



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE BOARD

November 20, 1937.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Bank and
Public Relations Activities.

Dear Sir:

There is inclosed for your information a summary of the bank relations reports submitted by the Federal Reserve banks for the month of October in response to the Board's letter of August 25, 1936 (X-9680).

Very truly yours,

Chester Morrill

Chester Morrill,
Secretary.

Inclosure.

TO PRESIDENTS OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

R-114-a

November 16, 1937.

TO The Board
FROM Mr. Hammond, Division of Bank Operations.

SUBJECT: Summary of Bank
Relations Reports.

Reports of bank relations as requested in the Board's letter of August 25, 1936 (X-9680) have been received for the month of October and excerpts therefrom will be found on the following pages. A table showing for all twelve banks the number of visits made, meetings attended, and addresses delivered has also been prepared and follows the quotations.

The attitude toward the Federal Reserve System

Banks, especially in the west, continue to express dissatisfaction with the present reserve requirements, which have either made borrowing necessary or at least have interfered with maintenance of the customary balances with correspondents. At the same time there is evidence of some feeling that membership in the Federal Reserve System will become more desirable if there is a prolonged business recession.

Banking conditions

Despite the feeling about reserve requirements, there is also continued complaint about idle funds and inadequate earnings. Service charges and special types of loans are being developed. The pressure to charge exchange seems to be as strong as ever or even to be increasing. Banks express concern over the prospects for their bond portfolios.

General economic conditions

With the exception of certain regions in the west and in the south, concern as to business trends seems to prevail. In the excepted regions the abundance of the crops is apparently felt to mitigate the effect of price declines. In manufacturing regions there are reports of cancelled orders, shut-downs, and increased unemployment. Both New York and Chicago report mention by bankers of continued or increased hoarding.

Excerpts from the reports follow: (The reports themselves are attached to the original hereof).

Boston

Eight country banks located in Massachusetts and within a radius of fifty miles of Boston, and five member banks, one non-member bank and the Receiver for five closed State banks in southern Connecticut, were visited during the month of October.

In several of these communities manufacturing concerns making shoes, furniture and textiles are located, and bankers interviewed stated that plant operations are being curtailed and payrolls reduced in line with a rapid decline in the volume of new orders for the commodities manufactured at these plants. The outlook of those who offered any expressions as to the future of business in their communities was decidedly pessimistic.

With one exception the banks reported a recent decline in the demands made upon them for credit. At two or three of the banks comment was made upon the increase in the number of transactions conducted for customers involving the purchase of listed stocks immediately following the recent market decline. In a few instances new loans were made to customers for this purpose, and in other instances the customers drew down their savings accounts. While the total withdrawn from savings accounts was negligible insofar as concerns the member banks visited and was not regarded as being substantial as to all banks in the communities, the movement was being closely watched and speculated on at the time by the bankers. Such stock transactions as the member banks handled for their customers were said to be mostly in high-grade, non-speculative issues.

No unfavorable comments were heard with respect to the policies of the administration of the System or of the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, with the exception of an objection voiced at one of the smaller banks to the present reserve requirements.

New YorkGreene, Madison, Otsego, and Schoharie Counties, New York

Demand for accommodation generally continues light although officers of nine banks characterized it as being fair to good. Loan and discount totals are for the most part lower, one bank reporting its list to be at the lowest level reached during the past ten to twelve years. The interest rate charged is customarily 6 percent, although a few banks grant a lower rate to borrowers on prime collateral, and the majority make concessions in the case of loans to municipalities. Only one bank reported an average loan rate as low as 5 percent. Bank executives with only two exceptions, stated that they found no objectionable competition in the lending activities of the Production Credit Association. Some are referring prospective borrowers to this agency - borrowers to whom they do not feel justified in extending credit because of the risk involved.

New York continuedOswego and Wayne Counties, New York

Only six bank officers stated that their bond portfolios show a material appreciation, and all expressed a great deal of alarm over the recent action of the stock and bond markets. This subject appeared to be uppermost in their minds and several remarked that, even though few of their customers were actively interested in the purchase or sale of securities, these markets nevertheless have a very profound effect on business locally. One officer added that he had already noted instances of hoarding for the first time since 1933.

Demand for accommodation continues to be fairly good, only four banks reporting any substantial decrease in loan and discount totals. The rate is usually 6 percent, although two or three of the larger banks grant loans secured by prime collateral at $5\frac{1}{2}$, 5, and even as low as 4 percent. The majority, however, make an exception only in the case of loans to municipalities and school districts.

The lending activities of the Production Credit Association were discussed with practically all of the bank officers interviewed and none of them voiced any great objection to its activities; in fact, a number expressed their approval, feeling that the association is assisting farmers who would not be able to secure accommodation from the ordinary sources.

Middlesex County, New Jersey

The majority of bankers interviewed, including those in the industrial centers of New Brunswick and Perth Amboy, report a light demand for commercial credit. Earnings continue to be a problem with most of the banks in the county, loans and discounts being only a portion of the total of a few years ago, a substantial part of their bond accounts consisting of United States government issues at low yields and a fairly sizable amount of cash being carried as uninvested funds. However, an officer of one bank (deposits \$1,600,000) pointed out that earnings for the current six months will be the best for any like period since the bank was organized in 1923. This institution has made considerable effort to obtain mortgages insured under provisions of Title II of the National Housing Act and has made contacts with two mortgage financing companies, to secure applications, the bank paying these concerns a moderate commission for their services. The total of such mortgages already granted plus commitments received from the Federal Housing Administration is \$412,000. This total covers about 95 separate properties, approximately half of which represents new construction.

An officer of one National bank having trust powers (deposits of about \$1,000,000) remarked that he is not accepting any more trust business and that he plans to retire from this field as soon as possible as he thinks trust business cannot be handled properly or profitably by a bank of this size.

New York continued

(New York reports that in the area covered by its October visitations 79 banks had issued preferred stock or debentures, and that of these 7 had subsequently retired their entire issues and 33 had so far effected no retirement.)

Philadelphia

Information obtained by our representatives indicates that there is a noticeable decline in business activity within the area covered by this report. The reasons given are: excess inventories, seasonal demands of the various businesses, strikes in other industries, and an uncertainty as to the future resulting in the adoption of a "go slow" attitude on the part of some manufacturers and business men.

Agricultural conditions are considered fair, although the tobacco crop was poor this year due to heavy damage caused by rust. The tomato crop was ruined by rain and the prices paid for potatoes were said to be insufficient to cover the cost of production. Grain and other stock feeds yielded well and provided about the only money crops produced in this section this year.

Some complaint was made because the prices of food and other necessities are advancing more rapidly than wages. In several communities there have been building programs tending to relieve housing shortages but it was stated that recently there has been a noticeable diminution in the willingness of people to purchase homes. This has been attributed to the natural conservatism of the residents of this area and their unwillingness to invest while uncertainty created by the recent decline in the securities market exists. Nearly all of the communities report that available houses are few and that rents are increasing. The fact that in some communities there is still some closed bank real estate available at low prices, is said to have a bad influence upon the regular market and to restrain a more ambitious building program.

Several bankers stated that they had not experienced much difficulty with collateral loans during the recent decline in the securities market because they did not permit margins to shrink too much before making a call upon the borrower. The executive officer of one institution with deposits of about \$11,000,000 stated that the margin requirements of the Board of Governors was one of the best things ever promulgated and something which should have been in existence years ago. (This statement was made before the recent changes in margin requirements.) He intimated that he did not favor reducing the requirements and stated that none of the loans made under this regulation caused his bank any concern during this recent decline.

Cleveland

The attention of banks in this district centers largely in the securities markets. Portfolios of banks generally were acquired at higher levels, and existing paper losses are contemplated with misgivings. There is continued evidence of a gradual shifting from long-term to short-term investments. Many banks which have not yet made this shift are merely awaiting a favorable market opportunity to do so.

Notwithstanding a substantial recession in major lines of business in this district, the total volume of loans extended by member banks shows no decline. This is explained partly by the fact that banks are increasingly active in the field of installment finance paper, and of mortgage loans, particularly in farming areas.

The current business recession has affected the basic industries of this district more than it has the smaller miscellaneous manufacturing lines. In some instances, such as the practical suspension of operations of a large steel unit at Lorain, Ohio, a large amount of unemployment has been created, but has not yet lasted long enough to cause noticeable distress or to result in substantial savings withdrawals.

Kentucky bankers are regarding with some apprehension the payment of loans which will occur when the tobacco markets open in December, since it will swell the present volume of unemployed funds. Banks find it difficult to loan funds locally and present conditions in the securities markets are a serious drawback to the investment of deposits.

Kentucky bankers continue to complain of the activity of Government lending agencies, which they represent are taking from the banks desirable loans which the banks would gladly make.

During the last few days of October two nonmember banks in our Kentucky territory, by voluntary action of the boards of directors, were placed in the hands of the State Department for liquidation.

A few scattered complaints have been received from member banks in sections where certificates of deposit are preferred by depositors to savings accounts, that substantial deposit accounts are being lost to nonmember insured banks by reason of the less restrictive provisions of Regulation IV of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as compared with the provisions of Regulation Q respecting payment before maturity.

Richmond

In the Fifth Federal Reserve District the total district production of cotton is 1,610,000 bales, which is 11.3 percent above the 1936 crop, compared with the national increase of 41.7 percent. With the larger cotton crop and the low price, it is estimated that the income of our district from the production and sale of cotton this year will be less than in 1936; but this loss in purchasing power will we believe be fully made up by the increased income over 1936 of the production and sale of tobacco.

Richmond continued

The tobacco crop is a better quality than last year, with prices slightly higher as a general rule.

The situation in the cotton textile field is very blue. The information from best available sources is that textile plants in our district are operating slightly under 60 percent of capacity, but this applies to the larger and more efficient units. The smaller units not so efficiently managed probably average operations of approximately 50 percent capacity. An outstanding feature of the recent developments in textiles has been the freedom with which large and responsible national concerns, as well as others, have cancelled orders. Textile people are bewildered and report little evidence of a convincing nature at hand to support a contention that immediate improvement may be expected.

It is reported that furniture manufacturing and the furniture business generally are suffering on account of the slowing down of installment buying. Manufacturing concerns have large inventories on hand. The wholesale dealers are in somewhat the same state. Some furniture factories have completely closed down, with only shipping rooms operating, completing old orders. Others, manufacturing special types of furniture, are operating on short time. There is also the threat of labor difficulties.

Newport News, where the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is located, is a bright spot in our district. The company is working full time and has contracts on hand, not including repair work, amounting to approximately 35 million dollars. It employs 6,100 people, with an annual payroll of approximately 10 million dollars. The company has recently secured a contract to build a boat for the United States Lines Company to take the place of the Leviathan, and as this contract progresses the company will take on from 1,500 to 2,000 additional employees.

Generally speaking, it had been hoped that the increase in unemployment following the marketing of agricultural products, or their preparation for market, would be in large measure offset by an increase in employment in stores and manufacturing concerns in preparation for the coming holiday season; but with the textile mills working part time and the general state of affairs in business, including industry and agriculture in the term, it is likely that there will be an increase in unemployment.

AtlantaNew Orleans

Visits were made to the four member banks in New Orleans and the officers of these banks reported that business in New Orleans and its adjacent territory is considered good, there being some increased demand for funds from customers. The crops of cotton, rice and sugar cane in

Atlanta continued

this territory are bountiful and, while prices are low, the general impression is that aggregate returns from these crops will probably equal those received for the year 1936.

Southeast Alabama

This is the crop moving season in this section and the officers and employees of the eleven banks visited were found to be very busy. Southeast Alabama has produced large crops of cotton and peanuts this year, although rains just prior to the harvesting season reduced the grade of cotton considerably and, as a consequence, a substantial portion of this crop will be below "middling". It is reported that staple length is excellent. Practically all of the bankers in this particular section feel that due to the recent reduction in the price of cotton a large portion of the crop will be held in the form of collateral to Commodity Credit Corporation notes, particularly since the Corporation has agreed to accept lower grades than heretofore. It was reported that this section of the State has produced an unusually large peanut crop and that the local bankers are of the opinion that this will be a "life saver" during the months following this season of low priced cotton. Only one banker interviewed voiced a desire to see reserve requirements reduced at this time.

Northeast Georgia

Practically all farmers in this section are selling cotton at the current price. However, the majority of the farmers, according to information received, will undoubtedly agree to reduce acreage and comply with the requirements of the Department of Agriculture in order to obtain the maximum returns from this year's crop.

Interest rates on time and savings deposits are not uniform. Some of the smaller bankers in this rural section are not accepting interest bearing deposits while other banks are paying the maximum permitted by the regulation. In practically every instance the banker interviewed advised that he had enjoyed a good demand for loans during the current year and registered no complaint regarding the Governmental loan agencies.

East Tennessee

The banks in this section are in better condition than for several years past. The principal sources of revenue are tobacco, live stock raising and truck farming. Weather conditions have been exceedingly favorable for the growing of tobacco and grain crops. The live stock market, while not at its peak, held up well and prices obtained have, in the main, been satisfactory. The tobacco crop for this section will not be as good in

Atlanta continued

value as last year on account of a wet curing season, but the poundage will be approximately 20 percent more than for 1936. It is the opinion of the bankers that the price will be somewhat less than last year but it is believed the increased yield will offset the reduction in price.

The attitude of the bankers in this section in regard to business conditions in general is exceedingly optimistic. Most of them have "cleaned house" and current earnings are as good as, or better than, last year. A substantial portion of the 1936 earnings consisted of bond profits but this year's earnings are of a type that the bankers may reasonably expect to be recurring.

Chicago

Calls on member banks during the month of October were made principally in the State of Wisconsin. Three of the banks visited were recently admitted to the System.

Practically every bank reported an increase in deposits, while two reported a slight increase in loans. Three banks (not located in the larger cities) told us that they were lending to some of their smaller correspondent country banks. One bank located in a small resort town indicated that it might be necessary, due to expected seasonal decline in deposits, for it to borrow from the Federal Reserve bank between now and the first of the year, at which time deposits would increase because of tax collections.

One bank in a manufacturing town stated that their loans had decreased from a point several years ago of \$5,000,000 to approximately \$1,000,000. A thorough canvass of former borrowers resulted in obtaining one temporary loan. Deposits in this bank are growing steadily, notwithstanding which the banker interviewed stated that he was quite sure that considerable amounts of currency were being placed in safety deposit boxes. He further stated that his bank had not sold a Government Bond to a customer in several months, while in the past such sales were not infrequent.

The bankers reported in some instances that their local merchants had rather heavy inventories, but seemed to think there were no distressed situations; that while the present inventory could probably be replaced at lower prices, the merchants would be able to clear their shelves in time. In two or three places it was reported that the chain stores had reduced their prices on several hundred items. Generally, business was reported to have slowed down during the last thirty or sixty days. In one town a large manufacturing concern that until recently had been operating seven days a week has within the last two weeks reduced its working time to four days a week due to lack of orders.

Chicago continued

Several nonmember banks were visited. Two of these were considering the possibility of converting into National banks. Two indicated that they wanted to reduce certain lines now extended to their customers, and another advised that it would be necessary to further reduce the amount invested in building before applying for membership.

One member banker stated that he had not become reconciled to the increased reserve requirements, saying that the amount of reserve now carried at the Federal Reserve bank made it difficult to maintain a comfortable working balance with his correspondent banks.

St. Louis

Throughout Missouri there continues to be a pronounced scarcity of live stock for feeding, which will force considerable corn on the market as many farmers are financially unable to hold their grain for higher prices. Should a reasonable Government loan on corn be made available, considerable benefit would result. In all parts of the State there is an ample supply of roughage of all kinds for the winter. The abundance of vegetables and other edibles raised on the farm has resulted in the storing and canning of supplies to such an extent that living costs will be materially reduced for farm residents.

Sowing of fall wheat has been completed and the acreage will compare favorably with that devoted to wheat in the fall of 1936. The cotton crop in Missouri will be late, picking having been retarded by much rain.

Interest in the oil boom in Illinois continues unabated and during the month several additional wells were brought in over a comparatively wide area, indicating that the field is not a restricted one. Promising drilling operations now in progress have given a decided impetus to leasing of additional oil rights on the part of several major oil companies.

Banks throughout Missouri are enjoying a slightly better local demand for loans created largely because farmers desire to purchase pigs and yearling calves for feeding purposes. Such advances, however, are not being made to an extent which would necessitate borrowing by the banks from either their correspondents or the Federal Reserve Bank. During the past year the number of banks that have inaugurated service charges has greatly increased. A number of smaller banks have derived enough income from this source to show an operating profit that is very encouraging. There is some uneasiness concerning the decline in Government securities, but so far as could be determined no bank is inclined to actually dispose of any holdings. On the other hand, some hesitation is manifested regarding possible further purchases.

It appears that the Government cotton loan will be used rather extensively in the strictly cotton sections of Tennessee. Several banks are taking all such available loans to hold as investments.

St. Louis continued

A number of Missouri bankers commented upon the impairment of the par collection system. They are disturbed by the increasing number of non-par points, particularly in western and northwestern States. While a number of banks reported increased use of check collection facilities, because of service charges by correspondents, it was stated that the service would be used more freely except for the difficulty of remembering which are and which are not par points. In this connection, our officers visit any bank which notifies us of its intention to withdraw from the par list. Sometimes the bank decides to continue to remit at par. Such a visit was made during the month, with favorable results. We understand that one of the reasons why a certain National bank converted into a State non-member bank was in order to obtain revenue from exchange charges.

Increased use of custody, currency shipments, wire transfer, and purchase and sale of Government bonds services were noted, and a number of inquiries were made about these services with the idea of possible use in the future.

Several banks inquired about the discount facility. The feeling was expressed that the broadened lending powers of the Reserve bank will have a tendency to make the System more popular.

Minneapolis

Between October 25 and 29 inclusive five group meetings of South Dakota bankers were attended. The meetings were well attended by bankers from practically every section of South Dakota and by representatives of banks in the larger out-of-state cities of Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sioux City. With some variations the programs followed the same general form. Much of the time at each meeting was spent in discussion of the new uniform schedule of service charges and the agricultural program in the State of South Dakota. (In this connection it is noted that only two banks of those represented at the meetings do not collect service charges for the reason that they believe many of their customers cannot afford to pay them.)

The Reserve Bank representatives were very kindly received at all of the meetings and at the banks visited. Few criticisms of the Federal Reserve System in general or of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis in particular were noted except on the question of exchange.

One banker expressed the belief that a small State bank has the right to operate even though exchange charges constitute the revenue that really keeps the bank open. Private discussion indicated that many nonmember banks have not actually rediscounted with their correspondents at the moment, but are contemplating doing so in the very near future. An officer of a bank in Sioux City, Iowa, said that his institution has had discounts recently which were large in dollars and in number of banks making them.

Kansas City

Under present conditions there is no great urge for eligible state banks to become members, but, even so, visits at such banks reveal that there is interest in membership and that in a number of cases directors of banks have authorized negotiations to be opened to this end. It is significant that some eligible state banks are thinking of membership in connection with the possibility of a serious business depression. They realize that membership gives a certain amount of protection in that credit accommodation would be assured. A number of state banks, however, that have decided on membership, feel that it is more desirable to give up their state charters and become national banks.

There is still considerable discussion as to reserve requirements. Country bankers, especially, feel that 14 percent is too high to permit the maintenance of satisfactory relations with their city correspondents. A decrease of 12 percent since a year ago in interbank deposits of reporting member banks is due, no doubt, in part at least to higher reserves. Small banks value these connections with city correspondents in order that loans for large borrowers or loans they do not wish to handle may be taken care of.

Visits with bankers in Nebraska, in sections of that state where a fair amount of corn is being raised, disclose the fact that banks are making a rather satisfactory amount of loans for feeding purposes. Some of these banks are also expecting to borrow in modest amounts. In sections of Nebraska where there is corn, bankers report that property statements show a good increase in the number of hogs. In other sections of that state, where the corn crop was a failure this year, bankers inform us that very little feeding is being done in their communities.

Bankers report that the let-down experienced in other parts of the country has not as yet made itself felt in Wyoming. Cattle prices are the highest they have been since 1929. Following a number of years of drouth, the ranges in Wyoming are generally in excellent condition. As a result, live stock is also in good condition, lambs carrying the best weight in years. Sheep prices are up moderately and wool is bringing the best price in years. Favorable prices, and the desire on the part of ranchers to pay the debts contracted in other years, are causing all classes of cattle to be sold. It is reported that banks and other lending agencies are encouraging this liquidation.

The subject most commonly discussed at the present time by Oklahoma bankers is that of cotton loans. This state has nearly a normal cotton crop, one that is three times as large as the poor crop of last year. The low price of cotton is creating much interest in cotton loans, but judging from conversations with bankers there are many technical questions in connection with these loans that are far from being understood.

DallasWest Texas

One of the largest cotton crops in the history of West Texas was in process of being harvested in October. Increased acreage and ideal weather conditions during the growing season account for a bumper crop that has literally swamped ginning, compress and storage facilities.

Local bankers and business men report that, notwithstanding the severe autumn decline which carried the price of cotton sharply below the level of earlier expectations, returns from the crop, including funds received under the government's financing program, are producing a marked stimulation of general business activity and a distinct feeling of optimism and satisfaction among the producers. Although this situation is surprising in view of the drastic decline in the price of the product as compared to the previous year's price level, it may be accounted for in part by the relatively low costs of cotton production prevailing in West Texas, where, in contrast with other cotton producing areas of the Eleventh District, the tractor has largely displaced man-power as a means of cultivation, and production costs are correspondingly lower.

The extraordinary volume and rapid gathering of the crop have created an acute situation that has reached distress proportions at many points. Ginning and compress facilities are so heavily over-taxed that gins and presses are running night and day, with but little prospects for relieving the congestion in the near future. New warehouses are being hastily constructed. Representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation have found it necessary to arrange for the reconcentration of from 400,000 to 500,000 bales at Houston and Galveston.

The needs of the producers have placed a heavy strain upon the banks of West Texas. In view of the price situation producers are taking heavy recourse to the relief offered by the government's cotton financing program. The sudden and voluminous demand for its commodity loans have made it difficult to consummate the loans without considerable delays in connection with the process of warehousing and grading the staple and sending the loan applications through the necessary channels of analysis and approval. In this emergency the local banks are according the producers the fullest measure of financial and clerical assistance. Many of the commodity loans are being made by the banks themselves.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, in addition to assisting the movement of the crop through its regular loan facilities, has offered to make advances to member banks under Section 10B of the Act, secured by the notes of producers in favor of the Commodity Credit Corporation pending completion of papers involved in the C. C. C. loans.

San FranciscoSeattle Branch

Information received during visits to the Wenatchee-Okanogan District, October 5 to 7, inclusive, was that the price of apples was not entirely satisfactory to the growers and that there was a tendency for the producers to withhold sales. Last year a heavy frost visited this section during the picking season and caused a great deal of damage. The producers were therefore picking the apples a little earlier than usual and expected to be through shortly after the first of November.

There was a large crop of wheat in this district this year, but again the reduction of price since the early contracts were made at a dollar has caused farmers to withhold sales.

Livestock was reported to be in excellent condition with the usual amount of sales expected for the season.

Conditions in Aberdeen and Hoquiam, visited on October 27, with respect to lumber and lumber products, are very unsatisfactory. The Oriental demand for lumber, except for a few small shipments to Japan, is negligible, and we were informed that the California market is very poor. On account of lack of orders, most of the mills are down, the exceptions being one large mill in Hoquiam and two smaller mills in Aberdeen.

The plywood plants and one pulp mill are in operation. Unless conditions improve there will undoubtedly be considerable unemployment and local business houses will feel the effects.

Conditions agriculturally in Grays Harbor County have been satisfactory this year. There has been a considerable increase in acreage planted to peas for canning and freezing purposes. The farmers have also been successful in the raising of various types of seed, particularly cabbage, clover and turnip.

A large contract has been entered into by one of the local logging companies with the United States Government for the purpose of logging a very valuable stand of timber in the forest reserve area. It is expected that logging will commence early in December and will create employment for a large number of men.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

OCTOBER, 1937

Federal Reserve Bank	Visits to banks			Meetings attended		Addresses made	
	Member	Non-member	Total	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance
Boston	13	1	14	2	#	None	—
New York	113	30	143	9	6,605	4	380
Philadelphia	47	13	60	4	4,238	2	158
Cleveland	97	81	178	5	1,615	5	540
Richmond	38	60	98	4	#	None	—
Atlanta	39	41	80	6	710	5	525
Chicago	10	11	21	4	530*	2	90
St. Louis	32	17	49	5	5,725	None	—
Minneapolis	23	9	32	9	518**	2	80
Kansas City	4	1	5	6	1,797	2	235
Dallas	3	—	3	3	2,650*	1	150
San Francisco	28	9	37	16	980	None	—

#Attendance not reported.

*Attendance at 1 not reported.

**Attendance at 2 not reported.