

BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD

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May 4, 1934

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REVIEW OF APRIL—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS.

Quite overshadowing all the other incidents of the month was the action taken by the Treasury Department in the closing days of the month in establishing the \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund provided for under the Gold Reserve Act passed by Congress early this year, and under which the dollar was officially devalued. No official announcement was made regarding the Treasury Department's move, newspaper accounts of April 30 reporting Secretary Morgenthau as saying: "I have no comment whatever to make." To quote a dispatch, April 30, to the New York "Times," the creation of the fund "to be used, if necessary, to protect the value of the dollar abroad, . . ." was done principally by a simple new bookkeeping entry, transferring on the records and in the daily financial statement of the Treasury \$1,800,000,000 from the column of "Gold in General Fund" to another headed "Exchange Stabilization Fund."

Of the \$2,000,000,000 fund, \$200,000,000 (said the Washington correspondent, April 30, of the New York "Journal of Commerce") was placed as a credit to the Treasury in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, where apparently it will be used as an active fund in currency stabilization and other operations to be performed by the bank as the fiscal agent of the Treasury. The following further extract is taken from the same account:

The preparations that have been made by the Treasury for the protection of the dollar were revealed statistically by the insertion in the daily statement of the Treasury Department as of April 27, of various items having to do with the so-called "gold profits" that came to the Government with the reduction of the gold content of the dollar.

Under the heading "trust and contributed funds and increment on gold," there was shown as an expenditure the item "Exchange Stabilization Fund, \$2,000,000,000" from the "increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar," which was shown as \$2,810,841,548.

The contribution from the latter to the "Exchange Stabilization Fund" is shown in another place in the statement in the amount of \$1,800,000,000, the remaining \$200,000,000 being represented by the credit with the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

President Roosevelt Outlines Legislative Program with View to Early Adjournment—Reported Opposed to Silver Measures—Seeks Relief Appropriation, Stock Market Bill, Amendments to Securities Act.

The month witnessed a move toward the adjournment of Congress, in furtherance of which President Roosevelt, after conferences with Congressional leaders and with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, outlined a tentative schedule of legislation which he wishes enacted during the current session of Congress. Newspaper dispatches from Washington reported the President as anxious that Congress adjourn around May 15. He was said to desire a legislative program which would include an appropriation of approximately \$1,500,000,000 to enable the continuance of the Administration's relief program, a stock exchange regulation bill, and amendment of some of the more controversial sections of the Securities Act of 1933. The President was said to have told the Senate and House leaders that he was against any further monetary or inflationary measures at this time, and that he would not look favorably upon bills designed to remonetize silver or in other ways further tamper with the currency.

Following the President's talk, on April 14, with a number of Senate leaders as to the general legislative program, a statement, as follows, was given out at the White House:

The President and the Senators held an interesting, informal meeting this afternoon which covered a discussion of almost all legislation now pending before the Senate. Definite progress was made in outlining the more important measures which it is expected will be disposed of during the balance of the session, such as the tariff bill, the revenue bill, monetary legislation, Federal deposit insurance bill, municipal bankruptcy bill, stock exchange bill and a number of others.

The conference this afternoon was of definite value in shaping the program for the remaining sessions of the Congress.

The President will have a similar talk with members of the House to-morrow night.

No statement came from the White House regarding the conference with leaders of the House, on April 15. It was indicated in a "Times" dispatch from Washington on that date that the President told the conferees that he expected to send to Congress within a few days estimates for a blanket relief bill providing enough money to care for the Government's relief program until the next Congress came into session. The dispatch, in part, added:

Silver legislation was also mentioned at the conference, but apparently nothing definite in that direction was arrived at, and it seemed to be the opinion that this legislation still belonged in the doubtful class. The Wagner Labor bill was not mentioned at the conference.

Comments regarding the silver situation and other legislative plans were noted in a Washington dispatch, April 16, to the New York "Herald Tribune," which, in part, stated:

Speaker Rainey said he expected the President to request appropriations of about \$2,200,000,000, of which \$1,600,000,000 would be for public works, \$300,000,000 for continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and \$300,000,000 for the emergency work relief system which has supplanted the CWA. These appropriations are to be carried in a forthcoming deficiency bill.

With respect to the President's desire for a stock market bill with "teeth" in it, Speaker Rainey remarked that "he wanted to have margin requirements stipulated in the measure." This was not interpreted, however, as meaning that the President would insist on the stringent margin provisions written into the bill as originally submitted. Rather, it was taken to mean that the President might be willing to accept a reduction in the margins stipulated, provided the bill contained explicit margin requirements.

Discussing the Administration's attitude toward silver legislation, the Speaker indicated that the President was opposed to action pending a complete test of the silver-purchasing plan. He gave the impression that he expected the President to veto the Dies bill, which was recently passed by the House and is being greatly expanded in the Senate, if finally passed. This measure was not a remonetization bill in the strict sense of the word, as it passed the House. In that form it provided merely for acceptance at a premium of silver in payment for farm products sold abroad, the metal so received to be used as a base for issuance of silver certificates. The Senate silver bloc is planning to use it, however, as a vehicle for carrying some of its proposals in the form of amendments.

On April 19 a "Times" Washington dispatch stated that President Roosevelt, according to Democratic Senate leaders, had induced active members of the silver bloc to foster, instead of mandatory action by Congress, legislation conferring upon him optional powers over remonetization. In part, the dispatch added:

President Roosevelt's opposition to the Dies-Thomas bill, with its mandatory feature, was reiterated during the day. Its advocates were told that the President, supported by the Secretary of the Treasury and Eugene R. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was prepared to reject the pending bill and, while favoring remonetization of silver at the proper time, would exert his influence against any compulsory action.

Following the postponement of the conference and the word from the President that his attitude had not changed, some of the leaders, in informal conferences, agreed to revise the bill.

Further conferences with Congressional leaders on the silver issue were held by the President later in the month. After conferring with a number of Senators on, April 21, the President is said to have again asserted his opposition to any mandatory legislation looking toward silver remonetization. His views on silver legislation, as outlined at his conference with leaders of the Senate silver bloc, April 21, were given in part as follows in a dispatch of that date from Washington to the "Times":

He insisted that he had in the Thomas amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act all the permissive powers necessary to make silver a monetary commodity, and preferred personally that no new legislation be passed this session.

He was strongly against further currency inflation, but offered to the insistent silver bloc a compromise that may be accepted.

The compromise proposal, advanced in the hope of satisfying a rising demand among the silver-producing and farm States, was that the Dies House bill be modified to include the promotion of industrial as well as farm products. As the plan was outlined in a casual way by the President, the Dies bill, minus the Senate amendment for inflation through remonetization of silver, would be made merely permissive. It was held that the measure thus drawn would not interfere with the Administration's monetary program.

Sees Aid in Revised Dies Bill.

The President was said to feel that a greatly revised Dies bill would stimulate foreign countries on a silver basis to buy our surplus farm and industrial products, under provisions for a premium when payments were made in silver. He objected to the 25% premium in the bill, but indicated that a premium of 10% might be approved. Silver thus acquired would be used as the basis of increasing the currency through the issuance of silver certificates. Some think that the amount would be small, and would not upset the Administration's monetary policy.

Those at the White House conference, lasting an hour and a half, included Senators King, Borah, Pittman, Harrison, Adams, Thomas of Oklahoma, McCarran and Shipstead, and Secretary Morgenthau, Eugene R. Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Herman Oliphant, counsel of the Treasury.

At a meeting, on April 23, of a majority of the Senatorial silver groups it is said to have been declared that the Dies bill must be passed in mandatory form. According to Washington advices to the "Times" the sentiment was expressed at a meeting of about 15 of those associated with the silver group, but only seven remained until the end of the conference and actually voted for the program.

It was stated in United Press advices from Washington to the New York "Journal of Commerce" that silver advocates in the House launched a campaign, on April 25, to attach a rider to the Goldsborough monetary bill, calling for the Federal Government to purchase 1,000,000,000 ounces.

The so-called Congressional silver bloc, which was said to have been heartened by reports that President Roosevelt was moving toward a 30-70 ratio of silver to gold, was reported on April 29 to have had its hopes dimmed when it appeared that these results were to be obtained through the London international agreement. As to this we quote as follows from Washington advices April 30 to the "Journal of Commerce":

President Roosevelt's offer, as announced in some newspapers, "to provide a silver reserve on the basis of 30% of silver to 70% of gold" would, in the opinion of Representative W. L. Feisinger, Chairman of the House silver bloc, "be satisfactory to the House group under certain conditions."

It was again made very clear that President Roosevelt will not act on any program to increase the silver backing of our currency until other nations join with us in a program to solve the world silver problems.

Reports of Hoarders of Silver.

Reports revealing partial lists of holders of silver, including future contracts as of Jan. 31 1934, were forwarded to the Senate during the month by Secretary Morgenthau, these lists being made public April 24, 25 and 26. Among the large holders were a number of New York City banks, many concerns doing an import business, and a number of individuals, a few of whom were identified as proponents of silver legislation. Several of the banks and individuals subsequently issued statements, explaining that their holdings of silver were contracted in the course of ordinary business transactions. The information was supplied to the Senate in response to a resolution calling upon Secretary Morgenthau to furnish "a list of names of hoarders of silver" passed by the Senate on March 20, at the instance of Senator Robinson of Indiana, after Mr. Morgenthau was reported as stating that the list showed some silver advocates to be "not disinterested" in the market. With regard to the submission of the initial list, a Washington dispatch, April 24, to the New York "Times" said, in part:

The list submitted shows actual holdings of silver in ounces, as well as future trade in short and long accounts. Each short or long account represents 25,000 ounces, and in many cases the buyers hedged their actual holdings with future dealings.

While the list showed a score of other individuals as holding spot silver or with future long and short contracts, there appeared very many short contracts, indicating that the speculation was not all on the side of the price of silver being increased by pending legislation.

In the same dispatch it was stated:

All the parties to the silver agreement made at the World Economic Conference have taken the necessary action to enforce it, Acting Secretary of State Phillips said to-day.

Under the agreement, all large holders or users of silver, including Australia, Canada, Peru, Mexico, the United States, China, India and Spain, state their intention of restricting the disposition of silver held or of buying up silver that would normally go on the open market, in aggregate 35,000,000 ounces, for four years, commencing with the calendar year 1934.

The Government of the United States was requested to take such steps as might be necessary to bring the agreement into force, either by obtaining the ratification of the other Powers or notice that action had been taken to carry out the agreement. Peru and Spain had not ratified the agreement on April 1, but a 30-day extension was granted and they have now taken action.

Incidentally it was announced during the month that the Canadian Government had forwarded to Washington on March 26 the formal ratification of the silver agreement

negotiated at the World Economic Conference in London last summer and the London "Financial News" of April 18 had the following to say regarding the action of Spain:

A Reuter message from Madrid last night says that the Cortes yesterday ratified Spain's signature of the London Silver Agreement, which was concluded at the Economic Conference in London last summer.

Purchases of silver by the United States under the London Silver Agreement were reported as 4,000,000 ounces in Associated Press advices from Washington April 16, which said:

The London silver resolution adopted by 66 governments provided that these countries would refrain from melting and debasing silver coins, that they would replace low valued paper money with silver coins and would not legislate to depreciate the value of silver on the world market.

The resolution was contingent on an agreement between major producing countries, which was to the effect that for four years beginning Jan. 1 last, China would not permit the sale of silver obtained from melting up coins, India would limit such silver sales to a maximum of 35,000,000 ounces annually, and Spain to 5,000,000 ounces a year.

As a further condition, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Peru and the United States agreed to absorb 35,000,000 ounces of their annual production. The United States' share was 24,421,410 ounces a year.

Under President Roosevelt's proclamation of Dec. 21 the Government said it would buy at least this amount of silver, keeping half and paying for the rest in silver dollars, thereby putting an average price on newly mined silver of 64½ cents an ounce.

Since the President's order, the Federal mints have taken in around 4,000,000 ounces of silver.

Silver Purchase Bill Reported to Senate—Provides for Nationalization of Silver Bullion—Measure Designed to Aid Agriculture.

The Dies Silver bill, in amended form, was unanimously reported to the Senate on April 10 by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. The House on March 19 passed the Dies bill, which would authorize the Secretaries of the Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture to negotiate with foreign buyers with a view to selling agricultural surplus products at the world market price and to accept silver in payment therefore. As to the measure reported to the Senate a dispatch from Washington April 10 to the New York "Herald Tribune" had the following to say:

What the Senate Agricultural Committee did was to approve the Dies silver bill, already passed by the House, and added to it Senator Thomas's far-reaching silver nationalization plan and Senator Wheeler's silver purchase program.

The Dies bill provided for acceptance of silver by the Government in payment for surplus agricultural products sold abroad. It was permissive and hence was not regarded by the Administration as seriously affecting its monetary program.

The Thomas and Wheeler proposals, however, are considered strongly inflationary.

Reporting Senator Pittman as stating that the bill "provides for controlled inflation based on intrinsic metal value," Washington advices April 10 to the New York "Times" said in part:

The silver amendment contemplates nationalization of silver and has as its objective the restoration of 1926 price levels favored by the President as the goal of his program.

50,000,000 Ounces a Month.

Its essential features provide.

1. For nationalization of all domestic silver at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the day preceding the issue of a proclamation that the law is in effect.

2. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to enter the world market after Jan. 1 1935, and begin the purchase of bullion with silver certificates. His purchases are limited to not less than 50,000,000 ounces per month.

3. The domestic silver purchased shall be made the basis of silver certificates.

The purchase of silver is to cease.

1. When commodity prices reach the 1926 price levels, or

2. When silver has reached \$1.29 an ounce, placing it on a parity with gold.

Purchase would be resumed if the general price falls later to 97% of the 1926 level or if 371.25 grains of silver falls to 97 cents as measured in gold.

For Supply of "New Money."

Senator Thomas emphasized that the bill is designed to accomplish the following purposes.

"1. Enable the United States to dispose of all agricultural surpluses and to encourage farm prices and prices generally.

"2. Increase the price of silver and thereby open up the markets of silver-using countries to American exportable products and goods.

"3. Put into the hands of the producers an adequate quantity of new money which cannot be withdrawn from circulation by arbitrary action of some board or bank.

"4. Retain the markets of the world for American agricultural surplus products and increase employment by making profitable the production of exportable crops in the United States and possessions."

Incident to the Senate Committee's report on the bill it may be noted that 23 Senators on March 24 re-affirmed their platform for remonetization of silver and decided to form a combination with the agricultural States to restore silver as a monetary commodity.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau Extends Until June 1 Validity of Gold Licenses.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced April 25 that, with the approval of President Roosevelt, he had extended until June 1 1934 licenses to hold gold which were issued under provisions of the Executive Order of Aug. 23 1933. The expiration date of the licenses, prior to the issuance of the extension order, was May 1.

President Roosevelt Approves Proposed Legislation for Federal Reserve Aid to Industry—Senate Committee Orders Favorable Report on Glass Bill—Later Reconsiders Action—Trade Loans by RFC Proposed in Bill Sponsored by Senator Robinson Passed by Senate.

Legislation for direct loans to industry moved forward during the month, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee having on April 28 ordered a favorable report on the Glass bill for loans through the Federal Reserve System. Approval by President Roosevelt of the proposal embodied in the Glass bill was indicated in Associated Press accounts from Washington April 20 which said in part:

Senator Glass (Dem.), Virginia, and Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board went over their bill with the President and upon leaving the White House said they had the go-ahead signal to push it through Congress.

Industrial advisory committees are to be established in each of the Federal Reserve Districts to advise on the loans, which would be limited to five years.

A few days earlier (April 17) a compromise of what was described as "a three-way collision of plans" for direct Federal loans to industry emerged, according to Associated Press accounts from Washington that day, which reported:

The tangle occurred when Eugene Black, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Senator Glass (Dem.), Virginia, all offered the Senate Banking Committee differing proposals to the same end.

Messrs. Glass and Black, however, sought to-day the Chief Executive's approval for a bill agreed upon between themselves for five-year loans through the Federal Reserve System.

In stating that the plan of Senator Glass was adopted by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on April 28, in preference to the proposal of the RFC advices from Washington on that date to the "Times" said:

The Committee ordered the Glass bill reported to the Senate with recommendation for its passage. Under its terms about \$278,000,000 would be made available through the 12 Federal Reserve banks for loans to established commercial enterprises either directly or through existing financial institutions.

The RFC plan, sponsored by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Board, was rejected by the Committee by a vote of 7 to 5. Senator Barkley of Kentucky, who did not arrive at the Committee meeting until the vote had been taken, announced that he would move to reconsider the RFC proposal when the Committee convenes again on Monday.

Under this plan the RFC would be authorized to make loans directly to industry for financing of capital investments.

On Monday (April 30) the Committee in reconsidering its action of April 28 restored to its calendar the RFC plan.

Under a bill passed by the Senate on April 25 loans from the RFC to industry and commerce for supplying working capital, reducing and refinancing indebtedness and making plant improvements and replacements were authorized. The Senate action, according to the "Times" came just after Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic floor leader, stated that the measure would be added to the legislative program for this session. The dispatch also said:

This authorization was only a part of the bill which contains various amendments to the present law, asked for by Jesse H. Jones, RFC Chairman, and which also raised from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 the fund to be used for refinancing drainage, irrigation and levee districts.

Senate Passes Resolution Calling for Reports of Condition by State Member Banks of Federal Reserve System in Accordance with Requirements in Case of National Banks.

On March 29 a bill (S. 2870) to require the publication of reports of condition of State member banks of the Federal Reserve System (and for other purposes), was passed as follows:

Be It Enacted, &c., That the fifth paragraph of Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (U. S. C., Title 12, Sec. 324), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "Such reports of condition shall be in such form and shall contain such information as the Federal Reserve Board may require and shall be published by the reporting banks in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the said Board may prescribe."

In the opinion of bankers, said the New York "Herald Tribune" of April 1, an important step was taken by the Senate toward the standardization of the practices of National and State banks which the Federal Government has been favoring in recent years. The paper quoted said:

This bill requires that State member banks of the Federal Reserve System be required to make public their periodic statements of condition to the same extent that such publication is required of National banks. The bill has not received much attention from the public, but it is looked on in banking quarters as one that has logic on its side and one that helps in the approach toward unification of the banking system by use of the back-door entrance.

Amendments to Banking Act of 1933 Introduced in Senate—One Would Extend for Another Year Time Limit for Severance of Affiliates by Member Banks—Another Postpones Operation of Permanent Deposit Insurance Plan.

On April 23 Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, introduced two amendments to the Banking Act of 1933. One would postpone the operation of the permanent bank deposit insurance plan and the other would postpone for a year the severance of security affiliates from Federal Reserve member banks and the separation of investment and deposit banking by private bankers, according to press accounts. Senator Fletcher said he proposed to offer amendments to the Securities Act within a few days.

McLeod Bill to Force Federal Reimbursement of Assets in Closed Banks, Favorably Reported to House—House Defeats Move to Force Consideration—Measure Opposed by President Roosevelt and Secretary Morgenthau—New Bill Offered by Representative Steagall.

The House Banking and Currency Committee on April 12 favorably reported to the House the McLeod bill, which would authorize the Federal Government to pay off more than \$1,800,000,000 in frozen assets in banks which did not reopen after the 1933 banking moratorium. Although the Committee's action appeared beneficial to the prospects of the measure, actually it was taken in order to avoid, if possible, a vote on the bill in the House. Proponents of the bill had already obtained 141 of the 145 signatures necessary to force the bill out of Committee and to a vote in the House. The favorable Committee report, made in order to forestall this move, would, it was expected, enable Administration leaders to avert a vote on the bill before Congress adjourns.

A Washington dispatch April 12 to the New York "Times" noted the favorable Committee report in part as follows:

Representative Prall of New York, Chairman of the subcommittee, estimated that the substitute measure, which was a drastically edited copy of a measure introduced by Representative Brown, also of Michigan, would entail an investment of about \$700,000,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Possibility of Sidetracking.

Despite insistence upon such banking legislation by the sponsors from Michigan, a State which in last year's closing of banks suffered heavily, especially through the collapse of the Detroit banking structure, there was doubt to-night that a vote would be reached at this session. . . .

Provisions of Amended Bill.

In its report of the bill the Banking Committee said:

"The bill, as amended, provides that all depositors in closed banks and banks which closed since Jan. 1 1930, and have reopened, shall be relieved to the extent of their deposits in such banks not in excess of \$2,500.

"By the provisions of the bill the RFC will purchase the accounts of such depositors from the receivers or other such officers and take an assignment of the proportionate interest of such depositors in the assets of the bank.

"Similar relief is given to depositors who have enabled banks to reopen or reorganize by waivers secured by so-called frozen assets. Any sums paid to such depositors are to be deducted in calculating the balance due up to \$2,500.

"All remaining assets in such banks will form the security for a loan by the RFC to the extent of 85% of the present value. The funds obtained will be disbursed to the depositors according to their interests.

"The relief is granted to all bank depositors and is not confined to National banks and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Provision is made for liquidation of the assets over an extended period of time so that there may be a minimum loss to the RFC."

An attempt to force House action on the McLeod bill was defeated on April 23 when the House, by a vote of 227 to 122, tabled a resolution designed to bring the measure up immediately. A Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" April 23, described the House action as follows:

The vote was not on the bill itself, but was taken on a motion offered by Representative Byrns to table a resolution offered by Representative Beedy of Maine, which would have declared void the action of the Banking and Currency Committee in reporting out the bill after a discharge petition had been completed.

Mr. Beedy asserted that the Committee acted in defiance of House rules when it reported out the measure. His resolution would have voided Committee approval of the bill. Democratic leaders were unprepared for the resolution but they united against the movement, and the clerk called the roll on the Byrns motion.

Soon after the vote was announced, Representative McLeod, author of the bill originally presented, sought to bring up the bill again under the petition. He insisted, with others, that the Committee had no right to report out the bill in the face of the discharge petition.

Democrats replied to this with the assertion that the Banking and Currency Committee had no jurisdiction over the measure, since it had been reported out. The parliamentary problem was such that the House was in confusion the greater part of two hours but finally Speaker Rainey ruled that the petition was voided when the Committee reported the bill.

On April 18 President Roosevelt was reported as having indicated his opposition to the McLeod bill. At the same time (we quote from a Washington dispatch, April 18, to the New York "Times") Mr. Roosevelt stated at a press conference that the books of all closed banks were being re-examined to determine whether the Government, through the Comptroller of the Currency and the RFC had adopted a really liberal policy. The account went on to say:

It was recalled that Jesse Jones, Chairman of the RFC, told newspaper men yesterday after a conversation with the President on the McLeod bill, that RFC advances to banks are based in many cases not only on present values of securities but on prospective values in the light of recovery efforts. He said \$750,000,000 had been advanced by the RFC.

President Raises Two Points.

In a discussion of the background of the problem raised by the McLeod bill, President Roosevelt emphasized two points.

First, the impossibility of administering such a law equitably; and, second, official refutation of the belief that the Government holds a moral obligation to reimburse depositors in banks that have failed.

In a memorandum presented on April 16 to Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau detailed his objections to the McLeod bill which calls for the reimbursement of depositors in closed National and State member banks of the Federal Reserve System, through the purchase and liquidation of their assets by the RFC. In the last analysis, says Secretary Morgenthau, "this bill would establish the principle of guarantee by the United States of bank deposits, past, present and future." According to

Secretary Morgenthau, also, the bill "establishes a precedent that may be extended to any business activity over which the Government exercises any supervision." It is likewise pointed out by Mr. Morgenthau that "the bill attempts to suspend the statute of limitations apparently to enable the RFC to obey the mandate given that it allow debtors 10 years to pay and yet avoids the barring of such debts by State statute of limitations of shorter duration." He adds that there may be some question as to whether Congress can suspend the operation of such a State statute.

A bill, authorizing the FDIC to release frozen assets in closed banks, was introduced in the House on April 27 by Chairman Steagall of the House Banking Committee.

The bill is said to apply to all banks, savings banks and trust companies that closed on or after Dec. 31 1929, and prior to Jan. 1 1934. The Corporation could make loans on the assets it found suitable or buy the assets.

President Roosevelt Signs Johnson Bill Passed by Congress Barring Loans to Foreign Governments in Default on Their Obligations to United States—Credit to Soviet Russia Through Export-Import Bank Reported Barred Until Settlement of War Debt Is Effected.

President Roosevelt signed on April 13 the Johnson bill prohibiting financial transactions with foreign governments which have defaulted in their debt obligations to the United States. Congressional action on the bill was completed on April 4, when it was passed by the House without a record vote. An identical bill passed the Senate on Feb. 2.

In the House of Representatives, on April 4, the statement was made by Representative Fish that "I have had assurances to-day from the Department of State that until the Soviet Government adjusts its debts with our Government to the satisfaction of the President we will make no loans to the Soviets."

In addition to the remarks of Representative Fish the Administration's attitude in the matter was also indicated in the House on April 4 by Representative Sam D. McReynolds (Dem., Tenn.), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, before the passage of the Johnson bill. As to what Chairman McReynolds had to say, we quote the following from a Washington account, April 4, to the New York "Journal of Commerce":

Resolution Is Given.

In response to his request for an explanation of the situation regarding the possibility of credit being extended the Soviet Government by the United States, Chairman McReynolds said he was advised by R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, that the following resolution had been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Russian Export-Import Bank.

"It is the sense of the Board of Trustees of this Corporation that no actual credit transaction with the Soviet Government shall be undertaken unless and until that Government shall submit to the President of the United States an acceptable agreement respecting the payment of the Russian indebtedness to the Government of the United States and its nationals."

Approved March 16.

The resolution of the board of trustees of the Bank was approved on March 16, but was not brought to light until to-day. It was the first indication that negotiations for the sale of American products to the Soviet Government has been halted pending a settlement of the war debt issue.

As to the terms of the bill, we quote the following from Washington, April 4, to the same paper:

While there appeared to be a unanimity of opinion in the House that notice should be served on defaulting Nations that they could not get credit in the United States, fears were expressed among both Republicans and Democrats that the purposes sought to be accomplished by the act might be avoided under Section 2 exempting corporations owned by the Government from its operation.

Terms of Bill.

Under its provisions no person would be allowed to buy or sell securities or make loans to any foreign government issued after its passage, while such government is in default. An exemption is made for existing loans, which may be renewed without violating the act. Any person violating the act would be subject to a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for five years, or both.

In the Washington account to the "Herald Tribune," April 4, it was stated that while the Government's pledge did not silence all protest, the House, after some debate, approved the measure without a record vote. Since it was being considered under a suspension of the rules, no amendments were in order.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Guaranteeing Principal and Interest on Bonds of HOLC.

On April 28 President Roosevelt signed the bill guaranteeing principal as well as the interest on the \$2,000,000,000 bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

With the action of the Senate in approving on April 25, by a vote of 40 to 30, the conference report on the bill, it was sent to President Roosevelt for his signature. The House adopted the conference report on April 18. The bill was originally passed by the Senate on March 19, and by the House on April 5. The bill, as adopted by the Senate, March 19, carried a provision proposed by Senator Norris barring political appointments from the HOLC. This was deleted by the House Committee and was omitted from the bill as it came from the House, April 5. The Senate disagreed to the House amendments on April 6, and the bill was sent to conference. As finally adopted (by the House, April 18, and the Senate, April 25), the legislation eliminated the Norris amendment, which is said to have had the support of the Administration. The Senate took final action on April 25 after an effort by Senator Norris, Republican, to save the amendment.

Senate Passes Bill Authorizing RFC Financing for Exports.

Authority for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid in financing and facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and other nations was voted on April 26 by the Senate according to advices from Washington to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from which we also take the following:

The RFC would have legal right to establish and finance trading agencies or banking corporations wholly owned by the United States, which would assume part of the export-import credit risks.

The Corporation already has set up export-import banks but there are certain inhibitions of law which make the proposed activities impossible. Whereas now it is empowered to accept drafts and bills of exchange drawn upon it in connection with export transactions, such drafts or bills are eligible for acceptance only if they are at all times fully secured by "American securities" or guaranteed by a bank of "undoubted solvency." It is further limited to the financing of sales in foreign markets of "surpluses" only of agricultural products.

According to Chairman Jones of the Corporation these limitations have made the privileges practically unworkable and no transactions have been completed.

President Roosevelt Opposed to Farm Mortgage Bill Which Would Authorize Issuance of \$2,500,000,000 in New Currency.

President Roosevelt would veto the Frazier-Lemke bill to refinance farm mortgages through the issuance of about \$2,500,000,000 in new currency, if the measure passed Congress, Speaker Rainey said April 10. The bill is still under consideration by the House Agriculture Committee, despite the efforts of its sponsors to secure the 145 signatures necessary to force a House vote on the legislation.

Bill Providing for Federal Regulation of Stock Exchanges Redrafted by House and Senate Committees—Debate Begun in House.

Debate was begun in the House on April 30 on the bill as redrafted by its Committee providing for Federal regulation of stock exchanges. The bill before the House was approved on April 25 by the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce and as thus approved, was in the form with slight alterations, as redrafted by a sub-committee of the House Inter-State Committee. A formal report on the Senate Banking and Currency Committees' bill for stock exchange regulation was filed on April 26 by Senator Fletcher, Chairman of that Committee.

The latter Committee on April 20 had ordered the revised bill favorably reported by a vote of 11 to 8; the bill as redrafted by a sub-committee of the Senate Banking Committee was presented to the full Committee on April 19.

In reporting the approval of the revised draft by the House Committee a Washington dispatch, April 25, to the New York "Herald Tribune" stated:

The House bill differs from the Senate bill in two important respects. First, it presents a formula for fixing minimum margins which run up to a maximum of 45% on the most volatile securities.

Second, the administration of the credit features of the bill, including margins, is placed in the Federal Reserve Board, while the remainder of the bill is placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, which the bill would enlarge by two members to permit the creation of a special division to handle both the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange bill.

The Senate bill places the administration of the entire bill in a new agency to consist of five members appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. It leaves the fixing of margins wholly at the discretion of this agency.

The report on the House Committee's bill was filed on April 27 with the House by Representative Rayburn, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Passed by Congress Making as Basic Agricultural Commodities, Cattle, Peanuts, Rye, Barley, &c.—Measure Authorizes Appropriation of \$250,000,000.

On April 7 President Roosevelt signed the bill amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act so as to include as basic commodities, cattle, peanuts, rye, barley, flax and grain sorghum. The bill was signed by the President at Miami, Fla., on the yacht Nourmahal, on board which the President has been enjoying a brief vacation. The signed measure was later in the day forwarded to Washington. Congressional action on the bill was completed on March 29, when the conference report on it was approved by the Senate; the House adopted the conference report on March 26. The bill designating "cattle" a basic commodity originally passed the House on Feb. 5 and on March 10 the Senate passed the bill by a vote of 39 to 37, after it had been broadened by that body so as to include the following farm commodities, beef and dairy cattle, peanuts, rye, barley, flax and grain sorghum in the benefits of the AAA. Recording the adoption of the amendments by the Senate advices (March 10) from Washington to the New York "Times" said:

Senator Byrd offered the amendment to include peanuts. Senator Frazier presented the amendment covering rye, barley and flax, and Senator Hatch of New Mexico put grain sorghum into the measure. Wheat, cotton, tobacco, corn, hogs and milk are already under AAA control. Addition of the products contained in the Senate bill would make the total 13.

The Senate amendments were retained in the Conference report accepted by the House and Senate. Reporting the final Congressional action on the bill Associated Press advices from Washington March 29 stated:

A \$250,000,000 fund to be used to "balance" the cattle industry through reduction of herds and marketing agreements, eradicate diseased dairy cows, and purchase dairy and beef products for distribution to the needy, was authorized by Congress to-day as the Senate completed action on the Jones-Connally basic commodity bill. Without a record vote, it approved

the conference report on the measure. The House having taken similar action several days ago, the bill now goes to the White House.

As amended in the Senate, peanuts, rye, flax, barley and grain sorghums were added to dairy and beef cattle as basic commodities under the AAA but there was little expectation the AAA would apply a processing tax to any of these commodities except cattle.

Pending receipts from the tax, cattle growers would be paid out of a \$200,000,000 fund for entering into marketing agreements with the Government looking to the cutting down of herds and a more even distribution system. The remaining \$50,000,000, authorized under the La Follette amendment, would be used for disease elimination and relief, but the cattle involved under this section would be exempt from tax.

Hearing Before Senate Committee on Bill for Regulation of Commodity Exchanges—Limit to Wheat Futures Holdings Proposed by J. W. T. Duval—Latter on Break in Wheat Prices Last July.

Before the House Committee on Agriculture, hearings were begun on April 3 on the Administration's bill for the Federal regulation of commodity exchanges. The proposed legislation, designed to govern dealings in futures transactions in wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, grain sorghums and mill feeds is embodied in bills introduced in Congress on March 26, presented in the Senate by Chairman Smith of the Senate Agricultural Committee and in the House by Chairman Marvin Jones, of the House Committee on Agriculture. In a Washington dispatch March 26 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" it was stated that these measures do not apply to cotton trading as had been proposed originally by Department of Agriculture spokesmen.

It was further stated in the dispatch:

No thought has been given to the application of this legislation to other futures exchanges such as rubber, coffee, silk, hides, sugar, metals, &c., on the theory that it would be too unwieldy. However, efforts may be made in the Senate to incorporate amendments in the bill to include some or all of these exchanges with a view to making the measure obnoxious to the Administration.

In Associated Press advices from Washington April 3, it was stated that the principles of the measure were endorsed by President Roosevelt, but leaders in both Houses said that the Administration must apply pressure to pass the Commodity Exchange Bill unless the session were indefinitely prolonged.

In testifying before the House Committee on April 3, Dr. J. W. T. Duval, Chief of the Grain Futures Administration, suggested a rigid limit to wheat futures holdings to control "disastrous" fluctuations in the grain market.

Federal Power Commission to Investigate Electricity Rates Under Joint Congressional Resolution Signed by President Roosevelt—Privately and Publicly Owned Plants to Furnish Information.

A nation-wide investigation of electric power rates will be conducted by the Federal Power Commission as a result of passage by Congress of a joint resolution directing the inquiry and providing funds for the survey. The resolution, which passed the Senate on Feb. 20, was approved by the House on April 4 without a record vote. President Roosevelt signed the resolution on April 14. Senator Norris of Nebraska and Representative Rankin of Mississippi (sponsors for the resolution) were present at its signing. The President used two pens, one being given to each. Representative Rankin issued a statement in which he said:

This is the first measure of its kind ever passed in this country. Its effect will be far-reaching. In my opinion, it will do more to bring justice to the consumers of electric energy than any other step yet taken, with the exception of the passage of the Muscle Shoals Bill.

I predict that the publicity it will give and the discriminations and excessive rates it will reveal will result in a reduction in the costs of lights and power to the ultimate consumers of this country of not less than \$50,000,000 a year to begin with. It may reach many times that amount.

The resolution specifies the need of "accurate and comprehensive information regarding the rates charged for electrical energy and its service to residential, commercial and industrial consumers throughout the United States." The Federal Power Commission will obtain data from both privately and publicly owned plants.

Committee Named Under Senate Resolution to Inquire Into Activities of Manufacturers of Arms and Munitions.

Following the adoption of a resolution by the United States Senate, on April 12, calling for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to inquire into the activities of individuals, firms, &c., engaged in the manufacture, sale, distribution, import or export of arms, munitions, &c., the appointment of the special committee was announced on April 19 by Vice-President Garner as follows: Senators James P. Pope of Idaho, Homer T. Bone of Washington, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri and Morris Sheppard of Texas, Democrats; W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Republicans. The initial meeting of the committee was held at Washington on April 23, at which time Senator Nye was elected Chairman. At the time of the selection of the committee Associated Press advices, April 19, from Washington stated:

The investigation was authorized recently under a resolution by Senators Nye and Vandenberg. The committee, with \$15,000 as initial expenses, will study, among other things, advisability of a Government monopoly in production of arms and munitions.

Coincident with appointment of the committee, Senator Nye introduced a bill to create a "peace division" in the State Department, with an Assistant Secretary of State for peace at its head. The duty of the official would be to study the fundamental nature, origin and cause of war, the remedy for political controversies which lead to war, and the "social, political and economic factors which contribute" to international conflicts.

An annual appropriation of \$50,000 would be authorized for the office, which would report its recommendations to the Secretary of State, the President and Congress.

President Roosevelt Signs Resolution Making Use of American Vessels Mandatory for All Exports Financed by the Government.

President Roosevelt on March 26 signed a joint Congressional resolution making it mandatory for all goods produced in the United States to be carried in vessels flying the American flag in cases where the Government finances the exports or furnishes the credit. This resolution would give American vessels 100% of the export tonnage resulting from pending Russian, Cuban and other export-import financing plans. It was sponsored by Senator Stephens, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Foreign Affairs, April 1934.

Much as the world is in need of a revival of international trade, official measures to promote increased exchanges of goods and services were altogether lacking in April. The chief tendency, indeed, was still toward extreme nationalism and what is called in Europe autarky, or national self-sufficiency. The official doctrine almost everywhere calls for some diminution of trade barriers, which no longer are merely a matter of high tariffs, but also are erected by means of quota systems, import licenses and other restrictions. Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated on several occasions during April that the United States Government is anxious for lowered tariffs and less onerous restrictions on the movements of goods over international borders. In an address before the Associated Press, in New York, on April 23, Mr. Hull declared that without the restoration and expansion of international trade on terms of friendship, equality and mutual profit, world standards of living are bound further to decline rather than to rise. The program of the Administration in Washington, he said, remains that of a "practical middle course between extreme nationalism and extreme internationalism." The present trend was deplored by Mr. Hull, who pointed out that economic strife leads eventually to competitive armaments, bankruptcy and war.

Notwithstanding such views, which frequently have been expounded by the Secretary of State with the obvious approval of President Roosevelt, Administration support was extended earlier in the month to the Johnson bill, which can only tend to diminish trade between the United States and various other countries. This bill, which the President signed on April 13, provides that no loans are to be made to foreign governments in default, wholly or partially, on their obligations to the United States Government. Congress made it plain that the bill is intended to apply to Soviet Russia, although the present regime in Moscow never has recognized the debts of the Kerensky and Czarist regimes. An amendment to the bill provides exemption for agencies of the United States Government, which are permitted to make loans to defaulting governments, even though private loans are forbidden. But the Administration stated that its policy will be such that no such loans by Government agencies are to be extended to Soviet Russia. Since passage of the bill there has been a good deal of uncertainty as to whether any trade with Russia can be conducted, save on a cash basis, since all foreign trade of the Soviets is conducted by agencies of the Russian Government. The Export-Import Bank of Washington, which was organized solely with Russian trade in mind, has been completely inactive under the Johnson bill and the interpretation of Administration policy made while the measure was under consideration. In some quarters it is believed that trade of the United States with a number of other countries also will suffer because of the measure.

Some clarification was afforded on April 2 of the policy Secretary Hull expects to pursue respecting special trade treaties with 29 countries. It has long been a matter of conjecture whether effective treaties can be made, in view of the existence of most-favored-nation treaties with almost all countries of the world. Point was given to these contentions when the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals decided on April 2 that coal imported from Germany and the United Kingdom in 1932 was non-dutiable because both countries had most-favored nation treaties with the United States. The State Department indicated the same day that it did not consider the existence of present treaties a barrier to the conclusion of effective special trade accords of a reciprocal nature. Special arrangements will be sought with respect to specific commodities, it was said. Emphasis in each case is to be placed on the commodity which can best be supplied by any country and which is most needed by the United States. This is said to have been the basis of the agreement with Colombia, which is still before the parliaments of both countries and which remains undisclosed as to terms. No indication was afforded in Washington of the nature of the special concessions sought from other countries in this set of bargaining arrangements.

Intergovernmental Debts.

A good deal of official and unofficial attention was again paid the problem of the intergovernmental debts during April, even though the prospect for substantial payments is growing ever dimmer. The Johnson bill, already referred to, was observed even before its passage. New York banks requested a ruling from the State Department late in March regarding participation by such institutions in a 100,000,000

guilder loan by Dutch banks to the French Government. It was explained by Administration spokesmen that to permit such participation would be contrary to the spirit of the Johnson bill, and the banks accordingly refrained. It was pointed out in London that this practice is likely to occasion important gains for the London capital market, as governments in default to the United States Government probably will apply to the London market for accommodation. There was much interest as to whether the Johnson bill restrictions will apply to those governments which have made token payments to the United States. President Roosevelt made it plain when some of these token payments were made that he did not consider the governments in default.

As the British fiscal year terminated on March 31, some comments on the small payments by the British Government on its debts to the United States Government were occasioned by the very comfortable surplus of £31,000,000 reported by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain. It was noted in Washington that this sum corresponds approximately to the unpaid items on debt account in the same British fiscal year. The suggestion was made in the United States Senate, by Senator McKellar, that Great Britain might "send us the whole amount by mail." Little notice of such remarks was taken in England. When Chancellor Chamberlain presented his new budget estimate on April 17, he indicated merely that no provision had been made, as in the past two years, for either receipts on reparations account or debt account from other governments, or for payments to the United States. It is anticipated, however, that the British Government will continue to effect relatively small "token payments" against its indebtedness until some agreement is reached with the United States Government on debts.

The German Government was added, on March 31, to the list of countries making token payments to the United States Government on obligations arising from the World War. Against the sum of 127,106,174 reichsmarks due March 31, for mixed claims and army of occupation costs, the German authorities arranged to pay 3,177,125 reichsmarks, or 2½% of the amount due. In a note to Dr. Hans Luther, the German Ambassador, Secretary of State Cordell Hull referred to "the well known fact that it is not within the discretion of the Executive branch of this Government to reduce or cancel the existing debt owed to the United States, nor to alter the schedule of debt payments contained in the existing settlement, such power residing with the Congress."

British Budget.

Although almost all governments of the world are sustaining heavy deficits in their current financial operations, results of the British fiscal year ended March 31 prove that the London regime is a brilliant exception to the rule. In the new budget presentation of April 17, Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain accordingly was able to announce a substantial reduction in the income taxes, as well as a restoration of recent pay cuts of civil employees and the unemployed. The statement by the Chancellor reflected the first move by any major government during the present depression toward lowering of the heavy tax burdens that now are universal. The measures adopted by the Chancellor were much in accordance with expectations aroused by the good budgetary results for the last year. In addition to curtailment of income taxes, Mr. Chamberlain announced a reduction in the automobile registration tax, with the aim of stimulating the production in Great Britain of cars with higher horsepower ratings. The income tax reduction is 10% in the base rate of 5s. in the pound to 4s. 6d. in the pound. The car registration tax of £1 a horsepower was reduced 25% to 15s. a horsepower. Total estimated revenue for the current British fiscal year is £706,520,000, while expenditures are placed at £705,724,000, leaving an indicated surplus of £796,000.

Finances of Other Governments.

The Doumergue Government in Paris made use on several occasions during April of its plenary powers over French finances, and long steps were taken toward bringing the French budget into balance. On April 4, 14 decrees were published, providing for retirement of 85,700 civil servants and reductions in the salaries of all that were retained. Savings effected under these decrees were estimated at 2,800,000,000 francs. A further series of decrees was promulgated April 16, calling for reductions in soldiers' pensions and benefits by an aggregate amount of 1,200,000,000 francs yearly. Finance Minister Germain-Martin declared that these measures were taken to assure a true balance of the budget and the stability of the franc. Some protests against the pay cuts were made here and there, but they were not serious. The Italian Government announced measures, effective April 16, which are expected to go far toward eliminating the deficit of 3,000,000,000 to 4,000,000,000 lire in the budget of that country. Salaries of State employees receiving more than 500 lire a month were reduced on a sliding scale of 20% for highest paid employees down to 6% on salaries of 500 lire monthly. Compensating in part are enforced reductions in rents in Italy. The Soviet Government has formulated a sweeping economy program calling for reductions of 753,000,000 rubles in administrative expenses, the money thus saved to be utilized in actual construction.

Armaments Negotiations.

Recent private exchanges among European governments on the disarmament problem were made a matter of public record on April 17, when the British Government issued a White Paper containing notes received from the French and German Governments, as well as a summary of the views entertained on this question by the Italian Government. These documents indicated once again that the European diplomatic game of alliances and counter-alliances is being carried on busily under the form of armaments discussions. The real basis of the recent private exchanges is rearmament for Germany and a quid-pro-quo for France in the form of security guarantees. Following the publication of these documents, attempts were made by Dr. Fulvio Suvich, the Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to enlist aid in Paris and London for the Italian plan under which the nations would admit their inability to arrange actual arms reductions and would permit legal rearmament by the Reich and the maintenance of undiminished forces by France and other heavily armed States. Dr. Suvich received little encouragement, however, and he returned to Rome quietly. Meetings of the several bodies of the General Disarmament Conference scheduled for late April and May were put off to May 29, in these circumstances.

The most important document disclosed at London on April 17 was a French reply to the British query as to the nature of the guarantees desired by France, and the further query as to whether the British draft convention would be acceptable to France as a basis for discussion if such guarantees were forthcoming. Neither question was answered directly by the French Government's note, which was received in London early Wednesday. Pointing to the recent German budget, which showed increases of 352,000,000 marks for the various military services, the French note holds that Germany is rearming in clear defiance of the Versailles Treaty. Such figures prove, it is asserted, that the German Government, "whether of set purpose or not, has made impossible negotiations, the basis of which it has by its own act destroyed." The old insistence upon security is reiterated by France—"security which, moreover, she does not separate from that of other interested Powers." The French view that the discussions should be continued at Geneva was detailed in such fashion as to leave no doubt that France considers the private exchanges between the Powers at an end. Another bid for British support is contained in the concluding statement that "the French Government does not doubt that it will retain at the forthcoming session the co-operation of the British Government in the task of consolidating peace by guarantees which general security demands."

A German statement in the White Paper leaves no doubt of the desire of the Berlin Government for an extensive measure of rearmament. A willingness was expressed by the Nazi Government to accept the British arms memorandum of Jan. 29 as the basis for discussion, "subject to a certain important modification." The modification consists of a demand for earlier rearmament in the air than would be permitted under the British plan. A system of adjustments should be instituted after five years, so that at the end of 10 years Germany would attain full air equality with other Powers, the German statement contended. The Nazi Storm Troops and other special forms of semi-military organizations could be placed on a non-military basis, it was admitted, but only reciprocally. But German return to the League of Nations can only be dealt with after disarmament matters, and above all, the question of equality of rights, are settled. The White Paper also republished a statement by the Reich on the German budget for military requirements, which was first made available on Monday. This was in answer to the British inquiry as to the precise purpose of the increases in expenditures. The increased allocation of funds to the army was due to the anticipated conversion of the Reichswehr (the regular army) into a short-service army, it was explained. Larger naval expenditures were required for renovation of old units, while increased air expenditures should be considered not as an armaments matter, but as preparation for the development of commercial aviation.

The summary of the Italian Government's views, prepared by Captain Anthony Eden, is little more than a restatement of many previous declarations by Premier Mussolini. Under present conditions the Italian Government is very doubtful of the possibility of inducing the armed Powers to disarm. Accordingly, it was again suggested that Germany be given the right to partial rearmament, while other Powers are limited to their present forces. A force of 300,000 men for the Reich, reformation of the League of Nations and other changes, are included in the Italian plan.

Japanese Declaration on China.

Chancelleries of the leading Powers and of others that are signatories of the Nine-Power treaty guaranteeing the "Open Door" and equal opportunity in China were perturbed in the latter half of April by a Japanese declaration, made verbally by the Foreign Office spokesman in Tokio, which clearly violated the principles of that treaty. The status of the Japanese declaration has not yet been clarified, and perhaps it never will be. It was made by Eiji Amai, as spokesman for the Tokio Foreign Office, and it was followed by a number of other statements by Japanese diplomats in various parts of the world, no two of which

seemed to carry the same implications. Mr. Amau informed foreign press correspondents in the Japanese capital on April 17 that Japan would act "positively," if necessary, in the application of her restated China policy of responsibility for peace in the Far East. If foreign efforts to "disturb peace in Asia" were backed forcefully, then "Japan herself may be compelled to resort to force," he said. The Tokio Government will determine, it was added, whether foreign attempts to aid China imperiled peace and order in the Far East. Foreign nations were urged to realize that "technical or financial assistance in China must attain political significance." Specifically, the statement indicated, Japan will oppose such projects as the supplying of China with airplanes, the building of airdromes and detailing military instructors or advisers to China, or contracting a loan to provide funds for political purposes.

Official comments on this declaration in other capitals were carefully guarded, but it was made plain in some circles that the declaration could hardly be construed otherwise than as a violation of the Nine-Power Treaty. Intense diplomatic activity followed in London, Washington and Tokio. A War Office spokesman in Tokio made a further statement on April 20 in which it was remarked that the declaration scuttled the Nine-Power Treaty. A Japanese diplomat at Geneva declared, April 24, that Japan intended to consult all adherents of the Nine-Power Treaty, but "would decide all questions for herself." The Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Hiroshi Saito, stated the same day that Japan would observe all her treaty obligations. Mr. Saito's remarks were confirmed on April 29, when a further and official statement was made to that effect in Tokio, but the intent and effect of the original verbal declaration remain uncertain. Press comment in Tokio indicates that there is every expectation that the Cabinet intends to push with vigor its "white hands off Asia" policy. The British Government acted speedily in this situation. A brief note was dispatched to Tokio from London, April 24, in which it is said that Japan was reminded pointedly that all signatories of the Nine-Power pact are on an equal footing as regards China. The text was not disclosed, but it is not doubted that the note was intended as a reply to the Japanese declaration. Requests for explanations of the statement by Mr. Amau were made by the British and American Ambassadors to Tokio, and conferences on the matter were held in London and Washington with the Japanese representatives in those capitals. It was noted, moreover, that representatives of other signatory governments also conferred with British and American authorities.

German Transfer Conference.

The problem of transfers of interest due on external bonds of Reich obligors once again reached the stage of discussion in an international conference in April. There were several meetings in Berlin on this matter last year and early this year, and temporary transfer arrangements then were made to cover periods up to June 30 1934. When the previous meeting ended in January it was indicated that a further conference would be held in April to place the German debt service on a "contractual basis," with the aim of avoiding acrimonious debates and special treatment for bondholders of certain nations. Representatives of the bondholders of five nations gathered at Berlin on April 27 in accordance with this program, but the prospects were unfavorable and the atmosphere at the conference was deeply pessimistic. A preliminary meeting was held at Basle, Switzerland, where the bondholders' representatives attempted to arrive at a general understanding so that a united front could be presented at the Berlin meeting with Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, and the German transfer authorities. But there are no indications that the creditors' representatives from the United States, Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland and Sweden succeeded in adjusting their views at Basle. That preliminary conference was terminated with the issuance of a brief and noncommittal statement.

When the delegates gathered at Berlin, on April 27, they were presented by Dr. Schacht with a huge mass of statistical information intended to show that Germany is in no position to continue transfers in order to meet the debt service of the German corporations, banks and local government units in foreign currencies. The Reichsbank statement issued just before the conference started reflected a note coverage of only 6.8%, and it is quite obvious, of course, that this is insufficient. The German export balance for February was unfavorable, and the favorable balance in March was only 3,000,000 marks. These circumstances plainly make the task of the conferees in Berlin highly complicated and difficult. It has been pointed out informally, however, that the German holdings of foreign exchange cannot be gauged accurately unless the books of the large commercial banks are opened to examination. But even if these institutions hold substantial amounts of foreign exchange, it is apparent that the German position needs buttressing. Dr. Schacht made the most of the poor position in a number of speeches in which he emphasized the need for a respite. He declared on a number of occasions that the present commercial debts of Germany are a residue of the attempts to make political payments on reparations, but in a statement issued at Basle he maintained that Germany has no intention of repudiating the private indebtedness. Just before the Berlin conference started, however,

Dr. Schacht made a statement indicating that an "accommodation on the part of creditors in the matter of interest rates and postponement of sinking fund payments" was imperative. There were a number of reports from Berlin, possibly inspired, which suggested that the present difficulty might be bridged by payment of all interest for a time in scrip. There was a little uncertainty for a time regarding the position of the two external governmental loans, which heretofore have been exempt from the restrictions on transfers. But representations regarding these loans are understood to have been made by the British Government, and it was assumed for this reason that payments will be continued.

Cuban Loans.

Under a moratorium decree signed by President Carlos Mendieta, on April 11, amortization payments will be suspended indefinitely on \$52,000,000 of Cuban Government loans outstanding in the United States. Interest payments will be continued, but the decree provides that no funds are to be made available against principal reduction until the national revenues of the country reach \$60,000,000 annually. Cuban officials expressed optimism on this point, and it was suggested by one authority that the amortization suspension may not last more than two years. But in Havana dispatches it is pointed out that current revenues of the Government probably do not exceed \$30,000,000, although the 1934 budget was set at \$44,242,000. A much longer period than the two-year estimate of the authorities may thus be necessary before it is found possible to restore full debt service of the loans concerned, provided the decree remains unaltered. Although the step now taken by the Cuban Government is deplorable, it must be admitted that plenty of precedents have been set in recent years, and there is more than a suspicion that in some instances the actions had far less justification than the current Cuban suspension of amortization payments alone. Cuba has been struggling for some time under enormously adverse conditions.

The action of the Cuban Government was unexpected, as the Mendieta regime previously expressed a determination to meet all foreign obligations with the exception of the public works loans of about \$80,000,000. The decree provides that taxes applicable to the payment of the foreign loans will not be altered. Any revenue from such imposts in excess of the sums necessary to meet interest payments will be diverted to general Government expenses. If new taxes are established, the revenue arising therefrom will be applied to amortization payments on the loans. It is pointed out in the preamble to the decree that Cuba's foreign debt payments amount nearly to 20% of the Government's income, which was said to be an excessive burden. The decree remarks also that operating expenses of the Government could not be met if the amortization payments were continued. Full debt service in the forthcoming Cuban budget would require an item of \$6,905,700, but the interest payment which alone is now to be made will reduce the figure to \$2,868,390, according to a statement by Secretary of the Treasury Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz.

Conference Committee Agrees to Final Draft of Tax Bill—House Receives Report on Bill.

The conference committee which was named to adjust differences in the Senate and House versions of the Administration's 1934 revenue bill reached an agreement April 25 on the provisions of the tax revision measure, retaining most of the additional taxes that had been inserted while it was on the Senate floor. House leaders later announced that they would accept practically all of the Senate levies agreed upon in Committee with the exception of the Couzens amendment imposing an additional 10% tax on incomes as an emergency move. The bill was referred to a conference committee of Representatives and Senators April 17; the measure passed the Senate April 13, and it was passed by the House on Feb. 21. One of the controversial features in the bill was the levy on Philippine coconut oil, written in despite President Roosevelt's opposition. The House voted a tax of 5c. a pound and the Senate changed the rate to 3c. The conference report on the revised bill was filed with the House on April 30. On May 1 the House rejected the Couzens amendment for a 10% recovery tax, accepting, however, the other Senate amendments.

Included in the agreement reached by the conference committee, during the week of April 28, was a compromise on the coconut oil tax to give the Philippine Islands a 2c. differential against imports from other sources. It is estimated that the measure in the form agreed upon by the conferees will add at least \$417,000,000 to the Federal income annually, or almost \$200,000,000 more than the amount estimated in the original House bill.

A Washington dispatch, April 25, to the New York "Times" listed the chief provisions agreed upon in committee as follows:

The conference committee sought to soften the blow delivered to the Philippine Islands in the fats and oil tax voted by both houses, and inserted a provision giving the islands a favorable differential in coconut oils sent to the United States.

The compromise section provided a basic processing tax of 5c. a pound on a long list of oils and fats, with the exception that coconut oils and copra from the Philippines should be taxed only at 3c. a pound. The Norris amendment, providing that all revenues collected from Philippine products under this tax should be returned to the island's treasury, was maintained.

The conference modification provided also that there should be no tax on sperm oil, perilla oil or halibut liver oil.

In other parts of the accord reached to-day, complete in every detail except as to the 10% horizontal amendment of the Senate, the conferees agreed to the following:

A normal rate on personal incomes of 4%, as proposed by both houses, but a compromise between the Senate and House provisions as to new surtaxes.

Limitation of the "earned income" designation to \$14,000 instead of \$20,000 as voted by the Senate or \$8,000 as adopted by the House.

New estate taxes as adopted by the Senate, running to a maximum of 60% on that part of estates in excess of \$10,000,000, and the companion gift tax as voted by the Senate with exemptions to both taxes placed at \$50,000.

Continuation of the capital stock and excess profits levies as voted in the Senate.

Senate provisions on surtaxes on personal holding companies and treatment of capital gains and losses.

Elimination of consolidated returns for all corporations except railroads, with the provision that railroads electing to file consolidated returns must pay a penalty of 2% in addition to the regular tax.

Special publicity provisions, requiring that each person or corporation filing tax returns shall file a separate form giving information as to gross income, total deductions, net income, total credits against normal tax and taxes payable, which shall be made of public record under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Elimination of the present excise taxes on soft drinks and candy, and amendments to the tax on furs and jewelry as adopted by the Senate.

Discontinuation of the 2c. bank check tax as of Jan. 1 1935, as voted by the House.

On April 26 Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee said the rates on personal incomes were materially reduced from the Senate figures. A Washington dispatch, April 26, to the New York "Times" quoted Mr. Doughton as follows:

"In my opinion, neither the House nor Senate conferees can claim any substantial advantage over each other in the final outcome. The sole item not agreed on was the proposed additional tax of 10% to be added to the regular income tax for the year 1934. This matter will be taken to the floor of the House."

Senate Committee Concludes Hearings on Tariff Bill.

On May 1 the Senate Finance Committee concluded hearings on the Administration's reciprocal tariff bill, and the measure was expected to be reported to the Senate before the end of the week. In a dispatch, May 1, to the "Times" it was stated that it will carry an amendment providing for hearings before an industry is made subject to changed rates. Otherwise the bill is expected to go to the Senate practically in the form it came from the House. The bill passed the House on March 29.

President Roosevelt Recommends Congressional Commission to Study Aviation—Senate Considers Administration's Air Mail Bill—Suit Against Postmaster-General Farley for Contract Cancellations Brought by Aviation Companies.

President Roosevelt on April 16 suggested to Congressional leaders that Congress might authorize the appointment of a commission "to make immediate study and recommend to the next Congress a broad policy covering all phases of aviation and the relationship of Government thereto." On the following day (April 17) the Senate began consideration of the air mail bill sponsored by Senator McKellar and indicated that the measure might be amended to meet the views of the President. Secretary of War Dern on April 17 instructed the members of a committee inquiring into the efficiency of the Army Air Corps to restrict their deliberations to the defense functions of the War Department.

United Press Washington advices, April 17, in outlining recent developments in the aviation situation, said:

Four operating divisions of United Airlines to-day started legal action against Postmaster-General James A. Farley to compel restoration of their air mail contracts.

The companies also seek to recover damages from Mr. Farley personally for all losses resulting from his cancellation order of Feb. 9.

Announcement of the suit came shortly after the Administration air mail bill, embracing President Roosevelt's new plan for a commission of experts to develop a unified Federal aviation policy, was placed before the Senate. It met immediate opposition, which promises to develop into long and bitter debate.

President Roosevelt Launches Inquiry to Lay Basis for New Rail Policy—Undertaken to End Threat of Receiverships, Save Jobs, Rehabilitate Systems—Financial Plight Is Held Serious Issue.

President Roosevelt, advocating an extension of the railroad wage deduction for six months and the application of increased carrier earnings to betterments and relief for part-time and furloughed workers, on April 20 called upon the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor and the Attorney-General to make a study of the whole railroad situation as a basis for the formulation of a new national transportation policy.

Railroad Wage Settlement—Gradual Pay Rise Agreed on—First 2½% of Deduction to Be Returned to Pay Envelopes in July—2½% More Jan. 1 1935 and Remaining 5% April 1 1935—President Roosevelt Urged Existing 10% Reduction.

Railway labor and the railroad managers agreed on April 26 to a restoration of the full pay of the workers on April 1 1935. In a compromise agreement, after a long series of conferences between the Railway Labor Executives' Association and the Conference Committee of Managers, it was agreed that the 10% deduction from checks of the workers which has been made for the last two years should be gradually restored during the next year. The employees

will receive a restoration of 2½% on July 1 of this year, 2½% on Jan. 1 1935, and the remainder on April 1 1935.

The agreement came after negotiations started on March 15 apparently failed, and Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, had announced that his efforts at mediating the situation had failed. Mr. Eastman withdrew on April 21, and on April 23 the managers and labor leaders got together unexpectedly and worked out the compromise.

A. F. Whitney, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executive Association, said:

We have joined in this agreement to comply with the wish of the President of the United States in the interest of national recovery.

The agreement runs for one year, and to this extent will stabilize wages on American railroads and give all concerned a breathing spell.

The following statement was issued by W. F. Thiehoff, Chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers:

We faced the choice of reaching a settlement with employees or of carrying the wage controversy to a conclusion under the law with its attendant uncertainty and disturbing effects.

In the interest of stabilizing the railroad situation now, so as to promote the national recovery program, we chose the former choice. In so doing we have been mindful of the consideration of national welfare pressed upon us by the President, of the untiring efforts of the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation to compose the situation, and of the forbearance of those who have represented the employees.

A condensed statement of the agreement signed by the managers and the railway labor executives said:

Basic rates of pay, until changed upon notice as hereinafter provided, shall remain as under the agreement of Jan. 31 1932, as extended, 7½% shall be deducted from the pay check of each of the employees covered by this agreement for the period beginning July 1 1934, and ending Dec. 31 1934, inclusive, and said deduction shall be reduced to 5% for the period beginning Jan. 1 1935, and ending March 31 1935, inclusive, and no further deduction shall be made under this agreement thereafter.

No notices of changes in basic rates of pay shall be served by any party upon any other party prior to May 1 1935.

With respect to employees in the lower paid brackets the foregoing shall not be taken to prevent discussion and adjustment between individual carriers and organizations with respect to spreading employment or of the matter of opportunity or increased earnings of part-time employees, but changes in basic rates shall in no event be involved.

If, as, and when, on or after May 1 1935, notices of changes in basic rates shall be served by any of the organizations or carriers now represented by the Railway Labor Executive Association or the Conference Committee of Managers, it is understood that said association and said committee cannot bind any such organization or any such carrier in respect thereto, but they do recommend that, in the event that general wage movements are inaugurated, the proceeding under such notices should be conducted nationally in pursuance of the Railway Labor Act.

President Roosevelt on April 20 addressed a letter to Co-ordinator Eastman proposing that the existing wage deductions of 10% be continued and that increased earnings of the carriers be used for deferred maintenance and increase in wages for the lowest paid group of employees.

Strike of 50,000 Soft Coal Miners Settled with Promulgation of New Wage Scale by NRA—President Roosevelt's Statement Recognizes Differentials.

A strike of 50,000 bituminous coal miners, caused by a dispute over wage rates provided in the coal code, was settled April 22 when President Roosevelt issued a statement requesting employers to "respect their schedules" and employees to "go back to their work on these rates at once." At the same time General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, issued an order fixing a new wage structure for the soft-coal industry, with a daily scale of \$3.80 for Georgia and Alabama, compared with \$4.60 under the Appalachian agreement and \$3.40 under the original bituminous coal code. This order marked the virtual end of a situation involving a series of strikes and lockouts which existed in the industry since General Johnson practically abolished wage differentials on the various sections in an amendment to the code dated March 31. This was described in the April 7 issue of the "Chronicle," pages 2350-51.

The text of President Roosevelt's statement of April 22 follows:

All employers are requested to respect their schedules and all employees are requested to go back to work on these rates at once.

All employers and trade unions have been most patriotic and considerate in the meantime, and we have no criticism to make of either for any action taken up to date. It is now time for all concerned to cease controversy, get back into production on this rate and with the least possible delay.

On the question of Southern wage differentials the Recovery Act (Section 7C) recognizes differentials according to locality. It is the purpose of the Administration, by sudden or explosive change, to impair Southern industry by refusing to recognize traditional differentials.

On the other hand, no region has any right, by depressing its labor, wages and hours, to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours and thus to impose its lower standards on an area of high standards.

While it is the view of the Administration that improvement in living standards has already improved and will continue to improve the South, as it has already improved all other areas, it is not our intention to produce any sudden or disruptive change in an established economic relationship.

It is stated that the agreement does not modify the seven-hour provision of the amendment of May 9, and this will become universal in the entire bituminous coal industry.

Price Fixing Under NRA Codes Upheld by Federal Court in New York City—Injunction Issued Forbidding Dry Cleaning Establishments from Cutting Prices Below Stipulated Minimums.

The authority of the Federal Government to fix minimum prices in codes formulated under the provisions of the NIRA was upheld March 31 by Federal Judge John C. Knox of the United States District Court in New York City. Judge Knox granted to the Government an injunction restraining

Spotless Dollar Cleaners, Inc., from cutting prices below those provided in the dyers' and cleaners' code of fair competition. At the same time he suspended operations of the injunction for a period of 10 days to permit the defendant to appeal the decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Government was represented by United States Attorney Martin Conboy, and the defendant by Martin W. Littleton and Isadore Paul. The Government alleged that Spotless Dollar Cleaners, Inc., charged 39c. for cleaning men's suits and 45c. for cleaning women's dresses, although the code for the industry stipulated that the minimum charge for men's suits should be 70c. and for women's dresses, 75c.

NRA Reorganized for Decentralization of Authority—General Johnson Gives Broad Powers to Administrative Staffs to Speed Work and Aid in Program of Code Enforcement.

Plans for a reorganization of the personnel of the National Recovery Administration were announced April 9 by General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator. NRA officials said that the changes were in line with recent emphasis on the enforcement and administering of codes, rather than on code formulation. The new arrangement is designed to delegate to personal and administrative staffs many of the powers that were formerly exercised only by General Johnson, giving such staffs full authority and responsibility for important decisions.

United States Court of Customs Overrules Treasury Order Imposing Tax on Anthracite Imports.

The United States Court of Customs and patent appeals has overruled the Treasury order, effective June 20 1932, imposing an import tax of 10c. per 100 pounds on anthracite entering from Great Britain, Germany and other foreign countries. Washington advices to the "Wall Street Journal" of April 5 added:

The levy was imposed at behest of Pennsylvania anthracite operators, who objected to shipment of foreign anthracite into New England markets.

The Customs Court ruled that coal coming from most countries having most-favored nation treaty status with the United States is on the free list. The Customs Court opinion was handed down by Judge Garrett.

It is expected the anthracite producers will seek to have the Appeals Court decision rescinded.

Steel Trade Resumes Upward Trend—Prices and Wages in Industry Advance—Non-ferrous Metals Also Move Higher.

The iron and steel trade, which has proved to a large extent a barometer of industrial conditions generally, continued to show greater activity in each successive week during April. General price advances on steel products were announced following the recent 10% increase in wages which went into effect on April 1. This wage increase, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, "adds approximately \$3,000,000 monthly, or \$36,000,000 annually, to the industry's payroll. Hourly wage rates are now approximately 36% higher than in June 1933." The Institute further went on to say:

The number of workers in the industry is rapidly approaching the 1929 total of 420,000. Although the number had been reduced to 210,000 in 1932, it was back up to 365,000 in February 1934, and men were being re-employed at the rate of 10,000 or more per month.

Despite general price increases of \$2 or more per ton on steel products, announced early this month, the level of finished steel prices with such increases in effect is still 5% below the 1929 level, and 21% below the post-war peak for prices in 1923.

It is not generally realized that the recent slight upturn in steel prices was preceded by a decade of steadily declining prices.

Steel prices began to fall in 1923, and continued to drop steadily until 1933, when the price curve straightened out and ultimately turned upward. Even then the increase in steel prices lagged far behind the general wholesale commodity price index, which increased 21.9% from February 1933 to February 1934, while finished steel prices rose but 5.4% during the same period.

Such advances as have been made in steel prices have scarcely any effect at all on the general public. For example, in the automobile industry, which is one of the heaviest users of steel, the cost of this commodity in the average motor car, in 1932, was only \$31.41, or 4.6% of the total cost of the car, although the iron and steel represented 78% of the total weight.

The American Iron and Steel Institute on April 9 reported the steel mills of the country as operating at 47.4% of capacity, compared with 43.3% reported on April 2. On the 16th inst. the rate was increased to 50.3%; on April 23 to 54.0%, and on April 30 to 55.7%. Early in April of last year the steel mills of the country were engaged to only 15% of capacity and at May 2 1933 operations had advanced to 29% of capacity. The general price advances on steel products, which ranged from \$2 to \$8 a ton, caused widespread contracting for the second quarter, since mills had given their customers an opportunity to cover their needs prior to the effective date of the new prices, which in most cases was before April 20, announced the "Iron Age," which further stated that the effect of this anticipatory buying, however, was to rob the industry of the benefit of the advances until the third quarter. In the meantime producers face immediate absorption of higher labor and fuel costs. The only advantage that they can expect to gain from the price changes this quarter, according to the "Age," is the operating economies that will result from the increased rate of output that will follow the current wave of buying.

With iron and steel makers heavily booked for the second quarter, and with higher prices about to go into effect on most products, the outlook in the industry is most favorable, reported the "Iron Age" in its issue of April 19, adding that some mills have such heavy commitments that they will

have difficulty in turning out the tonnage if buyers specify fully against their contracts. To prevent an accumulation of releases toward the end of the quarter, a number of producers are already pressing their customers for shipping instructions. Under the most popular form of contract, buyers are required to order out material in approximately equal monthly quantities, continued the "Age."

In its issue of April 26 the "Iron Age" remarked that the rapidly growing influx of specifications against low-priced contracts has boosted steel production four points to 56% of capacity, and another week promises to put the rate above the 1933 peak of 59%, reached last July. In some steel products, mills have such heavy commitments that they fear they will not be able to clear their books by the end of the quarter, as required by the code. Recognizing the possibility of excessive pressure on the mills for shipments in June, an increasing number of consumers are anticipating their requirements. In other cases mills are rolling material prior to the receipt of actual shipping orders. The "Age" added:

The rush to accumulate tonnage on the part of consumers is, no doubt, prompted in part by speculative motives. Besides the impetus that buying has received from recent price advances, the fear of railroad labor trouble and consequent hampering of transportation has also been a factor.

The accelerating movement of material from producers to consumers has been sweeping in scope. May and June shipments of pig iron will be the largest in fully two years.

Most of the price advances announced recently are now in effect on spot business. While some producers have lagged in filing advances, the code does not require them to wait 10 days before making their new prices effective. While pig iron makers are rather uniformly giving their customers the benefit of the 10-day waiting period, this is not so true of finished steel, and with few exceptions the recently announced advances on steel products are being generally quoted. Among later advances not yet fully in effect are increases of \$3 a ton on billet reinforcing bars and \$6 to \$8 a ton on electrical sheets. Jackson County silvery iron will be advanced 60c. a ton, effective May 3 1934.

The desire to take advantage of former prices expedited action on numerous construction projects, both public and private. Structural steel awards for the week, at 21,400 tons, compare with 13,650 tons a week ago. New projects, at 49,100 tons, are the largest since last August.

Scrap prices, which have shown an easy tone ever since the second week of March, when the "Iron Age" composite for heavy smelting steel, at \$13 a ton, reached its peak to date this year. Recessions in prices at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia drove the price down to \$12.58 a ton at April 3; to \$12.42 a ton at April 24, and to \$12.17 a ton at May 1. A marked increase in the supply of scrap with the coming of spring weather, rather than any reduction in consumption, apparently accounts for the downward movement of the market, said the "Age." At May 2 1933 steel scrap was quoted at \$9.42 a ton. Advances now in force raised the "Iron Age" composite for finished steel from 2.028c. to 2.222c. a pound at April 24, which is \$1.50 a ton below the average for 1929 and \$3.74 a ton below that of the popular index base year 1926, and also compares with 1.867c. a pound at May 2 1933. The pig iron composite advanced from \$16.90 per gross ton, which price had been in effect since Dec. 5 1933, to \$17.90 per gross ton at May 1 1934, or 53c. a ton below the average of 1929 and \$2.52 a ton below that of 1926, and also compares with \$14.10 on May 2 1933.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corp., held on April 24, the Finance Committee announced that since April 1 up to date the corporation's operations averaged 38% of capacity, with indications that this rate would be continued and possibly exceeded during the second quarter. Operations averaged 29% of capacity in the first quarter of 1934, 30.8% in the last quarter of 1933, and 15.8% in the first quarter of 1933.

As to the non-ferrous metals, the market experienced during the seven days ended April 11 the most active week thus far this year, both from the standpoint of tonnage moved and price changes. "Metals and Mineral Markets" remarked on April 19 that considering the large volume of business that was placed in the preceding week, the quiet that prevailed throughout the seven days ended April 18 occasioned no great concern among producers. It was further stated that the operators seem satisfied that the trend of general business continues upward. Fabricators of copper were reported to have booked a substantial tonnage of their products so far this month, and the specifications were also said to be coming through at a good rate. "Metal and Mineral Markets," in its next issue, said that the copper industry commenced operating under a code of fair practice on April 26, and that the leaders in the industry have been busy during the week ended April 25 in perfecting the machinery under which the marketing of "Blue Eagle" copper will be conducted. The stand taken by President Roosevelt against mandatory legislation for silver at this session of Congress seemed to demoralize completely speculative traders in the metal, and the price broke sharply, the quotation for silver not eligible for sale to the Government declining 2½c. per ounce during the last week. Trading in domestic copper, lead, and zinc was of modest proportions in the last week, with the general tone firm; tin was dull. Here in New York electrolytic copper was raised on April 5 from 7¼c. to 8c.; on April 9, to 8½c., and on April 10, to 8¾c., which price continued unchanged during the rest of the month. Lake copper by successive increases was marked up to 8½c. on April 25 from 8c. on April 1. Lead at New York advanced from 4.00c. to 4.10c. on April 9, and to 4.25c. on April 10. Tin was quoted at 55.25c. on

April 30 as against 55.37c. on March 30. Zinc at New York closed April 30 at 4.75c. as compared with 4.65c. at the beginning of the month. "Metal and Mineral Markets," in its April 26 issue, also stated:

Under Article 7 in the copper code it is stated that "The Code Authority shall have the average weighted sales price computed each day, and immediately furnish it to the trade papers and public press as the 'quotation issued by the Code Authority for copper offered for sale in the domestic market pursuant to the provisions of the copper code,' and the trade papers and public press shall be requested to use this quotation only for copper so offered, and to issue a separate quotation for copper not offered for sale pursuant to the provisions of this code." This means, according to trade authorities, that there will be two domestic markets for copper, a "Blue Eagle" market and one for copper not eligible for sale as such. In the meantime much confusion exists as to the exact meaning of a number of the sections in the marketing provisions, and most producers and consumers of the metal are disposed to move slowly until clarification of the terms becomes available. The marketing provisions are generally looked upon as another "experiment" subject to change.

The code sets up a Sales Clearing Agent. Secondary producers will have to file treatment charges. No mention is made in the code of a minimum price. If at any time during the effective period of the code the price of copper shall reach a level which in the judgment of the Code Authority or the Administrator is deemed to be unreasonably high, any or all of the marketing provisions may be suspended.

Continued Activity Shown in Lumber Industry.

New business booked at the lumber mills during the week ended April 21 was the heaviest of any week since November except for the four weeks in March, and production, while less than during the preceding week, was otherwise the largest since July 1933, according to telegraphic reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from regional associations covering the operations of 1,517 leading hardwood and softwood mills. Production by these mills for the April 21 week was estimated at 213,490,000 feet; shipments, 199,084,000 feet, and orders, 208,804,000 feet. For the seven days ended April 14, the reports covered 1,554 mills and showed production 217,704,000 feet; shipments, 201,158,000 feet; orders, 201,282,000 feet.

Textile Trades Suffer Setback.

The textile trades experienced a distinct setback, partly as a result of unfavorable weather conditions and partly in view of a further decline in most raw materials. Retail trade also assumed a distinctly spotty aspect which, however, was largely due to the circumstance that this year's pre-Easter business was concentrated in March. Other deterring factors were the low temperatures prevailing in most sections of the country as well as repercussions from the curtailed activities of the CWA. The appearance of more seasonal weather conditions and the stimulus expected from the inauguration of National Cotton Week (on May 14) are anticipated to cause a revival of consumer buying. Activity in the wholesale markets was likewise greatly reduced, but prices maintained remarkable steadiness, partly due, it is assumed, to the fact that inventories both in wholesalers' and retailers' hands are not overburdensome. Raw cotton in April underwent a steady decline. The enactment of the Bankhead bill did not help sentiment but rather appeared to be the signal for another onslaught on prices, inasmuch as a great deal of uncertainty prevails as to the effectiveness and the workability of this measure. The continued slowness in the cloth market as well as the slack in the export demand also contributed to the unsettlement of the price structure. Another bearish factor was the break in silver prices reflecting the Administration's determined opposition to the demands for immediate remonetization of the white metal and the growing belief that the Government's general attitude with reference to inflationary measures is undergoing a distinct turn to more conservative views. For the first time this season, more attention was paid to weather conditions in the belt. Conditions for planting were generally construed as favorable, although in some sections of Texas the weather is still reported as too wet and too cold to allow for proper germination of seeds. Spot cotton here in New York was 12.15c. on April 2, and from this figure advanced to 12.30c. on April 6, but from that point a steady decline carried the price to 10.90c. on April 26, with the quotation 10.95c. on April 30. Private estimates anticipate an acreage of between 29,000,000 and 30,000,000, compared with 40,900,000 acres planted last year. Print cloths of 28 inch 64-60s was marked down April 18 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 5c. The price of 27-inch cloth 64-60s was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. April 30 as against 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 31. Osnaburgs were 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. April 30 as against 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. March 31. The report of the Census Bureau issued April 14 and covering the month of March, showed that cotton consumption in the United States continues to run ahead of last year by a growing margin. The amount consumed in March was given as 543,690 bales of lint and 74,529 bales of linters, compared with 477,890 bales of lint and 59,674 bales of linters in February, and 495,183 bales of lint and 55,541 bales of linters in March 1933.

The woolen goods market continued in its seasonal lull with many mills curtailing production both in the men's and in the women's goods field. Demand for tropicals was held down by the unseasonably cool weather. Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted April 30 at \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ against \$1.33@1.38 March 31; \$1.45@1.50 Feb. 28; \$1.55@1.60 Jan. 31; \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 29 1933; \$1.40@1.45 Nov. 29; \$1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 31; \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 29; \$1.85@1.90 Aug. 31; \$1.83@1.88 on July 31; \$2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ on June 30; \$1.65@1.70

on May 31; \$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ April 29; \$1.15@1.20 March 31; \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 28; \$1.15@1.20 Jan. 31, all in 1933; \$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 31 1932; \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 30; \$1.55@1.60 Oct. 31; \$1.75@1.80 Sept. 30; \$2@2.05 Aug. 31; \$1.40@1.45 July 30; \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30; \$1.10@1.15 May 31; \$1.35@1.40 April 30; \$1.50@1.55 March 31; \$1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.70 Feb. 29; \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.90 Jan. 30, all in 1932; \$1.85@1.90 Dec. 31 1931; \$2.20@2.25 on Nov. 30 and also on Oct. 31 1931, and with \$4.70@4.75 on Jan. 31 1930.

In the case of the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted at \$1.14@1.19 April 30 against \$1.25@1.30 March 31; \$1.40@1.45 Feb. 28; \$1.52@1.57 Jan. 31; \$1.35@1.40 Dec. 29 1933; \$1.30@1.35 Nov. 29; \$1.45@1.50 Oct. 31; \$1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 29; \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 31; \$1.79 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 31; \$2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30; \$1.70@1.75 May 31; \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ April 29; \$1.10@1.15 March 31; \$1.15@1.20 Feb. 28; \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 31, all in 1933; \$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 31 1932; \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 30; \$1.45@1.50 Oct. 31; \$1.60@1.65 Sept. 30; \$2@2.05 Aug. 31; \$1.45@1.50 July 30; \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 30; \$1.10@1.15 May 31; \$1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ April 30; \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ March 31; \$1.70@1.80 Feb. 29; \$1.95@2 Jan. 30, all in 1932; \$1.85@1.90 Dec. 31 1931; \$2.30@2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ Nov. 30; \$2.10@2.15 Oct. 31 1931, and \$4.60@4.65 on Jan. 31 1930.

Bankhead Cotton Control Bill.

The Bankhead bill for compulsory control of cotton production was signed on April 21 by Pres. Roosevelt. On the same date the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced State allotments of the number of bales of cotton which each State may grow and market tax-free under the provisions of the bill. It was pointed out in the announcement that the Act provides that the amount of cotton which may be harvested in the United States during the crop year 1934-35 and marketed exempt from the payment of the tax is limited to 10,000,000 bales of 500 pounds net weight. It was also stated that the Act further provides that no State which has produced as much as 250,000 bales in any year during the base period shall be given an allotment of less than 200,000 bales. This provision applies only to the States of Missouri and California. The remaining 9,600,000 bales will be allotted to the other cotton-producing States on the basis of the percentage that the average production of each State for the five years 1928-32 inclusive, is of the total production of all States during that period. The full text of this bill was given in the April 28 issue of the "Chronicle" on page 2808. The AAA further said:

The method for making allotments for the approximately 1,000 cotton-producing counties as specified in the Act will require a detailed analysis by the Department of Agriculture. The Division of Crop Estimates is now engaged in making this analysis. The Act provides that not to exceed 10% of the allotment to each State will be reserved for special allotments to individual producers and that not less than 90% of each State's allotment will then be prorated to the counties within the State on the same basis as the State allotments are made. If, however, it is found that the production of cotton in a county was so reduced by drought, flood, or other natural causes as to result in an abnormally low production in certain years of the base period, then the years in which normal production was so reduced by these causes will be excluded from the period used in computing the average for the county. The calculation of these allotments to counties will be made as rapidly as possible.

AAA Will Not Dump Federal Cotton on the Market—Government Holdings Not to Be Offered to Unduly Disturb Spot Conditions.

The Government's holdings of more than 2,000,000 bales of actual and future cotton "will not be dumped on the market, sacrificed or offered in a manner calculated to unduly disturb spot market calculations," Oscar Johnston, Manager of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration producers' pool, stated April 5 in replying to an inquiry from W. S. Dowdell, President of the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Johnston assured Mr. Dowdell that the AAA has liquidated its futures without disturbing the market, and added that he wished to assure the public "of our intention to do likewise with the actual cotton."

Crude Rubber Strong.

Crude rubber showed extraordinary strength and activity, quite in contrast to most other commodities. The reason for the urgent buying both here and abroad were the persistent reports that definite negotiations between Holland and the British Government were under way, with a view to permitting rubber exports from the Far East only by certificate, controlling native rubber with an export tax and setting up an international rubber bureau. On April 29 an international five-year plan for the regulation and control of rubber exports was officially announced, based on an agreement signed the previous day and involving the rubber output of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon, India, Burma, North Borneo, Sarawak and Siam. The agreement prohibits further planting of rubber trees in the present areas until 1938 and also seeks to prevent planting in other countries through a ban on the exportation of planting materials. An international regulation committee which is to administer the agreement, will determine periodically the percentage of the quotas to be exported from each territory. For the years 1934 and 1938 the following quotas, in tons, have been assigned: Malaya, 504,000 and 602,000; Dutch East Indies, 352,000 and 485,000; Ceylon, 77,500 and 82,500; India, 6,850 and 9,250; Burma, 5,150 and 9,250;

North Borneo, 12,000 and 16,500; Sarawak, 24,000 and 32,000; Siam, 15,000 and 15,000. Ribbed smoke sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 13½¢. asked on April 30 as against 11 1-16c. asked on March 29; 10¾¢. asked on Feb. 28; 10c. asked Jan. 31; 9c. asked Dec. 29 1933; 9½¢ @ 9¼¢. Nov. 29; 7¾¢. Oct. 31; 8¼¢. Sept. 30; 7¼¢. Aug. 31, and 7c. on July 31. On June 30 the spot price was 6¾¢. asked against 6¼¢. asked May 31; 4 5-16c. asked on April 29, and 2¾¢. bid and 3c. asked March 31; 2 15-16c. asked Feb. 28; 2¾¢. bid and 2 15-16c. asked Jan. 31; 3 3-16c. bid and 3¼¢. asked Dec. 31 1932; 3¼¢. bid and 3¾¢. asked on Nov. 30; 3½¢. asked on Oct. 31; 3¾¢. bid and 3 11-16c. asked Sept. 30; 4¾¢. Aug. 31; 3 3-16c. asked July 30; 2 9-16c. bid and 2 11-16c. asked June 30; 2 11-16c. bid and 2¾¢. asked May 31; 3 1-16c. asked April 30; 3 1-16c. bid and 3 3-16c. asked March 31; 3½¢ @ 3 11-16c. Feb. 29; 4 5-16 @ 4 7-16c. Jan. 30; 4 13-16 @ 4 15-16c. Dec. 31 1931, 4 5-16 @ 4¾¢. on Nov. 30; 4 9-16 @ 4¾¢. Oct. 31; 4½¢ @ 4¾¢. Sept. 30; 5 @ 5½¢. Aug. 31; 5½¢ @ 5¾¢. July 31, 6 13-16 @ 6 15-16c. June 30; 6½¢. bid May 29; 5¾¢ @ 6c. April 30; 6¾¢ @ 7c. March 31; 7¾¢ @ 7¾¢. Feb. 28; 7¾¢ @ 8c. Jan. 31; 8¾¢ @ 8¾¢. Dec. 31 1930, and 15¼¢ @ 15¾¢. Feb. 28 1930.

Hides, Leather and Footwear—Shoe Industry Has Had Excellent Spring Business.

The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter," under date of April 28 1934, discusses these markets as follows:

The shoe industry has had an excellent spring business. Operations have eased off from the peak, but manufacturers are moderately active. February production is estimated at 15% above January, and 10% over February a year ago. White summer footwear is in very active demand and has had the best season in many years. Patent leather shoes likewise have been doing better. The joint style conference of the National Shoe Retailers' Association and the Tanners' Council has been held and preparations for fall lines are under way. Brown shades are predicted as the dominating color. Black, which looks well with any garment, is the typical depression color, and the trade welcomes the change to brown both as a relief and a happy augury. While more emphasis is being placed upon quality merchandise, demand for which has been gradually improving, consumers' buying power is still forcing manufacturers, with whom volume is paramount, to maintain as low a level of prices as is consistent with increasing material costs and wages. The labor outlook is less acute.

The strength in hide prices has been reflected in advancing leather markets. Increasing wages in many lines have encouraged the hope that greater purchasing power will stimulate demand for higher priced footwear and help to sustain a more normal relationship between hide and leather values. Business has been more active. Wettings, production and consumption of all cattle hide leathers for the first two months of this year were over 30% ahead of 1933 and better than any previous year since 1928. Later figures are not available, but indications are that the improvement thus far has been maintained. Stocks are comparatively light. Activity in sole leather is much better than it was last month, and prices have advanced. Side upper leather is in better demand, with some tanners refusing future business. Quantities of this leather have been used by manufacturers of work shoes for the agricultural regions of the South and Middle West, where business has been unusually brisk. The trade is disturbed by possibilities of new reciprocal agreements under the proposed tariff bill which may permit imports of shoes from Czechoslovakia and other foreign countries.

During the past two months hides have advanced sharply from 9c. to 11c., compared with about 6½c. a year ago. Turnover has been heavy. Just how much of the advance has been predicated upon inflationary hopes which may or may not be realized, remains to be seen. Trade reports indicate that no burdensome supply of hides exist, and that tanners, fortified by a demand in retail and jobbing outlets, estimated at 35% better than last year, have apparently been buying up to their requirements. Furthermore, South American markets have been firm at levels above domestic quotations.

Grain—Coffee—Sugar.

Trading in wheat markets ruled quiet during the early part of April with price fluctuations confined within narrow limits. Around mid-month values declined sharply under an avalanche of selling and reached new lows for the season but recovered some of the loss during latter part of the month. Uncertainty as to the outcome of the pending bill to regulate trading on commodity exchanges, together with disappointed hopes over possible inflationary silver legislation, were attributed as being largely responsible for the selling. Several private reports were issued estimating the winter wheat crop between 490,000,000 and 502,000,000 bushels but received little attention as they were in line with general expectations. The official estimate of the Department of Agriculture, placing the crop at 492,000,000 bushels, was likewise ignored. There were many complaints of insufficient moisture during the month from both the winter and spring wheat belts, and these increased in number during the latter part of the month. Apprehension of damage as a result of the dryness checked the downward tendency of values and brought about a rally. The markets were also helped by

advice from Washington that there was a possibility of the Government purchasing large quantities of wheat for relief purposes and to appease the clamor which has emanated from the agricultural districts since the recent break in farm prices, particularly wheat. In Chicago the May wheat option closed on April 30 at 80¾¢ compared with 86½¢ at the opening on April 2. At Winnipeg the May option closed at 65¢ against the opening of 68½¢ on April 2. Other grains also averaged lower during the month. May corn in Chicago on April 30 closed at 45½¢ compared with the opening price of 48¾¢ on April 2, and May oats closed at 29¼¢ against an opening price of 32½¢ on April 2. May rye closed at 55¢ compared with 59¾¢, the opening price on April 2.

Cuban raw sugar maintained a steady tone during April with little variation, being quoted at 1.42c. nominal throughout the month. However, the markets for refined and "futures" developed more or less easiness around the middle of the month but steadied during the latter part. Of chief interest in the sugar market were the discussions of the sugar quotas bill and its passage with its amendments by both Houses of Congress during the latter part of the month. The bill now awaits the approval and signature of the President. Uncertainty in connection with the bill caused scattered liquidation but with the removal of this uncertainty the undertone improved. The wholesale price of refined in this city was quoted by all refiners at 4.30c. on April 30 compared with 4.50c. end of March. Coffee prices averaged lower during April. No. 7 Rio was quoted on April 30 at 10¼¢. against 10½¢. March 31; 11c. Feb. 28; 9½¢ @ 9¾¢. Jan. 31; 8¾¢. Dec. 29 1933; 7½¢ @ 7½¢. Nov. 29; 7¼¢. Oct. 31; 7½¢ @ 7½¢. Sept. 30; 7¾¢. Aug. 31, and 7¾¢. July 31—these figures comparing with 7¼¢. June 30; 7¾¢. on May 31 and also 7¾¢. April 29 and on March 31; 8 @ 8½¢. Feb. 28; 8½¢. Jan. 31, all for 1933; 8¼¢. Dec. 31 1932; 8½¢. Nov. 30; 8¼¢. Oct. 31, and the nominal price of 10c. bid on Sept. 28. This last is as against 8¾¢. bid Aug. 31; 8¼¢. July 30; 7¾¢. on June 30; 8½¢. May 31; 7¾¢ @ 7¾¢. April 30; 7¼¢. March 31; 7¼¢. Feb. 29; 7¾¢. Jan. 30; with 7 @ 7¼¢. Dec. 31 1931; 6½¢ @ 6½¢. Nov. 30; 5¾¢ @ 6c. Oct. 31; 5½¢. Sept. 30; 5½¢ @ 5½¢. Aug. 31; 5½¢ @ 6c. July 31; 6½¢ @ 7c. June 30; 6½¢. May 29; 6½¢ @ 6¾¢. April 30; 5½¢. March 31; 5½¢ @ 5½¢. Feb. 28; 6¾¢. Jan. 31, all in the year 1931, and with 7¼¢ @ 7½¢. Dec. 31 1930.

No. 7 Santos was not quoted on April 30, but on April 28 was quoted at 10¾¢., the same as on March 31, against 11¼¢. Feb. 28 9½¢ @ 10c. on Jan. 31; 9c. Dec. 29 1933; 8½¢ @ 8½¢. Nov. 30; 8½¢ @ 8½¢. Oct. 31; 8¼¢ @ 8¾¢. Sept. 30; 8c. on Aug. 31; 8 @ 8¼¢. July 31; 7¾¢ @ 8c. June 30; 8 @ 8¼¢. May 31, and the same on April 29 and on March 31; 8¼¢ @ 8½¢. Feb. 28; 8¾¢. Jan. 31; 9c. Dec. 31 1932; 9½¢. Nov. 30 and 10¼¢. Oct. 31. There was no quotation Sept. 30 1932 for this grade, but earlier in September the price was 14c. bid. This compares with 12½¢. Aug. 31; 10¼¢. July 30; 9½¢ @ 9½¢. June 30; 9¾¢ @ 10c. May 31; 9c. April 30; 8½¢. March 31; 8½¢. Feb. 29; 8½¢. Jan. 30. It also compares with 8 @ 8¼¢. Dec. 31 1931; 7¼¢ @ 7½¢. Nov. 30; 7¼¢. bid Oct. 31; 6¾¢ @ 7c. Sept. 30; 6½¢ @ 6½¢. Aug. 31; 7½¢ @ 7½¢. July 31; 8½¢ @ 9c. June 30; 8½¢ @ 8¾¢. May 29, and the same figures for April 30; 7¾¢ @ 8c. March 31; 7¾¢ @ 8c. Feb. 28; 8¾¢ @ 9c. Jan. 31, all in the year 1931, and with 8¾¢ @ 9¼¢. Dec. 31 1930, and 11¼¢. Oct. 31 1930.

37,500 Bags of Santos Coffee Sold by Grain Stabilization Corporation at Prices Ranging from 11.21 to 11.31 Cents a Pound.

The Farm Credit Administration announced that the New York coffee office of the Grain Stabilization Corp. on April 11 1934, sold 37,500 bags of Santos coffee, at prices ranging from 11.21 cents to 11.31 cents per pound. This compares with prices of 11.87 to 12.03 cents a pound at which the last previous allotment of coffee sold on March 8. The coffee is part of the 1,050,000 bags received from Brazil several years ago by the Federal Farm Board in exchange for 25,000,000 bushels of American wheat. Only 37,500 bags of coffee still remains unsold. In an announcement issued April 11 the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange stated:

An average of 10 cents has been obtained on the 1,012,500 bags sold to date. As Santos coffee at the time of the trade was worth about 8 cents, the paper profit to the Government would exceed \$2,600,000, exclusive of warehouse, administrative and other charges.

AAA Plans to Increase Processing Tax on Wheat from 30 to 40 Cents in July—Drop in Grain Prices Will Force Advance in Milling Levy.

Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced April 20 that processing taxes on wheat will be increased from 30 to around 40 cents a bushel early in July as a means of raising almost \$200,000,000 for bounties to farmers, unless President Roosevelt intervenes or there is an unexpectedly sharp rise in wheat prices.

A Washington dispatch April 20 to the New York "Times" said:

The reason for the increased tax is the constantly declining price paid farmers for their grain and the corresponding increase in the "parity" price. The latter is defined in the AAA as the purchasing power of a bushel of wheat in terms of the things the farmer buys.

Fund Lower Than Expected.

Original estimates by the AAA were that the 30-cent tax would produce a fund of \$138,000,000 from which to make benefit payments this year. Present estimates, based on internal revenue collections, are that the total resulting fund will be nearer \$125,000,000.

Under the 40 cents a bushel tax it is estimated that \$184,000,000 for benefit payments would be collected. This would vary according to consumption next year above or below the average, but wheat consumption is generally considered as fixed except in periods of widespread unemployment.

Petroleum and Its Products.

Activities of the Oil Administration in Washington continued to hold the center of attention of the petroleum world in April. Important developments in the nation's capital during the month included approval of a refinery control plan to curb overproduction of gasoline, introduction of the new measure which will eventually supersede the petroleum code into the Senate and a plea to the United States Supreme Court for an adjournment of the Government's appeal against the lower Federal Court decision, holding the petroleum code unconstitutional, until next fall.

After several hearings on the subject had been held during the month to consider suggested plans, Administrator Ickes announced on April 16 that he had approved a revised form of the industry's plan for stabilization of the nation's bulk gasoline markets by balancing supply and demand through rigid control of refinery operations. At the same time, Mr. Ickes announced that the Planning and Co-ordination Committee would be enlarged to 26 members from 15, in order that all elements within the industry might be equitably represented on the Committee.

The approved refinery control plan provides that the Planning and Co-ordination Committee exercise complete supervision of the program. All decisions of the Committee, however, will be subject to final approval of the Oil Administration. Appeals from any decision of the Committee may also be filed with the Oil Administration.

Gasoline output and determination of adequate supplies to meet consumer demand throughout the nation will be established by the Oil Administration, which is charged with the responsibility of setting up refinery districts throughout the country. Agencies to be named by the Planning and Co-ordination Committee will divide the allotted production total into various refinery districts and between refineries.

The plan, which is a complete substitute for Article IV of the petroleum code, provides for a national co-ordinator of refining operations, who will be appointed by President Roosevelt.

The long-awaited new oil measure was introduced in the Senate by Senator Thomas, April 30, when its contents were disclosed for the first time.

The bill, as introduced by Senator Thomas, would make the Oil Administration a separate agency apart from the NIRA, making its existence semi-permanent. Since production regulation has begun, Mr. Ickes said in making the bill's provisions public, the industry has turned away from destruction resulting from uncontrolled overproduction and has made steady progress toward stability and order.

Indication that the Federal Government intends to maintain its control of the petroleum industry indefinitely was seen in Mr. Ickes's statement that:

"The National Industrial Recovery Act and the oil code are only emergency measures and do not cope effectively and fully with future possibilities. There should be legislation designed to supplement and reinforce the program for the restoration of the industry upon which we are now embarked."

The proposed measure does not propose regulation of refinery operations (which is provided in the present code through approval of Administrator Ickes of a complete substitute for Article IV, as discussed above), pipe line or other transportation facilities or marketing practices, but is limited to crude oil and its problems and contemplates control of demand for crude petroleum in the United States and for export and for regulation of production. It affords Administrator Ickes complete access to all records of companies engaged in the petroleum industry.

The bill also authorizes Secretary of the Interior Ickes, acting as Oil Administrator, to establish quotas of petroleum to move in commerce and quotas for production. Other sections of the measure provide authority for Mr. Ickes to make such rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the bill. Provision is made for holding hearings before quotas are established, except in cases of emergency, and for reviews of decisions of the Oil Administration by the courts through petition rather than injunction proceedings. Orderly development of newly-discovered pools is ordered, and the Administrator is granted complete power to regulate withdrawals of crude oil from storage.

The new measure does not propose to repeal NIRA or the oil code, but would repeal such sections of the code as are not consistent with the bill, it was pointed out.

Imports of petroleum and its products, under the bill, would be limited by Administrator Ickes to an amount which would not unreasonably interfere with domestic consumption and domestic export demand. It is further provided that Mr. Ickes should establish quotas for imports by equitably allocating total authorized imports among importers, such quotas to be established on a monthly basis calculated on average importations of crude petroleum during the last half of 1932.

When the Government's appeal against the three-judge Federal Court decision holding the petroleum code unconstitutional came up in the United States Supreme Court, April 30, Solicitor-General James C. Biggs asked that it

be passed for argument until next fall. The Court granted the Government's plea, adjourning until next fall.

The Government will not be able to prepare the case properly for oral argument during the next two weeks, the Court was told. The two weeks' period constitutes all the time of the present term during which arguments will be heard.

Other developments in Washington during the month: Resolution offered by Representative Strong (D., Tex.) in the House asking for an investigation of the Oil Administration, which was granted the right of way by the House Rules Committee; an attack by the Consumers' Advisory Board upon the oil code; threats of a general strike in the petroleum industry by oil union labor leaders who protested against wage differentials in the industry and other working conditions; bitter protests by independent factors in the industry against the petroleum code in its present form.

In Texas and Oklahoma, developments were mainly in line with efforts of these two States to enforce State proration rulings. The appointment of R. D. Parker as "Czar" of the East Texas oil field, with complete authority from the Texas Railroad Commission to wipe out production of "hot oil" under the enlarged authority recently granted to the Commission, was highly successful, as operations of illegal producers and refiners fell off under the strong drive by Mr. Parker aided by other State oil and legal officials. In Oklahoma, the State Corporation Commission started a drive against persistent violators of its proration rulings, several producers paying heavy fines for offenses of this nature.

In California, the outlook was considerably brighter at the close of the month following the unofficial marketing agreement reached, which is expected to clean up the confused situation existing there since the cartel plan was held illegal by the Department of Justice. Major companies, after conferences lasting almost the entire latter half of the month, are reported to have reached an agreement which will eliminate the provisions complained of by the Department of Justice and still restore the Pacific Coast oil industry to a stabilized condition. Formal approval of the agreement by the Oil Administration is indicated within the near future, as representatives of Mr. Ickes sat in at all conferences held by the Pacific Coast oil factors.

In the nation's refined products markets, April was marked by a brisk recovery in bulk gasoline prices toward the close of the month, as rising demand due to seasonal influences, coupled with the refinery control plan announced by Administrator Ickes, and the sharp drop in the supply of "hot oil," bolstered quotations.

Bulk gasoline prices in the Mid-West rose from a low of around 3½¢ to 3¾¢ a gallon for low octane material at the beginning of the month to 4¼¢ to 4½¢ a gallon, with a rising tendency noted in market quotations. This condition developed despite local competitive conditions in Chicago, which brought gasoline service station prices in the metropolitan area down as major units battled independents for gallonage, and similar conditions in the St. Louis and Columbus, Ohio, districts. At the close of the month, however, as conditions in the spot markets improved, a strengthening tendency was noted in retail gasoline prices in these areas.

Upward adjustments in bulk gasoline prices of ½¢ a gallon posted by the Gulf Oil Corp. along the Atlantic seaboard were met by all major marketers in the affected areas. In California, bulk and retail prices held largely unchanged, although sharp upward adjustments in retail prices in areas affected by the gasoline price war are expected to follow formal announcement of the marketing agreement governing operations of the Pacific Coast oil industry.

In the metropolitan New York area, a price-cutting war initiated by independents in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties brought a 1c. a gallon cut in the first three areas and a ½c. slash in the latter County by major companies as the cut-price competition made serious inroads upon the majors' gallonage totals.

Kerosene was reduced ½c. a gallon as seasonal influences curtailed demand, the price along the Atlantic seaboard dipping to 5½¢ a gallon, tank car, refinery. Prices of other refined products showed no change, with the exception of scattered revisions, which are listed below:

Gasoline and Kerosene.

April 2.—The Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reduced all grades of gasoline one cent a gallon at service stations in Franklin County, which takes in metropolitan Columbus.

April 9.—The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Inc., to-day posted a one-half cent a gallon reduction in tank wagon service station prices in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Binghamton, effective Tuesday morning.

April 10.—The Gulf Oil Corp. posted upward adjustments ranging from 0.15 cent to one-half cent a gallon in tank car gasoline prices along the Atlantic seaboard.

April 12.—Standard of New York reduced retail and tank car prices of kerosene one-half cent a gallon in New York City and Long Island, effective immediately. All companies met the cut. A one-half cent a gallon cut in tank car quotations was posted in Boston and Providence by all major units on the same day.

April 14.—The Texas Co. to-day met the ½ cent a gallon reduction in tank car kerosene prices at Boston and Providence instituted by Standard Oil of New York last week.

April 14.—All leading refiners met the ½ cent a gallon advance in bulk gasoline prices posted last week by Gulf Oil Corp. in the Philadelphia market.

April 14.—Local competitive conditions brought a cut of 2½ cents a gallon in service station prices of regular grade gasoline and 1½ cents on third-grade material in St. Louis.

April 16.—Standard Oil of Indiana reduced tank wagon and service station prices of gasoline in the metropolitan Chicago area 1 cent a gallon on regular and third-grade material.

April 16.—Standard Oil of Kentucky advanced tank car gasoline prices ½ cent a gallon at Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and Mobile, bringing quotations into line with the higher schedule established by Gulf Oil a week or so ago.

April 20.—Standard Oil of New York, Inc., reduced tank wagon and service station prices of all grades of gasoline 1 cent a gallon in Brooklyn, Queens and Nassau county. In Suffolk county the cut was ½ cent a gallon. Tank car prices in these areas were lowered 35 points to 6 cents a gallon.

April 25.—Independent factors slashed New Orleans service station prices of gasoline two cents a gallon.

April 26.—Standard Oil of Louisiana posted two cuts in service station prices of gasoline in New Orleans to bring quotations into line with independents' schedules, the first being 1½ cents a gallon and the second one-half cent a gallon.

THE APRIL FINANCING OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

The two principal events in United States Treasury financing in April were, first, the retirement of approximately \$1,000,000,000 of Fourth Liberty 4¼% bonds on April 15 through cash redemption and exchange for new bonds and the conversion of \$234,325,800 out of \$244,324,500 of 3% notes due May 2 into new 3¼% bonds, and, second, the issuance of a second call for redemption on Oct. 15 1934 of \$1,200,000,000 more of Fourth 4¼s out of the \$4,300,000,000 now outstanding.

The Treasury Department closed the subscription books on April 12 on the offering of 3¼% bonds. For these new obligations, which are to run until 1946, with an optional maturity in 1944, the Treasury accepted in exchange only Fourth 4¼s called for redemption on April 15 and 3% notes maturing on May 2. The success of the offering of new bonds was more apparent than real. Figures given out by the Treasury on April 20 showed that subscriptions of \$1,049,441,300 were received for the 3¼% Treasury bonds, of which total \$815,115,500 represented subscriptions in payment for which called Fourth 4¼s were tendered and \$234,325,800 represented subscriptions paid for by tender of 3% notes. Only about \$10,000,000 of the 3% notes was not exchanged for the 3¼% bonds—a very good showing. As the notes were held largely by the banks or others in the money market, it was to be expected that they would be tendered for the new bonds, which straight off claimed a premium of considerably more than 1 point. The amount of Fourth 4¼s offered in exchange for the new bonds, however, was about 80% of the \$1,000,000,000 maturity. A good many holders of the called Fourth 4¼s were not in a position to take a long-term bond, for with their shortness of maturity is a valuable asset. The 3¼% bonds are too subject to inflationary rumors and market vagaries to be the most desirable holding for those individuals and corporations looking on the Government securities as a substitute for cash in bank. In addition, experience has proved that when an issue is as widely held as the Fourth 4¼s some bonds are not turned in for redemption for a long while after the call date, owing to the unfamiliarity of the holders with financial procedure. Thus it was a certainty that the Treasury would not have to redeem in cash the full amount of \$188,000,000 unexchanged Fourth 4¼s.

The foremost characteristic of the second call for partial redemption of the Fourth 4¼s was the marked conservatism on the part of the Treasury inherent in it. Last October, when business and money market conditions were distinctly less favorable for the handling of large refinancing operations, the Treasury called \$1,875,000,000 of the bonds for redemption April 15 out of the \$6,268,000,000 then outstanding. Nevertheless, the Treasury felt on the present occasion that it was wiser to play safe next October by calling two letters, of about \$600,000,000 each, instead of three letters for redemption at that time. One is persuaded that the Treasury was reminded to use the maximum of caution when the second call was issued on April 13 because at that time Congress was threatening to pass more silver legislation and a bill to pay off depositors in closed banks that would have cost the Government \$2,500,000,000 or more. Government securities at that time were slightly weak, and Secretary Morgenthau, in line with the new Treasury policy of not pressing its luck in the market too far, decided to attempt the redemption in October of only \$1,200,000,000 worth of Fourth 4¼s.

"All outstanding Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% bonds of 1933-38 (hereinafter referred to as Fourth 4¼s) bearing serial numbers the final digit of which is 8, or 2 (such serial numbers in the case of permanent coupon bonds being prefixed by the corresponding distinguishing letter H, or B, respectively)," read the notice given out by Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., "are hereby called for redemption on Oct. 15 1934, on which date interest on such bonds called for redemption will cease."

"Holders of Fourth 4¼s now called for redemption on Oct. 15 1934," added the notice, "may, in advance of that date, be offered the privilege of exchanging their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given."

With excess member bank reserves rising further to a record high of approximately \$1,700,000,000, bank demand

for the weekly issues of Treasury discount bills remained so keen as to keep the average rates around the lowest levels on record. The 91-day bill awards were made on 0.07% and 0.08% bases, and those for the 182-day bills were 0.18% and 0.19%. The 0.07% rate for 91-day bills was reached in the second week of the month, when the amount offered was \$50,000,000. The rate was a record low. A list of all the Treasury discount bills brought out during April is given below:

Bills Offered.	Bills Dated.	Mature.		Amount of Offering.	Subscriptions.
Mar. 29 1934	Apr. 4 1934	July 3 1934	90 days	\$50,000,000	\$184,356,000
Mar. 29 1934	Apr. 4 1934	Oct. 3 1934	182 days	50,000,000	117,990,000
Apr. 5 1934	Apr. 11 1934	July 11 1934	91 days	50,000,000	182,226,000
Apr. 5 1934	Apr. 11 1934	Oct. 10 1934	182 days	50,000,000	147,811,000
Apr. 12 1934	Apr. 18 1934	July 18 1934	91 days	75,000,000	164,508,000
Apr. 12 1934	Apr. 18 1934	Oct. 17 1934	182 days	50,000,000	150,815,000
Apr. 19 1934	Apr. 25 1934	July 25 1934	91 days	75,000,000	184,572,000
Apr. 19 1934	Apr. 25 1934	Oct. 24 1934	182 days	50,000,000	145,331,000
Apr. 26 1934	May 2 1934	Aug. 1 1934	91 days	75,000,000	193,076,000
Apr. 26 1934	May 2 1934	Oct. 31 1934	182 days	50,000,000	198,699,000

Bills Offered.	Subscriptions.	Amount Accepted.	Average Price.	Yield.	To Redeem Maturing Issue of—
Mar. 29 1934	\$184,356,000	\$50,151,000	99.981	0.08%	
Mar. 29 1934	117,990,000	50,096,000	99.902	0.19%	\$100,990,000
Apr. 5 1934	182,226,000	50,257,000	99.982	0.07%	
Apr. 5 1934	147,811,000	50,225,000	99.908	0.18%	100,050,000
Apr. 12 1934	164,508,000	75,047,000	99.980	0.08%	
Apr. 12 1934	150,815,000	50,033,000	99.906	0.19%	125,340,000
Apr. 19 1934	184,572,000	75,325,000	99.980	0.08%	
Apr. 19 1934	145,331,000	50,040,000	99.907	0.18%	125,126,000
Apr. 26 1934	193,076,000	75,055,000	99.981	0.07%	
Apr. 26 1934	198,699,000	50,037,000	99.918	0.16%	150,320,000

NEW SECURITY ISSUES AND DIVIDENDS IN APRIL.

Domestic financing during the month of April was the case in previous months was made up chiefly of State and municipal offerings. The \$50,000,000 offering of the State of New York was the outstanding issue of the month as to size and consisted of \$42,000,000 3% bonds and \$8,000,000 2¾% bonds awarded to the City Company of New York, Inc. and associates, at a price of 100.169, the net interest cost to the State being 2.887%. The bonds were reoffered on a yield basis of from 0.50% to 3%, according to interest rate and maturity. Below we give the larger offerings for April:

RAILROAD FINANCING.

\$2,706,000 **Southern Ry.** 4¼% equipment trust certificates, series CC at prices to yield from 3.80 to 4.20%, according to maturity. By Freeman & Co. The issue was oversubscribed the day of the offering.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

- \$50,000,000 **New York (State of)** bonds, including \$42,000,000 bearing interest at 3% and \$8,000,000 at 2¾%, awarded to the City Company of New York, Inc. and associates, at a price of 100.169, the net interest cost to the State being 2.887%. The total includes four issues, due serially from 1935 to 1934, incl. The bankers re-offered the bonds on a yield basis of from 0.50% to 3%, according to interest rate and maturity.
- 7,650,000 **New York (City of)** 4% revenue bonds sold privately on April 10 to a group headed by the City Company of New York, Inc., at a price of 100.602, a basis of about 3½%. The bonds, due July 10 1935, were re-offered at a price of 101 and accrued interest, to yield about 3.15%.
- 5,000,000 **Seattle, Wash.,** 5% municipal light and power plant bonds due \$250,000 annually from 1945 to 1964, incl. sold to a syndicate headed by the Central Republic Co. of Chicago, at a price of 90.80, a basis of about 5.78%. Re-offered at prices to yield 5.25% for all maturities.
- 4,660,000 **Pittsburgh, Pa.,** bonds, comprising \$2,500,000 3¼s, due from 1935 to 1939, incl., and \$2,160,000 3¼s, due from 1935 to 1964, incl., awarded to Graham, Parsons & Co. of Philadelphia and associates, at a price of 102.25 for the 3¼s and 103.50 for the 3¼s, the net interest cost of the financing to the city being about 2.92%. Re-offered on a yield basis of from 0.75% to 3.45%, according to interest rate and maturity.
- 3,350,000 **Kansas City, Mo.,** public auditorium bonds, comprising \$2,090,000 4s, due from 1955 to 1974, incl. and \$1,260,000 4¼s, due from 1936 to 1954, incl., awarded to a syndicate headed by the City Company of New York, Inc., at a price of 100.019, a basis of about 4.05%. The 4¼% bonds were re-offered at prices to yield from 3% to 4%, according to maturity, while the 4s were priced at par and accrued interest.
- 2,500,000 **Port of New York Authority, N. Y.,** 4% Midtown Tunnel notes were sold privately to a group managed by the City Company of New York, Inc. Due July 1 1943; callable at any time at par on 30 days' notice.
- 2,154,000 **New Jersey (State of)** 4% institutional building construction bonds, due serially from 1936 to 1969, incl., purchased by Lehman Bros. of New York and associates, at a price of 106.15, a basis of about 3.58%. Re-offered on a yield basis of from 2.50 to 3.60%, according to maturity.
- 1,712,000 **Alameda Co., Calif.,** court house bonds, comprising \$1,372,000 3½s, due from 1943 to 1959, incl., and \$340,000 3¼s, due from 1939 to 1942, incl., awarded to a group headed by the N. W. Harris Co., Inc. of New York, at 100.008, a basis of about 3.52%. The bonds due from 1939 to 1954, incl. were re-offered on a yield basis of from 2.75 to 3.50%, according to maturity, while those due from 1955 to 1959, incl. were priced at 99.25.
- 1,500,000 **Reading School District, Pa.,** 3¾% bonds, due serially from 1940 to 1964, incl., awarded to Brown Bros. Harriman & Co. of Philadelphia and associates, at 101.54, a basis of about 3.64%. Re-offered at prices to yield from 3.38 to 3.59%, according to maturity.
- 1,100,000 **Cleveland, Ohio,** bonds were sold as follows: \$1,000,000, bearing various interest rates and due serially from 1937 to 1963, incl., were awarded to a group headed by the McDonald-Callahan-Richards Co. of Cleveland, at 92.35, a basis of about 5.85%, while the remaining \$100,000, bearing 6% interest and due from 1934 to 1939, incl., were awarded to Van Laar, Doll & Ispording, Inc. of Cincinnati, at 97.57, a basis of about 6.90%.
- 1,000,000 **Nassau County, N. Y.,** emergency relief bonds, comprising \$600,000 4¼s, due from 1937 to 1944, incl., and \$400,000 4¼s, due in 1944, sold to Lehman Bros. of New York and associates, at a price of par. The 4¼% bonds were re-offered at prices to yield from 4 to 4.35%, according to maturity, and the 4¼s at a price of par.
- 1,000,000 **Oregon (State of)** 4% veterans' aid bonds, due semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1 from 1946 to 1950, incl., were awarded to a group headed by Lehman Bros. of New York, at a price of 99.31, a basis of about 4.06%. Re-offered at a price of 100.50 and accrued interest.

Changes in dividend declarations in April are mostly of a favorable nature. The following table, divided into two sections, namely, "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:

FAVORABLE CHANGES.

Acme Gas & Oil Co., Ltd.—Initial div. of 2c. a sh. on the no par common stock, payable May 15 1934.

Adams-Mill's Corp.—Div. on the no par common stock increased from 25c. a share to 50c. a share, payable May 1 1934.

All-State Life Insurance Co., Montgomery, Ala.—Initial cash div. of 25c. a share on the capital stock.

Alpha Shares, Inc.—Initial semi-annual div. of 15c. a share, equivalent to 5½% on the initial offering of Alpha Shares.

American Cast Iron Pipe Co.—Div. of 1½% on the 6% cum. pref. stock, payable on account of accumulations on April 2 1934. The last previous payment of 1½% was made on this issue on Jan. 3 1933, but none since.

American Cities Power & Light Corp.—Div. of 10c. a share on the class B stock payable April 30. An initial dividend of 15c. a share was paid on this issue on Feb. 10 1933, but none since.

(The) American Crayon Co., Sandusky, Ohio.—Div. of 50c. a share on the common stock payable April 1. The last quar. div. amounting to \$2 a share was paid on this issue on March 1 1932, but none since.

American Credit Indemnity Co., N. Y.—Div. of 25c. a share on the common stock. The last quar. payment, amounting to 50c. a share was paid on this issue on Feb. 1 1932, but none since.

American Smelting & Refining Co.—Div. of \$4.50 a share on the 7% cum. pref. stock payable June 1 1934. This will reduce accumulations on this issue to \$5.25 a share as of June 1.

Berland Shoe Stores, Inc.—Two quar. divs. of \$1.75 a share on the 7% cum. conv. pref. stock, both payable May 1 1934. The last regular quar. div. of \$1.75 a share was paid on this issue on Feb. 1 1932, but none since.

Bankers & Shippers Insurance Co. of N. Y.—Div. on the capital stock increased from 60c. a share to 75c. a share, payable May 9 1934.

Bourne Mills, Fall River, Mass.—Quar. div. of \$1.50 a share as compared with \$1 a share on Feb. 1 last, on the no par capital stock, payable May 1 1934.

Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.—Extra participating div. of 50c. a share, the usual extra dividend of 6¼c. a share and the reg. quar. div. of 75c. a share on the 6% cum. and partic. pref. stock, all payable April 2 1934.

Burdine's, Inc.—Div. of \$1 a share on the \$2.40 cum. pref. stock, payable April 16 1934. The last quarterly distribution, amounting to 50c. a share was made on this issue on Jan. 15 1932, but none since.

California Packing Corp.—Div. on the no par common stock increased from 25c. a share to 37½c. a share, payable June 15 1934.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock resumed by the payment of 50c. a share on May 1 1934. A quar. div. of 25c. a share was paid on this issue on Feb. 1 1932, but none since.

Chain Stores Investment Corp.—Div. on the \$6.50 cum. pref. stock increased from 25c. a share to 50c. a share, payable May 1 1934.

Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock increased from 35c. a share to 40c. a share, payable April 5 1934.

Coca-Cola Bottling Corp. (Del.)—Div. on the class "A" stock of no par value increased from 25c. a share to 62½c. a share. This dividend was payable April 2 1934.

Continental Can Co., Inc.—Quar. div. on the common stock increased from 62½c. a share to 75c. a share, payable May 15 1934.

Dow Chemical Co.—Stock dividend of 50% a share on the no par common stock, payable July 2 1934.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.—Dividend on the ordinary shares for the year 1933 increased from 4% to 8%, less tax.

Empire Power Corp. of New York.—Div. of 50c. a share on the \$2.25 cum. partic. stock, payable May 10 1934. Quar. divs. of 56c. a share payable May 10 1934. Quar. divs. of 56c. a share were paid on this issue on Jan. 1 and April 1 1932, but none since.

European Electric Corp., Ltd.—Quar. div. on the class A and class B common stock increased from 10c. a share to 15c., both payable May 15 1934.

Faber, Coe & Gregg, Inc.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock resumed by the declaration of 25c. a share, payable June 1 1934. A quar. div. of 50c. a share was paid on this issue on June 1 1932, but none since.

The Fair, Chicago.—Div. of \$3.50 a share on account of accumulations on the 7% cum. pref. stock, payable May 15 1934. Regular quar. divs. of \$1.75 a share were paid on Nov. 1 1932, but none since.

General Italian Edison Electric Corp.—Annual dividend of \$3.39 a share on the "American" shares, payable April 20 1934. A year ago the company paid a dividend of \$2.04 a share on this issue.

Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.—Extra div. of 5c. a share, in addition to a quar. div. of 5c. a share on the common stock of no par value. Three months ago the quarterly payment on this issue was reduced to 5c. a share from 10c. a share, which was paid on Sept. 30 and Dec. 30 last.

Halle Brothers Co.—Div. of 40c. a share on the no par common stock, payable April 30 1934. On April 29 1933, a dividend of 5c. a share was paid on this issue, but none since.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Div. of 25c. a share on the no par common stock payable June 1 1934. A distribution of 12½c. a share was made on this issue on March 1 1932, but none since.

Home Insurance Co. of New York.—Quar. div. on the capital stock increased from 25c. a share to 30c. a share payable May 1 1934.

Hooven & Allison Co.—Semi-annual dividend on the common stock increased from \$2 a share to \$3 a share, payable May 1 1934.

Imperial Oil, Ltd.—Extra dividend of 15c. a share, in addition to a semi-annual dividend of 25c. a share, both payable about June 1 1934. The company on March 1 1934 paid a regular quarterly dividend of 12½c. a share on this issue.

International Cigar Machinery Co.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock increased from 37½c. a share to 45c. a share, payable May 1 1934.

International Petroleum Co., Ltd.—Extra dividend of 44c. a share, in addition to a semi-annual dividend of 36c. a share, both payable about June 1 1934. A regular quarterly div. of 28c. a share was paid on this issue on March 15 1934.

(Byron) Jackson Co.—Dividend resumed on the no par common stock by a declaration of 12½c. a share, payable May 15 1934. A quar. div. of like amount was paid on March 1 1931, but none since.

Jefferson Electric Co., Chicago.—Div. on the no par common stock resumed by the payment of 25c. a share on April 20 1934. The last quar. div. which was at the same rate, was paid on Oct. 1 1931.

Lamont, Corliss & Co., N. Y.—Extra div. of 50c. a share, in addition to the usual quarterly div. of \$1.50 a share on the no par capital stock, payable April 10 1934.

Langley's Co., Ltd.—Div. resumed on the 7% cum. conv. red. pref. stock by declaration of \$1.75 a share, payable May 15 1934. Reg. quar. divs. at the same rate were paid on May 15 1932, but none since.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—Semi-annual div. on the no par common stock increased from 20c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 31 1934.

Loblav Groceries, Ltd.—Extra div. of 15c. a share on the class "A" and class "B" stocks of no par value, in addition to a quar. div. of 25c. a share on both issues, all payable June 1 1934.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London.—The company has declared a dividend of 6% on the ordinary stock, less tax, for the year 1933, as against 2% declared in the preceding year.

Maytag Co.—Div. of \$7.50 a share on account of accumulations in addition to the reg. quar. div. of \$1.50 a share on the \$6 cum. 1st pref. stock, payable May 1 1934. This clears up all dividend arrearages on this issue.

Michigan Gas & Electric Co.—Divs. of 87½c. a share on the 7% cum. prior lien stock, and 75c. a share on the \$6 cum. prior lien stock, both payable May 1 1934. Reg. quar. divs. of \$1.75 a share and \$1.50 a share, respectively, were paid in the 7% prior lien and \$6 prior lien stocks up to and incl. May 1 1933, but none since.

Michigan Public Service Co.—Divs. resumed on the 7% cum. pref. stock and on the 6% cum. pref. by the declaration of 87½c. a share and 75c. a share, respectively, both payable May 1 1934. Reg. quar. div. of 1½% and 1½%, respectively, had been paid on Jan. 2 1933, but none since.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.—Divs. on the no par common stock resumed by the declaration of 25c. a share, payable May 15 1934. Reg. quar. divs. of 50c. a share were paid on this issue from Feb. 15 1929 to and incl. Feb. 16 1931, but none since.

Midland Life Insurance Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Dividend resumed on capital stock by declaration of 80c. a share, payable May 1 1934. The last distribution, amounting to 40c. a share was made on Feb. 1 1933.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.—Div. on the no par common stock increased to 50c. a share, payable May 15. A quar. div. of 25c. a share and an extra div. of like amount were paid on this issue on Feb. 15 last.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co., N. Y.—Div. of \$1 a share on the no par common stock, payable April 2 1934. A distribution of like amount was made on this issue on Sept. 30 1931, but none since.

Monsanto Chemical Co.—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the common stock, payable June 15 1934. This payment, which is also applicable on the shares to be distributed on April 30 as a 100% stock div., is equivalent to 50c. a share on the old shares, on which the company had previously paid quarterly divs. of 31½c. a share.

Morse Twist Drill & Machine Co.—Dividend on the capital stock resumed by the declaration of 50c. a share, payable May 15 1934. A similar distribution was made on May 15 1931, but none since.

National Automotive Fibres, Inc.—Div. resumed on the \$7 cum. pref. stock by the declaration of \$1.75 a share, payable June 1 1934. Quar. divs. of like amount were made on this issue from June 1 1928 to and incl. March 1 1931, but none since.

National Container Corp.—Initial dividend of 50c. a share on the no par common stock, payable June 1 1934.

National Screen Service Corp.—Div. resumed on the no par common stock by the declaration of 40c. a share payable May 1 1934. On Jan. 1 1933 a dividend of 25c. a share was paid on this issue, but none since.

New England Grain Products Co.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock increased from 25c. a share to 40c. a share, payable May 1 1934.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Extra dividend of 50c. a share and the reg. quar. div. of 25c. a share on the capital stock, both payable April 28 1934.

New York Merchandise Co., Inc.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock increased from 25c. a share to 37½c. a share payable May 1 1934.

The North River Insurance Co.—Extra dividend of 5c. a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 15c. a share on the capital stock, both payable June 11 1934.

Ohio Wax Paper Co.—Div. on the no par common stock resumed by the declaration of 20c. a share payable April 1 1934. A quar. div. of 40c. a share was paid on this issue on Jan. 1 1933, but none since.

Outlet Co.—Extra dividend of 50c. a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50c. a share in the no par common stock, both payable May 1 1934.

Pacific Fire Insurance Co.—Quar. div. on the capital stock increased from 60c. a share to 75c. a share, payable May 7 1934.

(D. C.) Parker & Co.—Quar. div. of 10c. a share resumed on the class A stock of no par value, payable May 1 1934. Similar distributions were made on this issue on Feb. 1 and May 2 1932, but none since.

(The) Pennsylvania-Bradford Co. (Del.), Pittsburgh, Pa.—Div. of 31½c. a share on the \$2½ cum. pref. stock, payable May 1. The last reg. quar. div. of 62½c. a share on this issue was paid on Nov. 1 1931.

Pillsbury Flour, Mills, Inc.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock increased from 25c. a share to 40c. a share, payable June 1 1934.

Pirelli Co. of Italy (Societa Italiana Pirelli)—Cash dividend of \$4.25 a share on the American shares for the year 1933, payable April 13 1934 and a div. of 1-24th of a share in series "A" stock on the American shares. This compares with \$2.57 an American share paid on April 4 1933.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co. (N. Y.)—Initial dividend of 15c. a share on the \$1 par capital stock, payable June 1 1934.

(The) Randall Co.—Div. resumed on the no par class "B" stock by declaration of \$1 a share, payable May 1 1934. Quar. divs. of 25c. a share were paid on this issue from July 1 1930 to and incl. July 1 1931, but none since.

Reverable Collar Co.—Div. on the capital stock increased from 80c. a share to \$1 a share payable April 2 1934.

Reynolds Metals Co.—The directors on April 25 declared a 25% stock dividend on the no par capital stock (subject to the approval of the listing application by the New York Stock Exchange) and the usual quar. cash div. of 25c. a share, both payable June 1 1934.

Rubber Plantation Investment Trust, Ltd.—Div. of 2½% on the ordinary stock par \$1, less tax. This is the first declaration since 1929 when 12½% was paid.

Selby Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio.—Extra div. of 25c. a share in addition to the usual quar. div. of 40c. a share on the no par common stock, payable May 1 1934.

Standard Fire Insurance Co. of N. J.—Quar. div. on the capital stock increased from 37½c. a share to 40c. a share, payable April 23 1934.

Towle Manufacturing Co.—Extra div. of \$5 a share on the no par capital stock, payable April 16 1934.

United States Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.—Extra div. of 10c. a share on the \$4 par capital stock, in addition to the usual quar. div. of 30c. a share, both payable May 1 1934.

Vapor Car Heating Co., Inc.—Recently declared three divs. of \$3.50 a share on the 7% cum. pref. stock one of which has already been paid, and the other two are payable June 10 and Sept. 10 1934. The last previous div. of \$1.75 a share was paid on this issue on Sept. 1 1932, but none since.

Washington Oil Co.—Div. on the common stock, par \$25 resumed by the payment of 6% a share on April 10 1934. Quar. div. of 25c. a share was paid on June 20 1933, but none since.

Westchester Fire Insurance Co.—Extra div. of 10c. a share on the capital stock, in addition to the usual quar. div. of 25c. a share, both payable May 1 1934.

(S. S.) White Dental Mfg. Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock increased from 10c. a share to 15c. a share, payable May 1 1934.

(R. C.) Williams & Co., Inc.—Div. resumed on the no par common stock by payment of 20c. a share on April 20 1934.

UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

American Coal Co. of Alleghany County.—Div. on the common stock reduced from \$1 a share to 50c. a share, payable May 1 1934.

Calaveras Cement Co.—Quar. div. of 1¼% due April 15 1934 on the 7% cum. pref. stock deferred.

California State-Western States Life Insurance Co.—No action taken on the quar. div. ordinarily declared at this time on the capital stock. The last quarterly payment amounting to 50c. a share, was made on Jan. 29 1934.

Collyer Insulated Wire Co.—Div. on the no par common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 10c. a share and was payable April 2 1934.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share, payable June 15 1934.

Eilert Brewing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Semi-annual dividend ordinarily payable on the class "A" common stock about April 15 omitted. An initial semi-annual distribution of 25c. a share was made on this issue on Oct. 15 last.

Greenfield (Mass.) Gas Light Co.—Quar. div. on the common stock reduced from \$1 a share to 75c. a share payable April 2 1934.

Illinois Commercial Telephone Co.—Div. on the \$6 cum. pref. stock reduced from \$1.50 a share to 75c. a share, payable April 14 1934.

Knapp Monarch Co.—Action on the quarterly dividend, due April 1 1934 on the \$3.25 cum. pref. stock deferred. Quar. divs. of 81¼c. a share were paid on this issue on July 1, Oct. 2 and Jan. 2 last.

(H. D.) Lee Mercantile Co., Kansas City, Mo.—Dividend on the capital stock reduced from 50c. a share to 35c. a share, payable May 10 1934

Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. (N. J.).—Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased from \$2 a share to \$1.50 a share, payable April 20 1934.

Lincoln Telephone Securities Co..—Quar. div. of 10c. a share ordinarily payable about April 10, on the no par class B stock, omitted.

Nash Motors Co..—Quar. div. of 25c. a share on the common stock, ordinarily payable about May 1, omitted.

New York Steam Corp..—Quar. div. on the no par common stock reduced from 55c. a share to 30c. a share, payable June 1 1934. This company is a subsidiary of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

Pacific Truck Service Co..—Quar. div. of 17½c. a share due at this time on the 7% preferred stock omitted.

Portland Gas & Coke Co..—Action deferred on the dividends due May 1 on the 7% and 6% cum. pref. stocks. Distributions of 87c. a share and 75c. a share were made on the respective issues on Feb. 1 last and Nov. 1 1933.

Portland Gas Light Co..—Quar. div. of \$1.50 a share on the common stock, ordinarily payable about April 1 omitted.

Scotten-Dillon Co..—Quar. div. on the capital stock decreased from 40c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 15 1934.

Southeastern Mass. Power & Electric Co..—Div. on the common stock decreased from 63c. a share to 50c. a share, payable April 30 1934.

Tampa Gas Co..—Quar. div. of 50c. a share on the no par common stock ordinarily payable about April 1, omitted.

Telluride (Col.) Power Co..—Action on the quar. div. due April 1 on the 7% cum. pref. stock, deferred. The last reg. quar. div. of \$1.75 a share was paid on this issue on Jan. 2 1934.

(John R.) Thompson Co..—Div. on the common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12½c. a share payable May 14 1934.

Tri-State Telephone & Telegraph Co..—Quar. div. of \$1.50 a share on the no par common stock, payable about April 1 1934 omitted.

Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd..—Final dividend on the ordinary shares reduced from 7½% to 5% making a total of 10% for the year 1933, compared with 12½% in the preceding year.

Winchendon Electric Light & Power Co..—Quar. div. on the capital stock reduced from \$2 a share to \$1 a share, payable April 30 1934.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING APRIL 1934.

The stock market enjoyed a moderate advance in the first three weeks of April, but in the final week the gains were entirely wiped out. Stocks gave up some of their following to the bond market, where turnover was the largest for any April in 12 years, and in part the duller and weaker performance of stocks was attributable to the centering of speculative interest more largely in preferred stock, where some upturns of considerable proportions were recorded. Since preferred issues do not figure in stock averages, their gains were not usable in offsetting, for index purposes, the decline in common stocks. Aside from these causes, the stock market began to fall in the latter part of the month, chiefly because of the darkening outlook for the legislative program being pushed in Washington by the inflationary, and more specifically, the silver group.

The net result of the rise and fall of share prices in April was to leave the stock average of the New York "Times," reflecting the movements of 50 issues, off .77 of a point. The crest of the rise for both the 25 industrials and the 25 railroads was reached on April 20, with the former average at 147.67 and the latter at 41.21; and the low for both groups was on the final day of the month, the former registering a bottom of 139.97 and the latter one of 37.88. The combined average had a high of 94.44 on April 20, a low of 88.92 on April 30, and a closing level of 89.09. The maximum gain in the average of 50 stocks was 4.58 points during the month.

Dulness, no less than weakness, was an outstanding characteristic of the April stock market. The trading volume fell to the lowest level since that for February 1933. Total sales were 29,845,282 shares, compared with 29,900,904 shares in March and 52,896,596 shares in April 1933. Aggregate transactions for the first four months amounted to 171,141,487 shares, a new high since the 1931 total for the corresponding period; it compares with 111,025,645 a year ago. Contrary to the experience of the New York Stock Exchange, the New York Curb Exchange had a larger turnover in April than in March, the total volume of sales being 6,702,781 shares against 6,398,750 in the previous month.

Declining tendencies appeared in the final 10 days of the month, when the Washington news made it clear that President Roosevelt was resisting the efforts of the silver bloc to put through Congress legislation of some sort to raise the price of the white metal. One faction would commit the Treasury to buying millions of ounces of silver every month; another would have the Treasury take whatever steps were necessary to maintain the price of silver at a fixed ratio to that of gold, and still another would sugar-coat the pill by accepting silver in payment for exports of American agricultural products. Agitate as they would, the silverites found that they were making little headway with the President, in spite of ample indications that a silver bill would have an easy time passing the Senate and the House. On April 16 wheat prices broke about 4½c., and the weakness in this commodity spread to the stock market. Again on April 19 the price of wheat fell nearly the full allowable limit of 5c., but on this occasion the effects of the cold shoulder which the Administration was turning toward silver were heightened by the remarks of Secretary Wallace that no exportable commodity could be held indefinitely on a domestic basis above the world price. The April 19 slump in wheat and other leading staple prices was not so promptly mirrored in the stock market, but two days later the weakness appeared, and the final eight trading days had declining stock prices.

Two other Federal legislative proposals exerted some influence on security prices during the month. One was the off-revised Stock Exchange bill, sponsored by Messrs. Fletcher and Rayburn. It would be difficult to know how much to assess the Stock Exchange bill for the weakness in share prices, but the uncertainty of the status of the bill, the

amendments and counter-amendments and the apparent insistence of the President on a Stock Exchange bill with teeth in it, at the present session of Congress—all these made the Stock Exchange air more suitable to weak than strong prices. The other piece of legislation with a Wall Street bearing was the McLeod bill for repayment of depositors in closed banks. When the proponents of this bill were pressing hard for its enactment Government bond prices developed conspicuous weakness, for adoption of the bill would involve the Treasury in an additional expenditure of \$2,500,000,000 or more. The President finally disposed of the uncertainty arising over the McLeod bill by opposing it.

The New York State Legislature was no mean stock market influence in April. The publication by the Federal Trade Commission of a set of letters implicating several members of the State Legislature in deals with a public utility removed the last vestige of ground for opposition by the Legislature to Governor Lehman's utility reforms. The heart of the Governor's utility legislation was at length passed, and the effect on first-line issues like Consolidated Gas was instantaneous and adverse. It appeared certain that the Public Service Commission, cloaked with new powers, would order a cut in electric rates in New York City. Though its earnings for the first quarter showed a nice improvement over those for the like period a year ago, Consolidated Gas reduced its dividend from \$3 to \$2 annually. The stock fell to a new low, to the unsettlement of other utility shares. The difficulties of the group market-wise were aggravated by the revelation that Mr. Pecora was to conduct an investigation of utility "abuses."

As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, United States Steel was at its highest April 11, at 53½, and at its lowest April 30, at 46½, with the close on the latter day at 46%. Steel preferred moved up from 90 April 2 to 97½ April 16, with the close April 30 at 93 ex-dividend. American Tel. & Tel. was at its lowest, at 118¼, April 9, and at its highest, at 123½, April 20, with the close April 30 at 118½. J. I. Case Threshing Machine dropped from 73½ April 4 to 66¼ April 16, with the close April 30 at 66¼. General Electric sold down from 23½ April 21 to 21½ April 30, with the close on the latter day the same. Allied Chemical & Dye was at its highest April 11, at 153¼, at its lowest April 30, at 144, which also was the close on the latter day. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing moved up from 37½ April 17 to 42¼ April 20, with the close April 30 at 37½. Consolidated Gas of N. Y. dropped from 39¼ April 20 to 35¼ April 30, which also was the close on the latter day. In the railroad list, New York Central sold down from 37½ April 11 to 30½ ex-rights April 30, with the close on the latter day at 30½ ex-rights. Delaware & Hudson sold down from 67½ April 11 to 63 April 30, which also was the close on the latter day. Union Pacific moved up from 127¼ April 2 to 133½ April 11, with 127 bid on April 30. Southern Pacific sold down from 29½ April 20 to 25¼ April 30, which also was the close on the latter day. Baltimore & Ohio sold down from 30½ April 11 to 27 April 30, with the close on the latter day at 27½. Chesapeake & Ohio was at its lowest April 3, at 44½, and at its highest April 12, at 47½, with the close April 30 at 45¼. Southern Railway sold down from 34½ April 20 to 29½ April 30, which also was the close on the latter day.

The bond market was strong, and new high prices were established in the case of many different issues. In the following table we show, as usual, the fluctuations for the month in the different issues of United States obligations, and also for a large list of railroad and industrial bonds, and a considerable number, likewise, of foreign bond issues:

Government Bonds.	First Sale April 2.	Range During April 1934.		Last Sale April 30.
		Lowest.	Highest.	
First Liberty Loan—				
3½s. 1932-1947	103	102½ ³² Apr. 3	104½ ³² Apr. 5	103½ ³²
4½s. 1932-1947	103½ ³²	103½ ³² Apr. 2	104½ ³² Apr. 27	103½ ³²
Fourth Liberty Loan—				
4½s. (uncalled) 1933-1938	103½ ³²	103½ ³² Apr. 3	104½ ³² Apr. 14	104½ ³²
4½s. (called)	100½ ³²	100½ ³² Apr. 2	101½ ³² Apr. 5	---
4½s. (2nd called)	---	102½ ³² Apr. 17	102½ ³² Apr. 14	---
Treasury 4½s. 1947-1952	109½ ³²	109½ ³² Apr. 2	111½ ³² Apr. 16	110½ ³²
Treasury 4½s. to ... Oct. 15 1934 thereafter 4½s. 1943-1945	101½ ³²	101½ ³² Apr. 2	102½ ³² Apr. 24	102½ ³²
Treasury 4s. 1944-1954	106½ ³²	106½ ³² Apr. 2	107½ ³² Apr. 14	106½ ³²
Treasury 3½s. 1946-1956	104½ ³²	104½ ³² Apr. 3	105½ ³² Apr. 14	105½ ³²
Treasury 3½s. 1943-1947	102½ ³²	102½ ³² Apr. 2	103½ ³² Apr. 14	103½ ³²
Treasury 3s. 1951-1955	98½ ³²	98½ ³² Apr. 2	100 Apr. 24	99½ ³²
Treasury 3½s. 1940-1943	102½ ³²	102½ ³² Apr. 2	103½ ³² Apr. 14	103½ ³²
Treasury 3½s. 1941-1943	102½ ³²	102½ ³² Apr. 2	103½ ³² Apr. 14	103½ ³²
Treasury 3½s. 1946-1949	100½ ³²	100½ ³² Apr. 2	101½ ³² Apr. 24	101½ ³²
Treasury 3½s. 1941	101½ ³²	101½ ³² Apr. 3	103½ ³² Apr. 14	103½ ³²
Treasury 3½s. 1944-1946	---	101½ ³² Apr. 20	102½ ³² Apr. 25	102
	Opening Price April 2 1934.	Range for April 1934.		Closing Price April 30 1934.
		Lowest.	Highest.	
Railroad and Industrial Bonds—				
Ach Top & S Fe gen 4s. 1995	99%	99% Apr. 2	102% Apr. 12	101%
Balt & Ohio 1st gold 4s. 1948	99	98% Apr. 26	100 Apr. 13	99%
Convertible 4½s. 1960	68½	68 Apr. 2	72¼ Apr. 12	68¾
Bos & Maine 1st 5s ser AC. 1967	86%	85% Apr. 3	90% Apr. 12	87
Ches & Ohio ref & impt 4½s E '95	100¼	100¼ Apr. 3	102¼ Apr. 16	102
Chic Milw & St P gen 4s A. 1989	72¼	71% Apr. 3	74% Apr. 16	72¾
Chic & N W conv 4½s ser A. 1949	48	47½ Apr. 2	53½ Apr. 18	48
C C & St L 4½s series E. 1977	77½	77½ Apr. 2	82 Apr. 13	79½
Erie ref & impt 5s of 1927. 1967	72	71 Apr. 3	79% Apr. 21	77¼
Ret & impt 5s of 1930. 1975	71¾	71% Apr. 3	79% Apr. 21	77
Great Northern gen 4½s ser E '77	78½	78½ Apr. 2	86½ Apr. 13	84¾
Ill Cent C St L & N O 5s A. 1963	81¾	81% Apr. 2	87 Apr. 12	84
Kan City Sou ref & impt 5s. 1950	80	79% Apr. 3	84 Apr. 11	81¼
Lehigh Valley (Pa) cons 4s. 2003	62	61% Apr. 3	68 Apr. 13	66¾
Mo-Kan-Texas cum adj 5s. 1967	---	55% Apr. 3	61 Apr. 20	59%
Missouri Pacific gen 4s. 1975	15%	14% Apr. 4	18% Apr. 21	16

	Opening Price April 2 1934.	Range for April 1934.		Closing Price April 30 1934.
		Lowest.	Highest.	
Railroad and Industrial Bonds (Concl.)				
N Y C & St L 4 1/2 ser C.....1978	63 1/2	63 1/2 Apr. 2	70 Apr. 12	67
N Y N H & H 1st ref 4 1/2 ser.....1967	65 1/2	64 1/4 Apr. 3	70 Apr. 20	68 1/2
N Y Ont & West ref 4s.....1992	67 1/2	66 Apr. 30	68 3/4 Apr. 17	66 3/4
Pennsylvania RR deb 4 1/2 ser.....1970	88	87 1/2 Apr. 2	92 Apr. 19	90 1/2
St Louis-San Francisco				
General 4s series A.....1960	22 3/4	22 1/4 Apr. 10	26 7/8 Apr. 20	24
Cons 4 1/2 ser A.....1978	20	19 Apr. 3	23 1/4 Apr. 13	20 1/2
Southern Ry gen 4s series A.....1956	69 1/2	68 1/4 Apr. 3	73 3/4 Apr. 13	71 3/4
Western Maryland 1st 4s.....1952	81 1/2	81 1/4 Apr. 2	86 1/4 Apr. 19	84 1/2
Allegheny Corp coll tr 5s.....1944	61 1/2	66 Apr. 2	74 Apr. 13	71
Collateral & conv 5s.....1949	59 1/2	59 Apr. 2	69 1/4 Apr. 19	65
Amer & Foreign Power 5s.....2030	51	51 Apr. 2	59 1/4 Apr. 18	55
Brooklyn Union Elevated 5s.....1960	89 1/4	89 1/4 Apr. 2	95 1/4 Apr. 24	95
Dodge Brothers conv deb 6s.....1940	103 1/2	103 1/2 Apr. 2	105 1/2 Apr. 20	105 1/2
Internat Paper 5s ser A & B.....1947	71 1/2	71 1/4 Apr. 2	82 1/2 Apr. 20	80 1/2
Int Tel & Tel conv deb 4 1/2 ser.....1939	69 1/2	68 Apr. 30	73 1/4 Apr. 6	68
Warner Bros Pictures 6s.....1939	58 1/2	57 1/4 Apr. 2	67 Apr. 21	62
Foreign Bonds				
Antioquia (Dept) 7s ser A.....1945	---	11 1/2 Apr. 17	13 1/2 Apr. 11	12 1/4
Argentina (Govt) 6s series A.....1957	70 1/2	69 1/4 Apr. 3	78 3/4 Apr. 18	74 1/4
6s of June 1925.....1969	69 1/4	69 Apr. 3	78 1/2 Apr. 18	78 3/4
External 5 1/2 ser.....1962	64	64 Apr. 2	71 1/2 Apr. 19	68
Australia 6s of 1925.....1955	95 1/2	94 Apr. 27	97 Apr. 16	94 3/4
External loan 5s of 1927.....1867	95 1/2	94 Apr. 27	97 Apr. 11	94 1/2
External 4 1/2 of 1928.....1956	93	92 1/2 Apr. 25	94 Apr. 14	92 3/4
Berlin (City) extl 5 1/2 ser.....1958	35	30 1/2 Apr. 25	36 Apr. 9	34
Brazil external 8s.....1941	33 1/4	31 Apr. 6	33 1/2 Apr. 2	32
6 1/2 of 1927.....1957	26 3/4	25 Apr. 27	29 1/4 Apr. 14	26 1/2
Brisbane (City) 5s.....1957	---	84 1/4 Apr. 23	86 1/4 Apr. 10	---
Sinking fund 5s.....1958	---	83 1/4 Apr. 25	86 1/4 Apr. 7	---
French Republic extl 7 1/2 ser.....1941	169 1/2	169 Apr. 2	181 1/2 Apr. 30	181 1/2
External 7s of 1924.....1949	175 1/2	175 1/2 Apr. 2	180 Apr. 21	180
German (Republic) 7s.....1949	74 1/4	64 1/2 Apr. 17	74 1/4 Apr. 2	70 3/4
German Govt Internat 5 1/2 ser.....1965	46	40 1/2 Apr. 17	47 Apr. 2	45 1/4
New South Wales (State) 5s.....1957	94 1/2	92 1/2 Apr. 27	95 1/4 Apr. 7	92 3/4
External sinking fund 5s.....1958	94 1/2	92 1/2 Apr. 26	95 1/4 Apr. 6	93
Queensland (State) extl 7 1/2 ser.....1941	---	105 Apr. 11	106 1/2 Apr. 18	105 1/2
External 6s.....1947	---	101 1/2 Apr. 12	103 Apr. 3	102 1/4
Rio Grande do Sul 8s.....1946	24 1/4	22 3/4 Apr. 18	24 1/4 Apr. 3	23

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month of April—	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Stock sales—No. of shares	29,845,282	52,896,596	31,470,916	54,346,836
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscell.....	256,884,000	144,626,000	127,389,800	149,059,000
State, municipal & for n	49,681,500	66,992,500	55,862,500	59,884,000
U. S. Government.....	55,635,100	59,678,700	69,393,650	13,121,100
Total bond sales.....	362,200,600	271,297,200	252,645,950	222,064,100
Jan. 1 to April 30—				
Stock sales—No. of shares	171,141,487	111,025,645	130,581,065	226,690,088
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Railroad and miscell.....	1,033,636,000	526,237,900	524,485,300	598,105,000
State, municipal & for n	275,542,500	234,187,500	245,944,500	253,380,500
U. S. Government.....	198,183,800	197,498,300	246,737,100	58,935,150
Total bond sales.....	1,507,362,300	957,923,700	1,017,166,900	910,420,650

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE CURB EXCHANGE.

Month of April—	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.
Stock sales—No. of shares	6,702,781	6,261,767	4,716,980	11,538,810
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic.....	119,304,000	66,811,000	72,728,000	84,333,000
Foreign Government.....	2,782,000	2,192,000	3,171,000	2,121,000
Foreign corporate.....	2,307,000	3,741,000	2,773,000	3,058,000
Total bond sales.....	124,393,000	72,744,000	78,672,000	89,512,000
Jan. 1 to April 30—				
Stock sales—No. of shares	30,521,347	14,308,359	18,328,254	46,903,947
Bond sales (par value)—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic.....	409,564,000	268,157,000	261,062,000	309,033,000
Foreign Government.....	15,207,000	11,250,000	10,034,000	8,860,000
Foreign corporate.....	13,284,000	15,296,000	11,919,000	14,371,000
Total bond sales.....	438,055,000	294,703,000	283,015,000	332,264,000

THE MONEY MARKET DURING APRIL 1934.

With excess bank reserves having reached the unprecedented total of approximately \$1,700,000,000, the pronounced ease in the money market continued in full sway. While gold imports have been much reduced—purchases of imported gold during April, according to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, amounted to \$45,600,000, while from the beginning of February to the end of April the monetary gold stock of the United States was increased about \$730,000,000—scattered shipments are still arriving, following the rally in the dollar after a temporary flurry in foreign exchange rates which caused discussions regarding the possibility of an outflow of gold. Immediately following the successful completion of the refunding of \$1,700,000,000 previously called Fourth Liberty Loan 4 1/2% bonds, the United States Treasury issued another call for an additional \$1,200,000,000 of these bonds, thus reducing this issue from an original nearly \$7,000,000,000 to approximately \$3,100,000,000. On April 27 the balance of \$2,921,398,272 constituting the "free gold" held in the general fund of the Treasury was reduced by \$2,000,000,000, of which sum \$1,800,000,000 was set up as a special fund out of which the stabilization operations will be conducted as authorized by the Gold Reserve Act passed in January. The unexampled abundance of funds resulting from the enormous excess reserves of the banks is forcing the latter into a scramble for good loans and investments, compared with which there is a continued scarcity of commercial papers and prime bankers' acceptances. Partly as a result of the dearth of acceptances, bill dealers on April 6 decided to discontinue the making of firm bids on acceptances and thereafter to quote rates only on application. It was said that this step would lead both to undercutting and to wider variations between quotations on the bills of different institutions. A noteworthy development of the past month was the further substantial increase in demand deposits of weekly reporting member banks. Since the first week of last October, according to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, net demand deposits have increased more than \$1,750,000,000, and since the bank holiday the increase has been close to \$2,800,000,000, the largest expansion in a similar period in recent years. Illustrating

the continued pressure of funds, the discount holdings of the 12 Reserve banks further dwindled from \$52,579,000 March 28 to \$40,313,000 April 25 and the holdings of acceptances purchased in the open market from \$29,359,000 March 28 to \$10,163,000 April 25, while member bank reserves rose steadily from \$3,438,948,000 March 28 to \$3,748,195,000 April 25. Although the official rate for call loans on the Stock Exchange remained at 1%—the same as Dec. 8—outside call loans were freely available at 1/4% to 1/2% below the official rate.

CALL LOANS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

April.	Low.	High.	Renewal.	April.	Low.	High.	Renewal.
1.....		Sunday		16.....	1	1	1
2.....	1	1	1	17.....	1	1	1
3.....	1	1	1	18.....	1	1	1
4.....	1	1	1	19.....	1	1	1
5.....	1	1	1	20.....	1	1	1
6.....	1	1	1	21.....			
7.....		Saturday		22.....			Saturday
8.....		Sunday		23.....	1	1	1
9.....	1	1	1	24.....	1	1	1
10.....	1	1	1	25.....	1	1	1
11.....	1	1	1	26.....	1	1	1
12.....	1	1	1	27.....	1	1	1
13.....	1	1	1	28.....			Saturday
14.....		Saturday		29.....			Sunday
15.....		Sunday		30.....	1	1	1

Time loan rates on security collateral also showed continued ease and, with yields on long-term Government bonds and highest grade corporation and municipal issues having declined to the lowest levels in recent years, there was a disposition to place funds for somewhat longer periods at prevailing rates. Nominal rates for 30-day to 150-day loans were unchanged at 3/4% to 1%, and rates for 180-day loans at 1@1 1/4%.

Commercial paper rates declined further. Beginning the month at 1% @ 1 1/4%, the prevailing rate for four to six-month prime paper became established at 1% by the middle of the month, although some paper of the less widely known borrowers continued to move at 1 1/4%. Some sales below 1% were reported for 60 and 90-day paper, and for longer paper where the borrower had exceedingly high credit standing. The volume of open market commercial paper outstanding, according to the New York Federal Reserve Bank, increased 13% further during March, the total at the end of the month amounting to \$132,800,000 against \$71,900,000 on the same date a year ago.

DAILY RECORD OF TIME LOANS RATES.

April.	Rates on Mixed Collateral.					
	30 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.
1.....			Sunday			
2.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
3.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
4.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
5.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
6.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
7.....			Saturday			
8.....			Sunday			
9.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
10.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
11.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
12.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
13.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
14.....			Saturday			
15.....			Sunday			
16.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
17.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
18.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
19.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
20.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
21.....			Saturday			
22.....			Sunday			
23.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
24.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
25.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
26.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
27.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4
28.....			Saturday			
29.....			Sunday			
30.....	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4

Rates for bankers' acceptances were reduced on April 19 for 30-day to 90-day bills from 3/8% @ 1/4% to 1/4% @ 3-16%; for 120-day bills from 1/2% @ 3/8% to 3/8% @ 1/4%, and for 150-180 day bills from 3/4% @ 5/8% to 1/2% @ 3/8%. The American Acceptance Council on April 19 published its usual survey of the acceptance market and found that reflecting the extraordinary conditions governing money and credit, the volume of bankers' acceptances declined \$64,972,932 during the month of March, leaving a total on March 31 of \$685,154,155, which, however, is still \$14,036,664 above that reported for March 31 1933. In announcing the figures, Robert H. Bean, Executive Secretary of the Council, stated that this was by many millions the largest single month change in bill volume in recent years and while a part of the loss may be attributed to normal credit reduction at this time of the year an important part was directly due to the overburdening surplus of funds in the banks' control which had led to large commercial banks, ordinarily heavy acceptors, making use of their cash in over-the-counter loans instead of putting such credit needs on an acceptance basis. The only type of acceptances to show an increase was that used to finance imports; their total rose from \$97,878,877 Feb. 28 to \$102,520,216 March 31. The volume of acceptances to finance exports declined from \$202,784,628 to \$185,887,695, and that based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries from \$184,309,034 to \$168,068,185, while domestic shipment acceptances dropped from \$12,567,602 to \$10,-

673,327 and dollar exchange acceptances from \$4,195,667 to \$3,136,815. The most important reduction was in bills for the purpose of financing commodities in domestic warehouses which declined from \$248,391,279 to \$214,867,917, this change being the one most directly traceable to the emergency shifting of acceptance credits to over-the-counter loans. Acceptance banks continued to increase their own holdings of bills, their total on March 31 amounting to \$576,193,174, or 84% of the total volume of created bills. These holdings were composed of \$251,743,973 of their own bills and \$324,449,201 of purchased bills accepted by other banks and bankers. The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in its "Monthly Review," discussed conditions in the market for bankers' acceptances as follows: "The change in the method for quoting bills had little effect on the volume of transactions. Of the limited amount of business done by the dealers it was reported that the bulk of the 90-day bills were sold at 3-16%, but there was a tendency for sales at 1/8% to increase toward the close of the month."

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES.

April.	Call Loans Secured by Accept'ces.	30 Days Bid & Ask	60 Days Bid & Ask	90 Days Bid & Ask	120 Days Bid & Ask	150 Days Bid & Ask	180 Days Bid & Ask
1	-----			Sunday			
2	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
3	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
4	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
5	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
6	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
7	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
8	-----			Saturday			
9	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
10	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
11	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
12	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
13	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
14	-----			Saturday			
15	-----			Sunday			
16	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
17	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
18	-----	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4	3/8-3/4
19	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16
20	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16
21	-----			Saturday			
22	-----			Sunday			
23	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16
24	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16
25	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16
26	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16
27	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16
28	-----			Saturday			
29	-----			Sunday			
30	-----	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16	3/8-3/16

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK.

	Week Ended—			
	April 7.	April 14.	April 21.	April 28.
Call loans on Stock Exchange—				
Range for wk. (mixed & ind. coll.)	@ 1	1 @ 1	1 @ 1	1 @ 1
Week's avge. (mixed & ind. coll.)	1	1	1	1
Time loans (mixed and ind. coll.)—				
Thirty days	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1
Sixty days	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1
Ninety days	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1
Four months	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1
Six months	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1	3/8 @ 1
Six months	1 @ 1 1/4	1 @ 1 1/4	1 @ 1 1/4	1 @ 1 1/4
Commercial paper—				
Double and single names:				
Prime 4 to 6 months	1	1	1	1
Good 4 to 6 months	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

THE RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS—BROKERS' LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY.

The salient feature of the Federal Reserve condition statements in April is the extent to which the Treasury deposited certificates for "free gold" with the Federal Reserve. This policy by the Treasury was designed primarily to help in the cash redemption of those Fourth 4 1/4s, called for payment on April 15, which were not exchanged for the new 3 1/4% bonds. The gold certificate deposits set in motion forces which served to lift the volume of member bank reserves, and incidentally excess reserves, to the highest levels on record, and to cause some slight further withdrawal of Federal Reserve credit from use.

Gold certificates held by the 12 Federal Reserve banks or due from the Treasury rose from \$4,281,197,000 on March 28 to \$4,490,358,000 on April 25, a gain of \$209,161,000. As the increase in the monetary gold stock, including imports, purchases of scrap gold and receipts of dehoarded gold, amounted to only \$74,000,000 in that period, it was apparent that the Treasury had deposited with the regional banks some \$135,000,000 of the gold accruing to it through devaluation profits. The bulk of this free gold was deposited in the week ended April 18, when the Federal Reserve's gold certificates increased \$90,000,000, compared with a \$14,000,000 gain in monetary gold. It was on April 16 that the Treasury's cash needs were heavy, owing to the cash redemption of a sizable amount of the called Fourth 4 1/4s.

The deposit of \$209,161,000 of gold certificates by the Treasury helped to cause a rise of \$309,247,000 in member bank reserve balances from March 28 to April 25, and on the latter date the aggregate volume of member reserves was \$3,748,195,000. The total excess reserves of member banks increased nearly dollar-for-dollar with the rise in total reserves, and on April 25 the surplus reserve figure was approximately \$1,700,000,000, or 85% in excess of actual requirements. The aggravation of the glut of surplus funds was attended by a reduction of only \$33,180,000 in Federal Reserve credit. Member bank borrowings, already down nearly to the irreducible minimum, fell only \$12,266,000 to \$40,313,000 on April 25, while bills bought

in the open market by the Federal Reserve were down \$19,196,000, or from \$29,359,000 on March 28 to \$10,163,000 on April 25. The System's Government securities portfolio was virtually unchanged; it had an unimportant decline of \$1,713,000, apparently the unavoidable result of the shift out of a quantity of bonds into shorter-term obligations at the mid-month Treasury financing date.

On April 16 the Federal Reserve made certain changes in its securities portfolio which came to light in the April 18 statement. Almost wholly as a result of the mid-April changes, the System's holdings of Government bonds declined in the four weeks ended April 25 from \$442,928,000 to \$406,204,000, or \$36,724,000. The Federal Reserve exchanged a portion of its called Fourth 4 1/4s for the new 3 1/4% bonds, while the rest of its called Fourth 4 1/4s it disposed of in the market and acquired more Treasury notes, certificates and bills. The amount of notes in the System's portfolio increased from \$1,214,246,000 to \$1,221,099,000, or \$6,853,000, and its certificates and bills were \$28,158,000 higher at \$802,870,000.

Also on April 16 the Federal Reserve paid into the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation the second instalment of its stock subscription, amounting to \$69,649,000 and giving it a total holding of \$139,299,000. Incident to this transaction, the System made certain changes in the form of its statement of condition. On the liability side, the investment in FDIC stock was lumped with self-insurance and other reserves in a new item, "Reserve (FDIC stock, self-insurance, &c.)" "This item, as the caption implies," stated the Board, "also includes self-insurance reserves set aside to take care of losses which may not be covered by other insurance, as well as reserves for possible losses on bills and securities, which have heretofore been included in 'All other liabilities.'" In addition, the special deposits, member and non-member, which have been a feature of the statement since the bank holiday, were included under the heading "Other deposits" for the first time on April 18.

Money in circulation declined \$12,000,000 from March 28 to April 25. In bringing about this showing, Federal Reserve notes were up \$33,180,000 and Federal Reserve bank notes were down \$44,976,000. The policy of shifting the liability for the bank note circulation, which was revived during the bank holiday, from the Federal Reserve to the Treasury was maintained throughout the four-week period. The Richmond, Minneapolis and Chicago Federal Reserve banks were entirely free of all liability for circulation of the bank notes. The April 25 figure for Federal Reserve note circulation was \$3,030,216,000, and for Federal Reserve bank notes, \$77,767,000. The upturn in Federal Reserve note circulation and in total deposits almost exactly counterbalanced the large gain in gold certificates, leaving the reserve ratio on April 25 at 68.4% against 68.2% on March 28.

Brokers' loans increased from \$886,000,000 to \$948,000,000, or \$62,000,000, but it was not clear whether this showing was due more to the stock market than to the expansion in the portfolios of Government security dealers. Loans placed by New York reporting banks for own account were up \$51,000,000, and those placed for out-of-town banks increased \$5,000,000, and for others \$6,000,000. The Street loan total, as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange, increased from \$981,353,948 March 31 to \$1,088,226,359 April 30, the highest total these loans have reached since Aug. 31 1931, when they stood at \$1,354,067,350.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING APRIL 1934.

Sterling exchange during April was firmer and steadier than in March. It was noted here last month that the pound was steadier in March than in any month since 1933. April surpassed March in this respect. Fluctuations were within a narrower range. The pound was especially firm during the first half of the month, but gradually receded in the last 10 days, though even in this period steadier and more in demand than during the first quarter of the year. The lowest quotation for cable transfers was \$5.13 1/4 on April 18, and again on April 26. The highest was \$5.18%, on April 3. On Saturday, March 31, sterling cable transfers sold at \$5.12%. During the week of March 31 to April 6, cable transfers ranged between \$5.12% and \$5.18%. During the week ended April 13 the range was between \$5.15 1/4 and \$5.18. For the week ended April 20 the range was between \$5.13 1/4 and \$5.17 3/4, and during the week ended April 27 the range was from \$5.13 1/4 to \$5.17%. Quotations on Monday, April 30, were \$5.13% @ \$5.14 1/2 for demand and \$5.13% @ \$5.14% for cable transfers.

Several factors contributed to the generally improved tone of sterling exchange. Seasonal influences played a conspicuous part. The absence, so far as could be ascertained, of United States gold buying in the London market was another factor. The United States price for gold continued at \$35 an ounce, but the London price for gold, converted into dollars, which began to approach the United States equivalent in March, steadily enhanced throughout April until on April 21 the London price, converted into dollars, went to \$35.10 an ounce, and continued only slightly under \$35 for the remainder of the month. The London price for gold, when converted into dollars, is an indication of the relative position of dollars to the new parity fixed at the time of devaluation. It should be recalled that in January the dollar had a value in London of from 3% to 4% above the value placed upon it by Washington. On a percentage of the new

parity, the dollar-sterling rate and the price for gold in London indicated a value for the dollar in London of 100.11% at the close of the market there on April 3; of 99.81% on April 21, and of 99.94% on April 24, with a recovery on April 25 to 100.55%, closing on Monday, April 30, at 100.43%. The following tables give the London check rate on Paris from day to day, the price of gold in shillings and pence in the London open market, the price paid for gold by the United States, and the London gold price converted into dollars:

PRICE PAID FOR GOLD BY UNITED STATES (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK) COMPARED WITH LONDON PRICES.

	United States.	London Prices Converted into Dollars.		United States.	London Prices Converted into Dollars.
Apr. 1-----	Sunday	Sunday	Apr. 16-----	35.00	34.75
Apr. 2-----	35.00	Holiday	Apr. 17-----	35.00	34.73
Apr. 3-----	35.00	34.75	Apr. 18-----	35.00	34.76
Apr. 4-----	35.00	34.87	Apr. 19-----	35.00	34.76
Apr. 5-----	35.00	34.75	Apr. 20-----	35.00	34.84
Apr. 6-----	35.00	34.81	Apr. 21-----	35.00	35.10
Apr. 7-----	35.00	34.79	Apr. 22-----	Sunday	Sunday
Apr. 8-----	Sunday	Sunday	Apr. 23-----	35.00	34.92
Apr. 9-----	35.00	34.77	Apr. 24-----	35.00	35.02
Apr. 10-----	35.00	34.79	Apr. 25-----	35.00	34.87
Apr. 11-----	35.00	34.79	Apr. 26-----	35.00	34.83
Apr. 12-----	35.00	34.82	Apr. 27-----	35.00	34.90
Apr. 13-----	35.00	34.79	Apr. 28-----	35.00	34.92
Apr. 14-----	35.00	34.77	Apr. 29-----	Sunday	Sunday
Apr. 15-----	Sunday	Sunday	Apr. 30-----	35.00	34.89

LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS AND PRICE OF GOLD IN LONDON.

April.	London Check Rate on Paris.	London Open Market Gold Price.	April.	London Check Rate on Paris.	London Open Market Gold Price.
1-----	SUN	DAY	16-----	78.156	134s. 10½d.
2-----	HOLI	DAY	17-----	78.17	134s. 8½d.
3-----	78.294	134s. 2d.	18-----	77.80	135s. 4d.
4-----	78.42	134s. 3d.	19-----	77.84	135s. 3d.
5-----	78.11	134s. 8½d.	20-----	77.75	135s. 2½d.
6-----	78.25	135s. 1d.	21-----	77.375	135s. 8d.
7-----	78.375	134s. 7d.	22-----	SUN	DAY
8-----	SUN	DAY	23-----	77.30	135s. 7½d.
9-----	78.40	134s. 4d.	24-----	77.34	135s. 11d.
10-----	78.34	134s. 6d.	25-----	77.55	135s. 6½d.
11-----	78.21	134s. 10½d.	26-----	77.39	135s. 7d.
12-----	78.27	134s. 10d.	27-----	77.34	135s. 11d.
13-----	78.09	134s. 9d.	28-----	77.40	135s. 9d.
14-----	78.062	134s. 11½d.	29-----	SUN	DAY
15-----	DAY	DAY	30-----	77.22	135s. 8d.

During the first week of April the market continued to be disturbed by rumors of probable further devaluation of currency here and in Europe, but to a less degree than in the first quarter of the year. The force of business recovery both here and abroad was decidedly against such rumors, which originated in speculative circles. Nevertheless there was sufficient uneasiness to cause a continuation of the flow of funds to London for safety. The reiteration of firm adherence to gold in official quarters in France and in other gold bloc countries, together with an ignoring silence on rumors by Washington, tended to discourage speculative operations and to establish a stable exchange market for strictly commercial operations. In the first week of April the French Government published the first of its decrees aiming to effect economies in administration, and these measures caused a halt in the flow of funds from Paris to London. The fact that the price of gold was steady and at levels sufficiently high to discourage American purchases in the London open market worked in favor of strengthening the Continental currencies and was at the same time a steady influence on the dollar-sterling rate. Commercial transactions throughout the month were limited, but were more active than in March, and sterling was purchased as a seasonal matter.

At no time during the month was there any evidence that the British Exchange Equalization Fund was operating in the market. The operations of the fund are conducted with great secrecy, but there seemed to be no necessity for its interference because the fluctuations in exchange were comparatively narrow. In the second week of April French funds showed a strong tendency to return to Paris from London, and this trend became steadily accentuated as confidence in the French situation improved. On April 19, 20 and 21 both sterling and dollars were dumped in London by French and other Continental interests, and the French franc rushed well above new dollar parity. There was a strong demand for French securities abroad, and the franc went above the shipping point for gold from New York to Paris, touching a high of 6.69½ on Saturday, April 21. The demand for francs in London so far exceeded the demand for sterling in other centers that the sterling-franc rate declined from 78.17 francs to the pound on April 17 to fractions just above 77.30, recorded on April 23. This outflow of funds from London, however, actually took no money from the London market except the surplusage of nervous money which had gone there after the Paris riots in February.

Only slight changes were recorded in the Bank of England's gold holdings during April. In the week ended April 4 the bank showed a loss in gold holdings of £57,718. In the week ended April 11 the bank reported an increase of £66,235, followed in the week ended April 18 by a decrease of £85,132, and by an increase in the week ended April 25 of £14,752. Its total gold holdings on April 25 stood at £192,091,009, a decrease from March 28 of £61,863. The bank's holdings were at record high on March 28, standing at £192,152,872. Details of the gold movement to and from the United States

are outlined as follows in the "Monthly Review" of the New York Federal Reserve Bank for May 1:

"The movement of gold into the United States which began in February continued during April, though at a much reduced rate. Purchases of imported gold by the New York Assay Office during April totaled \$45,600,000, of which \$23,600,000 came from England, \$8,900,000 from Canada, \$7,200,000 from Holland, \$4,200,000 from India, and \$1,700,000 from France. The monetary gold stock of the United States was also increased by imports of \$2,800,000 from China on the Pacific Coast, and releases of \$1,400,000 of gold which had been previously earmarked for foreign account at this bank, as well as by substantial recoveries of scrap gold and by receipts of newly-mined gold. Altogether, the April increase in the gold stock appears to have been between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000. There also was imported from Colombia \$2,500,000 of gold which was immediately earmarked on arrival and therefore was without effect on the gold stock. There were no exports during April.

"From the beginning of February to the end of April the monetary gold stock of the United States has increased about \$730,000,000, of which \$655,000,000 has been due to imports of gold at New York which has been sold to the Assay Office. Other factors in the rise in the gold stock have been moderate releases of gold from foreign bank earmark accounts at the Federal Reserve bank, some imports of gold from the Orient on the Pacific Coast, and deposits of newly-mined and scrap gold at the mints and assay offices. In the four-week period ended April 13 'secondary receipts' of gold by the mints and assay offices, which represent sales of scrap metal and old jewelry, averaged over \$4,000,000 a week, but in the week ended April 20 declined to \$1,400,000. Weekly receipts of newly-mined domestic gold have been averaging about \$2,000,000 in recent weeks."

Canadian exchange, which was generally at a slight discount during the greater part of March, was firmer and steadier in April, in sympathy with the improved tone of sterling exchange. Montreal funds were at a slight premium throughout most of the month. On the first day of April Montreal funds were at par, and the range throughout the month was from par to ½% premium, with the close on April 30, 5/16% premium.

THE CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

Exchange on the Continental countries was generally firmer in April following the upward course of the French franc, which fluctuated rather widely but with a steadily increasing firmness. The par of the franc, new dollar valuation, is 6.623. The franc closed on March 31 in a nominal holiday market at 6.59. It ruled in New York, on April 3, following the Easter holidays, around 6.60 for cable transfers. On April 20 it rose sharply to 6.69, and on Saturday, April 21, it went well above the export point for gold from New York to Paris, when it was quoted as high as 6.69½. In February and March, as a consequence of the political disturbances in France, there was a heavy outflow of funds from Paris, and also a noticeable increase in hoarding by French nationals as well as by foreigners domiciled in France. With the reorganization of the Government, headed by M. Doumergue, a more confident tone developed, and received impetus during the first week of April with the publication of the first of the Government's decrees effecting economies and balancing the budget.

In the second week of April the outflow of funds from Paris, especially to London, came to a distinct halt, and pressure against the franc subsided in all markets. Rumors of probable devaluation of the franc, which had been characteristic of the French market for the past year, became conspicuously absent. Funds began to return to Paris, and money rates there became noticeably easier, due largely to the fact that the first of the economy decrees estimated that there would be a saving of four billion francs to the Government.

When the franc was at its highest above the export point for gold from New York, a certain hesitancy developed in the foreign exchanges, as traders began to consider the advisability of altering their technical positions. It was feared in European quarters that the United States would not permit exports of gold to rectify discrepancies in exchange. The opinion was held rather widely that the Washington authorities would prefer to increase the American gold buying price, and thereby, in effect, further devalue the dollar.

On Saturday, April 21, when the franc and the European currencies were at their highest, the United States Treasury Department made it known that the export of gold for exchange purchase from the United States was on as free a basis as it was prior to the banking holiday a year ago. Gold shipments would be allowed when the gold export point was reached, subject to compliance with certain requirements. The first of these was that the metal must go to a foreign central bank which was itself operating on the gold standard. Shipments are prohibited if intended for sale in the London open market, and formal application must be made to the Federal Reserve bank, setting forth details such as destination, vessel, amount, &c. It was specified that the export point should not be less than a figure regarded by the Federal Reserve authorities as the minimum shipping point. Well informed bankers in New

Continued on page 60.

Main table with columns: Sales in April Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 2, 1934, PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest).

For footnotes, see page 19.

Table with columns: Sales in April Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Percent, Price Jan. 2 1934, PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest), Sale Prices, and Date. Includes sections for BONDS, INDUSTRIALS, and various bond types like Wash Cent Ry, West Maryland, and Amer Express.

For footnotes, see page 19.

Table with columns: Sales in April. Value, BONDS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Prices in April (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bond issues with their respective prices and values.

Table with columns: Sales in April, Value, BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest, Price Jan. 2, 1934, Bids, Asks, PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). The table lists various bond issues with their respective prices and sales data.

For footnotes, see page 19.

Main table of bonds listing sales in April, prices in April (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and range since Jan. 1. Includes columns for Bid, Ask, and Sale Prices.

MATURED BONDS

(Negotiability Impaired by Maturity)

Table of matured bonds listing sales in April, prices in April (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and range since Jan. 1. Includes columns for Bid, Ask, and Sale Prices.

For footnotes, see page 19.

AGGREGATE SALES.

STOCKS

Price Jan. 2 1934.

PRICES IN APRIL.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Table with columns: In April, Since Jan. 1, Shares. Lists aggregate sales figures for various months and share counts.

Table with columns: NY STOCK EXCHANGE, Par., Bids, Asks. Lists individual stock names, par values, and current bid/ask prices.

Table with columns: Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Bid, Ask. Shows price changes for selected stocks between April 2 and April 30.

Table with columns: Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices. Lists the lowest and highest sale prices for various stocks.

Table with columns: Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices. Lists the lowest and highest sale prices for various stocks, continuing from the previous table.

Table with columns: Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices. Lists the lowest and highest sale prices for various stocks, continuing from the previous table.

* Cash sale. † Optional sale. ‡ Ex-dividend. § Companies reported in receivership.

AGGREGATE SALES.

STOCKS

PRICES IN APRIL.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Main table containing stock listings with columns for Shares, Price Jan. 2 1934, Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest, and Range since Jan. 1. Includes sub-sections for N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE and AGGREGATE SALES.

* No par value. z Ex-dividend. a Optional sale. c Cash sale. † Companies reported in receivership.

AGGREGATE SALES

Table with columns: In April, Since Jan. 1, Shares. Lists cumulative share sales for various periods.

STOCKS

Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Par., Bid., Ask. Lists stock symbols and their current bid and ask prices.

PRICE

Table with columns: Price Jan. 2 1934., Bid., Ask. Shows price changes from the start of the year.

PRICES IN APRIL.

Table with columns: Apr. 2., Apr. 30., Lowest., Highest. Shows price ranges for each month in April.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Table with columns: Lowest., Highest. Shows the price range for each stock since the beginning of the year.

No par value; Ex-dividend. a Optional sale. Cash sale. † Companies reported in receivership.

AGGREGATE SALES.

Table with 3 columns: In April, Since Jan. 1, Shares. Lists sales figures for various stock categories.

Table with 3 columns: NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE, Price Jan. 2 1934, Bid. Ask. Lists prices for Public Util., Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries, and Other Oil Stocks.

PRICES IN APRIL.

Table with 6 columns: Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices. Lists price ranges and dates for various stock categories.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Table with 4 columns: Lowest, Highest, Sale Prices, Sale Prices. Lists price ranges and dates for various stock categories.

For footnotes see page 55.

Table with columns for AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (BONDS, etc.), PRICE JAN. 2 1934 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). The table lists numerous bond issues such as Gulf States Util, Hackensack Water, and various municipal and industrial bonds.

For footnotes see page 55

Main data table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1.), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (BONDS, National Tea, etc.), Price Jan. 2 1934., PRICES IN APRIL. (Apr. 2., Apr. 30., Lowest., Highest.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest., Highest.).

For footnotes see page 55

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (BONDS (Continued)), Price Jan. 2 1934, PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). The table lists various bond issues with their respective sales and price movements.

For footnotes see page 55.

AGGREGATE SALES.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

PRICES IN APRIL.

RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

Table with columns: In April, Since Jan. 1. Rows list various stocks and their sales volume.

Table with columns: Par., Bid., Ask. Rows list stock names and their current bid and ask prices.

Table with columns: Price Jan. 2 1934., Apr. 2., Apr. 30., Lowest., Highest. Rows show price ranges for various stocks.

Table with columns: Bid., Ask., Sale Prices. Rows show bid, ask, and sale prices for various stocks.

Table with columns: Bid., Ask., Sale Prices. Rows show bid, ask, and sale prices for various stocks.

Table with columns: Bid., Ask., Sale Prices. Rows show bid, ask, and sale prices for various stocks.

Table with columns: Bid., Ask., Sale Prices. Rows show bid, ask, and sale prices for various stocks.

Table with columns: Lowest., Highest., Sale Prices. Rows show price ranges and sale prices for various stocks.

Table with columns: Lowest., Highest., Sale Prices. Rows show price ranges and sale prices for various stocks.

* No par value. x Ex-dividend. d Goldblatt Bros., Inc., 100% stock dividend paid on Feb. 20 1934. r Cash sale.

Main stock exchange table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS, PRICES IN APRIL, RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. Includes sub-columns for Bid, Ask, and Sale Prices.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. Table Brought Forward from Page 63.

Exchange rates table for April, listing rates for Paris, Swiss, Amsterdam, Belgium, Italian, Greek, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Berlin, Austria, Spanish, etc.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1.), CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS (Par, Price Jan. 2 1934, Bid, Ask, Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest, Range Since Jan. 1.). Includes stocks like Robbins & Myers v t c ser 1, Selberling Rubber, Selby Shoes, etc.

* No par value.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE

Summary table for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange: April 1934 Stock Sales (Shares: 128,985), 1933 Stock Sales (Shares: 138,448), April 1934 Bond Sales (\$: 4,000), 1933 Bond Sales (\$: 32,000).

Main table for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange Bonds. Columns include AGGREGATE SALES, PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS (Par, Price Jan. 2 1934, Bid, Ask, Apr. 2, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest, Range Since Jan. 1.). Lists various bond issues like Pittsburgh Brewing Co., Allegheny Steel, etc.

* No par value. z Ex-dividend.

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds from different companies like Canadian Pacific, Chicago & North Western, and others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are and "interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various railroad bonds such as 'Holidaysburg Bedford & Cumb', 'Little Miami guar 4s 1962', and 'Mo Pac (old)—Gen 4s 1975 M&S'.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price

RAILROAD BONDS

NOTE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Rows include various railroad bonds such as New York Ontario & Western, Philadelphia & Reading RR, and Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity. r Canadian price.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing columns for Bonds and Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask. with various security listings.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † No par value. * Quotations represent dollars per \$100 face amount.

Public Utilities

(Includes street and electric railways, gas, electric power, water, telegraph, telephone and bridge companies.)

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Bonds.			Bonds.			Bonds.		
Bonds.	Bid.	Ask.	Bonds.	Bid.	Ask.	Bonds.	Bid.	Ask.
Adriatic Electric Co (Italy) — Extl 177 1952.....A&O	106 3/8	109	Atlanta Nor Ry — See Ga Ry & E	99		California-Oregon Power —		
Alabama Power 1st 5s 1946.....M&S	83 7/8		Atlanta Wat. El & Pr 5s 1943 J&J	104	105	1st & ref 6s 1942 ser B.....J&J	101 1/2	100
1st & ref 5s 1951.....J&S	83 3/4		Atlantic City El 5s 1938.....M&S	104	105	1st & ref 5 3/4s 1955 series O F&A	89	90
1st & ref 5s 1956.....M&N	83		1st & ref 5 1/4s 1954.....M&N	101 1/2		Deb gold 5 3/4s 1942.....A&O	63	64
1st & ref 4 1/2s 1967.....J&D	69		1st & ref 5s 1956.....A&O	101 1/2		Refunding 6 3/4s 1942.....M&N	87	88
1st & ref 5s 1968.....M&S	74		Atlantic City (N J) Gas —			Calif Water Service 5s 1958.....A&O	90	93
Alabama Water Service Co —			1st g 5s Jan 1 1960 opt '20 J&J	99 1/2	100 1/2	Calumet G & E 5 1/2s B 1960 J&J	80	83
1st M 5s 1957 ser A.....J&J	65 1/2	66	Atlantic Co Wat 5s '58.....A M&S	88		Calumet & South Chicago Ry —		
Albany Ry — See United Trac			Augusta Ry & El 1st 5s 1940 J&D	100		1st (10% prin paid) 1927 F&A	49 1/2	51
Albuquerque Nat Gas 8 1/4s 40 M&N	20		Bait & Ann S L — See Md El Ry			Camden & Sub Ry — See P S Corp		
Ateg Belief & P — See Phila Co			B Sp Pt & Ches — See Un Ry & El			Canada Nor Pow coil 5s '53 M&N	92 3/4	93 3/4
Allegheny Gas Corp 6 3/4s '43 M&N	10	12	Balt Traction — See Un Ry & El			Canadian L & P 5s '49 op '14 J&J	93	96
Certificates of deposit			Bangor Hydro Elec 5 1/4s '49 M&S	107	110	Canadian Rail & Harbor —		
Allentown-Bethlehem Gas 1st s f			1st lien & ref 5s 1955.....J&D	104	106	Term 8 1/4s 1951.....M&S	128 1/2	129
5 3/4s 1954.....A&O	106	108 1/2	1st lien & ref 5s 1955.....J&D	97	99	Canton Elec Co 5s 1937.....M&S	103	103
Alliance Power 1st 6s 1952.....M&S	26	30	Barnes Ry & El 1st 5s '35.....J&J	101	102 1/2	Capital Traction (Wash. D C) —		
Alton & St L Bridge 7s 1947 M&N	51	54	Bar Harbor & Union River Pow —			1st g 5s June 1 1947.....J&D	80 1/2	80
Debenture 7s 1942.....M&N	15		1st 5s Sept 1 1935.....M&S	100	101 1/2	Carbondale Ry 5s Nov 1933 J&J	5	5
Alton Water 5s 1950.....A&O	95	97	Barstow (W S) Deb 6s 1942.....A&O	41		Carolina P & L 1st 5s 1956.....A&O	74 1/2	75
Alsona & Logan Val Elec Ry —			Baton Rouge Electric Co —			Cedar Rap Mfg & P 5s '53 J&J	109	109 3/4
Con g 4 1/4s 1933 ser.....F&A	54	54	1st mtge 5 1/4s 1954.....J&D	95		Central Arizona Light & Pow Co		
1st coll 4s Jan 1 1954.....F&A	53	60	1st M 5s 1959 ser B.....F&A	93		1st mtge 5s 1960.....J&D	92	93
Amer Commonwealth Power —			Bear Gap Water 6s 1964.....A&O			Cent Ark Pub Serv Corp —		
Deb g 6s 1952 ser A.....F&A	1 1/2	1	Bear Mt Hud Riv Boge Co —			1st l & coll tr 5s 1948 ser A F&A	63 1/2	65 1/2
Deb g 5 1/4s 1953.....M&N	1 1/2	1	1st 7s 1953.....A&O	72	76	Cent Dist Teleg 1st 5s '43 J&D	107 1/2	107 3/4
Conv deb 6s 1940.....M&S	1 1/2	1	Beauharnois Power Corp —			Central Elec of N J 5s 1940.....J&J	103 1/2	103
Amer Comm Pow 5 1/2s 1953 J&J	2	3	Coll trust f f 5s 1973 w w.....A&O	50 1/4	51 1/2	Central Gas & Elec 6s 1946 M&S	48 1/2	51
Secured notes 5 1/2s 1931 M&N	50	50	Beaver Valley Wat 6s 1935 M&N	93 1/2	93 1/2	First lien coll tr 5 1/2s '48 J&D	45 1/2	47 1/2
Amer Elec Pow deb 6s '57 M&S 15	16 1/2	16 1/2	1st lien & ref 5s 1960.....M&N	72		Central Georgia Pow 5s '33 M&N	99	102
Amer & Foreign Power Co —			Bell Telephone of Canada.....M&S	108 1/2	109	Central German Pub Elec Corp —		
Deb g 5s 2030.....M&S	56 1/2	56 1/2	1st g 5s 1955 ser A.....J&D	108 1/2	108 1/2	Cent Hud Gas & Elec Corp —		
Amer Fuel & Pow 7s 1934 J&J	89 1/4	89 1/4	1st g 5s 1957 ser B.....J&D	108 1/2	108 1/2	1st & ref 5s Jan 1957.....M&S	107	107
Amer G & E deb 6s 2028 M&N	89 3/4	89 3/4	1st mtge 5s 1960 ser C.....M&N	108 1/2	109 3/4	Cent Ills Elec & Gas Co —		
Amer Gas & Pow deb 6s 1953 M&N	29	30 1/2	Bell Teleg Co of Pennsylvania —			1st & ref 5s 1951.....F&A	68 1/4	68 1/4
Secured deb 6s 1939 J&D	31 1/2	31 1/2	1st & ref 5s 1948 ser B.....J&J	109 1/2	110 3/4	Cent Ill Light 1st & ref 5s '43 A&O	106	106
American Natural Gas Corp —			1st & ref 5s 1960 ser C.....A&O	112 1/2	112 1/2	Central Illinois Public Service —		
Deb 6s 1942 with war.....A&O	63	64	Beloit Water, Gas & Elec Co —			1st & ref 5s 1956 ser E.....M&N	76 1/2	77
Amer Pow & L deb 6s 2016 M&S	63	63 1/2	1st g 5s 1937.....M&S	102	103	1st mtge 4 3/4s 1967 ser F.....J&D	66 3/4	67 3/4
Amer Stater Public Serv —			Bellows Falls Hydro-Elec Corp —			1st & ref 5s 1968 ser G.....M&N	73	74
1st l 5 1/2s 1948 ser A.....M&N	49	51	1st mtge 5s 1958.....A&O	91	93	1st & ref 4 1/2s 1981 ser H J&D	67 1/2	68
Deb 6s 1938.....J&D	20	22	Bergen Turnpike 5s 1951.....J&C	57		6s series I 1957.....F&A	82 1/2	82 1/2
Amer Teleg & Teleg —			Berlin City Elect 6 1/4s 1951 J&D	51 1/4	52	Cent Indiana Gas 5s 1957.....M&S	66	72
Conv g 4s '36 conv aft '09 M&S	102	102 1/2	Sink fund deb 6 1/4s 1959.....F&A	43 1/2	47	Central Indiana Power Co —		
Coll trust 5s 1946.....J&D	108	108 1/2	Deb 6s Apr 1 1955.....A&O	43 1/2	47 1/4	1st & ref 6s 1947 ser A.....J&J	57	59
Deb 5s 1960.....J&J	107 1/2	108	Berlin Elec Elev & Underg Ry —			Cent Maine Pr 5s '39 op '19 M&N	103 1/2	105
Deb 5 1/4s Nov 1 1943.....M&N	110 3/4	110 3/4	1st mtge s f 6 1/4s 1956.....A&O	46 1/2	49 3/4	1st & gen 6s 1942 ser B.....J&J	103	105
Conv deb 4 1/4s 1939.....J&J	109 1/2	110	Binghamton (N Y) Gas Works	99 1/2		1st & gen 5s 1955 ser D.....J&J	99	96
35-yr deb 5s 1965.....F&A	107 3/4	107 3/4	1st 5s 1938.....M&S	99 1/2		1st & gen 4 1/2s 1957 ser E.....J&D	101	103
Amer Toll Bridge 1st 7s '45 A&O	98	99	Binghamton (N Y) L H & P.....A&O	99		1st & gen 5 1/2s 1961 ser F.....J&O	73 1/2	76
2nd convertible 8s 1945.....A&O	87 1/2	89 1/2	Birmingham Gas 1st 6s '59 M&S	68 1/2	69	Cent Ohio L & P 1st 5s '45 A&O	56	57 1/4
American Utilities Co —			Birmingham Gas 1st 6s '59 M&S	68 1/2	69	Cent Pow 1st 5s 1957 ser D J&J	61 1/4	62 1/4
1st lien & ref 6s 1945.....J&D	18	25	6% notes 1935.....A&O	40	43	Cent Pow & Lt 1st 5s 1956.....F&A	61 1/4	62 1/4
Deb 4 1/4s 1941.....M&N	17		Birmingham Term'l 4s '57 M&S	85	92	Cent Pub Serv Corp —		
Amer Water Works & Electric —			Birmingham Water Works Co —			Conv deb 5 1/2s '49 with war F&A	1 1/2	1 1/2
Conv co 1st 5s 1944.....M&S	107	107 1/2	1st M 5 1/2s 1954 ser A.....A&O	101	103	Without warrants.....F&A	2	3
Deb 6s 1975 ser A.....M&N	87 1/4	88	1st M 5s 1954 ser B.....J&D	98	99 1/2	Cent Public Utility inc 5 3/4s 1952.....J&J	15	2 1/2
Deb 6s 1975 ser B.....J&D	72 1/4	74	1st mtge 5s 1957 ser C.....F&A	97 1/2	98 1/2	Central Ry — See Un Ry & El (Rate)		
Annab & Chesapeake Bay Pow			Blackstone Val G & E 5s '39 J&J	104		Cent States Edis 5 1/2s A 1943 A&O	98 1/2	101
1st 6s 1948.....J&D	103		Mtge & col tr 5s '51 ser A.....A&O	103		Deb 6s ser A w w 1949.....A&O	98 1/2	101
Ana & Pot R RR — See Wash Ry & El			Mtge & col tr 5s '52 ser B.....A&O	103		Central States Elec Corp —		
Androsconig Elec 1st 7s '34 A&O	98	100	Bleeker St & Fulgry — See NY Rys			Conv deb 5s 1948.....J&J	41 1/2	44 1/2
Androsconig Water Power —			Bloomington Dec & Champagne.....M&N	50	56	Deb 5 1/2s 1954 with war M&S 15	44 1/4	46 1/2
1st 6s 1945.....F&A	71	75	1st & ref 5s 1940.....M&N	45	45	Cent States Pow & Lt Corp —		
Appalachian Elec Power —			Bolivian Power 8s ser A.....A&O	45	45	1st M & 1st lien 5 1/4s 1953 J&J	52	52 1/2
1st & ref 5s 1956.....M&N	96	97	Boston Con Gas deb 5s '47.....F&A	107 1/2	107 1/2	Central States Utilities Corp —		
Appalachian Power 5s 1941 J&D	105 1/2	106 1/2	Boston Elev Ry 4s 1935.....M&S	99 1/2	100 1/2	10 yr sec 6s 1938.....J&J	18	20
7% gold bonds 1936.....J&D	105 1/2	106 1/2	Deb g 4 3/4s Oct 1 1937.....A&O	97 1/2	98 1/2	Central Traction — See Phila Co		
Deb gold 6s 2024.....J&J	85 1/2	86 1/2	Deb g 4 1/2s Nov 1 1941.....M&N	94 1/2	95 1/2	Cent Vermont Public Ser Corp —		
Appalachian Gas Corp —			Deb g 5s Dec 1 1942.....J&D	98 1/2	99 1/2	1st & ref 5s 1959 ser A.....A&O	99	100
Conv deb 6s 1945 ser A.....M&S	5	7	10-year deb 5s 1934.....F&A	100		Central West Public Service Co —		
Conv deb 6s 1945 ser B.....M&S	5	7	10-year deb 5s 1937.....F&A	99 1/2	100 1/2	1st l 5 1/4s 1956 ser A.....M&N	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ardmore St Ry — See Phila Co			10-year deb 5s 1940.....J&J	99 1/2	100 1/2	5 1/2s series B 1956.....M&N	25 1/2	25 1/2
Arizona Edison 1st 5s 1948.....J&J	40	42	Sink fund gold 6 1/2s 1957.....F&A	103 1/4	104	5s series O 1933.....J&D	24 1/2	24 1/2
6s f series A 1945.....A&O	42	46	West End St 5s 1936.....M&N	99 1/2	100 1/2	Charleston Cons Ry Gas & El		
Arizona Pow 6s 1947 ser A.....M&N	30	33	5s March 1944.....M&S	98	100	Consol gold 5s 1999.....M&S	80	
Arkansas El & Wat 6s 1944 F&A	5	5	7s Sept 1947.....M&S	103		Chattanooga Ry & Light —		
Ark & Mo Pow 1st 6s 1953 J&J	41 1/2	42 1/2	Brandenburg (Germany) El Pr —			1st & ref g 5s 1956 op '16.....M&N	72	77
Deb 6 1/4s 1935.....M&N	27	29	Extl 1st s f 6s 1953.....M&N	44	46	Chatt Rys 1st cons 5s '56 M&N	65	75
1st s f 7s 1953.....J&J	43 1/2	44 1/2	Bridgeport Gas Lt 4s 1952 J&J	100 1/2	102	Chenango & Unadilla Tel 6s 1952	105 1/2	105 1/2
Arkansas P & L 1st 6s 1956 A&O	78 1/2	79 1/2	British Col Power 5 1/4s 1960.....M&S	99 1/2	101 1/2	Ches & Pot Tel of Va 5s '43 M&N	105 1/2	105 1/2
Arkansas Western Gas Co —			5s series B 1960.....M&S	95	98	Chester Water Service Co —		
1st 5 1/2s 1939 with war.....J&J	42	45	Broad River Power Co.....J&D	101 1/4	102 3/4	1st 4 1/4s 1958 series A.....M&S	92	93 1/4
Arkansas Water 1st 5s 1956 A&O	97 1/2	99	1st & ref 5s 1954 ser A.....M&S	50 1/2	52 1/2	Chic Aurora & Elgin RR —		
Ashland (Wis) L & Pow St Ry.			10-yr s f 6 3/4s 1934.....M&N	60		1st & ref 6s 1951.....J&J	3 3/4	4 1/4
1st M gold 5s 1939.....J&J	97	100	Bway & 7th AVerR — See NY Rys			Chicago City & Connec Int Ry		
Ashtabula Water 5s 1958.....A&O	88		Bronx G & E 5s 1960.....F&A	104 1/2		Coll tr f g 5s Jan 1 1927 A&O	8	9
Assoc Elect 4 1/2s 1953.....J&J	37 1/2	38 1/4	Bklyn Borough Gas 5s 1967 F&A	105		Certificates of deposit.....F&A	50 1/2	51 1/2
5s Jan 1 1961.....J&J	40	42	Bklyn City & Newton RR — See			Certificates of deposit.....F&A	50 3/4	51 3/4
Associated Gas & Elec Co —			Bklyn Manh Transit Corp.....J&J	85 1/2		Chic Dist Elec Generating —		
Conv deb 5 1/2s 1977.....F&A	20 1/4	20 1/4	Bklyn City RR 1st 5s 1941 J&J			1st M 4 1/4s 1970.....M&S	84	85
Conv deb 4 1/4s '48 ex-war.....M&S	16 1/4	16 1/4	Brooklyn Edison Co —			1st 6s series B 1961.....M&N	95	99 1/2
Conv deb 4 1/4s 1949.....J&J	17 1/2	17 1/2	Gen m 5s ser A 1949.....J&J	108 1/2	109	Deb 5 1/2s 1935.....A&O	96	97
Conv ref deb 5s 1968.....A&O	17 1/2	17 1/2	Gen m 5s ser E 1952.....J&J	107 1/2	107 1/2	Chic Gas L & O see Peoples G L & O		
Conv deb 6s 1950.....F&A	17 1/2	17 1/2	Brooklyn Manhattan Transit Corp			Chic North Shore & Milw RR —		
Conv 5 1/4s 1938.....M&N	19 3/8	19 3/8	s f 6s 1968 ser A.....J&J	101 1/4	101 1/4	1st mtge gold 5s 1936.....J&J	6 1/2	8
Conv ref deb 4 1/4s 1958.....M&N	15	16	Brooklyn City & Newton RR			1st & ref 6s 1955 ser A.....J&J	3 3/2	5
Conv deb 5 1/2s 1973.....F&A	37	39	5s 1939.....J&J	67		1st & ref 5 3/4s 1956.....A&O	3 1/2	5
Conv deb 5s 1973.....J&D	34	36	Brooklyn Queens Co & Sub —			Chicago Railways Co —		
Conv deb 5 1								

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Cities Service Gas Co, Jumberland Co (Mo) Pow & Lt, and Eliz Plain & Cent J, with their respective bid and ask prices.

o Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. t Less 1/4 * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Houston Home Telep 5s 1935, Los Angeles Gas & Elec Corp, and many others with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Missouri Gas & Elec, NY Gas Elec, and Nova Scotia Light & Power, along with their respective bid and ask prices.

Basis, f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price s Sale price * Negotiability impaired by maturity

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Peoples Gas (N J), Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and San Diego Water Supply Co. with their respective bid and ask prices.

Basils. f This price includes accrued interest. T Last sale. I In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. *Negotiability impaired by maturity.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS AND STOCKS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds and Stocks, Bid., Ask. The table lists various utility bonds and stocks with their respective prices and terms.

* Negotiability impaired by maturity. b Basis. Flat price. k Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. Canadian price. s Sale price. † No par. x Ex-dividend.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility stocks such as Amer States Pub Serv A, Amer Superpower Corp, American Telop & Teleg, etc., with their respective prices and par values.

* Last sale. / In London. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask. It lists various utility companies and their stock prices across three columns.

† Without par value. ‡ Last sale. § In London. ¶ Nominal. * Canadian price. † Sale price. ‡ Ex-dividend.

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. It lists various bond issues such as Gillette Safety Razor, Debutentes 5s 1940, and others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

NOTICE.—All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bonds. Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table of bond listings with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, and multiple columns of bond descriptions and prices.

EXCHANGE SEATS.

Table listing various stock exchanges and their membership counts, including NY Stock Exch, NY Produce Exch, etc.

Bas. f This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian pricing. s Sale price. u There are 470 memberships... which 53 are held as dividend seats...

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par, Bid., Ask. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective prices and shares.

a Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. k Last sale. l Par value \$100. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with multiple columns for stock names, par values, bid/ask prices, and other financial details. Includes sections for Canadian Gen El, Consol Royal Oil, Durham Hosiery, and Gen Elgar common.

* In liquidation. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with 16 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective prices and par values.

* Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † No par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with 12 columns: Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Bid., Ask. It lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective bid and ask prices.

* Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. † Without par value.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table of Industrial & Miscellaneous Stocks with columns for Stock Name, Bid, Ask, Par, and Share. Includes companies like Waco Aircraft, Watson (J W) Co, Wheel Steel Corp, and Woodward Iron.

† No par value. † Canadian price. † Last sale. † Sale price.

Real Estate Bonds

Quotations are as near as possible for the last day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table of Real Estate Bonds with columns for Bond Name, Bid, Ask, and other details. Includes bonds from Albany Metropolitan, Fuller Bldg (G A Realty Corp), and Pitts Hotels Corp.

f Flat price. n Nominal. s Sale price. Last sale * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

United States and Municipal Bonds

Quotations are as near as possible for the last day of the month preceding the date of issue. In reporting below prices for State and municipal securities, we give bid and asked quotations wherever they can be obtained. The custom, however, is to quote municipal securities on the basis of the return they yield per annum. Therefore in most cases it will be found that instead of actual prices we have inserted in the column headed "To Net" certain figures to indicate the interest rate at which business in the bonds is being done. Thus 4.35% means that the particular security can be bought or sold at a price that will yield the purchaser or seller 4.35% per annum to the maturity of the issue. Where two figures appear, as, for instance, "4.25% to 4.35%," the rate of return varies according to the maturity—the shorter maturities yielding the lowest rate, and the longer maturities yielding the highest return. Where, however, a range for basis prices appears, and the higher figure of the range is given first—thus, "5.00 to 4.75"—then the higher yield is meant to be the bid price and the lower yield the asked price. It is proper to add that as far as the different maturities are concerned, it not infrequently happens now, owing to the unsettled state of the municipal bond market, that no distinction is made between the different maturities, all being quoted alike.

In State and municipal bonds the custom has always been to quote them "and interest"; that is, the accrued interest must in all cases be added on. —Owing to the present demoralized condition of the municipal bond markets, brokers and dealers find it difficult, and in many cases almost impossible, to make quotations for municipal bonds. Bid prices, especially for the smaller municipalities, are practically out of the question and sales or terms are simply a matter of bargaining between buyer and seller. In fact, the absolute lack of demand often causes good bonds to be offered at almost any price.

Bonds.	Yield Basis or Bids.		To Net.	Bonds.	Yield Basis or Bids.		To Net.	Bonds.	Yield Basis or Bids.		To Net.	
	Bid.	Ask.			Bid.	Ask.			Bid.	Ask.		
UNITED STATES—See also page 19.				ARIZONA				CANADA—See page 98.				
First Liberty Loan—				Maricopa County 8 D No 1	40	50		COLORADO				
3 1/2% of 1932-1947—J&D	103 20/32	103 31/32		6 1/2 Highway 1947-51—J&J15	85	90		Colorado Spgs 4s Mar 1 1941—	b 3.60	to 3.40	%	
Conv 4% of 1932-47—J&D	103 20/32	104		Navajo Co 4 1/2s June 15 '34-'36	90	93		4 1/2s 1934-1939—	J&J	3.65	to 3.45	%
Conv 4 1/4% of 1932-47 J&D	103 20/32	104		Phoenix 4 1/2s 50 opt '30—	85	90		Denver (City and County)—				
Fourth Liberty Loan—				4 1/2s 1935-1946—	85	90		4 1/2s Water 1944—	J&J	3.60	to 3.45	%
4 1/4% of 1933-38—A&O	104 2/32	104 1/2		4 1/2s Court Hse '34-'48—J&D	85	90		4 1/2s Ref Wat 1934—	J&J	3.60	to 3.45	%
4 1/4% (2nd called)—	102 15/32	102 15/32		6s Jan 1 1946—	85	90		4 1/2s Ref Wat 1937-'47—	J&D	3.60	to 3.45	%
Treasury 4 1/2s to Oct 15 1934	110 20/32	110 20/32		5s Jan 1 1954 opt 1934—	85	90		4 1/2s Water 1962-1965—	J&D	3.60	to 3.45	%
Treasury 3 3/4s 1946-56—	102 15/32	102 15/32		5s W W 1935-1950—	85	90		6 D No 1 4 1/2s 1935-53—	J&J	3.60	to 3.45	%
Treasury 3 3/4s 1946-56—M&S	102 15/32	102 15/32		5s Pub Imp May 1 1935—	80	85		S D No 1 1934-1947—	J&D	3.70	to 3.55	%
Treasury 3 3/4s 1943-47—	102 15/32	102 15/32		5s W W 1939-1957—	85	90		4s July 1941-1945—	J&J	3.50	to 3.40	%
Treas 3 1/2s June 15 '40-43—	103 10/32	103 10/32		5s Pub Imp July 1 1935—	85	90		Moffat Tunnel 1 5/4s 44-68—	J&J	106	109	---
Treas 3 1/2s Mar 15 '41-43—	103 10/32	103 10/32		5s W W 1939-1957—	85	90		5 1/2s 1947-1950—	J&J	106	109	---
Treas 3 1/2s 1946-1949—	101 17/32	101 17/32		5s Pub Imp July 1 1935—	85	90		5 1/2s 1961-1973—	J&J	106	109	---
Treas 3 1/2s 1955 opt 51—	99 28/32	99 28/32		5s W W 1939-1957—	85	90		6s 1974-1983—	J&J	104	106	---
Treas 3 1/2s Aug 1 1941—	103 10/32	103 10/32		Tuscaloosa Co Pub Imp '34-'35	85	95						
Treas 3 1/2s 1944-46—	103 10/32	103 10/32		5s Pub Imp May 1 1935—	85	95						
2s ran Can Nov 1938—	100 1/2	101 1/2		5s W W 1939-1957—	75	85						
2s Panama Canal 1961—	103 1/2	103 1/2		5s Pub Imp May 1 1935—	85	95						
2s Aug 1 1936—	100	100 1/2		5s W W 1939-1957—	75	85						
2s conversions 1946-47—	102	103		Tuscaloosa Co 6s Bridge 1941—	95	100						
				5 1/2s Road 1957—	90	95						
				5 1/2s serial—	92	95						

b Basis. f Flat price. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. * Tax-free in Connecticut.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, To Net), and various bond descriptions including New London, Waterbury, Florida, Foreign Govts, and others.

b Basis. c Last sale. d In London n Nominal. r Canadian price. s Sale price. u Dollars per 1,000 lire flat. * Negotiability impaired by maturity.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, To Net), and various bond listings including Foreign Govts, Foreign Cities, and various state/municipal bonds.

* Basis. f Flat price. * Negotiability impaired by maturity. n Nominal. o Tax-exempt under a law approved March 9 1903 and which went into effect April 23 1903, bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt and these sell on a better basis. k Last sale.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table of State and Municipal Bonds for May 1934. Columns include Bond description, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and To Net. Rows are organized by state: Massachusetts, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Orleans, Maine, Maryland, and Michigan. Each entry lists bond details like maturity, interest rate, and issuer.

b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal. o Tax-exempt under a law approved March 13 1909, and which went into effect Sept. 1 1909. Bond issue after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt and these, accordingly, sell on a better basis.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. Columns include Bond description, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and To Net.

Y Basis. c Less 1/4. f Flat price. n Nominal. o Tax-exempt under a law approved March 13 1909, and which went into effect Sept. 1 1909. Bonds issued after that date by municipal corporations are tax-exempt and these, accordingly, sell on a better basis.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Btd., Ask., To Net.), and various bond listings for Hunterdon County, Mercer Co., Middlesex Co., Monmouth Co., Newark, North Arlington, North Bergen, Nutley, Ocean City, Ocean Co., Orange, Passaic, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Rahway, Red Bank, Ridgewood, Sea Isle City, Somerset, South Jersey Port District, South Orange, Union City, Union Co., Venetian City, Vineland, Westfield, West New York, West Orange, New Mexico, New York, Albany, and Newburgh.

b Basis. d Now part of New York City. f Flat price. n Nominal. r Less 1.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns for Bond type, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask), To Net, and Bond description. It lists various municipal bonds from New York City, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio.

b Basis, /Flat price, n Nominal, * Subject to taxation; by an amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, adopted Sept. 3 1912, bonds issued after Jan. 1 1913 by municipalities in that State are subject to taxation. d Less 1.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Main table containing bond listings for Dayton, East Cleveland, Franklin County, Hamilton Co, Ironton, Lakewood, Lima, Lucas Co, Mahoning Val, Marietta, Miami Conservancy Dist, Montgomery County, Newark, Portsmouth, Springdale, Summit Co, Toledo, Toledo Sch Dist, Youngstown, Youngstown School Dist, and various other municipalities. Each entry includes bond details, bid/ask prices, and yield basis.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bond listings for Pennsylvania, including entries for Allegheny, Altoona, Berks, Bradford, Cambria, Chester, Erie, Fayette, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Lehigh, Luzerne, Mercer, Norristown, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, and York counties.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bond listings for South Carolina, including entries for Alcona, Anderson, Charleston, Cheraw, Clarendon, Columbia, Greenville, Kershaw, Lancaster, Marion, and York counties.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Bond listings for South Dakota, including entries for Rural Credit, Jackson, and Perkins counties.

TENNESSEE

Bond listings for Tennessee, including entries for Carter, Ocoee, and various other counties.

RHODE ISLAND

Bond listings for Rhode Island, including entries for Cranston, Johnston, and Pawtucket.

b Basis. f Flat price. * Subject to taxation; by an amendment to the Constitution of Ohio, adopted Sept. 3 1912, bonds issued after Jan. 1 1913 by municipalities in that State are subject to taxation. n Nominal. r Less 2. s Less 1 on bid side. t Less 1/4 u Less 1/2 v Less 1/4. w Less 1/2.

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and To. Includes sections for TEXAS, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, and WYOMING.

b Basis f Flat price.

National Banks IDAHO State Institutions March 5.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask. Rows include Boise City, First Nat Bk of Idaho, etc.

National Banks ILLINOIS State Institutions March 5.

Large table listing banks in Illinois: Aurora, Belleville, Chicago, Lawndale, Peoria, etc., with financial details.

National Banks ILLINOIS State Institutions March 5.

Table listing banks in Illinois: Quincy, Rockford, Springfield, etc., with financial details.

National Banks INDIANA State Institutions March 5.

Table listing banks in Indiana: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, etc., with financial details.

National Banks IOWA State Institutions March 5.

Table listing banks in Iowa: Burlington, Cedar Rapids, etc., with financial details.

* Sale price a June 30 1933. b In process of reorganization. c Stockholders of the American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill., ratified the proposed sale of \$750,000 5% cumulative preferred stock to RFC on April 19 1934.

IOWA State Institutions March 5. Table with columns: National Banks March 5., IOWA, State Institutions March 5., Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

LOUISIANA State Institutions March 5. Table with columns: National Banks March 5., LOUISIANA, State Institutions March 5., Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

MAINE State Institutions March 19. Table with columns: National Banks March 5., MAINE, State Institutions March 19., Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

KANSAS State Institutions March 31. Table with columns: National Banks March 5., KANSAS, State Institutions March 31., Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

MARYLAND State Institutions Dec. 30. Table with columns: National Banks March 5., MARYLAND, State Institutions Dec. 30., Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

KENTUCKY State Institutions March 31. Table with columns: National Banks March 5., KENTUCKY, State Institutions March 31., Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

MASSACHUSETTS State Institutions Dec. 30. Table with columns: National Banks March 5., MASSACHUSETTS, State Institutions Dec. 30., Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, Nominal Per share.

* Sale price. † Stock has to be offered to board of directors. a Reorganization plans approved. c Includes savings deposits. d Dec. 30 1933. e Affiliate of First National Bank of Boston. f Citizens Union Fidelity unified certificates. g Affiliated with the First National Bank of Louisiana. h Member Northwest Bancorporation. i March 31 1934. j Merrill Trust Co. of Bangor, Me., pref. stock called in and 1 share of Merrill Trust Co. common stock of \$20 par value and 1 share of Merrill Mortgage Co. stock of no par value given in exchange. k Last sale. l Oct. 25 1933. m New stock. n Operating on a restricted basis. o Ex-dividend

National Banks March 5. MASSACHUSETTS State Institutions Dec. 30.

Table listing Massachusetts banks and institutions with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks March 5. MICHIGAN State Institutions March 5.

Table listing Michigan banks and institutions with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks March 5. MINNESOTA State Institutions Apr. 7.

Table listing Minnesota banks and institutions with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks March 5. MISSISSIPPI State Institutions March 5.

Table listing Mississippi banks and institutions with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

National Banks March 5. MISSOURI State Institutions March 5.

Table listing Missouri banks and institutions with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask.

* Sale price. † No par. a Conservator appointed. b First National Group. c Includes savings deposits. d Dec. 30 1933. e Affiliated with the Worcester Bank & Trust Co. f Reorganization of the Union Guardian Trust Co. of Detroit, Mich., approved on April 16 1934 by Circuit Judge Adolph F. Marschner. g Trust balances. h Member of Northwest Bancorporation. i Last sale j Last sale k March 31 1934. l American National Bank of St. Paul affiliate. m Member of the First Bank Stock Corp. n In process of liquidation. o New stock. p Reorganization plan approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. q In process of reorganization. r Oct. 25 1933. s Ex-dividend. t Includes \$527,923 restricted deposits.

Table for Missouri banks and institutions. Columns include National Banks, Missouri State Institutions, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share price. Lists banks such as St. Joseph, American Nat Bank, and St. Louis banks.

Table for New Jersey banks and institutions. Columns include National Banks, New Jersey State Institutions, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share price. Lists banks such as Atlantic City, Boardwalk Nat Bank, and Newark banks.

Table for Montana banks and institutions. Columns include National Banks, Montana State Institutions, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share price. Lists banks such as Billings and Midland Nat Bank.

Table for Nebraska banks and institutions. Columns include National Banks, Nebraska State Institutions, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share price. Lists banks such as Lincoln and Omaha banks.

Table for Nevada banks and institutions. Columns include National Banks, Nevada State Institutions, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share price. Lists Reno banks.

Table for New Hampshire banks and institutions. Columns include National Banks, New Hampshire State Institutions, Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share price. Lists Manchester and Nashua banks.

* Sale price. a Affiliated with the Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City. b Includes security stock. d Owned by the Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, Calif. e Member of Northwest Bancorporation. f Includes reserves. g Member First Bank Stock Corp. h On a restricted basis. i In process of reorganization. j Last sale. n Dec. 31 1932. o June 30 1933. p Conservator appointed. r The RFC has authorized the purchase of \$4,000,000 of pref. stock in the First National Bank, \$500,000 pref. stock in the Boatmen's Nat. Bank, \$2,000,000 capital notes in the Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Co., and \$1,500,000 capital notes in the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., all of St. Louis, Mo. s Member of the Guardian Detroit Union Group, Inc., Detroit, Mich. t South Side National Bank & Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., merged on March 3 1934 with the West Side Trust Co., also of Newark, under the title of the latter. u Dec. 30 1933. z Ex-dividend.

National Bank March 5. NEW JERSEY State Institutions March 5.

Table listing banks in New Jersey with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Paterson National Bank, First National Bank, etc.

National Banks March 5. NEW YORK State Institutions March 5.

Table listing banks in New York with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like Albany Nat Bank, New York City Bank, etc.

National Banks March 5. NEW YORK State Institutions March 5.

Table listing banks in New York with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries like N. Y. City (Concl.), Bank of N Y & Tr Co, etc.

* Sale price. a Dec. 30 1933. b Federal conservator appointed. c Dec. 31 1932. d Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y., from \$832,500 to \$500,000 and reduced the par value of the shares from \$25 to \$10. e On April 3 1934 the South Side National Bank of Elmira, N. Y., was taken over by the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Elmira. f N. Y. State Banking Dept. on March 27 1934 granted the Mt. Vernon Trust Co. of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., permission to reduce the par value of its capital from \$20 to \$10 a share, and to increase the number of shares from 75,000 to 150,000. The institution is operating on a restricted basis. g March 31 1934. h In process of reorganization. i Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., reduced its capital from \$1,450,000 to \$1,000,000. j New stock. k Ex-dividend. l Dec. 31 1933.

National Banks NORTH CAROLINA State Institutions March 5.

Table listing banks in North Carolina with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

National Banks NORTH DAKOTA State Institutions March 5. Dec. 30.

Table listing banks in North Dakota with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

National Banks OHIO State Institutions March 5. March 31.

Table listing banks in Ohio with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

National Banks OKLAHOMA State Institutions March 5. Dec. 30.

Table listing banks in Oklahoma with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

National Banks OREGON State Institutions March 5. March 5.

Table listing banks in Oregon with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

National Banks PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions March 5. March 5.

Table listing banks in Pennsylvania with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share.

Footnote section containing letters a through y, providing details on dates, reorganization plans, and other bank-specific information.

National Banks PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions March 5.

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in Pennsylvania as of March 5, 1934. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Btd., and Ask. entries for various banks like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Reading, Scranton, etc.

National Banks RHODE ISLAND State Institutions March 5. Feb. 21.

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in Rhode Island as of March 5 and Feb. 21, 1934. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Btd., and Ask. entries for banks like Newport, Providence, Woonsocket, etc.

National Banks SOUTH CAROLINA State Institutions March 5.

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in South Carolina as of March 5, 1934. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Btd., and Ask. entries for banks like Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, etc.

National Banks SOUTH DAKOTA State Institutions March 5.

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in South Dakota as of March 5, 1934. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Btd., and Ask. entries for banks like Sioux Falls, etc.

National Banks TENNESSEE State Institutions March 5.

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in Tennessee as of March 5, 1934. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Btd., and Ask. entries for banks like Chattanooga, Memphis, Nashville, etc.

National Banks TEXAS State Institutions March 5.

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in Texas as of March 5, 1934. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Btd., and Ask. entries for banks like Austin, Beaumont, etc.

Footnote section containing various notes and details regarding the banks listed, such as 'a City Bank & Trust Co. of Reading, Pa., succeeding the Pennsylvania Trust Co. of that city, opened for business on April 9 1934.' and 'g Affiliated with the Citizens & Southern National Bank of Savannah, Ga.'.

National Banks TEXAS State Institutions March 5. Table listing banks in Texas with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks VIRGINIA State Institutions March 5. Table listing banks in Virginia with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks WASHINGTON State Institutions March 5. Table listing banks in Washington with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks UTAH State Institutions March 5. Table listing banks in Utah with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks WEST VIRGINIA State Institutions March 5. Table listing banks in West Virginia with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

National Banks VERMONT State Institutions April 2. Table listing banks in Vermont with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., and Nominal share.

* Sale price. † In liquidation. a The Army National Bank of Fort Lewis, Fort Lewis, Wash., on April 3 1934 was taken over by the National Bank of Tacoma, Tacoma, Wash. b Member of First Security Corp. c Member of the Marine Bancorporation d The First National Trust & Savings Bank, effective April 3 1934, changed its name to the First National Bank in Spokane. e Member of the Northwest Bancorporation f First Security Bank of Seattle, Wash., merged with the First National Bank of Seattle as of May 24 1933. g Dec. 30 1933. h Member First National Corp. i Dec. 31 1932. j Last sale. k Controlled by the Joseph F. Meyer interests. l Member People's Corp. m Trust funds. n June 30 1933. o Conservator appointed. p Ex-dividend.

National Banks March 5. WISCONSIN State Institutions Dec. 30.

Table of Wisconsin banks with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bld., Ask., and Nominal share price.

National Banks March 5. WYOMING

Table of Wyoming banks with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bld., Ask., and Per share price.

Canadian Bank Statements

Returns are all of Feb. 28 1934. Prices are per cent. not per share.

Table of Canadian bank statements for Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec, including Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec banks.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

Quotations are for the last day of the month preceding the date of issue.

Large table of joint stock land bank bonds and stocks with columns for Bonds, Bonds and Stocks, Bid., Ask., and Par.

f Flat price

