	18	168.18	-14.15	1.02
70.38	36.95	TPG	TPG	4.8	70	46.47	-1.22	.59
10.10	9.82	TRGLatAmAcqnRt	TRGS	...	...	9.97	+0.01	...
0.24	0.16	TRGLatAmAcqnRt	TRGR	...	...	1.17	...	...
122.00	85.22	T.RowePrice	TROW	5.0	10	104.16	-2.13	1.30
3.99	1.18	TTEC	TTEC	...	dd	1.22	-0.05	...
223.83	50.12	TTM Tech	TTMI	...	53	117.97	-8.47	...
1948.75	3.70	T3Defense	DFNS	...	dd	7.66	-1.93	...
31.30	16.56	TWFG	TWFG	...	45	26.73	+0.04	...
5.71	2.84	Taboola	TBLA	...	9	3.60	-0.20	...
37.77	13.39	TactileSystems	TCMD	...	20	22.20	-0.20	...
10.14	9.83	Tailwind2.0A	TDWD	...	72	10.11	+0.01	...
265.94	187.63	Take-TwoSftwr	TTWO	...	dd	205.45	-10.02	...
451.28	279.77	TalenEnergy	TLN	...	dd	292.30	-20.44	...
11.30	9.87	TalcoCapitalA	TLNC	...	58	10.23	-0.02	...
29.65	11.46	TandemDiabetes	TNDM	...	dd	16.87	-0.24	...
34.39	6.69	TangoTherap	TNGX	...	dd	21.75	-2.03	...
91.53	51.57	TarsusPharm	TARS	...	dd	78.09	-1.22	...
18.09	4.47	TaskUs	TASK	_0	7	8.12	-0.02	.365
64.50	31.52	TatTechnologies	TATT	...	24	38.01	-0.45	...
11.91	10.30	TaviaAcqn	TAVI	...	73	10.76	+0.02	...
0.27	0.09	TaviaAcqnRt	TAVR	...	...	.09	-0.02	...
7.30	2.71	TayshaGene	TSHA	...	dd	5.02	...	...
1.82	0.42	Teads	TEAD	...	dd	.50	+0.03	...
7.15	3.37	TechTarget	TTGT	...	dd	3.84	-0.03	...
39.53	14.39	TectonicTherap	TECX	...	dd	27.00	-2.05	...
13.77	8.01	Ericsson	ERIC	2.3	13	10.17	-0.14	.1615
61.54	23.01	Telesat	TSAT	...	dd	48.83	-0.92	...
13.11	6.28	TelixPharm	TLX	...	cc	12.59	+1.30	...
8.36	3.79	Telos	TLS	...	dd	4.07	+0.12	...
104.32	40.77	TempusAI	TEM	...	dd	77.84	+18.83	...
79.94	11.16	10xGenomics	TGX	...	dd	76.60	+8.01	...
43.67	15.73	Tenable	TENB	...	cc	35.43	+5.32	...
487.91	115.09	TeraDyne	TER	_1	51	371.47	-8.25	.13
21.91	3.73	TerrallInnovatm	NKLR	...	1	3.98	-1.13	...
31.50	4.14	TerrestrialEner	IMSR	...	dd	4.16	-0.59	...
498.83	297.38	Tesla	TSLA	...	cc	364.27	-1.17	...
43.14	25.81	TetraTech	TTKE	_8	21	35.69	-0.81	.072
43.66	3.64	TevoGen	TGVN	...	dd	7.81	+0.45	...
108.92	75.41	TexasCapBcschs	TCBI	_8	12	94.90	-4.19	.20
130.04	152.73	TexasInstruments	TXN	2.1	41	266.64	-2.06	1.22
21.630	153.82	TexasRoadhouse	TXRH	1.8	157	156.56	-13.66	.75
12.27	10.13	TexasVenturesIII	TVA	81	20	16.07	...	...
9.97	9.85	TexasVenturesIV	TVA	...	...	9.92	-0.05	...
10.40	9.75	ThayerVenturesII	TVAI	...	47	10.39	-0.02	...
0.25	0.09	ThayerVentIII	TVAIR	...	...	.09	-0.05	...
81.65	48.41	TheBanCorp	TBKC	...	9	50.23	-0.40	...
2.95	0.99	TherapeuticsMD	TXMD	...	dd	2.19	+0.03	...
21.03	13.08	TheravanceBio	TBPH	...	17	17.02	-0.01	...
169.60	76.28	ThomsonReuters	TRI	2.8	29	94.39	-2.96	.655
8.13	2.36	ThredUp	TDUP	...	dd	2.48	-0.13	...
9.93	9.83	ThreesInsAcqn	TLAC	...	...	9.87	...	...
49.38	3.67	TiberTrandBncp	TLRY	...	dd	3.99	-0.03	...
23.30	30.93	TimberlandEnds	TSBK	2.6	12	45.91	-0.56	.30
10.59	10.12	TitanAcqnA	TACH	...	42	10.51	+0.01	...
26.90	13.21	TitanMachinery	TITN	...	dd	23.72	+0.50	...
28.96	9.40	TonixPharm	TNXP	...	dd	10.87	-1.00	...
38.74	19.30	Torm	TRMD13.3	...	6	32.23	+3.152	.40
31.93	66.00	TowerSemi	TSEM	...	88	22.63	+12.08	...
39.03	31.91	TowneBank	TOWN	3.0	10	37.08	-0.08	.28
60.37	28.36	TracoreSupply	TSCO	3.0	17	32.01	-0.08	.24

DATA

MUTUAL FUNDS

DATA PROVIDED BY LIPPER

BARRONS.COM/DATA

About Our Funds

The listings include the top 625 open-end funds by assets. These funds value their portfolios daily and report net asset values (the dollar amount of their holdings divided by the number of shares outstanding) to the National Association of Securities Dealers. Total returns reflect both price changes and dividends; these figures assume that all distributions are reinvested in the fund. Because Lipper is constantly updating its database, these returns may differ from those previously published or calculated by others. 3 year returns are cumulative. The NAV is the last reported closing price for the week. Footnotes: NA: not available; NE: performance excluded by Lipper editor; NN: fund not tracked; NS: fund not in existence for whole period. e: ex capital gains distributions; f: previous day's quote; n: no front- or back-end sales charge; p: fund assets are used to pay marketing and distribution costs (12b-1 fees); r: fund levies redemption fee or back-end load; s: stock dividend or split of 25% or more; t: fund charges 12b-1 fees (for marketing and distribution) and a back-end load; v: capital-gains distribution may be a return of capital; x: cash dividend.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

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	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

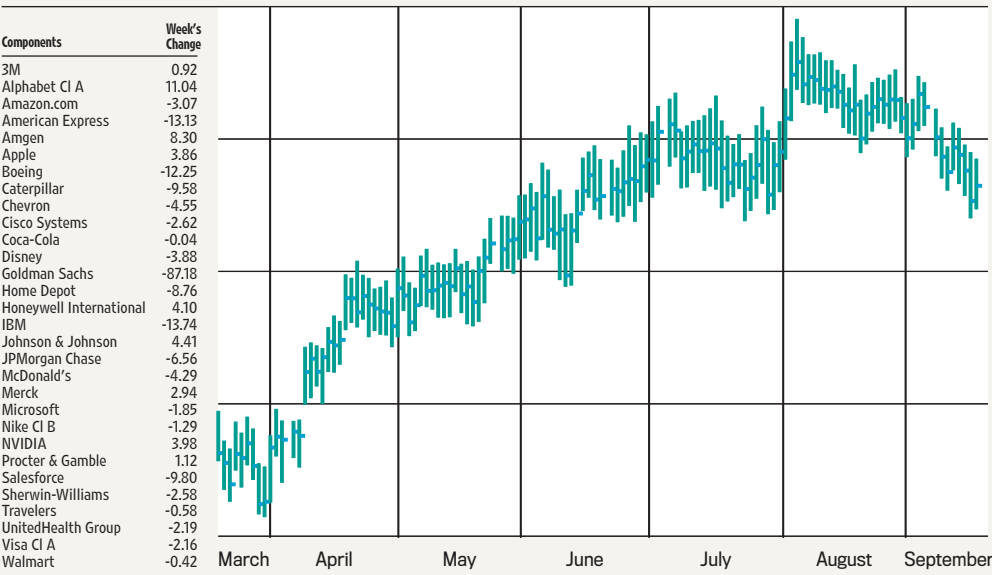
	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

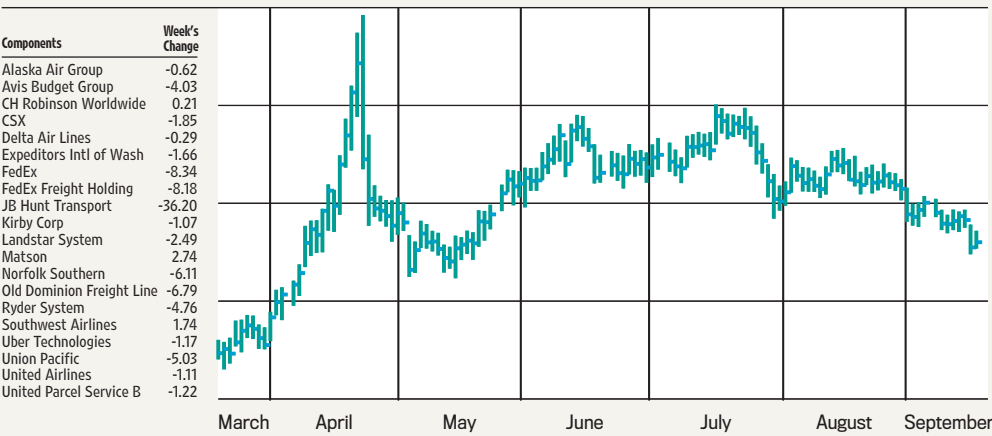
	Net	YTD	3-Yr.
	NAV	Chg.	% Ret.

The Dow Jones Averages

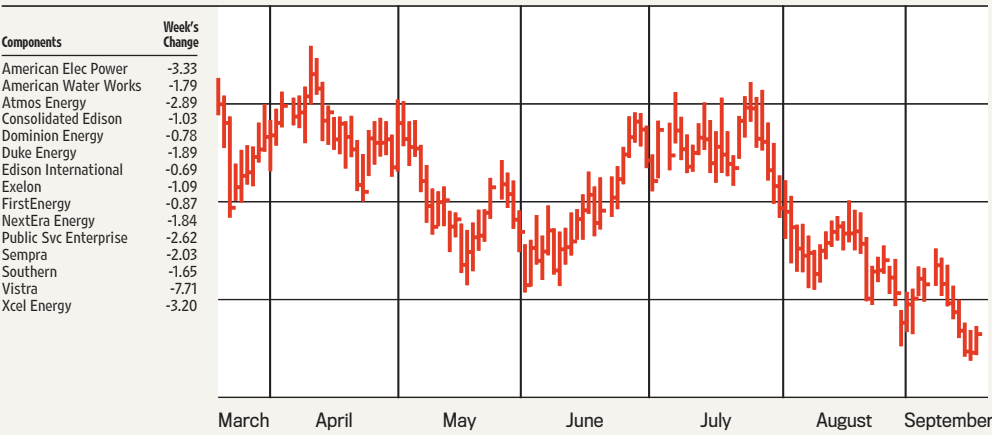
Industrials



Transportation



Utilities



Note: Theoretical highs and lows are shown. A red chart indicates a lower price than the starting period. Green means it's higher than the starting period.

DJ Half-Hourly Averages

Dow Jones 30 Industrial (divisor: 0.16824816528350)						
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18	
Open (t)	52453.29	52281.70	52147.20	51928.35	NA	
Open (a)	52750.88	52303.24	52115.40	51882.53	51826.78	
10:00	52414.95	52081.93	52004.10	51702.85	51573.45	
10:30	52342.24	51914.61	51936.55	51745.71	51596.84	
11:00	52315.33	51883.87	52058.61	51663.91	51592.18	
11:30	52365.95	51976.77	52068.35	51735.33	51590.48	
12:00	52490.63	51932.73	52132.78	51825.53	51549.30	
12:30	52516.39	51991.50	52069.61	51845.96	51540.89	
1:00	52579.27	52054.49	52052.01	51811.10	51596.54	
1:30	52498.59	51966.72	52122.98	51786.90	51566.00	
2:00	52446.84	51993.72	52128.36	51828.41	51597.54	
2:30	52428.68	52017.65	51999.54	51824.67	51686.37	
3:00	52469.19	52072.54	51538.47	51809.11	51723.23	
3:30	52448.00	52053.61	51273.98	51792.27	51683.34	
Close	52421.20	52093.11	51461.90	51778.04	51682.64	
High (t)	52981.83	52634.21	52479.77	52342.56	NA	
Low (t)	51814.06	51565.41	51102.13	51289.15	NA	
High (a)	52750.88	52336.61	52173.70	51935.97	51826.78	
Low (a)	52278.89	51875.65	51186.67	51607.65	51497.47	
Change	-152.09	-328.09	-631.21	+316.14	-95.40	

Theoretical (t): High NA Low NA
Actual (a): High 52750.88 Low 51186.67

Dow Jones 20 Transport (divisor: 0.15701946294974)						
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18	
Open (t)	20509.37	20748.51	20369.19	20340.54	NA	
Open (a)	20562.04	20701.35	20416.64	20211.89	20191.64	
10:00	20608.01	20676.94	20218.54	20243.24	20101.80	
10:30	20623.61	20658.90	20240.15	20252.21	20052.41	
11:00	20611.68	20578.55	20210.47	20177.54	20047.27	
11:30	20550.56	20545.19	20193.21	20155.62	19992.06	
12:00	20621.01	20583.34	20236.04	20164.44	19988.99	
12:30	20668.33	20611.94	20275.51	20206.48	19967.96	
1:00	20701.35	20637.36	20173.68	20231.61	19995.48	
1:30	20704.25	20655.08	20159.76	20229.31	20008.32	
2:00	20689.78	20687.01	20236.15	20224.79	19989.97	
2:30	20697.41	20763.86	20208.64	20218.70	20025.96	
3:00	20719.38	20727.19	20217.63	20219.18	20049.04	
3:30	20719.72	20709.90	20041.91	20236.38	20070.49	
Close	20729.79	20649.80	20075.41	20184.06	20079.10	
High (t)	20830.38	20867.29	20555.80	20425.81	NA	
Low (t)	20398.17	20485.17	19929.15	20048.53	NA	
High (a)	20752.68	20784.45	20416.64	20352.34	20191.64	
Low (a)	20471.51	20527.71	19965.84	20123.46	19949.89	
Change	+101.52	-79.99	-574.39	+108.65	-104.96	

Theoretical (t): High NA Low NA
Actual (a): High 20784.45 Low 19949.89

Dow Jones 15 Utilities (divisor: 1.31844753190630)						
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18	
Open (t)	1069.81	1061.09	1054.67	1054.46	NA	
Open (a)	1071.21	1060.15	1052.02	1049.71	1055.71	
10:00	1072.40	1053.45	1053.59	1054.26	1046.41	
10:30	1062.32	1056.72	1051.34	1047.56	1045.56	
11:00	1061.43	1056.85	1051.39	1050.86	1046.76	
11:30	1060.93	1053.76	1054.76	1053.10	1047.35	
12:00	1061.44	1052.29	1056.29	1053.47	1045.42	
12:30	1062.42	1050.93	1054.81	1055.42	1046.47	
1:00	1060.49	1049.26	1054.54	1056.42	1043.88	
1:30	1060.83	1051.49	1054.56	1056.13	1044.11	
2:00	1059.99	1052.08	1052.86	1055.93	1046.60	
2:30	1060.04	1053.91	1054.41	1056.09	1046.35	
3:00	1061.25	1051.32	1050.33	1056.17	1046.04	
3:30	1061.86	1051.19	1046.95	1055.04	1046.09	
Close	1059.09	1048.43	1047.84	1057.35	1043.21	
High (t)	1074.90	1063.20	1059.45	1061.47	NA	
Low (t)	1055.31	1045.76	1043.70	1046.58	NA	
High (a)	1072.84	1061.96	1056.49	1058.13	1055.71	
Low (a)	1057.63	1047.81	1045.04	1047.46	1042.79	
Change	-9.46	-10.66	-59	+9.51	-14.14	

Theoretical (t): High NA Low NA
Actual (a): High 1072.84 Low 1042.79

Dow Jones 65 Composite (divisor: 0.81751863942874)						
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18	
Open (t)	16459.60	16456.15	16345.27	16294.38	NA	
Open (a)	16532.98	16450.02	16343.55	16252.58	16246.89	
10:00	16455.68	16399.86	16287.87	16224.96	16150.30	
10:30	16431.88	16347.65	16259.54	16228.07	16162.55	
11:00	16427.68	16326.57	16288.39	16197.11	16151.76	
11:30	16431.88	16347.99	16306.16	16218.73	16149.30	
12:00	16476.58	16340.19	16321.89	16246.22	16133.20	
12:30	16490.72	16355.17	16300.19	16257.68	16128.34	
1:00	16512.43	16375.43	16280.85	16248.58	16145.28	
1:30	16494.87	16362.80	16304.96	16245.91	16141.13	
2:00	16475.69	16378.26	16315.72	16255.29	16149.15	
2:30	16477.67	16389.52	16280.54	16255.74	16173.26	
3:00	16492.47	16394.10	16155.50	16248.83	16184.16	
3:30	16481.42	16380.62	16081.45	16252.85	16181.82	
Close	16478.05	16377.96	16136.78	16238.05	16175.46	
High (t)	16638.24	16554.91	16457.26	16407.31	NA	
Low (t)	16283.30	16233.43	16027.98	16094.04	NA	
High (a)	16532.98	16472.04	16358.49	16284.24	16246.89	
Low (a)	16417.63	16318.05	16057.67	16186.74	16115.50	
Change	-27.05	-100.09	-241.18	+101.27	-62.59	

Theoretical (t): High NA Low NA
Actual (a): High 16532.98 Low 16057.67

Trading Diary

Market Advance/Decline Volumes						
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18	
NY Up	511,484	420,554	376,538	766,326	1,178,731	
NY Off	646,096	735,203	967,465	448,797	3,124,608	
NY Up - Comp.	2,086,853	1,845,419	1,471,732	3,358,659	2,465,379	
NY Off - Comp.	2,781,491	3,246,162	3,714,265	1,616,180	6,310,155	
NYSE Amer Up	5,498	3,858	2,302	16,163	50,644	
NYSE Amer Off	13,979	9,562	14,086	2,818	58,280	
NASD Up	3,521,857	2,793,558	5,748,973	7,657,109	6,581,098	
NASD Off	3,573,530	5,097,367	4,147,740	2,141,083	6,480,899	
NYSE Arca Up	112,865	85,484	105,880	223,543	114,714	
NYSE Arca Off	250,080	211,523	248,473	62,960	180,137	
% (QCHA)	-43	-54	-49	+56	-49	
% (QACH)	-54	-1.55	-1.16	+3.09	-29	
% (QCHAQ)	-48	-1.00	-29	+1.52	+07	

Market Advance/Decline Totals					
Weekly Comp.	NYSE	NYSE Amer	Nasdaq	NYSE Arca	
Total Issues	2,873	303	5,350	2,683	
Advances	813	104	1,978	765	
Declines	2,018	194	3,221	1,886	
Unchanged	42	5	151	32	
New Highs	115	8	255	90	
New Lows	554	49	803	474	
Week ended last Friday compared to previous Friday					
NYSE Composite Daily Breadth					
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18
Issues Traded	2,834	2,841	2,837	2,839	2,840
Advances	1,111	911	1,094	1,797	923
Declines	1,649	1,845	1,645	968	1,828
Unchanged	74	85	98	74	89
New Highs	53	65	43	54	28
New Lows	264	373	204	366	181
Blocks - primary	3,970	3,768	3,854	3,664	4,862
Total (000) - primary	1,178,949	1,165,615	1,372,819	1,236,276	4,330,929
Total (000)	4,963,758	5,154,934	5,307,926	5,058,212	8,858,354

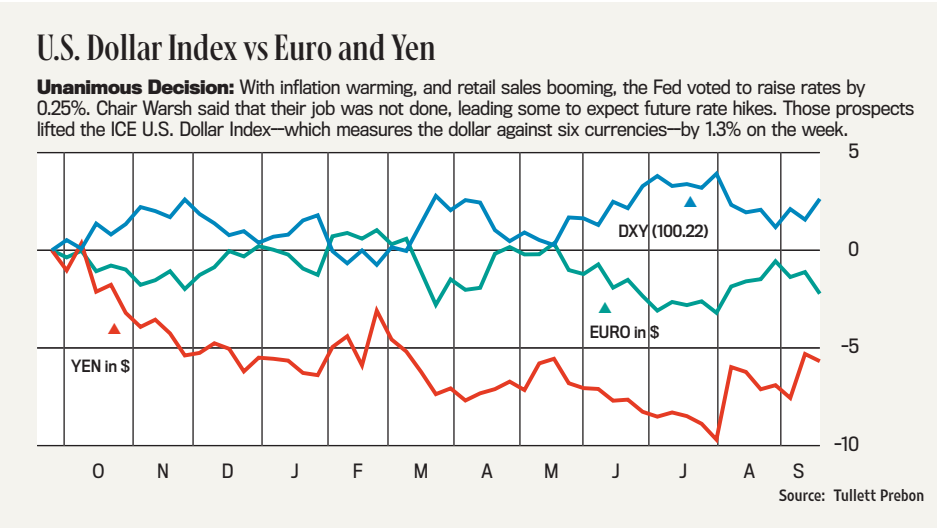
NYSE American Composite					
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18
Issues Traded	298	300	297	298	295
Advances	91	88	79	218	144
Declines	189	196	197	71	138
Unchanged	18	16	21	9	13
New Highs	4	3	---	---	1
New Lows	28	33	26	10	15
Blocks - primary	183	151	173	159	288
Total (000) - primary	19,780	14,469	16,833	19,064	125,212
Total (000)	455,689	253,603	313,879	384,573	569,008

Nasdaq					
Daily	Sep 14	15	16	17	18
Issues Traded	5,115	5,093	5,089	5,089	5,081
Advances	2,199	1,472	1,939	3,312	2,009
Declines	2,704	3,443	2,942	1,582	2,834
Unchanged	212	178	208	195	194
New Highs	61	61	71	85	65
New Lows	383	401	372	148	234
Blocks - primary	37,590	48,035	69,376	81,200	70,504
Total (000)	7,179,788	7,934,208	9,968,642	8,884,893	8,286,966

The Week In Stocks For the Major Indexes

12-Month			Weekly		Friday		Weekly		12-Month		Change From	
High	Low		High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.	% Chg.	Chg.	% Chg.	12/31	% Chg.
Dow Jones Indexes												
54349.12	45166.64	30 Indus	52421.20	51461.90	51682.64	-890.65	-1.69	5367.37	11.59	3619.35	7.53	
23933.14	15067.87	20 Transp	20729.79	20075.41	20079.10	-549.17	-2.66	4468.49	28.62	2721.91	15.68	
1190.23	1043.21	15 Utilities	1059.09	1043.21	1043.21	-25.34	-2.37	-45.68	-4.20	-24.86	-2.33	
17107.61	14091.98	65 Comp	16478.05	16136.78	16175.46	-329.64	-2.00	1892.74	13.25	1232.20	8.25	
Dow Jones Indexes												
77313.23	62750.36	US TSM Float	75482.24	74578.42	75482.24	-146.96	-0.19	9455.94	14.32	7980.73	11.82	
1897.86	1541.87	US Market	1856.87	1834.02	1856.87	-2.35	-0.13	232.41	14.31	195.45	11.76	
1353.43	1035.49	Internet	1342.23	1320.87	1320.87	-3.74	-0.28	4.39	0.33	87.90	7.13	
New York Stock Exchange												
24821.68	20912.89	Comp-z	24205.39	23934.14	23998.76	-332.81	-1.37	2504.79	11.65	1994.83	9.07	
15834.59	12871.92	Financial-z	15438.37	15121.07	15121.07	-403.66	-2.60	1203.95	8.65	798.90	5.58	
30024.20	23752.49	Health Care-z	28802.62	28609.49	28717.87	-468.58	1.66	4493.95	18.55	1856.31	6.91	
20601.07	13460.50	Energy-z	20601.07	20019.81	20023.32	-296.49	-1.46	6185.26	44.70	5839.28	41.17	
NYSE American Stock Exchange												
9270.24	6755.84	NYSE Amer Comp	8803.22	8542.24	8602.36	-19.72	-0.23	1673.10	24.15	1735.57	25.27	
Standard & Poor's Indexes												
3844.99	3087.62	100 Index	3811.81	3755.35	3811.81	7.82	0.21	484.34	14.56	379.47	11.06	
7798.99	6343.72	500 Index	7650.50	7551.81	7650.50	-6.48	-0.08	986.14	14.80	805.00	11.76	
11479.58	9216.24	Indus	11336.14	11156.39	11336.14	45.09	0.40	1695.12	17.58	1395.95	14.04	
3926.98	3109.89	MidCap	3679.20	3640.57	3650.73	-63.41	-1.71	366.40	11.16	345.59	10.46	
1828.54	1364.94	SmallCap	1714.06	1690.89	1690.89	-35.29	-2.04	234.82	16.13	223.13	15.20	
Nasdaq Stock Market												
27093.90	20794.64	Comp	26522.55	25978.42	26522.55	189.51	0.72	3891.07	17.19	3280.55	14.11	
30660.60	22953.38	100 Index	29644.17	28937.84	29644.17	275.73	0.94	5017.92	20.38	4394.32	17.40	
13418.96	11677.63	Indus	12548.22	12311.57	12382.42	-206.38	-1.64	-459.97	-3.58	-127.18	-1.02	
16761.38	13606.76	Insur	16236.02	15815.77	15815.77	-89.98	-0.57	435.13	2.83	259.58	1.67	
5553.21	4101.39	Banks	5329.46	5212.85	5214.85	-99.20	-1.87	624.23	13.60	621.91	13.54	
28369.17	19748.69	Computer	27913.01	27118.32	27913.01	472.53	1.72	6024.08	27.52	5124.72	22.49	
679.71	465.09	Telecom	550.53	532.26	546.48	-7.46	-1.35	45.39	9.06	37.28	7.32	
Russell Indexes												
4252.62	3464.50	1000	4160.46	4110.48	4160.46	-6.80	-0.16	511.21	14.01	427.59	11.45	
3068.42	2305.11	2000	2892.24	2858.81	2860.40	-43.55	-1.50	411.63	16.81	378.49	15.25	
4439.88	3611.24	3000	4335.99	4285.89	4335.99	-9.44	-0.22	538.63	14.18	453.22	11.67	
2545.15	1962.50	Value-v	2504.70	2471.93	2478.47	-28.44	-1.13	481.30	24.10	406.90	19.64	
5182.00	4137.29	Growth-v	4967.01	4852.64	4967.01	45.91	0.93	248.63	5.27	202.49	4.25	
4522.96	3654.57	MidCap	4356.18	4300.01	4315.85	-53.41	-1.22	464.30	12.05	470.77	12.24	
Others												
14557.74	11418.47	Value Line-a	13858.03	13666.03	13666.03	-214.00	-1.54	1585.82	13.13	1451.46	11.88	
702.60	590.50	Value Line-g	664.66	654.85	654.85	-11.28	-1.69	21.38	3.38	26.54	4.22	
21436.69	15699.38	DJ US Small TSM	19787.01	19552.91	19787.01	-214.86	-1.07	3132.23	18.81	2861.70	16.91	
4390.01	3592.31	Barron's Next 50	4168.82	4075.67	4075.67	-39.98	-0.97	-306.50	-6.99	-85.51	-2.05	
1685.46	1318.70	Barron's 400	1604.64	1587.29	1592.46	-20.68	-1.28	194.93	13.95	179.53	12.71	

High/Low's are based upon the daily closing index. a-Arithmetic Index. G-Geometric Index. V-Value 1000 and Growth 1000 y-Dec. 31,1965=50 z-Dec. 31,2002=5000



Coming U.S. Auctions

Yields (%)			
Monday	When Issued*	Last Auction	
\$92.0 bil	3-month	4.064	3.970
\$79.0 bil	6-month	4.238	4.060
Tuesday			
\$69.0 bil	2-year	4.717	4.204
Wednesday			
\$70.0 bil	5-year	4.831	4.393
Thursday			
\$44.0 bil	7-year	4.898	4.512

* As of Friday afternoon.

144 Filings

SEC Form 144 must be filed by holders of restricted securities (also called letter stock) who intend to sell shares. Shares indicated to be sold. Sales Date: the approximate date of the sale. (Sometimes shares aren't sold, even though their owner has filed a Form144.) Source: LSEG Data and Analytics

Company	Sym	Shares Indicated	\$ Value	Sale Date	Seller	Title
Venture Global	VG	1,885,804	27,777,893	9/9/26	Larson, Keith	O
Gmr Solutions	GMRS	1,457,102	19,321,173	9/14/26	Lopocaro, Nicola	DO
Rocket Companies	RKT	900,000	12,096,000	9/15/26	Bray, Jesse	OD
Hewlett Packard Enterprise	HPE	750,000	41,415,000	9/11/26	Neri, Antonio	CEO
Tidewater	TDW	537,854	47,643,107	9/16/26	Robotti, Robert	D
Carlyle Group	CG	400,000	17,228,000	9/11/26	Rubenstein, David	D
Hinge Health	HNGE	400,000	35,304,000	9/11/26	Mecklenburg, Gabriel	D
Best Buy Co.	BBY	300,000	27,972,000	9/16/26	Schulze, Richard	DO
Sea Ltd	SE	300,000	33,999,000	9/9/26	Chen, Jingye David	AF
Pacs Group	PACS	253,333	11,209,985	9/10/26	Murray, Jason	H

Indexes' P/Es & Yields

DJ Iatest 52-week earnings and dividends adjusted by Dow Divisors at Friday's close. S&P Dec 4-quarter's GAAP earnings as reported and indicated dividends based on Friday close. S&P 500 P/E ratios based on GAAP earnings as reported. For additional earnings series, please refer to www.spglobal.com. DJ Iatest available P/E ratios values for FY 2025 and 2024, and S&P Iatest for 2025 and 2022. R-Revised data

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
DJ Ind Avg	51682.64	52573.29	46315.27
P/E Ratio	21.78	22.16	25.53
Earns Yield %	4.59	4.51	3.92
Earns \$	2372.51	2372.51	1814.07
Divs Yield %	1.49	1.47	1.60
Divs \$	771.48	770.29	739.35
Mkt to Book	5.68	5.78	5.80
Book Value \$	9101.95	9101.95	7981.11
DJ Trans Avg	20079.10	20628.27	15610.61
P/E Ratio	28.81	29.59	32.93
Earns Yield %	3.47	3.38	3.04
Earns \$	697.05	697.05	474.09
Divs Yield %	1.23	1.20	1.58
Divs \$	247.04	248.50	246.50
Mkt to Book	4.74	4.87	3.88
Book Value \$	4239.73	4239.73	4022.00
DJ Utility Avg	1043.21	1068.55	1088.89
P/E Ratio	16.79	17.20	20.05
Earns Yield %	5.96	5.82	4.99
Earns \$	62.14	62.14	54.30
Divs Yield %	3.10	3.02	2.82
Divs \$	32.31	32.30	30.74
Mkt to Book	2.14	2.19	2.39
Book Value \$	487.43	487.43	455.54
S&P 500 Index	7650.50	7656.98	6664.36
P/E Ratio	NA	NA	30.76
Earns Yield %	NA	NA	3.25
Earns \$	NA	NA	216.69
Divs Yield %	NA	NA	1.18
Divs \$	NA	NA	78.64
Mkt to Book	NA	NA	5.65
Book Value \$	NA	NA	1178.57
S&P Ind Index	11336.14	11291.05	9641.02
P/E Ratio	NA	NA	34.82
Earns Yield %	NA	NA	2.87
Earns \$	NA	NA	276.86
Divs Yield %	NA	NA	1.03
Divs \$	NA	NA	99.30
Mkt to Book	NA	NA	7.58
Book Value \$	NA	NA	1272.56

Per Share Values of Stocks In the Dow Jones Averages

This is a list of the Dow Jones trailing 52-week diluted share earnings, dividends and book values as reported by the company. Bolded numbers indicate new values. Sources Barron's Stats and FactSet.

Industrial Stocks						
	Book				Book	
	Earns	Divs.	Value	Earns	Divs.	Value
Am Exp	16.48	3.54	48.80	McDonalds	12.31	7.44 (2.52)
Amgen	16.09	9.94	16.07	Merck Co	1.25	3.40 21.26
Apple	8.72	1.06	4.99	Microsoft	16.26	3.64 59.56
Boeing	(5.44)	Nil	6.94	NVIDIA	7.91	0.52 6.47
Caterpillar	23.24	6.16	45.82	Nike Inc	2.09	1.64 10.02
Chevron Corp	10.43	7.05	93.49	Proc Gam	6.62	4.29 22.95
Cisco Sys	3.34	1.66	11.83	3M Co	5.63	3.07 8.87
Coca Cola	3.33	2.10 7.48		Salesforce.com	10.97	1.74 63.66
Disney Walt	4.85	1.50	61.35	Sherwin-Williams	10.42	3.19 18.56
Goldman Sachs	64.79	18.00	370.40	Travelers Cos	37.34	4.70 151.24
Home Depot	14.29	9.29	12.86	UnitedHealth Grp	15.54	9.06 103.87
Honeywell	22.44	4.27	43.77	Alphabet	19.91	0.86 34.35
IBM	11.37	6.74	34.84	Visa	11.76	2.68 19.38
Johnson & Johnson	8.63	5.28	33.86	Amazon	12.43	Nil 38.31
JPMorganChase	23.34	6.00	126.99	Wal-mart	2.77	0.97 12.50

Transportation Stocks						
Alaska Air Group	(1.57)	Nil	35.64	Kirby Corp	6.50	Nil 62.87
FedEx Freight			(3.32)	Landstar Sys	3.86	1.64 23.36
Avis Budget Grp	(18.17)	Nil	(89.40)	Matson Inc	14.96	1.46 90.76
C.H. Robinson	5.24	2.52	15.58	Norfolk Southern	11.72	5.40 69.28
CSX Corp	1.73	0.55	7.07	Old Dominion	5.19	1.15 20.67
Delta Air Lines	6.03	0.78	31.93	Ryder Sys	12.29	3.74 77.43
Expeditors Int'l	6.87	1.58	17.59	Southwest Air	1.63	0.72 15.48
FedEx	18.51	5.34	131.86	Un Pacific	12.35	5.56 31.13
Hunt (JB)	6.46	1.79	37.69	UPS	5.38	6.56 19.12
Uber Technologies	4.01	Nil	13.08	United Airlines	10.22	Nil 47.24

Utility Stocks						
American Electric Power	5.83	3.80	57.57	FirstEnergy	2.45	1.82 21.65
American Water Works	10.77	3.45	55.52	NextEra Energy	4.45	2.44 26.22
Atmos Energy	5.86	4.00	83.92	Pub Sv Ent	4.07	
Con Ed	7.83	3.51	67.01	Sempra Energy	3.45	2.61 48.40
Dominion Energy	2.87	2.67	31.96	Southern Co	4.28	3.00 32.77
Duke Energy	6.66	4.28	65.38	Vistra	7.26	0.91 7.75
Edison Int'l	9.73	3.46	44.39	Xcel Energy	3.65	2.35 37.86
Exelon	2.73	1.66	28.15			

Dow Jones U.S. Total Market Industry Groups

		Net Change			% Change and Ranking						52 Week		
Top 20 Weekly Ranked	IG-Sym	Close	Wkly	YTD	Week	Rank	Yr Ago	Rank	YTD	Rank	3 Yr	High	Low
Biotechnology	DJUSBT	3666.21	+140.15	509.50	+3.97	[1]	+32.16	[27]	+16.14	[33]	+12.37	3,710.96	2,708.23
Publishing	DJUSPB	911.59	+29.20	69.13	+3.31	[2]	+7.26	[53]	+8.21	[48]	+16.05	934.61	755.29
Business Training	DJUSBE	131.88	+4.15	32.95	+3.25	[3]	+18.19	[36]	+33.30	[13]	-4.12	141.50	74.03
Internet	DJUSNS	7755.09	+242.55	667.03	+3.23	[4]	+18.95	[35]	+9.41	[46]	+33.56	8,185.55	6,038.78
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech	DJUSPN	1559.62	+44.89	225.47	+2.96	[5]	+39.85	[19]	+16.90	[31]	+13.54	1,614.38	1,082.62
Software & Computer Svcs	DJUSSF	8824.74	+225.17	332.79	+2.62	[6]	+3.62	[66]	+3.92	[62]	+21.05	8,893.63	6,661.23
Software	DJUSSF	8027.16	+177.32	85.47	+2.26	[7]	-6.02	[95]	+1.08	[73]	+13.90	8,909.64	5,803.59
Steel	DJUSST	969.61	+20.85	291.53	+2.20	[8]	+63.54	[2]	+42.99	[4]	+22.04	1,028.00	576.99
Pharmaceuticals	DJUSPR	1266.40	+25.54	189.65	+2.06	[9]	+47.73	[15]	+17.61	[29]	+14.62	1,341.72	827.42
Medical Equipment	DJUSAM	2407.85	+45.15	-573.78	+1.91	[10]	-17.49	[117]	-19.24	[124]	+4.0	3,113.16	2,236.53
Durable Hshld Pdts	DJUSHD	139.60	+2.39	14.09	+1.74	[11]	+2.57	[70]	+11.23	[43]	-3.28	163.40	98.90
Containers & Packaging	DJUSCP	437.16	+6.87	16.66	+1.60	[12]	+0.07	[76]	+3.96	[61]	+2.19	499.58	377.68
Nondurable Hshld Pdts	DJUSHN	1143.98	+14.28	39.82	+1.26	[13]	-7.42	[99]	+3.61	[64]	-1.25	1,303.08	1,068.96
General Industrials	DJUSGI	734.86	+8.54	35.12	+1.18	[14]	+3.36	[67]	+5.02	[60]	+10.85	831.06	675.25
Hshld Goods & Home Constr	DJUSHG	975.02	+10.76	4.88	+1.12	[15]	-10.36	[105]	+5.0	[76]	+2.7	1,123.34	938.81
Computer Hardware	DJUSCR	18661.29	+179.63	5,010.60	+9.7	[16]	+54.73	[7]	+36.71	[10]	+28.94	18,661.29	12,025.64
Home Construction	DJUSHB	2132.21	+18.96	-216.77	+9.0	[17]	-21.23	[122]	-9.23	[108]	+5.45	2,764.63	2,077.96
Industrial Metals & Mining	DJUSIM	833.72	+7.25	226.40	+8.8	[18]	+59.57	[3]	+37.28	[7]	+21.28	883.69	466.02
Diversified Industrials	DJUSID	977.34	+7.95	54.96	+8.2	[19]	+5.76	[57]	+5.96	[55]	+16.89	1,121.05	880.44
Defense	DJUSDN	754.00	+6.08	-21.71	+8.1	[20]	-4.04	[88]	-2.80	[93]	+12.28	967.51	734.95

		Net Change			% Change and Ranking						52 Week		
Top 20 Yr Ago Ranked	IG-Sym	Close	Wkly	YTD	Week	Rank	Yr Ago	Rank	YTD	Rank	3 Yr	High	Low
Marine Transportation	DJUSMT	454.27	-3.38	92.60	-7.4	[58]	+67.46	[1]	+25.60	[21]	+17.65	500.88	262.44
Steel	DJUSST	969.61	+20.85	291.53	+2.20	[8]	+63.54	[2]	+42.99	[4]	+22.04	1,028.00	576.99
Industrial Metals & Mining	DJUSIM	833.72	+7.25	226.40	+8.8	[18]	+59.57	[3]	+37.28	[7]	+21.28	883.69	466.02
Exploration & Production	DJUSOS	1637.86	+6.33	630.52	+3.9	[26]	+58.51	[4]	+62.59	[1]	+14.50	1,673.22	978.92
Nonferrous Metals	DJUSNF	947.75	-2.94	268.34	-31	[43]	+57.13	[5]	+39.50	[5]	+20.62	1,068.94	472.74
Gold Mining	DJUSPM	317.05	-5.68	57.75	-1.76	[93]	+55.59	[6]	+22.27	[23]	+48.99	352.07	201.52
Computer Hardware	DJUSCR	18661.29	+179.63	5,010.60	+9.7	[16]	+54.73	[7]	+36.71	[10]	+28.94	18,661.29	12,025.64
Basic Resources	DJUSBS	673.49	-2.36	151.54	-35	[46]	+53.40	[8]	+29.03	[17]	+29.30	718.47	423.17
Technology Hardware & Equip	DJUSTQ	14002.36	-20.17	3,806.95	-14	[37]	+53.30	[9]	+37.34	[6]	+45.45	14,854.55	9,295.66
Semiconductor	DJUSSF	38890.20	-249.71	10,550.29	-64	[54]	+52.73	[10]	+37.23	[8]	+59.72	43,218.32	26,152.99
Electronic Equipment	DJUSAI	2509.10	-164.92	670.96	-6.17	[135]	+52.58	[11]	+36.50	[11]	+43.18	3,178.46	1,662.47
Commercial Vehicles	DJUSHR	8274.03	-167.31	2,001.04	-1.98	[99]	+51.99	[12]	+31.90	[14]	+28.07	9,727.72	5,481.20
Telecom Equipment	DJUSCT	3879.60	-33.82	1,167.36	-86	[60]	+51.26	[13]	+43.04	[3]	+34.59	4,352.62	2,505.91
Mining	DJUSMG	270.93	-4.90	47.50	-1.78	[95]	+49.68	[14]	+21.26	[25]	+45.45	301.82	176.40
Pharmaceuticals	DJUSPR	1266.40	+25.54	189.65	+2.06	[9]	+47.73	[15]	+17.61	[29]	+14.62	1,341.72	827.42
Oil & Gas Producers	DJUSOG	1256.01	-8.86	403.22	-70	[56]	+46.04	[16]	+47.28	[2]	+11.93	1,292.97	815.43
Oil Equipment & Svcs	DJUSOI	369.93	-21.21	92.81	-5.42	[131]	+45.05	[17]	+33.49	[12]	+2.79	422.51	239.63
Aluminum	DJUSAL	160.46	-4.41	-21.08	-2.67	[111]	+42.94	[18]	-11.61	[113]	+17.64	286.24	106.69
Pharmaceuticals & Biotech	DJUSPN	1559.62	+44.89	225.47	+2.96	[5]	+39.85	[19]	+16.90	[31]	+13.54	1,614.38	1,082.62
Heavy Construction	DJUSHV	2786.85	-165.89	650.21	-5.62	[132]	+38.94	[20]	+30.43	[15]	+38.09	3,638.48	2,066.51

Groups are weighted by capitalization. 52-week highs and lows are based on daily closes. Dec. 31, 1991=100. In the U.S. listings, % vol chg column shows the change from previous 65-day moving average. Volume figures do not reflect extended trading hours.

Delta Market Sentiment Indicator

The Delta MSI measures the position of a representative set of stocks relative to an intermediate-term moving average crossover (MAC) point. When greater than 50% of the stocks are above this MAC point, the market is bullish. When the indicator is below 50%, the market is bearish and risk is elevated. Manager uses discretion on asset allocation when MSI is at 50% +/- 3%.

Bearish

Current Sentiment

40.6%

Last Week

50.1%

2 Weeks ago

55.9%

3 Weeks ago

Current Market Exposure: 0% Equities, 0% Bonds, 0% Hedged Equity, 100% Cash
Source: Delta Investment Management
www.deltaim.com, (415) 249-6337

Pulse of the Economy

Only includes new reports.	Latest	Latest	Preceding	Year	YoYr		Latest	Latest	Preceding	Year	YoYr
Economic Growth and Investment	Date	Data	Period	Age	% Chg		Date	Data	Period	Age	% Chg
Durable manufacturing (NAICS) a,	Aug	102.7	r103.2	99.1	3.63	Gasoline, (thous. bbls)	Sept 11	207,732	206,938	217,650	-4.56
Capacity utilization %	Aug	76.3	76.3	75.9	0.53	Inventory-to-sales ratio (Business)	July	1.30	1.30	1.37	-5.11
Industrial output a,	Aug	103.1	103.0	101.3	1.78	Orders	No Activity for this Week				
Manufacturing (NAICS) a,	Aug	99.1	r99.4	97.8	1.33	Trade	No Activity for this Week				
Nondurable manufacturing (NAICS) a	Aug	95.3	r95.3	96.4	-1.14	Inflation					
Production											
Electric power, (mil. kw hrs) (EEI)	Sept 12	94,427	100,302	81,346	16.08	ECRI Industrial Price Index f	Sept 18	146.70	145.88	113.49	29.26
Mining (NAICS) a,	Aug	122.7	r122.5	121.7	0.82	Employment					
Petroleum, related capacity, %	Sept 11	96.8	97.8	93.3	3.75	Initial jobless claims (thous.)	Sept 12	196	206	233	-15.88
Rotary rigs running, U.S. & Can., (Hughes)	Sept 18	792	798	731	8.34	Continuing claims (mil.)	Sept 5	1,730	r1,769	1,925	-10.13
Steel, (thous. tons)	Sept 12	1,900	1,808	1,764	7.71	Construction					
Steel, rated capacity, % (AISI)	Sept 12	82.3	78.3	77.9	5.65	New housing permits, (thous. units)	Aug	1,394	r1,433	1,347	3.49
Utilities a	Aug	113.0	r111.1	106.5	6.10	New housing starts, (thous. units)	Aug	1,275	r1,309	1,291	-1.24
Consumption and Distribution											
Business sales, (mil. \$)	July	2,120.75	r2,113.66	1,946.57	8.95	Other indicators					
Instinet Research Redbook Avg. (monthly %)	Sept 12	-0.19	0.53	0.76		Citi Research Panic-Euphoria Reading	Sept 18	0.84	0.89	0.56	
Baltic Dry Index	Sept 18	3,370	3,507	2,203	52.97	Index of coincident indicators h	Aug	114.9	114.8	115.0	-0.09
Retail store sales, (bil. \$)	Aug	773.9	r764.5	730.0	6.01	Index of lagging indicators h	Aug	120.6	120.4	119.5	0.92
Inventories											
Business inventories, (bil. \$)	July	2,764.71	r2,742.53	2,663.02	3.82	Index of leading indicators h	Aug	99.5	r99.6	98.6	0.91
Domestic crude oil, (thous. bbls) Comm. (Excl. Lease Stock)	Sept 11	423,429	424,069	415,361	1.94	Coincident to lagging ratio h	Aug	0.95	0.95	0.96	-1.04

a-1997 equals 100. b-1982-84 equals 100. c-1982 equals 100. f-1996 equals 100. h-benchmark revision, 2016 equals 100. r-Revised.

American Debt and Deficits

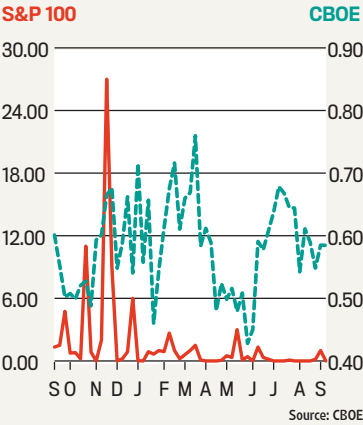
	Latest Report	Preceding Report	Year Ago Report	Yr over Yr % Chg
Federal Budget Deficit (bil. \$)-a	2,000FY'28	2,025FY'27	2,065FY'26	
Budget Surplus/Deficit (bil. \$)-b, August	-166.80	-432.29	-344.79	-51.62
Trade Deficit (bil. \$)-a-c, July	-88.58	r-71.18	-75.06	18.01
Treasury Gross Public Debt. (bil. \$)-d	40,094.1	40,074.3	37,492.6	6.94
Treasury Statutory Debt Limit (bil. \$)-d	41,104.0	41,104.0	41,104.0	0.00
Consumer Installment Debt (bil. \$)-e, July	5,186.2	r5,168.1	5,060.8	2.48
Sources: a-Office of Management and Budget, b-Monthly Treasury Statement, c-Monthly Commerce Dept. Report, d-Daily Treasury Statement, e-Monthly Federal Reserve Release.				

Adjustable Mortgage Rates

	Sept 18	Sept 11	Yr. Ago	YOY % Chg
1 Year Treas Bills	4.24	4.15	3.65	16.16
2 Year Treas Notes	4.50	4.37	3.53	27.48
3 Year Treas Notes	4.56	4.43	3.48	31.03
5 Year Treas Notes	4.68	4.53	3.60	30.00
10 Year Treas Notes	4.89	4.78	4.05	20.74
20 Year Treas Bds	5.33	5.26	4.65	14.62
FHFA PMMS+ Aug	6.51	6.51	6.83	-4.69
Fed annualized yields adjusted for constant maturity.				

CBOE Put / Call Ratio vs. S&P 100

Readings in the CBOE equity put-call ratio of 60:100 and in the S&P 100 of 125:100 are considered bullish, for instance. Bearish signals flash when the equity put-call level reaches the vicinity of 30:100 and the index ratio hits 75:100.



Coming Earnings

	Consensus Estimate	Year ago
T		
Autozone (Q4)	\$54.40	\$48.70
W		
General Mills (Q1)	0.72	0.86
Paychex (Q1)	1.32	1.22
TH		
Costco Wholesale (Q4)	6.55	5.87

Consensus Estimate

Day	Consensus Est	Last Period
TH August New Home Sales	600,000	607,000
F August Durable Orders	0.40%	1.1%
September Michigan Sentiment	47.8	47.8
Unless otherwise indicated, times are Eastern. a-Advanced; f-Final; p-Preliminary; r-Revised Source: FactSet		
For more information about coming economic reports - and what they mean - go to Barron's free Economic Calendar at www.barrons.com		

Conference Call Calendar

Company	Date	Time	Earnings-Related Period
AutoZone	September 22	10:00AM	Q4
Cintas	September 23	10:00AM	Q1
Costco Wholesale	September 24	5:00PM	Q4
Darden Restaurants	September 24	8:30AM	Q1
General Mills	September 23	9:00AM	Q1
Paychex	September 23	9:30AM	Q1
Source: LSEG			

Barron's Gold Mining Index

12-Month High	Low		9/17	9/10	Year Ago	Week % Chg.
2770.71	1552.45	Gold mining	2342.21	2383.26	1575.37	-1.72

Gold & Silver Prices

DJ Energy	9/18	9/11	Year Ago
Gold, troy ounce front month futures price	4385.90	4366.20	3671.50
Silver, troy ounce	66.56	64.55	42.54

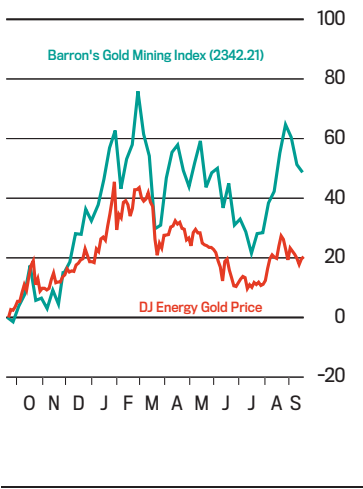
Base for pricing gold and silver contents of shipments and for making refining settlement.

Coins	Price	Premium \$	Premium %
Krugerrand	4560.50	175.40	4.00
Maple Leaf	4604.36	219.26	5.00
Mexican Peso	5295.12	8.00	0.15
Austria Crown	4301.28	3.00	0.07
Austria Phil	4604.36	219.26	5.00
U.S. Eagles	4604.36	219.26	5.00

Premium is the amount over the value of the gold content in the coin. Source Manfra, Tordella & Brookes, Inc. Bullion spot gold price 4385.1

Gold Performance

Lubed: The Fed hiked rates, but falling oil prices helped gold rise 0.5% to \$4,386.



Federal Reserve Data Bank

One week ended Sep 16:

Member Bank	Latest Week	Prev. Week Change	Year Ago Change
Reserve Chgs. (Mil. \$)			
U.S. Gov't securities:			
Bought outright	6,470,065	+1,793	+163,888
Federal agency secur:			
Bought outright	2,347	----	----

Reserve bank credit:			
Primary Credit	6,608	+1,257	+1,956
Secondary Credit	----	----	----
Seasonal Credit	58	+2	-6
Float	-217	+14	+120
Other F.R. Assets	36,134	+2,948	+1,258
Total Fed Credit #	6,697,607	+5,796	+138,353
Gold stock	11,041	----	----
SDR Certif. Accounts	15,200	----	----
Treas. Curr. Outst.	53,396	+14	+728
Total	6,796,731	+5,812	+138,902
Currency in circ	2,484,215	-812	+74,728
Treas. Cash Hldgs	313	-3	-58
Treas. Fed Deposits	877,028	-6,307	+120,652
Foreign Fed Deposits	9,466	+8	+30
Other Fed Deposits	249,573	+1,620	+27,136
Other FR liab/cap	-175,700	+2,440	+11,218
Total factors	3,782,937	-16,672	+198,643
Reserves F.R. banks	3,013,794	+22,484	-59,561
Fgn hold U.S. debt	2,873,528	-454	-246,364

Reserve Aggr. (Mil. \$)	Latest Month	Prev. Month	Month % Chg.	Year Ago
Month Ended July:				
Total Reserves:	3,051,500	3,018,800	1.08	3,340,300
Nonborrowed Res	3,045,600	3,012,000	1.12	3,333,000
Borrowed Reserves	5,946	6,842	-13.10	7,288
Monetary Base	5,523,900	5,488,400	0.65	5,740,000

Weekly Bond Statistics

New Offerings, (mil \$) (v)	Last Week	Prev. Week	Yr Ago
Corporate (z)	32,181	r52,764	33,481
Municipal (z)	7,689	r17,098	7,969

Best Grade Bonds-y			
(Barron's index of 10 high-grade corporate bonds.)	5.15	4.97	4.28

Interm-Grade Bonds-y			
(Barron's index of 10 medium-grade corporate bonds.)	5.84	5.53	4.88

Confidence Index			
(High-grade index divided by intermediate-grade index; decline in latter vs. former generally indicates rising confidence, pointing to higher stocks.)	88.2	89.9	87.7

Other Confidence Indicators:			
Bloomberg Barclays US Long Treasury*	3078.51	3068.71	3205.43
(This index measures the performance of fixed-rate, nominal US Treasuries with at least 10 years to maturity. Jan. 1, 1973=100.)			

Bloomberg Barclays US Credit			
(This index includes all publicly issued, fixed-rate, non-convertible, investment-grade, dollar-denominated, SEC-registered corporate debt.)	3344.52	3331.53	3352.85

Bond Buyer 20 Bond Index			
(Index of yields of 20 general obligation municipal bonds.)	5.05	5.04	4.88

Bond Buyer Municipal Bond Index			
(Index of 40 actively-traded tax-exempt bonds; component issues are changed regularly to keep the index a current picture of the market. Source: The Bond Buyer	5.13	5.01	4.65

Stock/Bond Yield Gap-s			
(Difference between yield on highest-grade corporate bonds and yield on stocks on the DJIA.)	-3.66	-3.50	-2.68

Yield on DJ Equal Weight US Corp Bond Idx:			
Corp Bonds, (y)	5.97	6.01	4.93

v-Week ended Thursday. y-Yield to maturity, week ended Thursday. z-Source: LSEG. *Barclays T-Bond Index discontinued by firm.

Weekly's Ex-Dividend Dates			
This list includes payouts on common stocks.			
NASDAQ			
Tuesday (September 22)			
Bentley Systems	.07		
Formula Systems ADR	1.63		
Logitech International	1.688		
Wednesday (September 23)			
Cincinnati Financial	.94		
GlobalFoundries	.12		
Lam Research	.33		
Saga Communications CI A	.25		
Thursday (September 24)			
NewtekOne	.19		
Seagate Technology	.74		
Friday (September 25)			
Chicago Atlantic BDC	.34		
First Guaranty Bancshares	.01		
Heartland Express	.02		
NRC Health	.16		
Public Policy Holding	.117		
Towne Bank	.28		
Saturday (September 26)			
NONE			
Sunday (September 27)			
NONE			
Monday (September 28)			
Kanzhun ADR	.168		

Dividend Payment Boosts

Company Name-Ticker Symbol (Exchange)	Adjusted Yield	Period	To	From	% Increase	Record Date	Ex-Div Date	Payment Date
abrdn EM ex-China Fd-AEF (NYSE AMER)	9.0	Q	.26	.23	13.0%	9-22	9-22	9-30
abrdn Total Dyn Div Fd-AOD (NYSE)	11.8	M	.11	.10	10.0	9-22	9-22	9-30
abrdn Wld Healthcare Fund-THW (NYSE)	10.7	M	.12	.1167	2.8	9-22	9-22	9-30
Adamas Tr Pfd. E-ADAMM (Nasdaq)	10.4	Q	.667226	.654929	1.9	10-01	10-01	10-15
Bank of Montreal-BMO (NYSE)	2.6	Q	1.232655	1.220939	1.0	10-30	10-30	11-26
Bank of Nova Scotia-BNS (NYSE)	3.2	Q	.82177	.803071	2.3	10-06	10-06	10-18
BCE Inc-BCE (NYSE)	5.6	Q	.315372	.31307	0.7	9-15	9-15	10-15
BlackRock 2037 Mun Target-BMN (NYSE)	4.8	M	.09925	.09375	5.9	10-15	10-15	11-02
BlackRock Enh Eq Div Tr-BDJ (NYSE)	7.8	M	.0819	.0619	32.3	12-11	12-11	12-22
Boyd Group Services-BGSI (NYSE)	0.5	Q	.111536	.109956	1.4	9-30	9-30	10-28
BRP-DOO (Nasdaq)	1.1	Q	.180213	.176211	2.3	9-29	9-29	10-13
Cdn Pacific Kansas City-CP (NYSE)	0.7	Q	.193188	.188739	2.4	9-25	9-25	10-26
Dynex Cap Pfd. C-DXpC (NYSE)	9.3	Q	.60793	.59416	2.3	10-01	10-01	10-15
Equity Bancshares-EQBK (NYSE)	1.6	Q	.22	.18	22.2	9-30	9-30	10-15
Fifth Third Bancorp-FITB (NYSE)	3.0	Q	.42	.40	5.0	9-30	9-30	10-15
First American Financial-FAF (NYSE)	3.5	Q	.61	.55	10.9	9-28	9-28	10-05
Four Corners Property Tr-FCPT (NYSE)	6.5	M	.1265	.1222	3.5	10-30	10-30	11-16
Harmony Gold Mining-ADR-HMY (NYSE)	3.1	S	.461078	.318672	44.7	10-09	10-09	10-19
Ingreddion-INGR (NYSE)	3.4	Q	.83	.82	1.2	10-01	10-01	10-20
JPMorgan Chase-JPM (NYSE)	1.9	Q	1.65	1.50	10.0	10-06	10-06	10-31
McDonald's-MCD (NYSE)	3.0	Q	1.93	1.86	3.8	12-01	12-01	12-15
Microsoft-MSFT (Nasdaq)	0.8	Q	.98	.91	7.7	11-19	11-19	12-10
NGL Energy Ptrs Pfd. C-NGLpC (NYSE)	11.4	Q	.6949	.6922	0.4	10-01	10-01	10-15
RITHM Cap Pfd. Series B-RITMpB (NYSE)	9.8	Q	.616033	.61031	0.9	11-01	10-30	11-16
STMicro ADRHedged-STHH (Arca)	2.2	Q	.11865	.016	641.6	9-16	9-16	9-23
Texas Instruments-TXN (Nasdaq)	2.2	Q	1.52	1.42	7.0	10-30	10-30	11-10

Dividend Payment Reductions

Company Name-Ticker Symbol (Exchange)	Adjusted Yield	Period	To	From	% Decrease	Record Date	Ex-Div Date	Payment Date
abrdn Asia-Pacific Incm-FAX (NYSE AMER)	14.3	M	.15	.165	-9.1%	9-22	9-22	9-30
abrdn Hlthcr Opps Fd-THQ (NYSE)	10.7	M	.17	.18	-5.6%	9-22	9-22	9-30
abrdn Incm Credit Strat-ACP (NYSE)	20.1	M	.055	.0775	-29.0%	9-22	9-22	9-30
BlackRock Cap Allocation-BCAT (NYSE)	21.5	M	.25012	.25423	-1.6%	10-15	10-15	10-30
BlackRock ESG Cap Alloc-ECAT (NYSE)	22.7	M	.26442	.26877	-1.6%	10-15	10-15	10-30
Blackstone LongShrt Cred-BGX (NYSE)	9.1	M	.08	.082	-2.4%	9-23	9-23	9-30
Blackstone Sr FR 2027-BSL (NYSE)	8.2	M	.084	.088	-4.5%	9-23	9-23	9-30
Blackstone Strat Crd 2027-BGB (NYSE)	8.2	M	.074	.076	-2.6%	9-23	9-23	9-30
Granite Point Mtg Trust-GPMT (NYSE)	4.6	Q	.01	.05	-80.0%	10-01	10-01	10-15
Novo Nordisk ADRHedged-NVOH (NYSE ARCA)	0.7	Q	.02979	.76666	-96.1%	9-16	9-16	9-23
Public Policy Holding-PPHC (Nasdaq)	2.7	S	.117	.24	-51.2%	9-25	9-25	10-23

Stock Splits/Dividends

Company Name-Ticker Symbol (Exchange)	Amount	Record Date	Ex-Div Date	Pay Date
Wisdom Tree Japan Hdg-DXJ (NYSE ARCA)	3-for-1	10-07	10-09	10-08

Saturday (September 26)	
NONE	
Sunday (September 27)	
NONE	
Monday (September 28)	
Cdn Imperial Bk Of Comm	.771

NYSE	
Tuesday (September 22)	
ENI ADR	.628
Korn Ferry	.55
STMicroelectronics	.09
Super Group (SGHC)	.05
Wednesday (September 23)	
Embraer ADR	.165
FS Specialty Lending Fund	.149
J.Jill	.09
Thursday (September 24)	
Build-A-Bear Workshop	.23
Designer Brands	.05
Invitation Homes	.30
New Jersey Resources	.50
Sempra	.658

Friday (September 25)	
Cdn Pacific Kansas City	.193
CTS Corp	.04
Curtiss-Wright	.26
Flowerserve	.72
Medtronic	.22
Portland General Electric	.551
Ralph Lauren CI A	1.00
Valmont Industries	.77
Saturday (September 26)	
NONE	
Sunday (September 27)	
NONE	
Monday (September 28)	
NONE	

Friday (September 25)	
Bluerock Homes Trust	.125
Saturday (September 26)	
NONE	
Sunday (September 27)	
NONE	
Monday (September 28)	
NONE	

Special Dividends

Company Name-Ticker Symbol (Exchange)	Amount	Record Date	Ex-Div Date	Pay Date
Indivior Pharmaceuticals-INDV (Nasdaq)	8.13	10-30	10-30	11-06

U.S. Treasury Bills

Maturity	Bid	Asked	Wldy Chg.	Ask Yld.
September 22	3.79	3.78	0.06	3.83
September 24	3.76	3.75	0.04	3.80
September 29	3.78	3.77	0.05	3.83
October 01	3.77	3.76	0.01	3.82
October 06	3.78	3.77	0.03	3.82
October 08	3.79	3.78	0.04	3.84
October 13	3.79	3.78	0.04	3.84
October 15	3.79	3.78	-0.01	3.84
October 20	3.81	3.80	-0.02	3.86
October 22	3.82	3.81	-0.02	3.87
October 27	3.82	3.81	-0.01	3.87
October 29	3.82	3.81	----	3.87
November 03	3.84	3.83	-0.01	3.90
November 05	3.87	3.86	0.01	3.93
November 10	3.95	3.88	0.01	3.95
November 12	3.89	3.88	0.03	3.95
November 17	3.92	3.91	0.04	3.98
November 19	3.89	3.88	0.02	3.96
November 24	3.92	3.91	0.03	3.99
December 01	3.92	3.91	0.04	3.99
December 03	3.94	3.93	0.04	4.01
December 08	3.95	3.94	0.05	4.02
December 10	3.96	3.95	0.04	4.04
December 15	3.93	3.92	0.04	4.01
December 17	3.99	3.98	0.06	4.07
December 22	3.98	3.97	0.06	4.07
December 24	4.01	4.00	0.09	4.10
December 29	3.99	3.98	0.06	4.08
December 31	4.01	4.00	0.06	4.10
January 05	4.02	4.01	0.05	4.11
January 07	4.01	4.00	0.07	4.10
January 12	4.03	4.02	0.05	4.13
January 14	4.01	4.00	0.07	4.10
January 19	4.07	4.06	----	4.17
January 21	4.00	3.99	0.06	4.10
January 28	4.02	4.01	0.05	4.12
February 04	4.04	4.03	0.08	4.15
February 11	4.05	4.04	0.07	4.16
February 18	4.06	4.05	0.09	4.17
February 25	4.06	4.05	0.08	4.18
March 04 '27	4.09	4.08	0.08	4.21
Mar 11 '27	4.10	4.09	0.08	4.23
Mar 18 '27	4.13	4.12	0.12	4.26
Apr 15 '27	4.10	4.09	0.12	4.20
May 13 '27	4.09	4.08	0.09	4.21
Jun 10 '27	4.14	4.13	0.11	4.27
Jul 08 '27	4.18	4.17	0.11	4.32

Top 5 Insider Purchases by Company in 2026

Company		Number of Sym Insiders	Number of Shares	\$ Value	Avg. Price
Townebank	TOWN	55	58,196	1,982,895	\$34.07
E W Scripps	SSP	19	1,706,522	7,378,893	\$4.32
Columbia Financial	CLBK	16	477,874	4,778,740	\$10.00
Asgn	ASGN	13	96,375	1,871,881	\$19.62
Amrize Ag	AMRZ	10	143,439	7,406,139	\$51.43

Week's
New Highs
and Lows

NYSE	
115 New Highs	554 New Lows
Nasdaq	
255 New Highs	803 New Lows
NYSE American	
8 New Highs	49 New Lows
Only includes COMMON and REIT stocks	

NYSE American

NEW HIGHS

BarHarborBkshs
CompX Intl
InfuSystem
LegatoMergerIV
RadiantLogistics
RileyExpln
UnitedAcqnl

NEW LOWS

Amaze
ApimedsPharm
AtlasClear
BluerockHomes
CalidiBiotherap
CathererPrec
cbdMD
DDC Enterprise
EndoviaHLthScncs
FranklinStProp
GeniusGroup
Inuvo
KNOREX
MatinasBioPharma
MegaMatrix
NFT
NE Realty
OceanPwrTech
Oragenics
Reed's
StablecoinDev
StarfightersSpace
TesseraDefense
VidaGlobal
Venu
VolitionRX
ZoneFrontierB

Nasdaq

NEW HIGHS

10xGenomics
AbCelleraBio
AbonyAcqnl
ActivateEnergy
AdaptiveBiotech
AldelFinII A
AlphaTauMed
AlphaTeknova
AmesNational
AmOutdoorBrands
APA
ApertureAC
ApogeeAcqnA
ArtTechAcqn
AtriCure
AveannaHealth
BaldwinInsurance
BigSkyIndustrial
BionanoGenom
BlossomHill

InflectionPLV
InsightEnt
InterPrivateInvA
IonicDigital
IovanceBiotherap
K&FGrowthII
K2CapitalAcqn
KolibriGlbIEnergy
LafayetteDigi
LakeShoreBancorp
LakeSuperiorA
LandmarkBncp
LaunchTwoAcqnA
LeapfrogAcqn
LibertyLatAmA
LibertyLatAmC
LifeStanceHealth
LightWaveA
Magnite
MatchGroup
Materialise
MaywoodAcqn2
MediciNova
MercantileBank
Natera
NatlBankshares
Neogen
NeoGenomics
NMP Acqn
NorthStriveA
Baidu
NutexHealth
Okta
OrchestraBioMed
OriginInvttI
Orion180InsGroupA
OTGAcqnl
BeyondAir
BeyondMeat
OxleyBridgeAcqn
PalomaAcqnl
ParabillisMedicines
PCConnection
Pennant
PioneerAcqnlA
PlainsAllAmPipe
Precigen
ProemAcqnl
PubMatic
PyxisTankers
BonNaturalLife
QDRQ Acqn
Qorvo
Quantumsphere
RainierAcqCorp.
RangeCapitalAcqnl
RedRiverBcshs
RedViolet
RepublicDigA
RushEnt B
Sabre
Carlyle
CartesianGrwIV A
CCH
CDT Equity
Semtech
SiddhiAcqn
SlideInsurance
SolariusCapA
CenturyCasinos
Cerenome
ChampionsOncology
ChangeAgents
CheetahNetSupply
HelloGroup
HitekGlobal
HouseofDoge
MustangBio
HubCyberSecurity
Torm
HubGroup
HuhTech
Hyperfine
i3Verticals
IceCureMedical
iC2OOMA
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IM Cannabis
Immutepe
Imunon
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CXApp
Cyngn
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DataseIntTech
DataStorage
DatavailITAI
Dave&Buster's
DecoyTherap

NEW LOWS

1-800-FLOWERS
22ndCentury
3ENetworkTech

60DegreesPharm
AddexTherap
Adtran
Advasa
AethlonMedical
AGM
AIFU
AirWA
AirWaterVent
AlaunosTherap
Algorhythm
AlignmentHLthcr
AlphaModusA
AlphaTech
Alset
AmerCoastalIns
AMRResourcesAcqn
AnbioBiotech
AnfieldEnergy
Ardelyx
ARKRestaurants
ArrayTech
ARS Pharm
ArteloBiosci
AscentagePharma
ASP Isotopes
AsteclIndustries
AtriumTherap
aTyrPharma
BanzaiIntl
BaoshengMedia
BarfreshFood
BaselMedical
Beneficient
BeyondAir
BeyondMeat
BicycleTherap
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Bio-key
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BioRestorative
PlainsAllAmPipe
BlackTitan
BluejayDiag
boltBiotherap
BoneBiologics
CrowdStrike
BonNaturalLife
Brera
BridgeBioOncology
BridgerAerospace
BridgfordFoods
C3is
CalciMedica
CanadianSolar
Capstone
CaribouBio
Carlyle
CartesianGrwIV A
CCH
CDT Equity
Goodyear
Grab
Grandstand
GreenlandMines
GreenwaveTech
HangFengTech
HealthTrTriangle
HealthInTechA
HelloGroup
HitekGlobal
HouseofDoge
MustangBio
HubCyberSecurity
Torm
HubGroup
HuhTech
Hyperfine
i3Verticals
IceCureMedical
iC2OOMA
iHeartMedia
IM Cannabis
Immutepe
Imunon
INNIO
InnovizTech
CXApp
Cyngn
Cytosorbents
DataseIntTech
DataStorage
DatavailITAI
Dave&Buster's
DecoyTherap

DefsecTech
DentsplySirona
DigitalCurrX
DirectDigital
DLH Holdings
DocGo
DragonflyEnergy
Dreamland
DyadicInt
E-Power
EHang
eHealth
Einride
ElectraTherap
ElicioTherap
ElongPower
enCoreEnergy
EnergyRecovery
Enlivex
Enovix
enVenoMed
Eocene
ErayakPwr
Eshalgo
EstrellalImmuno
Evotec
ExascaleLabs
Exelon
EyePoint
FangddNetwork
FaradayFuture
Ferroval
FilanaTherap
FingerMotion
FinWiseBancorp
FirstBreach
FirstWatchRest
FluenceEnergy
FrontFrontTech
ForemostCleanEner
ForesightAuto
Founder
Freightos
FreightTech
FTAI Infra
FullHouse
Fusemachine
GameYourGame
Gaming&Leisure
Gaxos.ai
GBankFinl
GD Culture
Genprex
GeospaceTech
GeoVaxLabs
Giftify
GlobalMofyAI
GlucoTrack
GMEXRobotics
Gogo
Goodyear
MGP Ingredients
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GreenlandMines
GreenwaveTech
HangFengTech
HealthTrTriangle
HealthInTechA
HelloGroup
HitekGlobal
HouseofDoge
MustangBio
HubCyberSecurity
Torm
HubGroup
HuhTech
Hyperfine
i3Verticals
IceCureMedical
iC2OOMA
iHeartMedia
IM Cannabis
Immutepe
Imunon
INNIO
InnovizTech
CXApp
Cyngn
Cytosorbents
DataseIntTech
DataStorage
DatavailITAI
Dave&Buster's
DecoyTherap

IperionX
IQM Quantum
Iridex
ISpecimen
DLH Holdings
JaguarHealth
JamesRiver
JATTIIIAcqn
Jet.AI
JianzhiEduc
Jiayin
JinxinTech
JupiterNeurosci
KaileraTherap
KandiTech
Kardigan
KarmaLineAcqnA
KeyTronic
KIDZAI
Knightscope
KodiakAI
KoruMedSys
KuraSushiUSA
KustomEnt
LaRosa
LeadRealEstate
LendingTree
LenzTherap
Leslie's
LexariaBioscience
LexinFintech
LianheSowell
LIAuto
LiBangIntl
LiftoffMobile
Lightbridge
LimnatusPharma
LinkageGlobal
LionGroup
LiveVentures
Longeveron
LQR House
LucasGC
LucidDiag
Lululemon
LyellImmuno
MaibuBoats
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Marzetti
MatthewsIntl
MazeTherap
MedicusPharma
MediromHLthcr
Medline
MeloResorts
MercerIntl
Merlin
Metagenomi
MetalsRoyalty
MGP Ingredients
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NewHoldInvttII
NexentisTech
NexeraTech
NexGel
NextNRG
NikolaMining
NiklBioSolutions
NioCorpDevs
Nixxy

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NuRANWireless
Ocugen
Oculus
OFA Group
Offerpad
OfficePropInc
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Pasqal
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QT Imaging
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RainierAcqCorp.
RamacoRscsB
RapidMicro
RealMessenger
ReconTech
RedHillBio
RekorSystems
RenttheRunway
ResearchFrontiers
ResearchSolutions
ReToEco-Solutions
RibbonAcqnA
RibbonComms
RichSparkle
Rubico
Ryanair
SagtecGlobal
ScageFuture
ScinaImmune
ScorpioGold
SenesTech
SenstarTech
SeresTherap
ServeRobotics
ServiceTitan
SevenHillsRlty
SHF
SilixionTherap
SiloPharma
SilvercrestAsset
SimplyGoodFoods
SingularityFut
SkyeBioscience
SmartLogisticsGlbA
Smith-Midland
SmithfieldFds
SolarmaxTech
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Sono
SoundThinking
StardustPower
Stewards
StitchFix
Streamex
SU Group
SunriseRealty
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AmSavingsBKN.A.
AmerStratInv
Amrize
AngeloOakMtgREIT
AnnovisBio
EvercoreA
Evomune
FedExFreight
FergusonEnts
FidNatlFinl
FidNatlInfo
FinanceofAm
FinVolution
FiverrIntl
FlowersFoods
FlutterEnt
FourCornersProp
FullerHB
GXO Logistics

Distributions & Offerings

Secondary Distributions of common stocks

Company	Shares Offered	Offer Price	Deal Value USD
BCB Bancorp	11,000,000	\$7.75	\$85,250,000
Beta Bionics	7,652,175	\$17.25	\$132,000,019
Clene	1,219,513	\$3.28	\$4,000,003
Sysco	12,345,679	\$81.00	\$999,999,999
Tyra Biosciences	9,079,000	\$22.03	\$200,010,370

Source: LSEG Data & Analytics

Barron's 50-Stock Average

This index is a weighted average of 50 leading issues. Useful in security valuation. Source: Barron's Stats

	Sep 17	Sep 10	September	Yr-to-Yr
	2026	2026	2025	% Chg
S&P 500 Index	7637.76	7591.70	6581.56	16.05
Barron's 50 Index	17356.22	17451.70	15069	15.17
Projected quarterly earn	183.33	184.83	161.42	13.58
Annualized projected earn	733.34	739.30	645.67	13.58
Annualized projected P/E	23.67	23.61	23.34	1.40
Five-year average earn	656.25	656.84	578.8	13.39
Five-year average P/E	26.45	26.57	26.04	1.58
Year-end earn	647.05	648.54	565.4	14.44
Year-end P/E	26.82	26.91	26.65	0.64
Year-end earns yield, %	3.73	3.72	3.8	-0.64
Best grade bond yields, %	5.15	4.97	4.3	19.35
Bond yields/stock ylds, %	1.38	1.34	1.15	20.12
Actual year-end divs	287.85	287.90	275.27	4.57
Actual yr-end divs yld, %	1.66	1.65	1.83	-9.21

Yearly High/Lows Gold Prices

The yearly Gold price; with a high/low range based on the daily close.

Year	High	Date	Low	Date
2026	5318.40	Jan. 29	3985.60	July 16
2025	4529.10	Dec. 26	2633.35	Jan. 06
2024	2777.80	Oct. 30	1985.10	Feb. 14
2023	2068.67	Dec. 22	1810.95	Feb. 24
2022	2039.05	Mar. 08	1628.75	Nov. 03
2021	1943.20	Jan. 04	1683.95	Mar. 30
2020	2067.15	Aug. 06	1474.25	Mar. 19
2019	1546.10	Sept. 04	1269.50	Apr. 23
2018	1354.95	Jan. 25	1178.40	Aug. 17
2017	1346.25	Sept. 08	1151.00	Jan. 03
2016	1366.25	July 06	1077.00	Jan. 05
2015	1295.75	Jan. 22	1049.40	Dec. 17
2014	1385.00	Mar. 14	1142.00	Nov. 05
2013	1693.75	Jan. 02	1192.00	May 28
2012	1791.75	Oct. 04	1540.00	May 30
2011	1895.00	Sept. 06	1319.00	Jan. 28
2010	1421.00	Nov. 09	1058.00	Feb. 05
2009	1212.50	Dec. 02	810.00	Jan. 15
2008	1011.25	Mar. 17	712.50	Oct. 24
2007	841.10	Nov. 08	608.40	Jan. 10
2006	725.00	May 12	524.75	Jan. 05
2005	536.50	Dec. 12	411.10	Feb. 08
2004	454.20	Oct. 02	375.00	May 10
2003	416.25	Dec. 30	319.90	Apr. 07
2002	349.30	Dec. 27	277.75	Jan. 04

Yearly High/Lows Silver Prices

The yearly Silver price; with a high/low range based on the daily close.

Year	High	Date	Low	Date
2026	115.08	Jan. 26	55.90	July 16
2025	77.37	Dec. 30	29.60	Jan. 02
2024	34.57	Oct. 22	22.12	Feb. 13
2023	25.92	May 04	20.07	Mar. 08
2022	26.87	Mar. 08	17.80	Sept. 01
2021	28.65	Feb. 01	21.55	Sept. 29
2020	28.99	Aug. 10	12.13	Mar. 18
2019	19.40	Sept. 04	14.36	May 28
2018	17.57	Jan. 25	14.07	Nov. 14
2017	18.52	Apr. 17	15.39	July 07
2016	20.69	Aug. 02	13.78	Jan. 12
2015	18.41	Jan. 22	13.72	Dec. 17
2014	22.12	Feb. 24	15.42	Nov. 06
2013	32.31	Jan. 23	18.70	June 26
2012	36.88	Feb. 28	26.39	June 28
2011	48.55	Apr. 29	26.77	Jan. 25
2010	30.64	Dec. 29	14.78	Feb. 05
2009	19.45	Dec. 02	10.45	Jan. 15
2008	20.70	Mar. 05	8.81	Oct. 28
2007	15.67	Nov. 08	11.18	Aug. 16
2006	14.93	May 11	8.84	Jan. 05
2005	9.11	Dec. 12	6.38	Jan. 04
2004	8.24	Apr. 07	5.57	May 13
2003	5.97	Dec. 30	4.40	Mar. 24
2002	5.15	June 04	4.26	Jan. 31
2001	4.87	Jan. 30	4.06	Nov. 26

OTHER VOICES

Major initiatives of an administration inevitably attract scrutiny when political power changes hands.



Can Trump's Deals Survive the Next Congress?

The Trump administration is rapidly becoming one of the most consequential investors in the U.S., with roughly \$27 billion spread across dozens of equity or quasi-equity deals involving household names like Intel and IBM, as well as lesser-known firms like MP Materials, Trilog Metals, and Quantinuum. For these firms, the deals are immensely beneficial. Taking the federal government as a shareholder is like entering a marriage with a partner who is powerful, well resourced, and

BY Y. DAVID SCHARF
The writer is chairman of Morrison Cohen and a veteran litigator and government affairs adviser. He has represented Donald Trump, the Trump Organization, and affiliated entities in legal matters dating back to 2001.

wants many of the same things that you do. It can be a very good marriage indeed. But it comes with a prenup, in the form of a shareholder or operating agreement. And the relationship faces a test on a predictable schedule. We call it an election. With the next election just weeks away, American business leaders and investors should start to consider what may happen if and when the gavels on Capitol Hill change hands. House Democrats are already laying the groundwork for investigations, subpoenas, and hearings they plan to pursue against companies and financial firms with ties to the administra-

tion if they win the majority in November. It looks like they almost certainly will: A Cornell University model that has correctly predicted the past 14 congressional elections currently puts Democrats' odds at 8 in 10. That means some of the Trump administration's deals will eventually be reopened, second-guessed, or pulled into congressional hearings because major initiatives of one administration inevitably attract scrutiny when political power changes hands. What one White House built as a partnership, a future administration or congressional majority may examine through a very different lens. Consider Solyndra. It went bankrupt on a \$535 million Energy Department loan guarantee in 2011, opening up a long series of investigations into the company's leadership. Solyndra's problem wasn't that it scored a transactional deal with the Obama administration. It was that the transaction wasn't transparent. The terms and internal warnings only surfaced afterward, through subpoenas. Today's deals are different. The administration is injecting capital into private companies at an unprecedented scale, and it is doing so out in the open. Just this past week, Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent openly discussed these deals before Congress, defending them as supporting strategic industries that have suffered "market failures." Transparency is the strongest defense these companies have—but even that isn't a guarantee against lengthy and resource-consuming investigations. Novel programs, like the mix of price floors, loans, and stock options the administration offered MP Materials, may draw excess scrutiny precisely because there is no established playbook for judging them. I have spent 30 years litigating these sorts of deals. I have found that most companies overlook the fact that they are the most likely target of future investigations simply because they are the easily reachable party. When Congress can't get what it wants directly from the executive branch, the company on the other side of the deal becomes the most attractive source of information.

That shouldn't discourage private-public partnerships. It just means that companies and investors need to understand Washington well enough to be able to assess deals' durability, even under political duress. Transactional lawyers can negotiate protections on paper. But no indemnity clause eliminates political risk. When the weather turns, the most important questions will be asked not in a courtroom but in the press, where the relationships, credibility, and political judgment a company built before the controversy matter enormously. The good news is that this risk is manageable. First, get the prenup right. Structure an unwind you can live with under an administration that may view the deal very differently from the one that signed it. Second, build guardrails. Keep governance, control, and information rights clear enough to survive a change in political leadership. Third, build relationships on both sides of the aisle. The people who inherit your deal may not be the people who blessed it. Access that works with only one party is a big bet. Sometimes bets get called. That last point matters more than most realize. The companies best positioned for a change in power are the ones that have people around the table who can work effectively with both sides of Washington. In 2027, we will probably see business leaders dragged before the public eye, regardless of whether or not they have done anything illegal. Rep. Robert Garcia (D., Calif.), who will lead the House Oversight Committee if the House flips, has said his party will go after "anyone that's ripping off the American public from a corporate perspective or CEO perspective." What "ripping off" means here will be very open to interpretation. None of this is a reason to walk away from Washington's money. Many of the companies that signed deals with the administration smartly entered into partnerships that could prove enormously valuable to strategically important industries. But the lesson here is bigger than any one deal: A Washington win today can become a Washington question tomorrow. **B**

Illustration by Eva Vázquez

RETIREMENT

Lost Your Medicare Plan? There's a Silver Lining.

BY ELIZABETH O'BRIEN

Americans on Medicare Advantage plans may soon get a breakup letter in the mail: Your insurer is canceling your plan.

Humana and other Advantage insurers are sending letters this fall to plan members about 2027 coverage. As insurers look to cut costs, some are discontinuing their Advantage plans.

Humana has said that about 600,000 of its members, or nearly 9% of its enrollment, will be affected by plan exits for 2027. Smaller regional carriers are scaling back, too: In New Mexico, for example, Presbyterian Healthcare Services will be discontinuing most of its Advantage plans.

"Those notices should be hitting people's mailboxes basically now," says Louise Norris, health policy analyst at medicare-resources.org. More than 35 million people are on Advantage plans, and cancellations are expected to affect up to 10% of them. That would represent a big uptick from the average 1% exit rate that prevailed from 2018 to 2024, according to a study published in JAMA earlier this year.

"If you're the person getting that notice, it matters a lot," Norris says.

If your plan is being discontinued, you'll have the opportunity to select a new one during the annual open enrollment period that begins on Oct. 15. Those who do nothing will be automatically enrolled in traditional Medicare starting on Jan. 1; you'll have to add a Part D drug plan and Medigap policy on your own. Window-shopping for 2027 plans on Medicare.gov begins on Oct. 1.

It's a good opportunity to assess your needs for the coming year and line up enrollment help if you'd like support.

Open enrollment offers Medicare recipients an opportunity to select new coverage for the coming year. You can move between Medicare Advantage run by private insurers and traditional Medicare run by the federal government or switch from

one Advantage plan to another. Those on traditional Medicare can choose a new Part D drug plan.

Medigap, the optional plans that supplement traditional Medicare, isn't part of open enrollment. The program is primarily state-run, and you can apply at any time. However, outside of certain periods and a handful of states with different rules, you can be charged more or denied coverage altogether based on pre-existing conditions.

One exception: Advantage enrollees who have been forced out of their plan. They have the option to return to traditional Medicare and buy a Medigap plan without medical underwriting. For those who chafed at Medicare Advantage coverage restrictions, which can include limited doctor choices and prior-authorization and referral requirements, a guaranteed Medigap policy could be welcome.

Medicare choices can be overwhelming, and a knowledgeable broker can help. Be wary of marketers who target older adults on Facebook, says Alex Doonanaco, CEO of careCycle, an artificial-intelligence customer service platform for Medicare agencies. They may sell your data and encourage plan-hopping.

It's often best if you can sit down with a local broker, he says. Medicare Agents Hub is one place to find an independent broker who should be available to answer your questions throughout the year.

Look for an agent who sells plans from multiple carriers. Such agents are generally paid the same commission regardless of which plan you choose, so they can focus on finding the best fit.

You can find free, unbiased help at your local State Health Insurance Assistance Program, or SHIP. Appointments tend to fill up quickly around open enrollment, so don't wait until the last minute. For round-the-clock help, 64Plus offers an unbiased, AI-powered education and decision platform for a monthly fee of \$7.99. **B**

MAILBAG

Don't Overlook the Energy Sector

To the Editor:

It seems like Eli Lilly already had its growth spurt and Charles Schwab is risky, as are all financials ("Growth Without AI: 8 Stock Picks," Cover Story, Sept. 11). We've just had a 17-year bull market that is up more than 1,000%—that is, tenfold. It could go higher, but we are at the point of diminishing returns. I would look to the energy sector, which is woefully underrepresented in the State Street SPDR S&P 500 exchange-traded fund in relation to its historical weighting.

Ray Noack
On Barrons.com

Trapped Retirees

To the Editor:

Retirees can't put too much money in stocks because a prolonged market decline could jeopardize their retirement, but safer fixed-income investments often fail to keep pace with inflation ("If Stripped-Down Investing Leaves You Feeling Exposed, Try These for Cover," Streetwise, Sept. 11). As the government continues to run massive deficits and the Federal Reserve allows inflation to persist, retirees lose purchasing power. In short, financially responsible retirees are paying the price for Washington's reckless spending and failure to control inflation.

Kyle Cooper
On Barrons.com

Fixing Social Security

To the Editor:

Regarding "There's a Simple Fix for Social Security. Will Congress Get on Board?" (Retirement, Sept. 9): A simple but partial solution might be to reduce the 8% annual increase for each year of waiting to collect Social Security. Why not match that annual percentage increase to what government bonds are paying, say 10-year Trea-

sury notes for each year? Presently, the notes are paying 4.97%. That eliminates a gap that must be filled by taxes.

Thomas Lupinacci
Arlington, Texas

Defining Success

To the Editor:

KBW CEO Thomas B. Michaud's remembrance wasn't just about loss and survival but also relationships, community, and human capital ("Reflecting on 9/11: 'We Witnessed Some of the Very Best Humanity Has to Offer,'" Other Voices, Sept. 11). He reminds us of the value of goodwill, helping others, and taking responsibility. In these times of distrust, it's refreshing to be reminded that success is earned, not bought.

Patty Duffy
Grand Blanc, Mich.

Equinor

To the Editor:

Conspicuous by its absence is Norwegian company Equinor, the largest and most important natural-gas driller and supplier in Europe ("12 Energy Stocks for Dividend Investors as Oil Prices Rise," Income Investing, Sept. 10). It pays a 3.4% dividend yield.

Lawrence Bonner
On Barrons.com

Send letters to Mail@Barrons.com.

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