

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK  
OF NEW YORK

Fiscal Agent of the United States

[ Circular No. 2041  
March 29, 1940 ]

Public Notice of Offering of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts, of Treasury Bills  
Dated April 3, 1940 Maturing July 3, 1940

*To all Incorporated Banks and Trust Companies in the  
Second Federal Reserve District and Others Concerned:*

Following is the text of a notice today made public by the Treasury Department with respect to a new offering of Treasury bills payable at maturity without interest to be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of \$100,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 91-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, on Monday, April 1, 1940. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be dated April 3, 1940, and will mature on July 3, 1940, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of \$1,000, \$10,000, \$100,000, \$500,000, and \$1,000,000 (maturity value).

It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by the Federal Reserve Banks or branches upon application therefor.

No tender for an amount less than \$1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of \$1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e. g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on April 1, 1940, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on April 3, 1940.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch thereof.

In accordance with the above announcement tenders will be received at the Securities Department of this bank (2nd floor, 33 Liberty Street, New York City) or at the Buffalo Branch of this bank (272 Main Street, Buffalo, New York) until two o'clock p.m., Eastern Standard time, on Monday, April 1, 1940.

It is requested that tenders be submitted on special form and in special envelope enclosed herewith.

*Attention is invited to the fact that payment for the Treasury bills cannot be made by credit through the War Loan Deposit Account. Payment must be made in cash or other immediately available funds.*

GEORGE L. HARRISON,  
President.



### TENDER FOR 91-DAY TREASURY BILLS

Dated April 3, 1940.

Maturing July 3, 1940.

Dated at .....

TO THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK,  
Fiscal Agent of the United States,  
New York City, N. Y.

..... 1940

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and to the provisions of the public announcement on March 29, 1940, as issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned offers to pay .....\* for a total amount of \$..... (Rate per 100) (maturity value) of the Treasury bills therein described, or for any less amount that may be allotted, payment therefor to be made at your bank in cash or other immediately available funds on the date stated in the public announcement.


The Treasury bills for which tender is hereby made are to be dated April 3, 1940, and are to mature on July 3, 1940.

*This tender will be inserted in special envelope entitled "Tender for Treasury bills."*

#### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

1. No tender for less than \$1,000 will be considered, and each tender must be for an amount in multiples of \$1,000 (maturity value). Also, if more than one price is offered, a separate form must be executed at each price.
2. If the person making the tender is a corporation, the form should be signed by an officer of the corporation authorized to make the tender, and the signing of the form by an officer of the corporation will be construed as a representation by him that he has been so authorized. If the tender is made by a partnership, it should be signed by a member of the firm, who should sign in the form "....., a copartnership, by ....., a member of the firm."
3. Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.
4. If the language of this form is changed in any respect, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is material, the tender may be disregarded.

**Payment by credit through War Loan Deposit Account will not be permitted.**

 Fill in all required spaces before signing.

Name of Subscriber.....  
(Please print)

By.....,  
(Official signature required) (Title)

Street Address.....

City, Town or Village, and State.....

#### SPACES BELOW ARE FOR THE USE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

Examined	Carded	Classified	Ledger	Acknowledged					Disposition	
Allotment		Figured	Checked	Advised	Method of Payment		Amount		Date Released	By
Received	Checked	Recorded	Window	Custody	Mail	Other Departments				

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\* Price should be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e.g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.



(67 2041)



# TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF  
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

March 18, 1940

## DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT

### \$20 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, series of 1928 B; check letter "K"; face plate serial number 53; back plate serial number 5; W.O.Woods, Treasurer of the United States; A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury; portrait of Jackson.

This counterfeit appeared first in 1935. After successful judicial action against the makers of this note, it appeared to be suppressed, but recently it has re-appeared in numbers great enough to justify this notice to banks and others.

### DEFECTS

1. Discrepancies by which counterfeits may be detected.

Any \$20 Federal Reserve Bank note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, series 1928 B, check letter "K", with a face plate serial number 53, is definitely a counterfeit. The highest face plate serial number on the genuine of this issue, of this date, is 44.

The series of 1928 B should not be confused with the series of 1928 minus the letter "B".

2. Portrait. Well executed.

3. Lettering. Five diagonal shading lines instead of six appear on left side of the letter "U" in the word "United," left top face of note.

4. Lathe Work. Well executed and very deceptive.

5. Vignette - back of note. The clouds over the White House are very indistinct.

6. Seals. Treasury seal is imperfect, the points on the outside rim are rounded instead of being pointed and are different lengths.

The oval around the portrait on the face shows through on the back of the note.

Attention to all \$20 Federal Reserve notes, on the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, bearing the signatures of W. O. Woods, Treasurer, and A. W. Mellon, Secretary, may result in the detection of counterfeits described in this circular.

FRANK J. WILSON,  
Chief, Secret Service

(At 2041)

REFER TO FILE No.



# TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF  
U. S. SECRET SERVICE

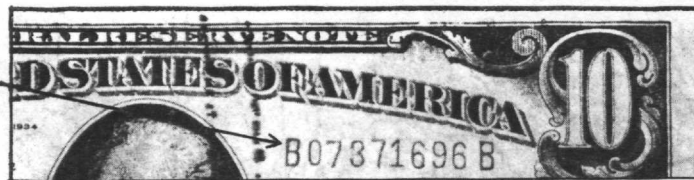
March 6, 1940

## DECEPTIVE COUNTERFEIT

### \$10 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE

On the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; series of 1934, check letter "K", face plate serial number 154; back plate serial number 546. Serial number on note at hand B07371696B; portrait of Hamilton.

TOP OF PREFIX LETTER "B"  
LEANS TO THE RIGHT.



### DEFECTS

1. Portrait and Background. Cross ruled lines around the portrait are badly broken giving the appearance of a dark shaded area. The shoulders of Hamilton blend into the cross ruled lines. Hair on right side of head (left side of note) is too low ending even with the base of the nose. Facial shading on the portrait is generally too severe. The hair lines on the right side of the forehead are represented by a gray streak extending to a point opposite the nose tip.

2. Seals. The Treasury seal is well executed. Six dots appear under the left scale pan instead of five. The bottom dot under right scale pan is a half circle with the top half missing. The handle of the key is flat on the right side; shaft of key is straight instead of curved.

3. Serial Numbers. Out of line. The serial numbers contain two styles of figure 7. The prefix letter "B" of serial number right upper face, top leans to the right.

FRANK J. WILSON  
Chief, Secret Service

(At. 2041)

THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*in cooperation with*

YOUR POLICE DEPARTMENT

*cautions you to*



# KNOW YOUR MONEY

**TO THE PUBLIC:**

The United States Secret Service has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to show throughout the country educational films as an aid to crime prevention. These pictures, prepared in close collaboration with the Secretary and other Treasury Department officials, are intended to instruct citizens against the twin dangers of counterfeit money and Government check forgery.

Observance of the few simple rules contained in this leaflet will safeguard the pocket-books of the nation. Therefore, we urge every person who receives the pamphlet to preserve it and carefully study its contents.

The United States Secret Service is grateful for the whole-hearted cooperation which it has always enjoyed from your police and peace officers, and we now solicit the assistance of every American citizen in this humanitarian aim to prevent crime, for without YOUR help, as well as that of your local law-enforcement officers and other Federal agencies, our task would be well-nigh impossible.

FRANK J. WILSON,  
Chief, U.S. Secret Service

THE U. S. SECRET SERVICE

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BILLS

A division of the Treasury Department, this service is one of the oldest and best known law-enforcement agencies of the Federal Government. It was established during the Civil war, and celebrated its 75th Anniversary July 2, 1939. Its chief duties as provided by law are: (1) Protection of the president of the United States, his family, and the person of the President-elect; (2) the suppression of counterfeiting and alteration of obligations of the United States and foreign governments; (3) the suppression of the counterfeiting, forgery, alteration and fraudulent negotiation of U. S. Treasury checks; and enforcement of numerous other laws as provided by Congress.

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TYPES OF CURRENCY

The only three types of currency printed by the United States Government for circulation are:

1. FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES, which bear GREEN serial numbers and seal.
2. UNITED STATES NOTES, which bear RED numbers and seal.
3. SILVER CERTIFICATES, which bear BLUE numbers and seal.

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PORTRAITS

Denominations of bills may be identified by portraits as follows:

WASHINGTON	on all	\$1.00	bills
JEFFERSON	on all	\$2.00	bills
LINCOLN	on all	\$5.00	bills
HAMILTON	on all	\$10.00	bills
JACKSON	on all	\$20.00	bills
GRANT	on all	\$50.00	bills
FRANKLIN	on all	\$100	bills

1. KNOW YOUR MONEY!

2. COMPARE the suspected bill with a genuine of the same type and denomination. Observe carefully the following features:

(a) PORTRAIT: Genuine is lifelike stands out from oval background which is fine screen of regular lines; notice particularly the eyes. The counterfeit is dull smudgy or unnaturally white; scratchy; background is dark with irregular and broken lines.

(b) SEAL: On genuine, sawtooth points around rim are identical and sharp. Counterfeit sawtooth points are usually different, uneven, broken off.

(c) SERIAL NUMBERS: Genuine distinctive style, firmly and evenly printed; same color as seal. Counterfeit, style different, poorly printed, badly spaced, uneven in appearance.

(d) PAPER: Genuine bills are printed on distinctive paper containing very small red and blue silk threads.

3. RUBBING a bill will NOT prove whether is genuine or counterfeit; ink will rub off of either.

4. REMEMBER - NOT ALL STRANGERS ARE COUNTERFEITERS, BUT ALL COUNTERFEITERS ARE LIKE TO BE STRANGERS!

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT COINS

1. KNOW YOUR MONEY!
2. RING all coins on a hard surface. Genuine coins sound clear and bell-like. Counterfeits sound dull.
3. FEEL all coins; most counterfeit coins feel greasy.
4. COMPARE the reeding (the corrugated outer edge) of a suspected coin with one known to be genuine. The ridges on genuine coins are distinct and evenly spaced. On counterfeit coins they are poorly spaced and irregular.
5. CUT the edge of suspected coins. Most counterfeits are made of soft metal which can be easily cut with a knife.
6. TEST suspected silver coins with acid. Scrape the surface and apply drop of acid. If bad, the coin will turn black unless it has a high silver content. Silver test acid solution may be purchased at any drug store.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CHECKS

KNOW YOUR INDORSERS!

Of the millions of Treasury checks issued yearly by the Government, many are stolen from letter boxes or in other ways, and must then be forged before the proceeds can be gained. It is imperative that anyone cashing a Government check know the payee, compare his signature with the indorsement or require good identification. In the case of WPA workers the various States issue identification cards with the worker's number, signature and sometimes description.

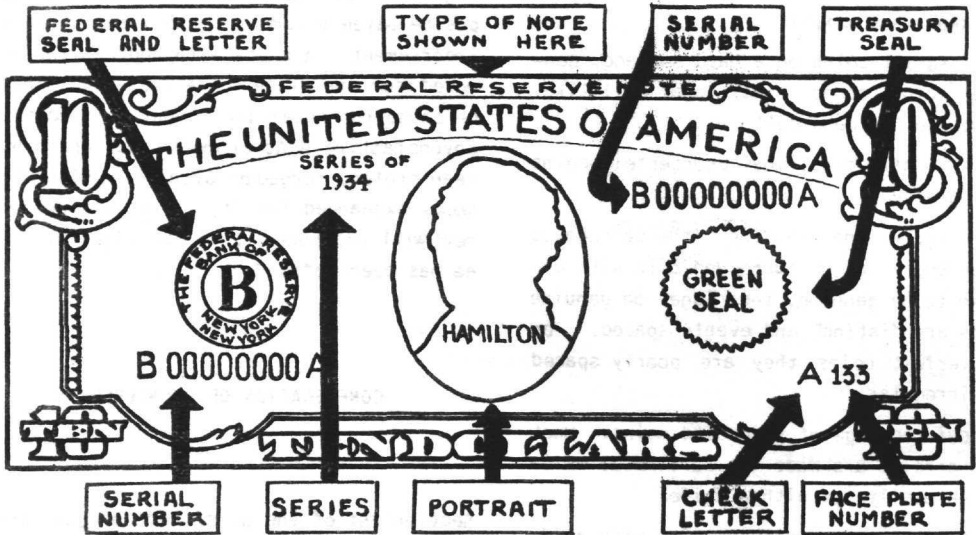
Storekeepers should compare the number and signature on the card with the number opposite payee's name on check and with the indorsement. A check with address far removed from the place where presented should be cause for suspicion. Bear in mind that anyone cashing a Government check which has been stolen, forged or altered may lose the money exchanged for it, since the Government will not honor it if the rightful payee has been defrauded.

CONFISCATION OF COUNTERFEITS

Section 251 of the U. S. Code of Laws provides that whoever has knowledge of the commission of a crime (felony) and does not make it known to the authorities shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 3 years or both. Section 286 states that all counterfeits of obligations of the United States or foreign governments must be surrendered to authorized Agents of the Treasury Department. Anyone who has the custody or control of such counterfeits and refuses to surrender them upon request of an authorized Treasury Agent shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. THE MAXIMUM PENALTY FOR POSSESSING OR PASSING A COUNTERFEIT BILL WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD IS 15 YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY AND A FINE OF \$5,000.

## TO KNOW YOUR MONEY

STUDY THIS DIAGRAM WHICH ILLUSTRATES THE POSITION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES OF CURRENCY REFERRED TO IN THE PAMPHLET.



### SPECIMEN WARNING NOTICE

**VERY DANGEROUS \$ 10 COUNTERFEIT**

WHEN YOU RECEIVE A GREEN SEAL BILL WITH **CHECK LETTER AND NUMBER** COMPARE IT WITH A GENUINE BILL!

THE COUNTERFEIT PORTRAIT WILL BE EITHER TOO BLACK OR TOO LIGHT, AND WILL LACK THE DELICATE DETAIL OF THE GENUINE.

**PLACE THIS NOTICE ON OR NEAR YOUR CASH REGISTER**

WHEN A STRANGER GIVES YOU A COUNTERFEIT BILL

1. DO NOT RETURN IT!
2. TELEPHONE POLICE AT ONCE!
3. DELAY THE PASSER UNDER A PRETEXT.
4. AVOID ARGUMENT; IF NECESSARY, TELL THEM THE POLICE WILL HANDLE THE MATTER.
5. WRITE DOWN A DESCRIPTION IF THE PASSER LEAVES.
6. TAKE THE TAG NUMBERS OF ANY CARS INVOLVED.