# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

## OCTOBER IN RETROSPECT

| Commaror Pago | Pag. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Commercial and Financial Events...- 1 | Hides and Leather.....................-. 7 |
|  | Iron and Steel Trade |
| Course of the Stock Market............ 13 | Money Market |
| Dividend Declarations ..............-13 | New Security Issues.......................... 11 |
| Federal Reserve Bank-Brokers' Loans - 15 | Petroleum and Its Produ |
|  | Rubber |
|  | Textiles |
| Grain-Coffee-Sugar .-.----.-.-.-.- 8 | United States Treasury Financing.... 10 |

## INDEX TO STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

| Baltimore Stock Exchange-.-.-.-.- Page 57 | New York Curb Exchange............ Page |
| :---: | :---: |
| Boston Stock Exchange.......-.....-.-- 68 | New York Stock Exchange-Bonds_... 19 |
| Chicago Stock Exchange...-....-.-.-. . 54 | New York Stock Exchange-Stocks_..-31 |
| Cleveland Stock Exchange............. 66 | Philadelphia Stock Exchange...-...... 61 |
| Detroit Stock Exchange............-- .-60 | Pittsburgh Stock Exchange....-.-..... 69 |
| Los Angeles Stock Exchange .-.-.......-64 | San Francisco Stock Exchange.........-62 |
| INDEX TO GENERAL QUOTATIONS |  |
| Banks and Trust Companies- Paze | Munical Page |
| Banks and Trust Companies- <br> Domestic $\qquad$ 100 | Municipal Bonds- <br> Domestic |
| Canadian .-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.------111 |  |
| Exchange Seats.....-..................-. 83 |  |
| Federal Land Bank Bonds............-. 91 | Public Utility Stocks...........-.-.-.-. 78 |
| Foreign Government Bonds............-92 |  |
| Industrial Bonds....................-.-- 81 | Railroad Stocks . |
|  |  |
| Insurance Stocks _--.-.........-. --..... 99 | Real Estate-Trust and Land Stocks, ${ }^{\text {a }} 84$ |
| Investing Companies Securities_-..... 72 |  |
| Joint Stock Land Bank- <br> Securities $\qquad$ 111 | Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Stocks |
| Mill Stocks-see Textile Stocks | United States Government Securities.. 91 |
| Mining Stocks ...........-............... 84 | United States Territorial Bonds_....... 91 |

## November 5, 1937

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS William Street, Cornar of Spruce Street, New York.

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# BANK QUOTATION RECORD 

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VOL. 10 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1937 NO. 11

## Bank and Quotation Record

The Bank and Quotation Record is one of the companion publications of the Commercia! \& Financial Chronic'e and is issued monthly.
Term for the Chronicle are $\$ 15$ per annum within the United States and U, S. Possessions and Territories; $\$ 16.50$ in Canada: $\$ 18.50$ in South and Central America (except Argentina). Spain, Mexico and Cuba, and 520 in other foreign countries
The subscription price to the Bank and Quotation Record is $\$ 1000$ year. Postage outside, P United States extra. Single copies are sold t $\$ 1.00 \mathrm{par}$ copy.
OHICAGO OFFICE-208 South La Salle Street
LONDON OFFICE-Edwards \& Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E.C.
WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,
William Street corner Spruce Street, New York

## REVIEW FOR OCTOBER-COMMECIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

The calling of a special session of Congress to convene on Nov. 15 was the outstanding feature in governmental developments during the past month. The proclamation was issued on Oct. 12, and in a "fireside" chat broadcast from Washington that evening, President Roosevelt outlined the legislation which he regarded as necessary prior to the regular session in January. Measures which he deems immediately needed by the country as a result of his recent tour of the Pacific Northwest have to do with crop surplus control, wages and hours, regional planning, government executive reorganization, and strengthening of anti-trust laws. The President said that with the exception of the measures for enforcing the anti-trust laws all the legislation is left over from the past session of Congress. Reports from Washington on Oct. 13 indicated that the President has been assured by John O'Connor, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, that the wage and hour bill, which was deadlocked in his committee in the final days of the last session by revolting Southern Democratic Senators, would be introduced as soon as Congress convened. Toward the end of his talk, the President remarked that "as we plan today for the creation of ever higher standards of living for the people of the United States, we are aware that our plans may be most seriously affected by events in the world outside our borders." He observed that "we have now made known our willingness to attend a conference of the parties to the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922," to achiere a solution of the Far East situation. "In efforts to find that solution," he said, "it is our purpose to cooperate with the other signatories to this treaty including China and Japan." "Such cooperation," the President stated, "would be an example of one of the possible paths to follow in our search for means toward peace throughout the whole world." Coming back to domestic questions, he said "the kind of prosperity we want is the sound and permanent kind which is not built up temporarily at the expense of any section or any group." He expressed it as "refreshing to go out through the country and feel the common wisdom that the time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining." "They want," he said, "the financial budget balanced, these American people. But they want the human budget balanced as well."
Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, named by President Rooserelt on Aug. 12 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Associate Justice Willis Van Devanter on June 2, and who took his public oath privately on Aug. 19, assumed his seat on the Bench when the Supreme Court on Oct. 4 began its fall term. Justice Black listened to former Assistant Attorney General Albert Levitt and Patrick Henry Kelly, a Boston lawyer, present motions challenging the constitutionality of his appointment. Both motions were denied by the Court on Oct. 11, however, on the ground that neither petitioner had any legal interest in, and could show no injury from, the anpointment. The way was still left open for
parties who would be directly affected by Associate Justice Black's participation in decisions to challenge the legality of his appointment. Among cases which the Supreme Court will consider in the present term, according to the orders handed down on Oct. 12, include suits challenging the powers of the National Labor Relations Board to adjust disputes under the Wagner law between corporations and their employees; suits affecting the right of the government to lay income taxes on salaries of State agents, and attempts by the States to levy on instrumentalities of the government, and questions on the procedure of the government in its case against the Aluminum Co. of America. Incident to the New Deal the Court on Oct. 25 denied a rehearing of a case involving constitutionality of the Federal Commodity Exchange Act; the petition was denied earlier by the Supreme Court, on Oct. 11, and the latest action reaffirmed the original ruling. In its session on Oct. 18 the Court rejected a protest of the Ryan Florida Corp. and the Florida Texas Oil Co. against threatened seizure of their private telegrams by the Securities and Exchange Commission. While this was regarded as a New Deal victory, Justice Black's eligibility to hear the case in question because of his previous affiliation with the Senate Lobby Committee, which had been making official inquiry into telegrams sent and received by persons under investigation by the committee, will be challenged in a petition by the Ryan Florida Corp. for a rehearing of the case. On Oct. 25 Justice Black disqualified himself, supposedly because of his Klan connection, from the consideration and decision on the appeal of Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Negroes in the Scottsboro case, from his last conviction. In its Oct. 25 ruling the Supreme Court refused to review the conviction of Patterson,
Following violent breaks in security prices to the lowest levels since April, 1935, the Federal Reserve Board on Oct. 27 reduced from $55 \%$ to $40 \%$ the margins required of brokers, dealers and banks for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. Margins on "short" sales were placed at $50 \%$ of current market value.
Revising uptrard his April estimate of the net deficit for the current fiscal year, President Roosevelt announced on Oct. 17 a new net figure of $\$ 695,000,000$, which is an increase of $\$ 277,000,000$ from the April figure. The President indicated that this increase was caused by excessive congres sional spending-a new Railroad Retirement Act, continu ances of reduced rates on Federal Land Bank loans, and the reduction of the interest rates on Land Bank Commis sioner's loans. The budget statement ordered the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Public Works Administration to make no further commitments and keep their expenditures down to a minimum, thereby indicating the near end of these governmental bureaus. The decline of security values and general recession in business activity was reflected in a $\$ 297,000,000$ cut in the estimated income of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The President's deficit estimate does not include $\$ 200,000,000$ contemplated for debt retirement, which will make the gross deficit $\$ 895,000,000$. At a press conference on Oct. 19 President Roosevelt said that he expected the budget to be balanced in 1939 without any additional taxes. No new taxes are contemplated in an Administration tax bill which will be introduced at the regular session of Congress in January.
Attention was turned during the past month to the possibilities of a reconciliation of the opposing labor factions when a conference between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor opened in Washington on Oct. 25. The conference was deadlocked on Oct. 27 , however, when the A. F. of L. remained adanant in its refusal to agree to pass on industrial union charters in the basic and mass-production industries. The

Federation offered to take back the 10 suspended and formerly Flederation-chartered unions, and to have the Federation's affiliates discuss terms of peace with the other national unions in the C. I. O. The C. I. O. rejected the offer.
Review Denied by United States Supreme Court of Ruling by Lower Court Upholding Right of SEC to Subpoena Telegrams Incident
to Official Inquiries-Decision Affects Florida Oil Companie
The United States Supreme Court denied on Oct. 18 a petition to review the ruling, on July 23 last, of the United States Court of Appeals at New Orleans upholding the right of the Securities and Exchange Commission to subpoena telegraph companies to submit copies of telegrams sent or received by persons relating to subject matter of SEC investigations. In the latter decision the Court reversed a ruling by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in three cases involving the rights of persons under investigation by the Commission.

Associated Press advices from Washington, on Oct. 18, reporting the action of the Supreme Court, said:

The tribunal refused to revie
Justice Black was assumed to have participated in the action announced today on approximately 30 controversies appealed from lower courts. No announcement was made that he had not participated. An announcement from passing on litigation.

Refusal of the high tribunal to review the attack on the SEC produced renewed speculation as to whether Justice Black's supposed participation would give the companies grounds to challenge the Court's ruling

While Chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee, Mr. Black used telegrams obtained by the Communications Commission which had been sent and received by persons under investigation by the committee.

It was made known on Oct. 19 that Frank J. Ryan and the Ryan Florida Corp. will petition the Supreme Court for a rehearing
United States Supreme Court Renders Decisions on NLRB, TVA, \&c.
The United States Supreme Court on Oct. 18 refused to review a decision by the National Labor Relations Board against the Jeffery-Dewitt Insulator Co. of Kenova, W. Va. According to a dispatch, Oct. 18, from Washington to the New York "Times" no reason was' assigned by the Justices for refusing to review the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals, but it was understood that it did not involve conflicting Circuit Court findings, as did some of the cases to which reviews were granted a week previous. Irom Asso ciated Press advices from Washington, Oct. 18, we take the following:
The labor litigation grew out of a 1935 controversy between the JefferyDewitt Co. and the local union of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate. A strike was called t the plant June 15, 1935, and there were subsequent conferences between union and company officials.
"The discussions resulted in deadlock," the company petition said, "and on June 20 the striking employees were advised positively that the demands of the union would not be met, but that employees could return to work if they so desired."
The Labor Board ordered the company to bargain collectively with the union and to offer employment to employees who were on strike on July 16 1935. The company appealed to the Circuit Court, contending that mem Labor Relation were not employees within the protection of the Whe Circuit Court ruled to the contrary.

On Oct. 11 the Supreme Court consented to pass on the question of whether the National Labor Relations Board can legally conduct a hearing to determine whether the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Ltd., and the Newport News Shipbuilding \& Dry Dock Co. had engaged in unfair labor practices under the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

A dispatch from Washington, Oct. 11, to the New York "Times" regarding this and other rulings by the Court on the same day said:
This was perhaps the most important action by the Justices on the New Deal program, but through others among the 300 or more orders handed down, consent was given to hear a procedural question in the government's case against the Aluminum Co. of America, and to reopen an attack in the lower courts against the Federal gold restriction policy... A review was denied in a minor case affecting the Home Owners' Loa Corporation.

Without explanation, the Justices declined to hear a Texas case aimed at upsetting last year's decision by which the Municipal Bankruptcy Law was voided.

In the Bethlehem case the Labor Board protests the action of a District Court in granting a temporary injunction postponing hearings on allegations of unfair practices in the Fore River Yards and the First Circuit Court in upholding the lower court. Sole jurisdiction on the matter o hearings rests with Circuit Courts, the Board argued to the Supreme Cour case concerning picketing.
The picketing case was brought to the high court from Milwaukee The picketing case was brought to the high court from Miwaukee by Edward Lauf and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of Butcher Workmen, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They questioned the lower courts' right to grant an injunction against picketing ployees of the employer who is being picketed are not members of such plabor union and are not on strike." The picketing sought to force labor union and are not on strike." The picketing
F. G. Shinner \& Co. to give preference to union men.

In the Aluminum Co. case the Supreme Court will decide whether the government may proceed with its anti-trust suit in the Federal court' in New York, as would be permitted by a lower court decision.
The gold test to be reviewed arises from the attempt of Arthur W. Machem of Baltimore to make the Treasury pay interest on Liberty Loan gold clause bonds despite the call for redemption. The government lost in the Fourth Circuit.

The Justices declined to hear the suit of John Ogden of Indiana agains cretary Morgenthau to force payment of $\$ 6,000$ Liberty Loan gold clause bond in rold despite their previous call for redemption. Mr. Ogden los in the District of Columbia Appellate court.
An appeal on a provision of the Securities Act of 1933 was thrown out Charles Martin of Indiana sued directors of the Continental Distillers \& Importers Corp. on the ground that they were responsible for untrue statements in a registration statement of stock, whose shares he bought He was turned down by the Court of Claims.
The Georgia Power Co. failed to win a review of a Fifth Circuit Cour decision preventing the power concern from concentrating its battle against the Tennessee Valley Authority in the Tennessee Federal District Court.
The complicated case started when the Northern Georgia District Cour denied the Georgia Power Co. an injunction to stop the PVA from building line crossings. Then the Georgia Power Co. and 18 other utilities won an injunction from the Tennessee Court against expansion of the TVA. The power company wanted to dismiss the Georgia case and proceed entirely in Tennessee, but the Georgia District Court refused.

President Roosevelt Concludes Tour of Pacific Northwest
President Roosevelt concluded, early in the month, his tour of the Pacific Northwest, begun on Sept. 22, during which he addressed gatherings at many points, both on his Western journey and his return East. The President returned to Hyde Park on Oct. 6 from Chicago, where on Oct. 5 he dedicated the Outerlink Bridge over the Chicago River, and on Oct. 8 reached Washington. The President started eastward on Oct 1, when he left Fort Lewis, Wash started eastard of 21 guns and where he rece Tacoma, at which city he boarded his special train for the East. Among the many speeches made by the President during his tour was one at Grand Coulee Dam, Wash., on Oct. 2, when he stated that "we are building here something that is going to do a great amount of good for this Nation through all the years to come." "In a very correct sense, he said, "it's a national undertaking and doing a national good." He declared the dam to be "so much bigger than anything that has ever been tried before that there is no comparison." The President observed that "probably half of the total cost of this dam is paid to the factories east of the Mississippi River," and he added that it is putting to work in the steel centers and other manufacturing centers "thousands of people in the making of the materials that gu into the dam.

## President Roosevelt Warns on Expenditures for New Farm Bill-

 Any Additional Burden on Treasury Must Be Met " $100 \%$President Roosevelt on Oct. 23 advised the Chairmen of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees that the new farm legislation should be kept within existing planned expenditures, and that if any additional burden is placed on the general fund of the Treasury by the measure it be "backed $100 \%$ by additional revenue from new taxes." "It is, of course especially important that any new legislation should not unbalance the expected balancing of the budget," the President wrote to Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina and Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, Chairmen of the respective Agriculture Committees. "In other words," the President said, "whatexer goes out must be balanced by an equivalent amount coming in."

The new farm legislation will be introduced at the special session of Congress called for Nov. 15, and the President suggested that it should safeguard farmers income as well as their soil fertility. He further suggested:
It should provide for storage of reserve food supplies in an ever-normal granary, so that if severe and widespread drought recurs consumers will be assured of more adequate supplies with less drastic increases in price than would otherwise be the case. It should pre time it should preserve the export marets that still are onen to our farmers. It should protect both farmo farm products. It should be financed by sound fiscal methods. Local administration should be kept in the farmers' hands.

President Roosevelt also expressed the hope that the existing soil-conservation program be made permanent. He warned in his letter that any price stabilizing features that may be incorporated in the measure should be reinforced by effective jrovision against the piling up of unmanageable supplies. He said:
I wish to emphasize especially that any price stabilizing features, through loans or other devices, should be reinforced by effective provision against the piling up of unmanageable supplies. We must never again invite the collapse of farm prices, the stoppage of farm buying and the demoraliza maintain farm prices without control of farm surpluses.

President Roosevelt Agrees to Bonneville PowerLRate Plan
At a conference, Oct. 27, with J. D. Ross, former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently ap pointed Administrator of the new Bonneville Dam on the Washington-Oregon border, President Roosevelt approved a 40 -year amortization plan as the basis for fixing rates for power originating at the Bonneville project, plus $31 / 2 \%$ interest. In Associated Press advices from Hyde Park Oct. 27, it was stated:
Mr. Ross, one of the President's chief advisers on power matters, saia that he hoped the same interest and amortization-paying back the capital cost-plan could be applied to all Federal power projects.
He said the $31 / 2 \%$ 40-year system would be applied to that part of the cost of Bonneville that is allocated to power production. The Federa Power Commission, Mr. Ross asserted, is now engaged in separating the total cost of Bonneville, which runs upward of $\$ 50,000,000$, into two items aid navigation and electricity. The dam there was designed as a navigation aid as well as a power development.

Census of Unemployment to Begin Nov. 16-Questionnaire to Be Sent to $31,000,000$ Families
The unemployed census cards to be filled out by all persons unemployed or partially employed will be distributed to an estimated total of $31,000,000$ American families on Nov. 16 and 17, each bearing a message from President Roosevelt. The President's message requests unemployed workers to answer the 14 questions appearing on the cards and return them before Nov. 20 . The census, the taking of which was ordered by the last session of congress, is expected to give the first reasonably accurate figure on the number of unemployed the country has ever had.
John D. Biggers, director of the census, said on Oct. 5 in Washington that the results will be made known about six weeks after the cards are returned.
President's Son, James Roosevelt, to Act as Coordinator of 18 Government Agencies
James Roosevelt, son and Secretary of the President, has been designated by his father as a Coordinator of the executive activities of 18 independent government agencies. Announcement of this was made by James Roosevelt at a luncheon in Washington on Oct. 21 attended by representatives of the agencies. The explanation was made by young Mr. Roosevelt that the President wished to bring about a closer coordination of efforts between the agencies, and to prevent the overlapping of duties and jurisdictions which frequently arise in the activities of the government. A Washington dispatch of Oct. 21 to the New York "Times" said:
The 18 government agencies represented at the White House luncheon conference were the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Power Commission, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Bituminous Coal Commission, the Social Security Board, the Civil Service Commission, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration, the Securities and Relations Board, the Federal Housing Administration, the Securite and Exchange Commission, the United States Maritime Corporation, the Reclamation Service, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

## Miss Josephine Roche Resigns as Assistant Secretary of Treasury

It was announced on Oct. 27 by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau that President Roosevelt has accepted "with the greatest reluctance" the resignation of Miss Josephine Roche as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a position that she has occupied since Nov. 15, 1934. "The resignation" said Mr. Morgenthau "was submitted to the President through me in mid-September. It was not promptly accepted for the reason that both the President and I hoped that Miss Roche would be able to adjust the personal affairs which seemed to her to make her resignation necessary so that she could remain in her present position." Secretary Morgenthau's announcement continued:

So that the Government may continue to have the benefit of her advice and help the President has asked Miss Roche to continue as a member of the Inter-departmental Committee for the Coordination of Health and Welfare its creation by Executive Order a year work under her guidance since a year before it attine this has been at 'It is my hope that Miss Roche's absence prom the Treasury will set bis. permanent, but that she will be able to make such arrangements not be permit her to return. With this in mind I have determined with the presil dent's approval not to recommend at this time any one to fill the Assistant Secretaryshp which she will vacate on Nov. 1
It is stated that Miss Roche will return to Denver to resume Presidency of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Co. which she formerly held.
Nathan Strauss Jr. Appointed United States Housing Adminis-
tratort by President Roosevelt
President Roosevelt on Oct. 18 appointed Nathan Strauss Jr., of New York, as Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, created for the government's new $\$ 526,000,000$ program for slum-clearance and low-cost housing. Mr. Strauss, a former New York State Senator and National Recovery Administration Administrator, has been a member of the New York City Housing Authority. As to his new duties, we take the following from Hyde Park, ". Y., dispatch of Oct. 18, appearing in the New York "Times" of Oct. 19:
He will direct, under Secretary Ickes, the administration of the Wagner Housing Act, one of the few major social plans approved in the last session of Congrees.
The new Federal housing program is aimed at elimination of slums in large cities and construction of low-rent housing units for the lower income groups.
Mr. Strauss is to receive a salary of $\$ 10,000$ per year out of $\$ 1,000,000$ provided for administrative expenses. His appointment is subject to
confirmation by the Senate confirmation by the Senate.
SEC Makes Changes in Personnel-Post of Economic Advisor Abol-
ished-C. R. Smith Named Acting Director of Utilities Division
with G. O. Spencer Assistant-Other Changes
Several changes in its personnel were announced by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Oct. 4, including the abolishment of the post of Economic Adviser, held by Dr. Kemper Simpson. Dr. Simpson, who had been Economic Adviser of the Commission since its formation in 1934, had recently been conducting an inquiry into margin trading which was nearing completion. With the ending of the post of Economic Adviser, Dr. Simpson's services with the Commission were severed

The Commission also made known on Oct. 4 that C. Roy Smith, formerly Chief of the Oil and Gas unit, has been appointed Acting Director of the Public Utilities Division and George O. Spencer has been named Assistant Director In the same division, Leslie T. Fournier has been appointed Supervising Utilities Analyst. Mr. Spencer has heretofore been Chief of the Utilities Finance Section while Mr. Fournier was previously employed as Public Utilities Economist As successor to Mr. Smith to head the Oil and Gas unit the Commission named William John Kenney, who had been senior attorney in the unit.
Three-Divisional Set-Up of FCC Abolished by Chairman McNinch-
Directors of Telephone, Telegraph and Broadcasting Divisions Directors of Teleph
Lose Posts Nov. 15
Lose Posts
The three-divisional set-up of the Federal Communications Commission-telephone, telegraph and broadcasting-was abolished by Chairman McNinch on Oct. 14, effective Noy. 15, along with the posts of director of each of these divisions, each paying a salary of $\$ 7,500$ annually. The three men who are relieved of their positions on Nov. 15 described by Mr. McNinth as "loyal, faithful and capable of described by Mr. McNinth as "oyal, faithful and capable of New York, director of the broadcasting division; A. G. Pat terson of Alabama, director of the telephone division, and Iobert T. Bartley of Texas, director of the telegraph division.
F. R. MeNinch Takes Oath as Chairman of FCC-Resigns as Chair man of FPC
Frank R. McNinch of North Carolina took the oath of office on Oct. 1 as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and at the same time resigned as Chairman of the Federal Power Commission. Mr. McNinch had been appointed Chairman of the FCC on Aug. 17 by President Roosevelt to put the affairs of the Commission in order. At the time of the appointment it was understood that Mr . McNinch would only take a temporary leave of absence, without pay, from the FPC. However, on Sept. 15 he tendered to President Roosevelt his resignation as Chairman of the Power Commission, explaining that "there may be technical objections" to his holding the two offices. President Roosevelt, aboard his special train taking him on a tour of the Northwest, accepted the resignation on Sept. 25, but said that "acceptance of your resignation is with the understanding that when you have completed your work at the FCC I shall reappoint you to the FPC and request the members of the Commission to elect you Chairman."

Clyde L. Seavy of California, Vice-Chairman of the FPC, has become active Chairman. Mr. Seavy has served on the Commission for the past three years. He had previously been for 15 years on the California State Railroad Commission, which regulated utilities.
AAA Conservation Program for 1938 Approved by Secretary Wallace
-Cotton Acreage Reduced 2,000,000 Acres-Provides for Control
The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced on Oct. 25 the formal approval by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin which conforms, in the main, to the tentative outline of the program announced on Sept. 20 . Among the changes, however, was a decrease in the cotton goal which is now set at $27,000,000$ to $29,000,000$ acres as against $23,000,000$ to $31,000,000$ acres originally announced, and the inclusion of definite provisions for a potato goal, following a referendum of commercial potato growers. With the change in the cotton goal, the rate of payment for the commodity is increased to 2.4 c . a pound on the normal yield in each acre in the cotton goal. In the tentative outline the rate was 2 c . per pound on the larger goal.

## Seven Regional Offices Assume Control of $P$ State Offices Closed

The 48 State offices of the Public Works Administration were closed at the end of October and the direction of the field activities of the Administration concentrated into seven regional offices which opened on Nov. 1. The seven regional offices, which have taken over all of the work and the necessary personnel from the 48 State agencies, are in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Omaha, Fort Worth, San Francisco, and Portland, Ore. The New York office, as headquarters for Region No. 1, will have jurisdiction over the field activities of the PWA in New York, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware In announcing on Oct. 1 that the field service of the PWA would be reorganized and partially dissolved, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, as Public Works Adminis trator, said that the change from State to regional offices will result in economies in payroll and overhead expenses Existing PWA offices in the seren regional cities are being used.
Railroad Operating Unions Win 51/2 Cents Per Hour Wage Increase
The railroads of the country and representatives of the five operating brotherhoods on Oct. 3 agreed on a new wage schedule, retroactive to Oct. 1, giving all engine, train and yard service employees a pay increase of 44c. a day or $51 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ per hour. The agreement averted a strike by the 250,000 members of the brotherhoods that had been voted but not called. The original demand of the brotherhoods called for a $20 \%$ wage increase. Dr. William M. Leiserson of the

National Mediation Board, made the announcement shortly Nefore midnight Oct. 3. Representatives of the carriers and before midnight Oct. 3. Representatives of the carriers and
the brotherhoods had been in conference almost daily from Aug. 11.
Spokesmen for the railroads estimated that the new scale would mean a rise in their expenses of about $\$ 35,000,000$ annually and that it would mean an average increase of $6.6 \%$ in annual wages to the 250,000 employees affected.

The brotherhoods stood firmly at the start on their demand for a $20 \%$ increase. This was fought by the railroads on the ground that economic conditions did not justify the added expense to them.
Thirty-Eight Miners End"Sit-Down" Strike in Coaldale, Pa., Colliery of Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co.
A "sit-down" strike engaged in by 38 coal miners a quarter of a mile below the surface in the Coaldale, Pa., colliery of the Lehigh Coal \& Navigation Co., was ended on Oct. 11 following the intervention of Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania. The strike had brought about a sympathy walkout of 7,000 miners, forcing the closing of the company's five collieries in Panther Creek Valley. The collieries were reopened on Oct. 13 and operations resumed.

Originally 45 miners began the "sit-down" strike on Oct. 5, but seven were forced to leave the pit because of illness. The strike was called in protest against the company's methods of computing pay on their output. Governor Earle had twice visited the miners in the pit and brought to them an agreement offered by the company which they accepted.

## American Foreign Policy

New aspects of American foreign policy were made known with explosive suddenness by President Roosevelt early in October, in circumstances that aroused the keenest concern throughout the world. Toward the end of a swing to the Pacific Coast, obviously designed to test sentiment toward his Administration, Mr. Roosevelt turned at Chicago from domestic affairs and delivered himself of an address on foreign affairs that appeared to have the most startling implications, and that still echoes in foreign chancelleries. The effect of the address made on Oct. 5 is hardly to be overestimated, for one of its immediate results is the NinePower Treaty conference on the current struggle between Japan and China. With clear reference to the undeclared war in the Far East, and with equally plain regard to foreign intervention in Spain and the activities of belligerent nations in general, the President deplored publicly the present reign of terror and international lawlessness. He pledged the United States anew to a policy of peace, but almost in the same breath he referred obliquely to the need for "quarantining" the nations, responsible for acts of aggression and for undeclared wars. As it happened, however the address was made just as a League of Nations commit tee on the Far East was considering a mild and innocuous resolution on the IChinese-Japanese war, and as England and France by joint efforts were seeking to dissuade Italy from further intervention in the Spanish civil war. With regard to the Sino-Japanese conflict, at least the address occasioned a pronounced variation in international policy.
President Roosevelt began his discourse by contrasting the peace of the United States with the very different scenes being enacted in some other narts of the world. The international political situation has been growing progressively worse, he declared, and the high hopes raised by the Kel-logg-Briand pact have been blasted. "The present reign of terror and international lawlessness began a few years ago," Mr. Roosevelt continued. "It began through unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violation of treaties, and now has reached a stage where the very foundations of civilization are seriously threatened. The landmarks and traditions which have marked the progress of civilization toward a condition of law, order and justice are being wiped away. Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification of any kind, civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. In times of so-called peace, ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines without cause or notice. Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that have never done them any harm, Nations claiming freedom for themselves deny it to others."
To these comments Mr. Roosevelt added a dire warning that civilization itself may end unless the peace-loving nations make a concerted effort to uphold law and principles on which alone peace can rest secure. Such a concerted effort must be made, he said, "in opposition to those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane insiolations of treaties today are creating a state of international stincts which today are creating a state of international
anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality." Those who cherish freedom and recognize the right of their neighbors to be free and live in peace must work together, Mr. Roosevelt declared, for the triumph of law and moral principle. "There must be a return," he thundered, "to a belief in the pledged word, in the value of a signed treaty." The peace, freedom and security of $90 \%$ of the population of the world is being jeopardizer by the remaining $10 \%$, who
threaten a breakdown of all international law and order. threaten a breakdown of all international law and order.
Not only treaties, but also problems of world economy, security and humanity are involved, the President main-
tained. "It is true that the moral consciousness of the world must recognize the importance of removing injustices and well-founded grievances," he continued. "But at the same time it must be aroused to the cardinal necessity of lonoring the sanctity of treaties, of respecting the rights and liberties of others, and of putting an end to acts of international aggression. It seems to be unfortunately true that the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading. When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease." Concluding his comments, the President said there must be positive endeavors to preserve peace,' and he assured the world that "America actirely engages in the search for peace."

This clarion call from the President of the United States naturally acted electrically on foreign chancelleries and on opinion at home and abroad. It was surmised quite generally in this country that Mr. Roosevelt was merely trying to divert attention from the embarrassment he suffered in the disclosure that Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black was formerly a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Despite the generalized nature of the comments, it was realized quite generally that they would echo long in foreign countries, and anxious inquiries were made everywhere as to what the President actually expects or intends to accomplish. In foreign countries, and especially in Japan, Italy and Germany, the speech occasioned the greatest interest. A Japanese Foreign Office snokesman declared on the following day that to the "have-not" nations things look a little different than to the "haves." A few biting comments were made by the spokesman about laws that exclude Japanese from other countries, and about the complacency of national groups with "amassed fortunes." Urbane assurances were given that Japan has no intention of relinquishing her program of "peaceful development" on the Asian continent. The German Foreign Office used its official journal on the same day to warn Mr. Roosevelt of the shipwreck of his predecessor, President Wilson, in the attempt to reform international relationships. In Italy the Presidential warning was followed by indications of increased aid to the Spanish insurgents,

It was in the League of Nations Committee of the Far East, however, that the most immediate reflection of the Presidential pronouncement became available, largely because the committee was fortified in advance with a copy of the address. The committee temporized for weeks on the Sino-Japanese war and was about to adopt a meaningless resolution when word of Mr. Roosevelt's pronouncements was received. British delegates, who had been pressing for a mild and innocuous resolution, instantly changed their tactics as they read the sneech in advance. The resolution that was adopted just before the address actually was delivered condemned Japan as an invader and treaty-breaker and expressed "moral" support for China. In a Geneva dis patch to the New York "Times," the procedure adopted at Geneva is discussed in a revealing manner. "After the President's ichicago speech became known to the committee, six hours in advance of the delivery, the British, who had been balking at giving China more than moral support, swung round and urged the insertion of two recommendations in the resolution," the dispatch stated. These recommendations condemned Japan and called for a meeting of the signatories of the Nine-Power pact. In the light of these developments it is plain that the United States Government must be regarded as the prime mover for a NinePower treaty consultation, and a corresponding degree of responsibility for the eventualities must be placed at the door of the Roosevelt Administration.

The State Department in Washington promptly allied itself with the declarations made at Geneva, "and it would seem that no alternative existed. An official statement was issued on Oct. 6, to the effect that the United States associated itself fully with the League action. "In the light of the unfolding developments in the Far East," the statement said, "the Government of the United States has been forced to the conclusion that the action of Japan in China is inconsistent with the principles which should govern the relationships between nations and is contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power treaty and the Kellogg-Briand pact." The conclusions of the United States Government were said to be in general accord with those of the Assembly of the League of Nations.
Plainly disturbed by the vociferous demand in the United States for a clarification of his new stand on foreign affairs, Mr. Roosevelt returned to the problem in one of his fireside chats, delivered over the radio on Oct. 12. In the course of that speech he assured the country that his own experience during the World War had taught him not only what to do, but "what not to do.". Although it appeared probable at the time that Japan would refuse to attend the Nine-Power treaty conference, Mr. Roosevelt made no reference in the statement to any such contingency. There was a direct response from England, horvever, on Oct. 8, which increased the international interest in the address. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in the course of an address before Conservative party members, welcomed the "clarion call" from the United States and promised that the British Government would be whole-
heartedly with President Roosevelt in any concerted move for peace. "Hitherto it has been assumed," Mr. Chamberlain said, "that the United States of America, the most powerful country in the world, would be content with an isolationist policy. But President Roosevelt has seen that if what he calls an epidemic of world lawlessness is allowed to spread, no country will be safe from attack. In his declaration of the necessity for a return to belief in the pledged word and the sanctity of treaties, he has voiced the conviction of this country as well as his own." These comments by the British leader recalled to American observers that Great Britain proved the stumbling block to united that Great Britain proved the stumbling block to united international action for checking Japan, when Secretary
of State Henry L. Stimson attempted to obtain such united action in 1032, as Japan moved for conquest of Manchuria.

The War in China
Japan's newest invasion of China and the stubborn resistance by the Chinese were overshadowed in October by the international repercussions of the gigantic struggle. Much concern regarding the senseless destruction of property and human values and lives at Shanghai prevailed in the Occident, and for the longer view the steady absorption by Japan of huge areas of China proved equally perturbing. The League of Nations Assembly relegated the problem thus occasioned to its Far Eastern Advisory Committee, which wrestled during September and early in October with the difficulty of a report that everyone expected to be of the usual weasel-worded variety for which the League has become justly famous. In this situation President Roosevelt suddenly seemed to take the leadership by proclaiming great wrath and indignation at Chicago, on Oct. 5 . The League of Nations committee promptly reconsidered the matter, and the Assembly adopted, on Oct. 6, a report roundly condemning Japan and calling for a meeting of the Nine-Power treaty signatories. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain quickly aligned Great Britain with the United States as an upholder of treaties and pledged words, and after considerable maneuvering the Belgian Government was induced to send out invitations for a Nine-Porver conference at Brussels, originally scheduled for Oct. 30. Because of a Belgian Cabinet crisis the meeting had to be postponed to Nov. 3.
The machinery for a Nine-Porver treaty conference quite obviously was started without any clear notion of what, if anything, might be accomplished. Indeed, the simple requirement of ascertaining whether Japan would attend was neglected. It was only after the conference had been called that diplomatic inquiries were made at Tokio to determine this point, and the difficulty of obtaining a satisfactory answer made for delay. The Belgian Government, however, finally sent out invitations on Oct. 16 for the Brussels meeting, and it was indicated that the British Government had suggested the conference and that the United States viewed the matter benevolently. Norman H. Davis, the American Ambassador-at-Large, was appointed the chief United States delegate, and when Mr. Davis departed on Oct. 20 he made it clear that he did not look for any startling results. Rumors abounded that the United States might be a party to a private understanding for dismemberment of China, and in answer to such allegations President Roosevelt declared on Oct. 20 that the United States will enter the conference without any commitments to any other government. Japan deliberated long on the matter and decided on Oct. 27 to reject the invitation, which leaves the course of the meeting in great doubt. The Japanese rejection repeated the familiar allegations that the invasion is the fault of the Chinese, and it was declared once again that the invaders are fighting in "self-defense." The rejection was based more specifically, however, on the fact that the meeting results from the League of Nations denunciation of Japan. Because of the unfriendly League view and the "reflection on the honor of Japan," the bid was turned down regretfully. But the Japanese made it known otherwise that they would not be averse to mediation, and some little hope for progress at Brussels thus exists.
Although the struggle in northern China probably excels in eventual importance the fighting at Shanghai, most attention in the Occident was directed to the Shanghai holocaust, owing to the varied and extensive foreign interests at that treaty port. The Japanese invaders struggled desperately to enlarge their slim holdings of territory near the International Settlement, and the Chinese fought with equal determination to prevent progress by the invaders. Airplanes dropped bombs repeatedly near the Settlement, and quite a few of the deadly missiles fell within the treaty area. Artillery shells also made life miserable for the foreigners and the many Chinese natives in the Settlement. Incendiary bombs set fires that destroyed vast amounts of property. Toward the close of October unofficial estimates placed the property damage in and around Shanghai at $\$ 785,000,000$, or about three times the cost of the similar incident in 1932. Several British soldiers were killed in the course of the continuous bombardment, and one or two United States soldiers were wounded. Protests by the score were made against the bombing and shelling of the city, and to all such statements the Japanese always replied with polite expressions of regret.
The fighting at Shanghai took place along a 20 -mile front stretching from the native quarter of Chapei, adjoining the

International Settlement, to the banks of the Yangtze River. In this compact area, riddled with canals and packed with small villages, the two gigantic armies struggled bitterly and without quarter. Through much of October, as in previous months, the Japanese kept promising that gains would be made in a grand push; intended to send the Chinese flying in retreat. But the calculations of the Japanese were not well based, for they had to bring up immense reinforce ments before they finally were able to push the defenders back. The defense line stretchd irrgularly between the two points at Chapei and on the Yangtze, and the Japanese actually complained at times that the lack of strategic knowledge by the Chinese was all that kept the latter from retreating. The fierce attacks of the mechanized Japanese army finally made it necessary for the Chinese to give up the town of Tachang, on Oct. 25, and the need for straightening the defense lines made it advisable for the Chinese to give up Chapei on Oct. 26. The territorial gain of the Japanese was not important, and certainly is not commensurate with the cost of the war, which is said to equal $\$ 5,000,000$ a day for Japan. The economic difficulties being occasioned for Japan by the conflict were reflected in orders "It Tokurio, prohibiting the importation of hundreds of so-called "luxury" items and restricting the importation of many other items.
In northern China three huge Japanese armies drove steadily forward, deep into territory that the Japanese Government promised many times in the past to respect. The armies moved into Shansi and Shantung Provinces, With the general and obvious aim of adding a tremendous section of Inner Mongolia and northern China to the puppet-
State of Manchukuo. No great resistance seems to State of Manchukuo. No great resistance seems to have
been met by the invaders, although opposition appeared at been met by the invaders, although opposition appeared at times. The army of 50,000 Japanese invading Shansi was cut off from its base for a while, and the lack of communications made it necessary for the Japanese to drom biscuits from airplanes for their soldiers. But disputed mountain passes apparently fell into the hands of the invaders, and fresh progress was reported. The main Chinese defenses were concentrated around Shanghai, and the defence of the northern territory was left to the former Communist armies, which are trained in guerilla warfare rather than in modern fighting. Rumors circulated late in October that the Chinese population of Manchukuo was in a state of unrest, and some large Japanese military contingents were reported sent to the area in order to restore order. It was also apparent that the invaders feared a break with the Russian Government, as cold weather began to settle down with its possibilities of ready movements for the vast Russian forces. But a discreet silence was maintained by
the Russians. the Russians.

The War in Spain
Insurgent forces made extensive gains in the long-drawn Srianish civil war during October, through capture of the port of Gijon, which was the last loyalist stronghold on the Bay of Biscay. This brought the war to a new phase, for it meant that the insurgent General, Francisco Franco, not only gained control of a rich industrial region, but also was able to transier many thousands of soldiers to the Aragon and Madrid fronts. Bilbao, Santander and finally Gijon fell to the numerically inferior insurgents, the last-named town going to defeat on Oct. 21, or a little more than 15 months after the start of the conflict. Dissatisfaction among rarious groups of loyalist defenders aided the insurgents, it is reported. The loyalists expressed a grim determination to fight on, despite the serious effects of the complete insurgent victory in the Biscayan area. The capital was transferred to Barcelona, from Valencia, late in October, with the precise date of transfer uncertain. This led to the assumption by observers in Spain that long-standing differences between Anarcho-Syndicalists and the more moderate Socialist groups in the Valencia regime had been resolved and that joint operations would follow. On the Aragon front, near Saragossa, close to 400,000 soldiers were concentrated at the end of October, and one of the greatest battles of the war was expected to develop there. Fighting for Madrid continued sporadically, but without any important results.
The international aspects of the Spanish conflict were confusing in the extreme. Great Britain and France made a joint effort to persuade Italy to refrain from further intervention in the struggle, but a curious diplomatic rebuff was administered the two democratic States by the Fascist leader, Premier Benito Mussolini. At the start of October an indications pointed to a showdown on non-intervention.
In a joint note to Italy, the British and French Governments urged a three-Pow, the British and French Governto attaining three-Power conference on Spain, with a view. sideration of foreign "volunteers" by prior to further convention Committee. When this note was delivered at Rome on Oct. 1, the Italian Government managed to make it known that its aid to the Spanish insurgents had been increased materially, A crack squadron of 23 Italian airplanes, under the leadership of Premier Mussolini's son, Bruno, had been dispatched to Spain and had taken part in bombings of the current capital, Valencia, it was stated. This brutal rejoinder to the Anglo-French representations was followed on Oct. 9 by an Italian note in which the invitation for a three-Power meeting was suavely rejected. Italy suggested
that the entire matter be referred once again to the futile that the entre and Rome added that the Non-Inter Gorm at on conference on Spain weces presen from the Italian viewpoint. The Italian reply was sary, from the lalian viewpolnt. Therld for the French awaited anxiously throughout the world, for the French Government had declared a dozen times that the FrancoSpanish border would be opened to aid for the loyalists if the Italians persisted in their open aid for the insurgents. But when the Italians rejected the bid for a parley, England and France did nothing more than accept the Italian suggestion, and nothing was done about opening the border.
The sting of the severe diplomatic defeat suffered by Great Britain and France prompted some further blustering. When it was indicated in London that the Italian suggestion for a reference of the matter to the Non-Intervention Committee had been accepted, it also was declared that further delay in achieving genuine neutrality would not be tolerated. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden addressed a large group in Wales on the question of Spain, on Oct. 16, and he then made some interesting distinctions between matters that concern Spain alone and others that bare Great Britain. The territorial integrity of Spain must be prese he declared, and no interference would must be prese with vital British interests in the Mediterbe permitted with ditanction must be made between nonranean. "A clear distinction must be made between non-
intervention in what is purely a Spanish affair, and nonintervention in what is purely a Spanish affair,," Captain intervention where British interests are at stake." Captain Eden said. Similar statements were made later in October before the Parliament in Lon a keen interest in the Balearic Islands during the latter half of October, on the ostensible ground that any transfer of these islands to Italy by a victorious insurgents regime would endanger sea routes and communications. It is known that Italy already has more than a foothold on Majorca, and some of the leading fleet units of Great Britain and France were dispatched to patrol the lane between the larger island and Minorca, which still is in the hands of loyalists.
The Non-Intervention Committee resumed its sittings on Oct. 16, and at first there seemed to be a response to the British demand for action and no more delay. The question of Italian aid to the insurgents naturally cropped up immediately, but both in the meetings and at Rome, the stout contention was raised that only 40,000 Italians are in Spain, fighting for the insurgents. The Italian Ambassador to London, Count Dino Grandi, made a conciliatory speech as the representatives of 27 nations assembled once again to consider non-intervention. He suggested a partial withdrawal of volunteers from either side in Spain in equal quantities, and it obviously was with a view to furthering that suggestion that Rome declared only 40,000 Italian soldiers are fighting for General Franco. British and French spokesmen took objection to the Italian proposal, on the ground that many more Italians were helping General Franco than citizens of other countries were fighting for the loyalists. The flicker of hope raised by the Italian suggestion died away altogether when, late in October, the Russian delegate declared flatly that the "token" withdrawals with not suffice for granting of belligerent rights to General Franco. The nations prepared a scheme, it was indicated, for isolating Russia and going ahead with the hollow plan, but the German delegate prevented any such departure by insisting upon unanimity, which left the matter of so-called non-intervention at the end of October precisely where it was when the month started.

## European Diplomacy

Several important changes in the European diplomatic atmosphere occurred during October, with the significance of some moves not yet entirely clear. The German and Belgian Governments announced on Oct. 13 an exchange of notes in which the Reich formally guaranteed the territorial integrity of the smaller country. Like the British and French Governments, Berlin said, Germany is prepared to grant assistance to Belgium in case she should become the object of aggression, or invasion. This peace-like gesture by the Reich stands in sharp contrast, however, to renewed press campaigns directed against Czechoslovakia, and to measures in the small Free City of Danzig that have made the city a German satrapy. So harsh was the German campaign that the Czech Government lodged a formal protest at Berlin, on Oct. 20. The German denunciations were occasioned by reports that a German minority leader in Czechoslovakia had been prevented from addressing a political gathering within Czech territory. On Oct. 21 the attention of the world was directed toward Danzig, where the local affiliate of the German Nazi party eliminated its sole remaining political opponent, the Catholic Centrists, and thus established a totalitarian State. In effect, if not in name, the union of Danzig with Germany thus was consummated.

## British Parliament

The Mother of Parlfaments assembled in London, on Oct. 21, for the usual autumn session, and when King George 'VI formally marked the resumption of the Legislature it was indicated, on Oct. 25, that only a modest program faces the Members and Peers. The anxiety felt in Great Britain on the question of foreign affairs precipitated a full-dress debate as the Members gathered. Modest
hopes were expressed by Foreign Secretary Eden that progress might be made toward non-intervention in Spain, and assurances were given that British interests in the Mediterranean would be safeguarded. Significantly, Captain Eden added with satisfaction that the growing strength of Brit ish armaments is beginning to be apparent. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain accepted publicly, without reservations, assurances from Italy that Rome has no territorial or strategic decigns upon Spain, or any of the islands or colo nia then King George addressed the Och 25 , Parliament, on Oct. 25, conflict in Spain and the position in the rar East. On questions of domestic policy the King merely confirmed the prevailing impression that a quiet session impends. Minor social reforms and improvements were promised, and brief mention was made of a score of proposed enactments designed for such purposes. In industry, trade, agriculture and fisheries, modest advances were promised. Improvement in the production and distribution of electricity, the production of milk and furtherance of the housing program will occupy the Parliament, it was indicated. Among questions of financial interest will be new measures for preventing frauds in share dealings, for regulating wages and conditions of employment in the transport of goods by road, and for speeding reorganization of the coal mining industry. The outlook for trade and industry was considered favorable.

French Finance
French economic difficulties are to be solved by orthodox methods, according to decisions reached by the Council of Ministers on Oct. 2. A long statement on the position of the country was issued by the Cabinet, in the endeavor to allay apprehensions as to the course of the Left Front regime of Premier Camille Chautemps. The favorable impression created by the document was augmented on Oct. 10 and 17, when Cantonal elections indicated a greater degree of political stability than has been usual in France during recent years. Fears of a sharp turn toward communism were not realized, as the visible trend was very slightly to the Right. These elections to local offices have the same effect in France as by-elections in England and the interim elections between national plebiscites in the United States. Assured of continued support by the populace, Premier Chautemps and his associates are now expected to continue their conciliatory program. The effect is apparent in a modest return flow of capital to France. At a party meeting, late in October, it was indicated by Left Front leaders that a gold shipment from New York to Paris was under arrangement.
In its study of the French economic position, issued on Oct. 2, the Cabinet maintained that no technical reasons exist to justify the "speculative" attack on the franc. Not only has the budget been balanced, the statement maintained, but arrangements previously were made to care for October debt maturities without recourse to the Bank of France. In the financial and economic sphere it remains necessary to reduce the deficit in the trade balance by increasing production. To that end, it was revealed, the government has ordered an inquiry, with the aim of putting the findings into prompt effect. The weakness of the franc was attributed rather to psychological and political than to economic factors. Rumors that the stability of the Ministry might be affected by Cantonal elections were held poorly based, and it was indicated that every effort would be made to insure labor-capital collaboration in the organization of production. The question of exchange controls was carefully considered, it appears, and the Cabinet was unanimous in rejecting any such expedient of constraint or autarchy. Peaceful political relations with other countries would remain the keynote of French endeavors, and the promise was added that non-intervention would be sought in the affairs of Spain. Modification of the 40 -hour week law was promised, along with abolition of stay-in strikes. all French citizens were called to a realization of the need for public order and social discipline, and a resolution was adopted to terminate the "agitations and activities of certain foreigners." In Paris dispatches it was suggested that with the exception of French communists and the extreme right, all elements in France are inclined to support this program.

## Italian Autarchy

Although some unfortunate effects of totalitarian doctrines and aims are apparent, Italy currently is embracing such views with great vehemence. Italian tendencies in that direction were stimulated powerfully by the sanctions that the League tried to apply when Ethiopia was invaded. Premier Mussolini appears to have that incident freshly in mind, as he called loudly at a meeting of his economic ad visers in Rome, on Oct. 11, for stringent development of autarchy or national self-sufficiency. The Italian nation, he thundered, must be willing to renounce products which are not indispensable and which "can be replaced by our products with advantage to our trade balance." The cost of such schemes and of the expansionist plans of the Italian dictator is another matter, of course, and one which gained some prominence on Oct. 19 , when the Cabinet announced a capital levy, payable by all Italian corporations, and an increase of the sales tax. The levy on corporate capital
resembles the forced loan of last year, whereunder owners of real estate had to subscribe to a new government bond issue to the extent of $5 \%$ of valuations. At the same time taxes on the real estate were increased sufficiently to provide service on the loan. Italian spokesmen stated in Rome that the newest levy equalizes the load as between real estate and share holders.

Under the decree issued on Oct. 19, Italian stock companies must pay to the government $10 \%$ of their capital and reserves, on the basis of last figures prior to the last devaluation of the lira. Companies showing a deficit for last year's operations need pay only half the levy, while those showing a deficit for three years need pay only onequarter. Payment may be made in instalments from March, 1938, to June, 1940, and an $8 \%$ reduction of the tax amount is to be granted for full cash payment before June, 1938. Moreover, stock companies with capital in excess of $10,000,000$ lire may pay half the tax in their own stock. This heavy new burden on Italian concerns will be offset in part by an increase in the percentage of tax-free stock dividends from $6 \%$ to $8 \%$, and by permission to compute capital in devalued lira. The latter step, of course is nothing more than unadorned internal inflation. Accom panying this capital levy is an increase in the sales tax to $3 \%$ from $21 / 2 \%$. Capital and surplus of Italian corporations are estimated at $70,000,000,000$ lire, giving an indicated tax yield at $10 \%$ of $7,000,000,000$ lire, but the exemp tions are expected to lower the tax recoverable to between $5,000,000,000$ and $6,000,000,000$ lire. This is approximately equivalent to the jield on the property tax levy of last year. The Italian Government now is endeavoring also to attract foreign capital to Italy by granting foreign investors freedom from debt duties for 20 years on capital coming to Italy before Dec. 31, 1939, and by assurances that such capital would be free from seizure even in time of war.

## Steel Trade-Non-Ferrous Metal

The steel trade suffered to a great extent in October, with teel operations dropping sharply in some districts, and steel scrap prices falling $\$ 2.75$ a gross ton during the month. Major on-ferrous metals were at lowest levels for current year In its issue of Oct. 21 the "Iron Age" stated in part: Reasons or the rapid drop in the ingot producing rate are the exhaustion of backlogs, the slowness of the automobile in dustry in releasing tonnage orders, the almost complete cessation of railroad buying, the slump in building construction, and large inventories of steel in the hands of consumers tion, and large inventories of steel in the hands of consumers and jobbers, together with a decline in miscellaneous buying, the extreme caution of recent weeks among buyers having undoubtedly been accentuated by the collapse of prices of securities. Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and the American Steel \& Wire Co., together with some of the independent companies, reaffirmed present prices for the first quarter of 1938 . "Steel" of Cleveland, in its issue of Nov. 1, remarked that "conditions in the steel market appear to have reached a fairly balanced level, consumers buying only to fill their stocks as current needs dictate, meanwhile operating argely from inventory." The "Iron Age" composite price of steel scrap registered further sharp declines during the onth under review, as follows: To $\$ 16.91$ a gross ton on Oct. 5 (as against $\$ 17.58$ in effect the preceding week) to $\$ 16.25$ on Oct. 12 ; to $\$ 15.58$ on Oct. 19 ; and to $\$ 14.83$ on Oct. 26, which latter price is $\$ 7.09$ below the high point of the year and back approximately to the level of early August,
1936.
The operating rate of steel companies having approximately $98 \%$ of the steel capacity of the industry, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, was estimated at the rate of $52.1 \%$ for the week beginning Oct. 25 , compared with $55.8 \%$ for the preceding week, $63.6 \%$ for the week beginning Oct. 11, $66.1 \%$ for the week beginning Oct. 4 and $74.4 \%$ for the week beginning Sept. 27. Operations at the close of October, last year, were reported to be at the rate
of $74.3 \%$. of $74.3 \%$.
As to non-ferrous metals, "Metal and Mineral Markets" on Oct. 28 reported in brief as follows: All copper producers lowered their quotations on Oct. 26 from 13.00c. to 12.00 c . Valley, thereby meeting the open-market quotation of 12.00 c . that had prevailed since Oct. 6. Following this announcement all fabricators reduced their prices to this basis. London prices of copper broke sharply on Oct. 27 following the price announcement by copper producers here. Deliveries of copper for consumption outside of the United States continued at a higher rate than last year, and according to the latest compilation of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, were higher in the third quarter than earlier in current year. The supply of copper available for consumption abroad averaged 126,620 short tons monthly in the last three months covered by the report, which compares with a monthly average of 126,068 tons so far as reported this year and 106,023 tons monthly for all of 1936. Shipments of lear to consumers during October will be smaller than in the preceding month. Continued weakness in London and unpreceding month. Continued weakness in London and un-
settlement in business here brought about four declines in settlement in business here brought about four declines in smaller and reflected a contraction in new business were was weak. On Oct. 25 the International Tin Committo announced that the quota for the first quarter of 1938 will be $85 \%$ of standard tonnages, "this deduction being subject to reconsideration at the December meeting of the

Committee." The rate at present is $110 \%$. This sharp reduction was decided upon, according to unofficial advices, because surplus stocks are expected to increase materially by the end of the year. Price changes in major non-ferrous metals were noted during the month as follows: Copper, after declining on Sept. 29 to 12.00 c ., Connecticut Valley, recovered on the following day to 12.50 c . and on Oct. 4 to $12.75 \mathrm{c} .$, on Oct 6 returned to the 12.00 c . basis and on Oct 28 dropped to $11.75 \mathrm{c} .$, the lowest price reached since late in December, 1936. Lead at New York declined on Oct. 16, from 6.00 c . to 5.75 c . and on Oct. 18 to 5.50 c . or to the lowest price since Dec. 19, 1936. Zine at New York dropped on Oct. 6 from 6.85 c . to 6.60 c ., on Oct. 16 to 6.35 c ., and on Oct. 25 to $6.10 \mathrm{c} .$, which latter price was the lowest reached since early in January of this year. Consumers of tin witnessed shard price declines during the month, the quotation on Oct. 29, 1937, being 48.25c. (lowest since early in November, 1936 ) and compares with $55.621 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. at Sept. 30, last.

## Lumber Movement

The lumber industry during the week ended Oct. 23, 1937 stood at $68 \%$ of the 1929 weekly average of production and $60 \%$ of average 1929 shipments, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Reported production was $34 \%$ greater than new business booked and $15 \%$ heavier than reported ship ments. Preliminary output figure was slightly below the revised figure for the preceding week; shipments and new business showed greater declines. Again all three items, as reported, were less than in the corresponding week of las year. National production reported for the week ended Oct. 23, 1937, by $6 \%$ fewer mills was $4 \%$ less than the outpu (revised figure) of the preceding week; while shipments and new orders were both $10 \%$ below the corresponding figure of that week. Production as shown by softwood mill reporting for both 1937 and 1936 was $17 \%$ below output in the corresponding week of 1936 ; shipments were $20 \%$ below and new orders $37 \%$ below the corresponding totals for the same week of last year.
During the week ended Oct. 23, 1937, a total of 544 mills produced $230,430,000$ feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 199,514,000 feet, and booked orders for 171,356,000 feet. Revised figures for the four preceding weeks follow:

| Week Ended- | Muls | Production | Shipments | Orders |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 16 | 580 | 239,587,000 | 222,878,000 | 189,659,000 |
|  | 561 | 240,360,000 | 209,987,000 | 196,697,000 |
| Oct. | 556 | 243,685,000 | 222,145,000 | 212,988,000 |
| Sept.25......... | 569 | 263.434,000 | 237,664,000 | 209,142,000 |

All regions reported orders below production in the week ended Oct. 23, 1937. All but Southern Pine and Northern Hemlock reported shipments above production. All regions but California Redwood reported orders below those of the corresponding week of 1936; all reported shipments below last year's week and all softwood regions but Northern Pine reported production that of the same week last year.

## Hides, Leather and Footwear

The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter," under date of Oct. 29, comments upon these markets as follows:
"All branches of the shoe and leather industry are quiet. Producers of footwear are still feeling the effects of the speculative overbuying of last winter and tanners are not booking enough business to warrant replenishing their hide inventories at the high price level quoted by the packers.
"Production of footwear in September, according to estimates, amounted to approximately $37,000,000$ pairs. This represents a reduction of $20 \%$ below the record-breaking output of last March and is $10 \%$ under September of last year. Retail demand held up through the first part of the tall in response to more seasonable weather but the unsettled markets subsequently exerted a retarding influence on sales. Shoe prices have undergone a downward adjustment this fall as the result of excessive stocks in distributive channels.
"The decline in retail sales has forced distributors to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis. This has substantially reduced the volume of new orders and many factories are either curtailing or closing down pending the run of spring shoes which normally gets under way around the first of December.
"Following several weeks of relatively. stable leather prices, tanners have lowered their quotations about $10 \%$. The entire price structure, however, is nominal as few sizable orders have been booked since mid-summer. Furthermore, the trade can foresee no sustained demand for leather at prices consistent with the present cost of hides so that they are operating on a sharply curtailed basis and are pursuing a waiting policy.
"For approximately two months the Chicago packers have been asking $191 / 2$ cents per pound for heavy steer hides, summer take-off. This figure is out of line with the other hide markets. For example, Buenos Aires frigorificos have recently traded at $133 / 4$ cents plus $10 \%$ import duty for slightly inferior qualitios which is reckoned to be comparable to $151 / 2-16$ cents for branded steers in this country. The domestic futures market, meanwhile, has sold down sharply to a basis which discounts about 12 cents for light
native cows as contrasted to last sales by the big packers at $171 / 2$ cents in August. In view of this wide divergence it is not surprising to find hides accumulating in the packer market.
"Total visible stocks of hides and leather by the end of August had dropped to the equivalent of $14,791,000$ hides. With one exception, this is the lowest level for this month in 10 years and represents only 7.5 months' supply at the current rate of absorption. Despite this apparently favorable supply situation, however, and the likelihood of a reduced slaughter during the next six months as cattle are withheld from the market for feeding purposes, the uncertain prospect for a sustained demand for leather in the near future confor a sustained demand for leat
tinues to becloud the outlook."

## Grains

Domestic wheat markets were quite irregular during the past month with the general trend of prices downward. Although exporters entered the market on price recessions, the principal bearish factor was the continued small export takings of United States wheat. As a consequence, the markets settled down more or less to a trading range. However, with prices on a decidedly favorable export basis, it was pointed out that there were still strong possibilities of United States exports reaching relatively large proportions during the next two months. Exportable surpluses in the Argentine and Australia have been greatly reduced or practically exhausted while supplies in Canada available for export are comparatively small and her prices high as compared with domestic levels. Furthermore, Russia is an unknown quantity. Thus, the United States will be in a highly favorable competitive position until January, or until southern hemisphere crops move in heavy volume. Nevertheless, it is probable that European importers will attempt to restrict purchases should prices advance to any atteat extent from current levels although their ability to do so will depend largely on southern hemisphere crop conditions during the next two months. The Argentine crop suffered from drought during the early part of the season, but weather conditions have been more favorable during the past month with the result that the crop outlook improved, while definite improvement in Australian conditions were also reported. . There are still sections in both countries however, where moisture is deficient and unless the necessary rainfall is received within the near future, the final outturn will be reduced proportionately. The drought in the western section of the domestic winter wheat belt conthe wed to attract attention as the absence of the required moisture indicated that the new winter wheat crop was off to a poor start.-Judging from the action of the market, the wheat trade does not take war scares seriously. If a war were believed to be imminent, wheat values would be expected to advance sharply, but such has not been the case. It is claimed nevertheless, that the international situation warrants close watching as there is always the possibility that the current tension could easily lead to something more serious. Corn, oats and rye, like wheat, were irregular with the price range confined within comparatively narrow limits and the general tendency downward. The outlook for increased supplies from this year's crops had a restraining influence on the "bull" side. Pressure on corn however, was checked during the latter part of the month by a revival in export demand for this commodity. In Chicago the December option for wheat closed on Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday) at $963 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. as against an opening price of $1083 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 1. At Winnipeg the December wheat option closed on Oct. 30 at $1175 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as against an opening of $1267 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 1. December corn in Chicago closed on Oct. 30 at $575 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. compared with an opening of 63 c . on Oct. 1 . December oats closed at $301 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. as compared with an opening of $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 1. December rye closed at $737 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. as compared with an opening of $793 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. on Oct. 1 .

## Sugar

The general undertone of the sugar "futures" market was steady during the past month. Refiners showed no desire to aggressively bid the market up for requirements, while on the other hand, raw sugar holders showed no anxiety to press offerings. Preliminary statement of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration showed that deliveries of sugar for consumption were 77,000 tons less than in September, 1936. The falling off was not surprising, considering that August deliveries were 375,000 tons greater than in August last year. For the nine months deliveries totaled $5,281,941$ short tons or upwards of 320,000 tons greater than in the similar period of 1936. Refiners' stocks of both raw and refined on Sept. 30 were considerably smaller than a year ago, the decrease being over 385,000 tons. Consequently, there was less apprehension over the possiblity of large supplies being carried over the end of the year. Puerto Rico has requested the United States Department of Agriculture to set the 1938 quota at this time and that her producers be allowed to produce an amount equal to one-third of the quota as a reserve. Although the Sugar Act states that the quotas are to be set in December of each year, the trade is waiting for news from Washington in regard to the matter with extreme interest. The most important potential market factor for sugar will undoubtedly be the announcement of 1938 quotas. Thus, until the quotas are fixed, the trade generally does not look for any wide swings in prices. Sales of Cuban raw sugars during the month were almost negligible and consisted of the
following c. \& f. exclusive of duty: On Oct. 5, prompt at 2.30 c .; on Oct. 6 , prompt at 2.25 c . and on Oct. 29, in-port at 2.32c. The wholesale list price for refined, 13 refiners reduced the price to 4.85 e , at which figure it remained during the remainder of the month.

## Coffee

Coffee "futures" markets tended lower during the past month. Weakness of the Brazilian milreis and easiness of securities and other commodity markets were among the contributing factors to liquidation. It was reported during the month that President Vargas of Brazil had sanctioned the continuance of the National Coffee Department until the end of 1939 , with the same constructive aims in view, and that the suggestions of the May convention of Brazilian coffee producing states had received final approval. However, there was no enthusiasm on the buying side.

No. 7 Santos was quoted on Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday) at 101/8@101/4c., the same as on Sept. 30, against $101 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Aug. $31 ; 101 / 2(a 107 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. July $31 ; 105 / 8$ c. June 30 , the same as on May 29 (May 30 fell on a Sunday and May 31 was a holiday) ; 10 $3 / 1011 / 2$ c. April $30 ; 10 \% \mathrm{sc}$. March $31 ; 11 / / \mathrm{c}$ c. Feb. 27, and 101/2@10 $/ \mathrm{s}$ c. Jan. 30.
No. 7 Rio was quoted on Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday) at 9 c. against 914 c c. Sept. 30 , the same as on Aug. $31 ; 93 / \mathrm{c}$. July 31 , the same as on June $30 ; 93 / \mathrm{c}$. May $29 ; 91 / 4$ c. April $30 ; 91 / 8$ c. March $31 ; 95 / 8$ c. Feb. 27, and $91 / 4$ c. Jan. 30.

## Rubber

Crude rubber continued its decline at an accelerated pace. Determining factors for the fall in prices were the continued large Malayan shipments which duing September amounted to about $107 \%$ of standard production, the steady increase in rubber stocks, lower estimates of United States consumption figures for October and the break in the security markets. Late in the month a moderate rally from the newly established low points appeared to be under way based in part on the recovery in stocks, and partly due to recurrent nervousness over the approaching quota action of the International Rubber Regulation Committee. A steadying influence was the report from abroad that a sub-committee of the I. I. R. is meeting for the purpose of discussing extension of the present ristriction plan next year. Covering of short commitments and a moderate expansion in factory buying at the lower price levels also helped to impart a somewhat steadier undertone to the market.
Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at $1511-16 \mathrm{c}$. asked Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was Sunday), against $175 / 8$ c. Sept. $30 ; 181 / 2$ c. asked Aug. 31 , the same as on July 31 ; $191 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. asked June 30; 201/2c. asked May 29; 21 3-16c. asked April 30; 263/4c. asked March 31; 22e. asked Feb. 27, and $213 / 4$ c. asked Jan. 30.

## Temales

The textiles trades continued quiet, reflecting the general uncertainty over the business outlook intensified by the extreme fluctuations in the security markets. Retail trade was rather spotty, chiefly as a result of the drastic break in the stock market, the accompanying slowing down in industrial activities, and partly owing to unseasonally mild temperatures prevailing in large sections of the country. Wholesale trading continued disappointing. Numerous price reductions for staple items announced during the month reductions for staple items announced during the month
failed to revive buying to any considerable extent, as the failed to revive buying to any considerable extent, as the
deflationary movement in security prices and the growing nervousness over nearby business prospects caused mer chants to continue their hand-to-mouth buying rather than substantially increase their commitments, particularly in view of the fact that inventories were still believed to be generally rather ample. Towards the end of the month a somewhat better sentiment manifested itself, with merchants showing more interest in covering their spring requirements. Raw cotton in October continued its declining trend, with prices reaching new lows during the early part of the month. Subsequently, a moderate rally developed which, however, was followed by another reaction. The chief factor during the month was the official crop report published Oct. 8 and raising this year's crop estimate to $17,573,000$ bales, a gain of $1,475,000$ bales since Sept. 1 and the second largest crop on record. Although the government figure exceeded private estimates by close to $1,000,000$ bales, and the world statistical situation appeared further aggravated by the fact that a foreign output of approximately $20,000,000$ bales may be anticipated, whereas at the time of the previous United States record crop of 1926 foreign production amounted to only about $10,000,000$ bales, the immediate effect of the report on prices was relatively moderate. This was largely due to the previous protracted de cline and to the growing belief that the present low price level will result in causing planters to make increased use of the government loan Actually, a marked decline in Southern hedge selling developed as prices reached the lowest levels, which was partly explained by rainy weather de laying ginnings but was chiefly due to the widespread movement in the South to either withhold the staple for better prices or place it under the government loas. Some support came to the market following the announcement of a special session of Congress, as it was expected that a that production control measureing efforts may be antici
pated. The rally in the security markets developing during the closing week of the month also proved a steadying influence, although it was somerwhat counteracted by the continued seriousness of the Far Eastern situation. Spot cotton here in New York was 8.55 c . on Oct. 1. On Oct. 8, the day of the publication of the government report, the price sank to a new low of 8.05 c . After recovering to 8.78c., Oct. 13, a new decline carried the quotation to 8.24 c ., Oct. 30. Trading in the gray cloths market during the early part of the month continued extremely quiet. Later, however, a spurt in buying developed as the calling of an extra session of Congress caused fears of increased production costs through new farm legislation and the proposed ebactment of the wages and hours bill. Large purchases by bag manufacturers also helped to enliven trading temporarily. Print cloths at Fall River for 28 -inch $64 \times 60$ 's was marked up Oct. 21 from $37 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. to 4 c ., at which price it stood Oct. 30. The price of 27 -inch cloth $60 \times 64$ 's was $37 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 30 as against $33 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Sept. 30 . Osnaburgs were $67 / \mathrm{c}$. Oct. 30 compared with 7c. Sept. 30. The report of the Census Bureau, issued Oct. 14, and covering the month of September, while appreciably below last year's figure, nevSeptember, whie appreciably below last year's figure, nevertheless was substantially in excess of trade anticipations.
The amount consumed in September totaled 601,837 bales of lint and 73,700 bales of linters, compared with 604,380 bales of lint and 72,215 bales of linters in August, 1937, and 629,767 bales of lint and 68,799 bales of linters during September, 1936.

The woolen goods market remained dull, and further curther curtailment measures were enacted by many mills as clothing manufacturers continued their waiting attitude. While the re-pricing of spring lines at considerably lower figures, announced during the second half of the month, is expected to result in a revival of buying, most users appear disposed to await a turn in the present disappointing flow of goods in distributive channels before adding new commitments. Women's wear fabrics continued in fair demand, encouraging hopes that the early introduction of the new spring lines will meet with a sitisfactory response on the part of garment manufacturers.
Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday) at $\$ 1.71 @ \$ 1.76$ against $\$ 1.86 @ \$ 1.91$ Sept. 30; \$1.85@\$1.90 Aug. 31; \$1.82@\$1.87 July 31; \$1.89@ $\$ 1.94$ June 30; \$1.77@\$1.82 May 29; \$1.77@\$1.82 April 30; \$1.97@\$2.02 March 31; \$1.80@\$1.94 Feb. 27, and \$2.00@ $\$ 2.05 \mathrm{Jan} .30$.

In the case of the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted at $\$ 1.59 @ \$ 1.64$ Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday) against $\$ 1.62 @ \$ 1.67$ Sept. $30 ; \$ 1.79 @ \$ 1.84$ Aug. 31; \$1.78@\$1.83 July 31; \$1.85@\$1.90 June 30; \$1.73@\$1.78 May 29; \$1:82@\$1.87 April 30; \$1.81@\$1.86 March 31; \$1.76 @\$1.81 Feb. 27, and \$1.94@\$1.99 Jan, 30.

## Petroleum and Its Products

A sharp slash in prices of Pennsylvania grade crude, opening of the Government trial charging 23 major oil companies with violation of the Federal anti-trust statutes and lower November production quotas vied with each other in holding the spotlight in the domestic petroleum industry during October. On the foreign front, the feature of the month was the rising demand for crude and refined oil products from Japan and tightening of Government control over labor groups in Mexico with an end toward curtailing strikes against "foreign" oil companies.
Pennsylvania grade crude oil closed the month with prices at a two-year low following the Oct. 12 reduction of 25 cents a barrel-the sharpest cut in five years-which was the second slash since Sept. 1. Early in September, prices in this area suffered a sharp reduction which, however, failed to correct the conditions it was designed to cope with. The reduction was posted by the Joseph F. Seep Purchasing Co., official purchasing agent for the South Penn Oil Co. Under the new schedule, Bradford, Alleghany and National Transit were cut to $\$ 2.35$ a barrel. Southwest Pennsylvania sagged to $\$ 2.05$ with Eureka at $\$ 2$ and Buckeye at $\$ 1.85$ a barrel
Consistent over-production despite the first slash in September in Pennsylvania grade crude oil prices sent surplus stocks soaring and the Oct. 12 cut resulted. Price changes in the Pennsylvania area very seldom have any effect upon the nation-wide price structure. Again, weakness there at this time of the year is normal inasmuch as most of the oil there is used in automobile engines as a lubricant. Refiners there are steadily curtailing their demand and failure of producers to cut-back their wells to bring output down to actual market demand had placed the price structure in a precarious condition, which was accentuated by the normal seasional decline in consumption of products refined from Pennsylvania grade crude.
The Government's suit against 23 of the nation's leading oil oompanies, 46 individuals, officials of the indicted units, and three trade publications got under way on Oct. 4 in Madison, Wis. At the close of October, it was indicated that the trial would run for at least three months more instead of being over by Christmas as originally thought. Background of the Government's case is the Department of Justice probe of the mid-west gasoline markets which turned up enough evidence of conspiracy to bring about indictments by the special reints were to have a second Federal Grand Jury make the same charges.

The jury, composed of 12 farmers and small business, was given two alternates because of the length of the trial.
Base of the Government's charges is the alleged practices tending to artifically lift and control gasoline prices in violatending to artifically lift and control gasoline prices in violainitiated by the defendent companies in the spring of 1931 , continued throughout the period when the industry was under a Federal code and after the expiration of the code. The Government, although admitting that pool purchasing-one of the charges listed in the indictments-was sanctioned by the Government during the life of the oil code, it was under the strict control of Secretary of the Interior Ickes (then Oil Administrator) and there was no tendency toward monoplies of the markets.
The defendent companies, through Chief Counsel William J. Donovan, former Assistant Attorney General, based their defense on the argument that the Acts complained of were initiated with the approval of the Federal Government and that at no time during the process did the oil companies violate the anti-trust statutes. The case is being tried before Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone-appointed to the Federal Bench in 1933 by President Roosevelt-in the midWest city. Efforts early in the trial to quote President Roosevelt failed when Judge Stone "cracked down" on Mr. Donovan, saying "I want no hearsay testimony. You say you acted, with the authority of law and that is all you have to prove."

The companies under indictment were charged with engaging in "one of the most gigantic, far-reaching, withering conspiracies in violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws in the history of the United States," in the opening speech of William P. Crawford, special Government prosecutor. The Federal Prosecutor went on to charge that the major companies named in the indictments had entered into agreements with independents in the East Texas field and also in the mid-Continent area to buy such of their output on the "spot market" which would be necessary to bolster the price structrue. The alleged agreements, he continued, provided that the majors offer the independents a higher price for their gasoline then the ruling market level at the time of purchase.
Although this procedure cost the companies more money for these purchases, the increased costs were comparatively slight and more than recouped, he contended. It was further charged that the "fictictous" price is thus established through the agreement-price schedule were printed in the three defendent trade journals - the "Chicago Journal of Commerce;" "Platt's Oil Gram" and the "National Petroleum News"as the current market levels. Inasmuch as distributors were committed to purchase their supplies of motor fuel at market levels ruling at the time of their withdrawals, the companies were able to thus "fraudulently" raise the price structure to their benefit in violation of anti-trust laws, it was alleged.
Following the opening "jockeying" between the defense and the contention, the trial settled to a parade of witnesses called by both sides. The Federal Government has 103 witnesses, the large total being due to its desire to have competent technical witnesses to cope with any strategy of defense the defendents might introduce, During the balance of the month, Federal witnesses were on the stand although the testimony of several "key" witnesses failed to be as discrediting to the oil companies as originally anticipated. The Government suffered a set-back when a series of elaborate charts submitted as evidence were rejected by the Court as "inaccurate." On the other hand, efforts of the defense battery of lawyers to prevent seized files from being offered as evidence by the Federal Government also was rejected by the Court.
The United States Bureau of Mines estimated total November crude oil demand at a daily average of $3 ; 509,000$ barrels, off 59,100 barrels from its October forecast. The new total however, was 475,000 barrels, or $16 \%$, higher than actual daily production for November last year and $12 \%$ above actual demand for crude oil a year ago. With Oklahoma and Kansas setting production quotas below those fixed by the Bureau for the third successive month, it appears likely that production will fall even below the total suggested by the Federal agency. Texas also ordered a sharp reduction in its. quota as compared with Government recommendation.
California was the only member of the "Big Five" to win a recommendation from the Bureau for a higher production Texas was reduced to $1,413,300$ barrels from $1,430,300$ Oklahoma to 598,000 from 629,200 barrels; Louisiana to 246,200 from 254,600 barrels, and Kansas to 189,700 barrels from 199,900 barrels a month earlier. California recommended production was lifted to 674,600 from 660,000 barrels. Recommended production by States for November (in barrels) as released by the United States Bureau of Mines follows:


Seasonal slackening off in demand for crude oil as gasoline consumption dips with the appearance of less favorable motoring weather also was held responsible for the sharp reduction in the November quota for Texas ordered by the

Railroad Commission on Oct. 21 which carried the allowable for Pexas below that suggested by the Bureau of Mines for the second successive month. The new quota of $1,351,677$ barrels represents a deoline of 116,642 barrels from the October State allowable and is 61,323 barrels below the total recommended for the Lone Star State during November by the Bureau of Mines. Surprise feature of the Texas cut was the fact that it left the allowable in the East Texas field, where the bottom-hole pressure has been steadily declining, unchanged despite the gaining belief that a reduction would be ordered.
"We have reduced the allowable production for oil to be produced in Texas for November so that the Texas oil production will not exceed the current market demand," C. V. Terrell, Chairman, said in announcing the new quota. "Oil in storage above ground in the United States is 310 -million barrels. It has increased to that figure from a low of 287, 000,000 barrels last winter. We are compelled by Texas law to prevent above-ground waste of oil in storage. When storage is increasing, it is positive proof that more oil is being produced than the market will absorb. In various parts of Texas, purchasers are refusing to buy our oil. This condition, if allowed to continue, would mean many wells would soon be able to sell no oil. This order is intended to make it possible for every Texas oil well to produce and sell some oil every day and to prevent waste.
Kansas and Oklahoma control agencies acted in the final week of October to pare their November allowables below the recommended totals for the two States fixed by the Bureau of Mines, this being the third successive month in which these two States have ignored the lead of the Federal agency. The Kansas Corporation Commission fixed the daily average allowable for November at 180,215 barrels, off $5 \%$ from the 189,700-barrel level suggested by the Bureau, which was in turn a cut from the 199,200-barrel total recommended for October. The Kansas Corporation Commission had set an October allowable of 193,800 barrels daily in contrast to the higher market estimate of the Bureau of Mines. A reduction of 25,000 barrels from its October quota of 600,000 barrels daily was ordered by the Oklahom Corporation Commission for November, which represented a daily total 23,000 barrels below the total recommended by the Bureau. In October, the State fixed a quota of 600,000 barrels, against 629,200 figure estimated by the Bureau.
Production of crude oil in October showed an irregular trend but as the month ended lower output totals were indicated as the ruling element over the balance of the year Aided by extremely heavy demand for crude and refined petroleum products from the Far East, stocks of domestio and foreign crude oil showed a decline during the period covered in October reports of the Bureau of Mines. Secre tary of the Interior Ickes, at a speech made before a convention of independent oil men in Texas, warned against too heavy over-production of crude, pointing out that it was a vital military necessity now

Price changes follow:

## Crude Oil

Oct. 12 -The Joseph F. Seep Purchasing Co. posted a 25 -cent a barrel reduction in the price of Pennsylvania grade crude oil, effective immedi\$2.35. southwest Pennsylvania to $\$ 2.055^{\text {. Eureka }}$ to $\$ 2$ and Buckeye to $\$ 1.85$.

Seasonal weakening of the gasoline price structure over widely-scattered points, firming of fuel oil prices in anticipation of the approaching winter weather when consumption climbs and a November domestic motor fuel estimate of $10 \%$ over actual demand last year by the Bureau of Mines featured October developments in the refined branch of the petroleum industry.

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and some parts of Pennsylvania felt the effects of lagging gasoline consumption with the resulting pressure upon the price structure although the cuts were comparatively modest. All three grades of furnace oil were lifted $1 / 2$ cent a gallon in Philadelphia, placing that market on a parity with other Eastern seaport cities.

In the statistical picture was the first increase in gasoline stocks in months when early October saw stocks expand with the lessened consumption. Extremely favorable motoring weather over the Eastern area, however, held down the seasonal expansion to extremely modest totals. Gas and fuel oil stocks, as expected, continue to gain as inventories were built up for the winter season.

Domestic demand for motor fuel during November as estimated by the Bureau of Mines at $43,800,000$ barrels represents an increase of $10 \%$ over actual demand for the corresponding 1936 month. Export demand for gasoline is rising, heavy shipments from the Pacific Coast to the troubled Far East, particularly Japan, being reported and the Bureau lifted the November export estimate to $3,500,000$ barrels, up 250,000 barrels from October.

Representative October price changes, showing the trend of refined petroleum product markets throughout the country, follow:
Oct 6-Atlantic Refining posted a $1 / /$ cent a gallon increase in the tankwagon price of light. medium and heavy furnace oll in the Philadelphia area.
Oct. 11-Reductions of from 2 to 4 cents a gallon under the regular price of $181 / 2$ cents ruled in the Hartford gasoline structure as the "war" spread.

Oct. 15-Standard of New Jersey posted a $1 / 4$ cent reduction in tank-car prices of $62-63$ and $65-66$ octane gasoline at all terminals and refineries to 714 and $71 / 2$ cents, respectively, effective immediately.
Oct. 18-Standard of New York posted a reduction of $1 / 4$ cents a gallon in tank-wagon prices of gasoline at Buffalo to 10.05 cents, and $1 / 2$ cent a Buffalo. At Buffalo, retail prices were lowered $11 / 2$ cents a gallon to 18 cents for regular grade.
Oct. 23-Sun Oil Co. posted a reduction of one-cent a gallon in gasoline prices to dealers in several Pennsylvania counties. The reductions did not affect the Philadelphia price structure.
OCTOBER FINANCING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY
October is an "off month" for Treasury finance, as it does not contain one of the quarter tax and financing dates and rarely does it see the raising of new money by the Treasury or an important Treasury maturity. But there was one significant development last month in Treasury finance, however, for it was officially disclosed that the Treasury was changing its short-term bill policy.

The news of the change came on Oct. 7 when Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., at his press conference, announced that, beginning Oct. 25, the Treasury would stop offering bills of a 273 -day maturity and would, instead, offer a new series of bills with maturity so varied as to have them fall due around the March 15 tax date. It was explained that the decision to abandon the weekly nine-months' bill offerings beginning on Oct. 25 was prompted by a desire to build up the now usual quantity of bills maturing around the tax dates. This result the Treasury has achieved recently by offering tax date maturity bills for cash. But Secretary Morgenthau declared, the decision had been made not to do any cash borrowing before the Dec. 15 tax date, and so the only way the Treasury could offset the effect on the money market of the March income tax collections was by revising the 273 -day bill practice. Mr. Morgenthau did not say on Oct. 7 how the Treasury would handle its bill financing after it was no longer feasible to sell bills maturing in March. His only comment was that the Treasury would build up or pay down its outstanding bills, depending on conditions.

While saying that the Treasury had decided not to raise any new money until Dec. 15, Secretary Morgenthau would not throw any light on the Treasury's financing plans for next month. About $\$ 400,000,000$ of discount bills mature between Dec. 16 and 20, and beyond them the Treasury has no maturity around the tax date next month. However, $\$ 276,680,000$ of $25 \%$ Treasury notes fall due on Feb. 1 and if the Treasury holds to its policy of confirming major financing operations to the quarter dates, it may choose to refinance these notes on Dec. 15. The total of the Dec. 15 operation would be further increased by any new money which the Treasury raised at that time.

The Executive Committee of the Open Market Committee of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System met with Treasury officials in Washington on Sept. 29 and again on Oct. 6 to discuss the substitution of a fixed-interest short-term security, of the nature of a certificate, for the weekly Treasury bills. The Secretary had previously indicated that the Treasury was interested in finding a suitable substitute for the discount bills in the hope of attracting bids from the smaller banks, which are not closely enough in touch with money-market conditions to be able to compete successfully for the discount bills offered weekly. Mr. Morgenthau said on Oct. 7 that the decision to shift from ninemonths' bills to bills of a shorter maturity disposed temporarily of the question of abandoning bills for some other type of security.
The Treasury offered 273-day bills for sale on Oct. 11 and 18 , with the average rate paid for the $\$ 50,000,000$ bills sold on the latter date being $0.362 \%$. The first issue of shorter bills, sold on Oct. 25, went at an average rate of $0.261 \%$. The money market has welcomed the shift to a shorter bill, for it has always contended that the 273-day bills had too long a maturity to be the most suitable money-market instrument. Starting out with 90-day bills in 1930, the Treasury gradually stepped up the maturity of its weekly bill offerings so as to make the maximum use of bills as a medium for raising new money. The market showed greater resistance to buying the 273 -day bills after the supply of excess reserves was reduced by action of the Federal Reserve Board
The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks offered on Oct. 6 $\$ 33,000,000$ of $11 / 2 \%$ consolidated debentures, dated Oct. 15 and maturing in four and nine months. Priced at a slight premium over par value, the subscription books were closed within an hour, the offering having been oversubscribed. W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, .1. bond issues callable Nov. 1 would be called and retired. He
said that plans bad been completed for retiring the issues from cash on hand and the proceeds of short-term loans, which would be paid off during coming months from the proceeds of heavy liquidation of Land Bank loans.

In a revised budget statement issued on Oct. 18, President Roosevelt estimated that the net deficit for the fiscal year 1938 would be $\$ 695,000,000$, compared with his estimate last April of a net deficit of $\$ 418,000,000$ and the estimate in his budget message of last January of a net surplus of $\$ 37$,000,000 . The President's latest estimate of total receipts was $\$ 6,650,000,000$, against $\$ 6,906,000,000$ in his April estimate and $\$ 7,293,000,000$ in his January estimate. Total expenditures he calculated on Oct. 18 at $\$ 7,345,000,000$, against $\$ 7,324,000,000$ in April and $\$ 7,256,000,000$ in January. Changes in the Treasury's fiscal position since April have had the effect, President Roosevelt, said, of increasing the deficit of $\$ 418,000,000$ then expected by $\$ 600,000,000$, but as there would be savings in other items of expenditure of $\$ 323,000,000$ the net deficit now promised to be $\$ 695$,000,000 . Estimated total receipts for 1938, he said, would be $\$ 1,357,000,000$ more than the actual receipts for 1937 and $\$ 1,357,000,000$ more than the actual receipts for 1937 and
estimated expenditures for 1938 , excluding debt retirement, estimated expenditures for 1938 , excluding debt retirement,
would be $\$ 656,000,000$ less than the actual expenditures for 1937 .

At his press conference on Oct. 19, President Roosevelt affirmed his previously spoken view that the budget would be balanced in the next fiscal year.

The details of the sale of Treasury bills sold on a discount basis are given in the following tables:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bins } \\ & \text { offered } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bills } \\ & \text { Dated } \end{aligned}$ | Mature |  | Amount of Offering | Subscriptions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 301937 | Oct. 61937 | July 61938 | 273 days | \$50,000,000 | \$183,266,000 |
| Oct. 71937 | Oct. 131937 | July 131938 | 273 days | 50,000,000 | 134,079,000 |
| Oct. 141937 | Oct. 201937 | July 201938 | 273 days | 50,000,000 | 163,285,000 |
| Oct. 211937 | Oct. 271937 | Mar. 161938 | 140 days | 50,000,000 | 143,108,000 |
| Oct. 261937 | Nov. 31937 | Mar, 161938 | 133 days | 50,000,000 | 173,632,000 |
| Bills offered | Subscriptions | Amount Accepted | Price | Yreld | To Redeem Maturing Issue of - |
| Sept. 301937 | \$183,266,0 | \$50,0 |  |  | 50,125,000 |
| Oct. 71937 | 134,079,000 | 50,103,000 | 99.675 | 0.429\% | 50,022,000 |
| Oct. 141937 | 163,285,000 | 50,025,000 | 99.725 | 0.362\% | 50,015,000 |
| Oct. 211937 | 143,108,000 | 50,065,000 | 99.899 | 0.261\% | 50,038,000 |
| Oct. 261937 | 173,632.000 | 50,119,000 | 99.917 | 0.226\% | 50,385,000 |

## NEW SECURITY ISSUES IN OCTOBER

The month of October experienced much hesitancy on the part of corporations to undertake new financing operations in the domestic market, resulting in the postponement of several issues already registered and withdrawal of others. Conditions in past months have not been such as to lend encouragement to large-scale financing and the market in October was particularly handicapped by the severe decline in stock prices which occurred during the month. However, notwithstanding this setback, the total volume of new financing in October managed to exceed that of September, but continued at a level below that of a year ago. Central New York Power Corp. assumed the leadership among the month's outstanding flotations with an offering of $\$ 48,364$,000 gen. mtge., $33 / 4 \%$ series, bonds, priced at 99 and accrued interest, to yield $3.82 \%$. Also of interest was the $\$ 13,000,000$ issue of the North Boston Lighting Properties. While smaller in size than some of the others the offering represents smaller in size than some of the others the offering represents company for its operating companies, and upon its completion the subsidiaries will have no bonds, preferred stock or notes with the public, and will be entirely free of mortgage debt.

Below we give the larger offerings in September:

## RAILROAD FINANOING

$\$ 3,650,000$ Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR. Formal offering of $\$ 3,650,00021 / 2 \%$ serial equipment trust certificates was made
Oct. 21, by Salomon Bros. \& Hutzler, Dick \& Merle-Smith and Stroud \& Co., Inc. The certificates mature $\$ 365,000$
annuarly from Oct. 1,1938 to 1947 inclusive, and were priced annuaily from Oct. 1,1938 to 1947 inclusive, and were priced
to yield from 0.85\% to $2.70 \%$ according to maturity, The
bankers report that the issue has bankers report that the issue has been oversubscribed with
supscriptions recived for each maturity in excess of the respective amounts a vailable.
Certificates are legal inves
State of New York. The certificates are unconditionally guaranteed as to par value and dividends by Chicago Burlington \& Quincy RR.
Issued under the Philadelphia plan. First National Bank,
New York, trustee.
1,275,000
Texas \& Pacific Ry,_A new issue of $\$ 1,275.0002 \% \%$ equip-
ment trust certificates, series $D$ (non callable) was publicly ment trust certificates, series D (non callabie) was publicly
offered Oct. 14 through a banking group headed by F. S.
Moseley \& Co. gnd inchuding Kean. Taylor \& Co. and R. W. Moseley \& Co. and including Kean, Taylor \& Co. and R. W.
Pressprich \& Co. The certificates, which were issued under
the Philadelp the Pbiladelphia plan, mature at the rate of $\$ 85,000$ annually
from Nov. 1, 1938, to Nov. 1, 1952 , and are priced to yield from Nov. 1, 1938 , to Nov. 1 , 1952 , and are priced to yield from $0.85 \%$ to $3 \%$, according to maturity
cipal and dividends by the company, and are legal investments in the opirion of counsel, for savings banks in New York and
Connecticut. Insuance of the certificates is subject to approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission.
F. S. Moseley \& Co. and associa
at 100.434 . Salomon Bros. \& Hsociates bought the certificates
and Stroud \& Dier and Stroud \& Co. bid 99.559 . Brown Harciman \& Co So Smith and Laurence M. Marks \& Co., bid 99.519, and Freeman \&
and
Oo. bid 98.2956.

## PUBLIO UTII ITY FINANOING

43,439,400 Pure Oil Co.- The company announced that payment was
received Oct. 22 from the underwriters at the office of Ed ward received Ott. 22 from the underwriters at the office of Edward
B. Smith \& Co. In New York for the $\$ 43.439,400$ of $5 \% \mathrm{cum}$ B. Smith \& Co. in New York for the $\$ 43,439,400$ of $5 \%$ cum.
conv. pref. stock not subscribed for by the stockholders, and
that the stock was delivered to the participating underwriters. As previously announced, due the unsetticied maring underwriters. no public offering of such shares is contemplated by the under-
writers at this time.
$\$ 48,364,000$ Central New York Power Corp. The first financing for Central New York Power Corp. The first financing for
the corporation, a consolidation of puplic utility corpora-
tions operating in New York State, reached the market Oct. 7 in the operm of an issue oo $\$ 48,364,000$ gen. mtge. bonds, $33 / 4 \%$
series, due in 1962 . The bonds, priced at 99 and accrued interest, to yield $3.82 \%$ to maturity, were offered by a synconsideraded by Morgan Stanley \& Co., Inc. The bonds are considered legal for savings banks in New York, Connecticut, funds in New Hork and Pennsylvania. Island, and for trust Underwriters. The names of the several principal under-
writers and the several amounts underwritten by them revely, are as follows:
Morgan Stanley \& Co. Inc., New York-_-_--- $\$ 10,064,000$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Bchoelkopf, Hutton \& Pomeroy, Inc., Buffalo...- } & 5,000,000 \\ \text { Bonbright \& Co., Inc., New York } \\ \text { Mellon Securities Corp }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Mellon Securities Corp., Pittsburgh } \\ \text { Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., New York..........................000,000 } & 3,000,000\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Lehman Brothers, New York } \\ \text { Blyth \& Cor........................................000,000 } & 2,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ooffin \& Burr, Inc., Bow York...........................................500,000 } & 1,50000 \\ \text { Kidder, Peabody \& Co., New York } & 1,500,000\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Kidder, Peabody \& Co., New York } \\ \text { Lazard Freres \& Co., Inc., New York..........................000,000 } & 1,500,000\end{array}$

$18,000,000$ Idaho Power Co.-Public offering of $\$ 18,000,000$ first mortgage $33 \%$ bonds due 1967 was made Oct. 6 . The bonds, priced at $981 / 2 \%$ were
Underwriters-The names of the principal underwriters and
the respective amounts of bonds severally to be purchased by
 pose of repaying bank loans and to finance additions and improvements over the past few years to electric and gas notes was made Oct. 28, signaling a resumption in corporate financing, The notes carry a $31 / \frac{\%}{\%}$ coupon, mature on Oct. 1 , group of 28 underwriters headed by The First Boston Corp.
and including Lehman Brothers; F. S. Moseley. © Co. Lee
 Weld \& Co. It was announced Oct. 29 that the offering has been successfully completed. An advance of $\$ 674,3 / 5$ is to
be made out of the proceeds to Haverhill Electric Co., a subbe made out of the proceeds to Haverhill Electric Co., a sub-
sidiary, to redeem on Dec. 1,1937 , its outstandiog 1 st mtge. sidiary, to redeem on
$5 \%$ bonds, due 1942 .
2,500,000 Central Hudson Gas \& Electric Corp.-On Sept. 17, 1937, $\$ 2,500,000$ of first \& refunding mortgage $31 / 2 \%$ series bonds
due 1967 (June 1.1967 , and dated June 1937 was sold privately at 102\% and accrued interest. Interest is payable primi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1. published notice at $107 \%$ if redeemed or in part on 30 days said premium is to be reduced by it of $1 \%$ of the 1 , 1952 samopremium is 1 , 1953 and on June 1 of each year until
amne 1, 1903 the prenium in to be reduced by $1 / 4$ of $1 \%$ of the principal amount the ponds are redeemable at par on and
arter June 1, 1964 . The proceeds from the sale of these
bonds are to be used for the purpose of refunding and dis bonds are to be used for the purpose of refunding and dise
charging the underlying issue of $5 \%$ bonds due on June 1, charging the underlying issue of $5 \%$ bonds due on June 1 ,
1941 , outstanding in the principal amount of $\$ 1,003,000$, and
for construction purposes for construction purposes.

## MUNICIPAL FINANOING

\$3;000,000 Massachusetts (State of) Metropolitan Additional Water Loan Bons, due serially from 1938 to 1967 incl., were awarded to New York, as 214 s , at 100.275 , a basis of about $2.23 \%$. Re-
offered to yield from $0.40 \%$ to $2.50 \%$, according to maturity.
$1,250,000$ Louisville, Ky. sewer bonds, due Feb , according to maturity.

 1,242,000 Union County, N. J., general impt. bonds, due serially from
1938 to 1965 incl., went to the Bancamerica-Blair Corp., New 198 to 196 incl., went to the Bancamerica-Blair Corp. New
York and asocites, as 2.80 s, at 100.245 a basis or about
$2.78 \%$ Re-offered from $0.75 \%$ to $2.90 \%$ according to maturity.
1,050,000 Seattle, Wash., bonds were sold as follows: A syndicate headed
by Drumheller, Ehrlichmann \& White of Seattle, purchased by Drumheller, Ehrlichmann \& White of Seattle, purchased
$\$ 750,000$ light and power 4s, due from 1941 to 1959 ; the price
paid not being made public. The group also took a 90 -day paid not being made public. The group also took a 90 -day
option on a further block of $\$ 750,000$. The balance of financing option on a further block of $\$ 750,000$ The balance of financing
by the city consisted of the sale of $\$ 300,0002-30$ year serial gy the city consisted of the sale of at pan, $\$ 300$, $2-30$ year serial
generaligation sewer bonds as $4 s$, at
Retirement Fund, which was the only bidder.
1,000,000 Maine (State of) $2 \%$ highway bonds, due from 1939 to 1948
incl., were sold to Barr Bros. \& Co., Inc., New York, at 101.199, incl, were sold to Barr Bros. \& Co.. Inc. New York, at 101.199 ,
a basis of about 1.805\%. Re-offered to yield from $1 \%$ to $1.90 \%$,
according to maturity.
1,000,000 West Virginia (State of) road bonds, due from 1938 to 1962
incl., purchased by Brown Harriman \& Co., Inc., New Yorks at 100107 a basis of about $2.55 \%$. The bankers took the York 1938
to 1943 bonds as $31 / \mathrm{s}$ and the rest as 216 s . Re-offered to yield
 bankers originally bid in a block of $\$ 500,000$ and quickly exer-
cised their option on an additional $\$ 500,000$, the terms of sale
( AND MISOELLANEOUS FINANOING
46,003,300 Bethlohem Ste 1 Corp_-A banking group beaded by Kuhn,
Loeb \& Co. and including Edward B Smith \& Oy Melion Bethiohem Ste- Corp.A banking group headed by Kuhn,
Loeb \& Oo. and including Edward B Bmith \& Co. Melion
Securities Oorp., Brown Harriman \& OO No Securities Oorp. Brown Harriman \& Oo...Inc.: The First
Boston Oorp., \& W. Seligman \& Oo and G. M,-P. Murphy
\& Co and assoria+es, on Ort 5 offered $\$ 46.003 .30031 / 2 \%$ $\&$ Co and assomates, on Oett 5 offered $\$ 46,003.300$ Th/2\%
convertible debentures, due 1952 , at $951 / 2$ and int. The dobenture represent the unsubscribed part of the $\$ 48.000 .000$
issue Which Was offered to stockholders of record Sept. 8 . According to an amendment Piiled with the Securities and Ex.
change Oommission, $\$ 1$ g96.700 of the original issue were
sunscribed for by the common stockholders at par Reghte to supscribed for by the common stockholders at par. Rights to
subscribe expired on Oct. 1 .

Underwriters-The names of the several underwitters and and
the percentage of unsubscribed debentures to be parchased by


Clark Equipment Co- - Special dividend of $\$ 3$ a share on the no par
mon stock, payable in $\$ 100$ par $7 \%$ cumul. pref. stock on Dec. 1 .
Colonial Finance Co.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share on the common
stock, payable $0 \mathrm{ct}$.25 . An initial dividend of 25 c . a share was paid on stock, payab.
Oct. 1 , last.
Columbia Cas \& Electric Corp.- - Dividend on the no par common stock
increased from 20 c. a share to
25c. a share, payable Nov. 15 . increased from 20 c . a share to 25 c . a share, payable Nov. 15.
Commonwoalth Edison Co., Chicago-Special dividend of $311 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. a
share on the new common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Dec. 1 . Cosden Potroleum Co. -Initial dividend of $621 / \mathrm{c}$ c. a share on the new $5 \%$ Dentists Supply Co. of N. Y.-Special dividend of $\$ 1$ a share was paid Dentists Supply co. of sto. Yo-spectal ont.
on the no par common sto
Distillers \& Brewors Corp. of America-Dividend of one -hale share of
common stock of oldetyme Distillers Corp. for each share of this comcommon stock of oldetyme Distillers. Corp. for each share of this com-
pany's common stock, payable Nov. Dividond Shares, Inc.- Dividend on the
a share to 6 c a a share, payable Oct. 23 .
Eddy Paper Corp.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased from
75 c . a share to $\$ 1.35$ a share, payable Dec. 28 . Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C.-Extra dividend of \$1 a share and a regular quarterly of $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{a}$ share were paid on the common stock on
Oct. 1 .
. Farallone Packing Co.-Initial dividend of 5 c . a share on the common Farailone Packing Co.
stock, payable Nov. 15.
Finance Co. of America (Baltimore)-Extra dividend of 50c. a share on
the class $\dot{A}$ and class $B$ common stocks, par $\$ 5$ payable in the class $A$ and class $B$ common stocks, par $\$ 55$, payable in class $A 7 \%$
cumulative prefered stock par 85, in the ratio or one share or class $A$ $7 \%$ preferred for each 10 . shares of class A and (or) class B common stock
held payabe Nov. 15 .
Henry) Fischer Packing Co. -Initial dividend of 75 c. a share on the
common stock, payable Oct. 15. common stock, payable Oct. 15 .
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.-Extra dividend of 10c. a share and a
regular quarterly of 25 c . a share on the $\$ 5$ par common stock, both regular quarterly of 25 . a share on the $\$ 5$ par common stock, both
payable Nov. 1, next. General Acceptance Corp-Initial quarterly dividend of 30 c a share on
the convertible preferred stock and a regular quarterly of $37 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share
 new capital siock par old no par stock on Aug. 15, last, prior to the spit-
share was paid on the old up on a two-for-one basis.
General Tire \& Rubber Co.-Special dividend of 50 c. a share on the Geommon stock, payable No. Nov. This wiil be the first a dividend to be be
paid on the common stock since Feb. 1, 1932 , when a quarterly of 25 . (P.) Goldsmith Sons-Dividend of 50 c. a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 31. The last previous dividend of 25 c . a share was paid on
Dec. 18,1936 .
Great Northern Ry. - Dividend of \$2 a share on the ergefers stock of no par value (the only stock issue outstanding). payable Dec. 20 . This will
be the first dividend to be paid since Feb. 1, 1932 , when $\$ 1$ a share was distributed.
distributed.
Grocery Store Products Co. Initial dividend of $121 / \mathrm{cc}$. a share on the
capital stock, payable Nov. 15 . Hamilton Watch Co.- Dividend of 75c. a share on the no par common
stock, payable Dec . 15 . This compares with 60 c . paid on Sept. 15 , last. Haverhill Electric Co--Dividend on the no par common stock increased Haverhin Electric as to \$1 a share, payable Oct. 24.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett \& Co.- Special dividend of 30c. a share on
the common stock, par $\$ 25$, payable Oct. 29. the common stock, par \$25, payable Oct. 29 .
Illuminating \& Power Securities Corp. - Dividend on the $\$ 50$ par
common stock increased from $\$ 1$ a share to $\$ 1.50$ a share, payable Nov. 10 Ihternational Cigar Machinory Co.- Extra dividend of 35c. a ashare and
a regular quarterly of 50 c : a share on the no par capital stock, both
payable Nov. a regular quarter
payable Nov. 1.
Ironite Ironer Co. -Initial dividend of 10 c . a share on the common stock,
payable Nov. .
(Byron) Jackson Co.- Extra dividend of 50 c . a share and a regular
quarterly dividend of like amount on the common stock, both payable
Nov. 15.
Jaeger Machine Co.-Dividend of \$1.25 a share on the no par common
stock, payable Nov 24. This compares with distributions of 25c. a share paid on Sept, 1, June 1 and on March 1, last. . Difond the Johnson, Stephens \& Shinkle Shoe Co, St. Louis-Dividend on the
no par common stock increased from $121 / 3 \mathrm{c}$. a share to 25 c . a share, no par common
payabbe Oct. 15.
Julian \& Kokenge Co-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share on the no par
common stock, payable Oct. 30 .
common stock, payabie Oct. 30 .
Kalamazoo Stove \&urnace Co.- Dividend of 50 c . a share on the $\$ 10$
par common stock, payable Nov. 1. This compares with 25 c . extra and par, common stock, payable Nov. 1 . This compares with 25 c . extra and
a regular quarterly dividend of 25 c a share distributed on Aug. 1 , last. Knapp Monarch Co.-Initial dividend of 50c. a share on the larger amount Knapp Monan stock no par value, now outstanding, payable Dec. 1. Lakey Foundry \& Machine Co.-Dividend of 15 c a a share on the common stock became payable Oct. 22 . This was the first dist
issue since Jan. 30,1930 , when 25 c a a share was paid.
Love Wells Co.-IIitial dividend of 40 c . a share for third quarter on the Love. Wells Co.- Initial
new capital stock, payable Nov. 16 .
new capital stock, payable Nov. 16. the \$1 par common stock increased
Macassa Mines, Ltd. Dividend on to
from 5c. a share to 10c. a share, payable Nov. 1 .
Marathon Paper Mills Co.-Stock dividend of $\$ 3$ a share on the common stock, payable in $6 \%$ cumulative preferred stock on Oct. 30 to holders
of Marchant Calculating Machine Co.- Dividend of \$1.15 a share ò the
common stock, par 85 , payable Oct. 15; this compares with 50 c . paid on July 15 last and 35 c . on April 10 last.
Marlin-Rockwell Corp. Dividend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on the no par common
stock, payabale Nov. i8. A regular quarterly of 50 c. a share was paid
on Oct. 1 last. McKesson \& Robbins, Inc.-Dividend of 1-25th of a share of \$3 series preference stock for each share of common stock held, payabie Dec. 15 .
This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since Sept. 15 , This will be the first dividend paid on the common stock since
1931, when a regular quarterly of 25 c . a share was distributed.
Meier \& Frank Co.. Inc.-Special dividend of 15 c . a share and a regular
quarteriy dividend of like amount on the common stock; both payable Meta. . Thermitt Corp.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased Metal \& Thermitt Corp.
from $\$ 2$ a share to 83 a share, payande Oct. 30 . Missouri Gas \& Electric Service Co.-Initial dividend of \$1 a sharé on Missouri Gas \& Electric Service Co.
the common stock. payable Dec. 1 .
Nassau \& Suffolk Lishting Co.-DVidend of $\$ 1.50$ a share on account of accumulations on the $7 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 10$, payable Dec. 1 .
This will be the erirst dividend paid on the preferred since July 1, 1936 , National Automotive Fibres, Inc. Initial dividend of 25 c . a share on
the new common stock, payabe Nov. 24. The dividiend is payabole at
the howders option in cash or in new $\$ 100$ par value $6 \%$ pref. stock. New Jersey Zinc Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 25$ par capital stock increased Niles-Bement-Pond Co.-Dividend of 1 share of Shepard-Miles Crane
 payable Nov. 8 .
Ohio Public Service Co.-Initial quarterly dividend of $\$ 1.371 / 2$ a share on
the $51 / 2 \%$ cum. pref. stock, par $\$ 100$, payable Nov, 1 .
 Oliver United Filters Inc.-Dividend of 50 c a a share on the class B stock,
payanoe Nov. 1 . This will be the first dividend to be paid on the class $B$ ${ }_{c}^{\text {payanle Nov. }} 1$
Otis Steel Co. Dividend of $\$ 1.373 /$ a share upon the company's conv.
Ist pref. stock for the quarter ended Dec. 15, 1937, payable on said date lst pref. stock for the quarter ended Dec. 15. 1937, payable on said date.
A dividend of 843.75 a share wil be paid upon the prior preference stock A dividend of \$43.75 a share will be pair upon the prion p.
on Nov. 15 next, thus satisfying all accruals on the issue.

Ohio Water Service Co.-Dividend on the class A common stocik of n Pacific Lighting Corp.-Extra dividend of 50c. a share and a regular Pacific Lighting Corp.-Extra dividend of 50 c . a share and a regular
quarterly of 75 c . a share on the no par common stock, both payable quarterly
Nov. 15.
Petrolite Corp., Ltd., Del.-Extra dividend of 53 c . a share and a dividend
of 40 c a share on the common stock. The former was paid on Oct. 18 of 40 c . a share on the common stock. The former was paid on Oct. 18
last and the latter is payabie Nov. 1 next. Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois-Special dividend of 80 c . a
share on the two classes of common stock (par $\$ 60$ and no par value), payable Dec. 1.
Pre Oil Co.-Dividend of 25 c . a share on the company's common stock, payable Dec. 1. This will be the first dividend paid on the
stock since Sept. 1,1930 , when $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. a share was distributed.
Raymond Concrete Pile Co.-Extra dividend of 50c. a share and a regular
dividend of 25 c . a share on the common stock, both payable Nov, 1 . Republic Natural Gas Co. (Del.)-Initial dividend of 10 c . a share on the common stock, payaole Oct. 25 .
Ryan Aeronautical Co.-Initial dividend of 5 cents a share, payable
St. Louis Car Co.-Dividend of 1 share of common for each share of $7 \%$ t. Louis Car Co.-Dividend of 1 share of common for each share of oi
cure, pref. stock held, payabie Oct. 28 . This dividend is in lieu of all
arrears on the preferred up to and including Nov. 1 .

Savage Arms Corp.-Dividend on the no par common stock increased
from 50 c . a share to 75 c a share, payable Nov. from 50 c . a share to 75 c . a share, payable Nov. 20.
Schwitzer-Cummins Co.-Dividend on the common stock increased from
Securities Acceptance Corp.-Quarterly dividend of 25 c . a share and an
extra of 50 c a a share on the $\$ 4$ par common stock, both payable Dec. 24 . The extra dividend will be paid in $\$ 25$ par $6 \%$ pref. stock. Previously
20 c a share was paid on Oct. 1 and July 1 , last, on the common stock. 20c. a share was paid on Oct. 1 and July 1, last, on the common stock. Smith Agricultural Chemical Co.-Dividend on the no par
stock increased from $\$ 1$ a share to $\$ 2$ a share, payable Oct. 28 .
Southern Pine Chemical Co.-Initial dividend of 50c. a share, payable Oct. 30 .
Sun Oil Co.-Stock dividend of $8 \%$ on the no par common stock and a
regular quarterly of 25 c . a share, both payable Dec. 15.
Superior Tool \& Die Co.-Initial dividend of 8c. a share on the common
Tobacco Products Export Corp.-Dividend on the common stock in-
creased from 15c. a share to 2715 c . a share, payable Nov. 15 . 1/2 c. a share, payable Nov. 15.
to the regular quarterly of 30 c . a share on the $\$ 25$ par common stock both payable Nov. 10.
United States Steel Co.-Dividend of $\$ 1$ a share on the $\$ 100$ par common
stock, payable Dec. 20 This will be stock, payable Dec. 20. This will be the first dividend paid on the com-
mon stock since March 30,1932 , when a distribution of 50 c . a share was made.
Williams Oil-O.Matic Heating Corp.-Dividend on the common stock
increased from 25 c . a share to 50 c a a share, payable Oct. 29 .

## UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

Armour \& Co. (III.)-Dividend on the $\$ 5$ par common stock reduced from 20c. a share 5 c , a share, payable
Beverly Gas \& Electric Co.-Dividend on the common stock reduced
from $\$ 1.13$ a share to 62 c a share, payable Oct, Buckeye Pipe Line Co.-Dividend on the common
creased from $\$ 1$ a share to 75 c . a share, payable Dec. 15 . $\$ 50$ par, de Charis Corp.-Dividend on the no par common stock reduced from $371 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
a share to 25c. a share, payable Nov. 1. Chicago Mail Order Co.-Dividendon

25 c . a share, payable Dec. 1 .
Dwight Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 12.50$ par capital stock reduced from
$\$ 1$ a share to 50 c, a share, payable Nov. 26 .
quity Shares, Inc.-Dividend reduced from 50
payable Nov, 18 .
International Pape
nternational Paper \& Power Co.-No action taken at the regular semi-
monthly meeting held Oct. 26 on the declaration of a dividend on the new red stock.
a dividend on the $61 / 2 \%$. prior pref. stock no action on the payment of $\$ 100$ at this time. A regular quarterly of $\$ 1.621 / 2$ a share was paid on July 15 last.
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.-Dividend on the common stock decreased from
50 c . a share to 10c. a share, payable Nov. 1 .
Northern Pipe Line Co - Dividend of 25.1
Northern Pipe Line Co. Tividend of 25 c a share on the 810 par capital
stock, payable Dec. 1. This compares with 40 c . paid on June 1 last.
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.-Dividend of 75c. a share on the new com
stock, par $\$ 12.50$, payable Nov. 15 . This compares with $\$ 1$ paid on
Aug. 15 last and an initial div. of 75 c . on May 15 last. Aug. 15 last and an initial div. of 75 c . on May 15 last.
Penn Valley Crude Oil Corp.-Dividend ordinarily due at this time on the
50 c . cum. class A stock of no par value omitted. A regular quarterly 50 c . cum. xclass A stock of no par value
of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share was paid on July 1 last.
(G. E.) Prentice Mfg. Co.-Dividend on the $\$ 25$ par
duced from $\$ 1$ a share to 50 c . a share, payable Oct. 15 .

Prudential In stock re
reduced from 10c. a share to $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ c. a share and was payable on Oct. 1 last. Standard Silver-Lead Mining Co.-Dividend ordinarily due at this time
on the capital stock was omitted. On April 26 last a dividend of 1 cent on the capital stoc
a share was paid.
Sylvania Industrial Corp,-Dividend on the capital stock reduced from
35 c . a share to 25 c , a share, payable Nov. 15 .
(John R.) Thompson Co. Directors decided to omit the dividend ordinarily payable at this time on the company's common stock, par $\$ 25$.
A regular quarterly dividend of $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ a share was distributed on Aug.
16 last.
COURSE OF THE STOCK PRICES DURING OCTOBER, 1937
The stock market approached in October nearer the panic stage than it had since 1929. The rally that set in during the last week of September had spent its force by the time Octobor opened, and in the first half of the month prices sagged with a severity that betokened grave treuble ahead for the market. The climax came on Oct. 19, which day straightway became known as "Black Tuesday."

A foretaste of that day's panicky conditions had been afforded on the previous day, when prices melted away rapidly under the stress of a considerable amount of necessitous selling. The market was at its lowest ebb in the very early dealings on Oct. 19. Shares were turned over in exceptionally large blocks at prices which were, at times, cut in half from the previous closing levels. The cry was raised that bears were jumping on the market's prostrate form, but a more realistic, less emotional verdict was that a large number of margin accounts were undermined by the long decline in prices from the peaks reached on the August recovery movement. And so black was the mood of investors that they could not be induced to buy the necessi-tously-liquidated stocks excəpt at price concossions ayailable only at intervals s $\ni$ veral years apart.
On that memorable. Tuesday, Oct. 19, the market's agonies were soon ended. The drastic early weakness was superseded quickly by a buying wave of extraordinarily large proportions. The early losses ranging up to 15 points
were, erased, in many instances, and share prices in the aggregate were able to close higher on the day. First came buying by shorts and shortly afterward buying by institutional investors and individuals of all gradations of means. Investors of modest means formed long queues at the withdrawal windows of the savings banks and the receiving wickets of the brokerage firms, and by the joint efforts of all the market was launched on a rallying phase which continued dominant until the end of the month.
tinued dominant until the end of the month.
The market averages of the New York *Ti
The market averages of the New York "Times" digest the market's performance in this fashion: The net recession in prices, as gauged by the 50 stocks used in the index, was 12.89 points in October, which fell just short of September's decline of 13.34 points. But the net decline in October was held to 12.89 points by virtue of the rally which developed after the lows of the 19 th had been reached. At its worst the market was no less than 27.62 points under the September closing levels. The index places the net decline at $11.4 \%$ of aggregate market values in October. At the Oct. 19 lows prices had receded just $40 \%$ from their March 8 highs. The steel stocks and manufacturing issues bore the brunt of the heavy pounding to which prices were subjected in October, with coppers, motors and rail equipment shares suffering next most severely. The rail stocks fared relatively better than the industrials did, but no groups were able to escape the effects of the tidal wave of selling
So much for the acute degree of weakness which prices displayed. The volume of dealings was equally remarkable. The turnover on Oct. 19 was $7,288,080$ shares, a total unmatched in a single session since July 21,1933 . Dealings were at such a rapid rate throughout the month that total Were at such a rapid rate throughout the month that total
transactions came to $51,127,611$ shares, compared with 33 ,transactions came to $51,127,611$ shares, compared with $33,-$
854,188 shares in September. The year's low was $16,449,193$ shares in June. The October turnover was nearly as great as the combined total for June, July and August. Bond prices also were soft, with the exception of United States Government issues, which were steady. Bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange expanded to $\$ 227,502,000$ par value from $\$ 182,078,000$ in September.
The gains amassed by stock prices in their two-year-long climb to March, 1937, had been virtually wiped out at the Oct. 19 lows. The pull movement which was being liquidated is commonly said to date from March, 1935. From March 18, 1935, to March 8, 1937, the market averages of the New York "Times" rose from a low of 77.92 to a high of 142.93. The Oct. 19 low for the 50 stocks used in compiling the index was 85.62 . The first phase of the market's decline this year extended from March 8 to June 17, during whien time the index receded from 142.93 to 120.18 . A recovery movement then ensued which lifted the index to a peak of 135.49 on Aug. 14. The decline from the latter date to Oct. 19 was most precipitate.

More recently the stock market decline has been clearly shown to have at least partial justffication by the recession in business. As October came to a close the business index of the "Annalist" had recorded its tenth consecutive weekly decline and was below the estimated "normal" line for the first time since June, 1936. Production of steel was continuing to fall at a rate greater than seasonal, with operations for the last week of the month at $52.1 \%$ of capacity, a new low since Feb. 17, 1936, and automobile production was showing a smaller than seasonal increase, and the drop in miscellaneous carloadings was larger than seasonal.

But over and above these manifest signs of a slackening in the pace of business has been a growing dissatisfaction among investors with the regulatory, taxation and reform policies of the Washington Administration. The conviction has been deenening that the outlook for business is unencouraging unless the Administration doubles back on its course and discards or modifies some of its anti-business policies. An indication that this realization was being borne in on the Washington authorities was perhaps to be found in a dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times" under date of Oct. 28, reporting that the undistributed profit taxes on corporations and the capital gains taxes would be revised. Another sign was the announcement by the Federal Reserve Board on Oct. 27 that, effective Nov. 1, the margin requiremen s for stock purchases would be reduced to $40 \%$ from $55 \%$. Another W ashington action, of somewhat different character, was the authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission on Oct. 22 of freight rate increases on a limited list of basic commodities which, it was estimated, would yield an additional $\$ 47,500,000$ a yeir to the railroads.

The Administration w.ll have an opportunity soon to give some legislative relief to business, if it is so minded, for President Roosevelt issued a proclamation on Oct. 12 calling a special session of Congress to convene on Nov. 15.
As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, United States Steel was at its highest Oct. 1 at $815 / 8$ and at its lowest Oct, 25 at $511 / 8$, with the close Oct. 30 at $631 / 2$. Steel, preferred, was at its highest Oct. 1 at 123 and at its lowest Oct. 19 at $1001 / 4$, with the close Oct. 30 at 113 . American Tel. \& Tel. dropped from 163 Oct. 1 to 140 Oct. 19, with the close Oct. 30 at $1541 / \mathrm{s}$. American Can fell from $991 / 2$ Oct. 1 to $791 / 2$ Oct. 19, with the close Oct. 30 at $931 / 2$. General Electric moved down from $451 / 4$ Oct. 1 to 34 Oct. 19 , with the close Oct. 30 at $431 / 4$. Allied Chemical \& Dye was at its highest Oct. 4 at 197 and at its lowest Oct. 19 at 150, with the close Oct. 30 at $163 \%$. Westinghouse Elec. \& Mfg.
moved down from $1201 / 2$ Oct. 1 to 90 Oct. 19 , with the close Oct. 30 at 104 $1 / 2$. Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. fell from $303 / 4$ Oct. 1 to 22 Oct. 19, with the close Oct. 30 at 26. . In the railroad list, New York Central was at its highest Oct. 4 at $285 / 3$ and at its lowest Oct. 19 at $151 / 8$, with the close Oct. 30 at $211 / 2$. Delaware \& Hudson dropped from $251 / 2$ Oct. 4 to 13 Oct. 19, with the close Oct. 30 at $193 / 8$. Union Pacific moved down from 106 Oct. 4 to $86 \%$ Oct. 19, with the close Oct. 30 at 99 . Southern Pacific was at its highest Oct. 4 at $327 / 8$ and at its lowest Oct. 19 at 17, with the close Oct. 30 at $227 / 8$. Baltimore \& Ohio fell from 183/8 Oct. 4 to $81 / \mathrm{s}$ Oct. 19, with the close Oct. 30 at $141 / 4$. Chesapeake \& Ohio dropped from $431 / 4$ Oct. 1 to 31 Oct. 19, with the close Oct. 30 at 40 . Southern Railway was at its highest Oct. 4 at $201 / 8$ and at its lowest Oct. 19 at 9 , with the close Oct. 30 at $151 / 2$.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

|  | 1937 | 1936 | 935 | 1934 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of Octo |  |  |  |  |
| Stock sales ( (No. of shares) | ,127,611 | $43,995,282$ | 46,658,488 | 5,659,921 <br> \$ |
| Rallroad and miscell- -- | 184,201,000 | 284,422,000 | 193,776,000 | 140,718,000 |
| State, munic. \& foreign- | $28,825,000$ $14,476,000$ |  | $29,954,000$ $51,997,000$ | 39,017,000 |
| Total bond sales | 227,502,000 | 337,919,0 | 275,727,000 | 278,238 |
| Jani 1 to Oct. 31- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Rand salesoad and (par m | 1,799,58 | 2,403,783,000 | 1,772,887,000 | 1,911,378 |
| State, munic. \& fore | 294,365,00 | '273,206,000 | 315,937,000 | ,515,858 |
| ted states Go | 328,089,000 | 253,311,000 | 634,228,000 | 776,032,700 |
| tal bond | 2,422,038,0 | , 3 | 2,72 | 3,203,26 |
| VOLUME | business of | N THE CUR | b ExCHANC |  |
|  | 37 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 |
| Month of October- ock sales (No. |  |  |  |  |
| nd sales (par value) |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic. | 35,701,000 | 533 | 90,973,000 | 00 |
| Foreign corporate | $\begin{aligned} & 940,000 \\ & 865,000 \end{aligned}$ | ,859,000 | 1,365,000 | 1,197,000 |
| Total bond salee | 37,506,000 | 65,024,00 | 93,443,00 | 65,696,00 |
| n. 1 |  |  |  |  |
| ck sales (No. Of share) |  | 142 | , 73 | ,282 |
| Domestic- | 360,840,000 | 1,199.000 | 963,094,00 | 805,77,0 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Foreign } \\ \text { Forelgn covernment. } \\ \hline}}{\text { corate. }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,668,000 \\ 8,772,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,440,00 \\ & 10,433,00 \end{aligned}$ | $13,483,000$ $10,929,000$ | 22,205,00 |
| Total bond sales. | 380,280,000 | 707,072,000 | 987,506,000 | 858,207,00 |

Movements of corporate bonds of medium and lesser grades in October experienced much the same treatment as was accorded stock prices. Declines in this group ran up 20 or more points from the high levels of January last. Railroad bonds, particularly, moved in sympathy with carrier stocks and displayed much weakness during the month. Better-grade issues were firm until the third week, when heavy selling brought about drastic revisions in equity values and high-grade bonds gave some ground, which was very soon recovered again.

In the following table we show, as usual, the fluctuations for the month in the different issues of United States Government obligations, and a considerable number, likewise, of domestic corporate and foreign government bond prices:



## THE MONEY MARKET DURING OCTOBER, 1937

While the break in stocks and speculative bonds, which reached its culmination about the middle of October, had the effect of bringing new financing operations to a virtual standstill, the money market itself was little affected and rates continued easy, reflecting the recovery in the excess reserve position as it developed following the de-sterilization of part of the inactive gold fund late in September. Total excess reserves during most of the month hovered above the billion mark, while excess reserves of the New York City banks alone, after declining from a high of $\$ 400,000,000$ to $\$ 259,000,000$ Oct. 13 , recovered to $\$ 375,000,000$ Oct. 27. Although the demand for currency will from now on show a seasonal broadening, its effect on the money market is likely to be neutralized by a decline in commercial borrowing resulting from the rather general recession in business, by the extended liquidation in the stock market which has led to a substantial contraction in bank loans made for the purpose of financing security purchases, and finally, by the temporary cessation of new Treasury borrowing. An interesting development during the latter part of the month was the announcement on Oct. 27 by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System reducing "long" margins from $55 \%$ to $40 \%$ and introducing a $50 \%$ margin for ${ }^{5}$ hort selling, while simultaneously enlarging brokers' borrb ting capacity from $60 \%$ to $75 \%$ in the maximum initsaidvatue of customers' securities. Treasury financing was limited to three $\$ 50,000,000$ issues of 273 -day bills and one issue of $\$ 50$,000,000 of 140 -day bills, all to replace maturities of similar amounts. Gold imports during October totaled $\$ 61,300,000$. Of this sum $\$ 20,200,000$ came from Belgium, $\$ 19,900,000$ from Japan, $\$ 8,900,000$ from Canada, $\$ 6,100,000$ from India, $\$ 4,300,000$ from England, and $\$ 1,900,000$ from Australia. Although an additional amount of $\$ 6,400,000$ was released from earmark and the usual further accession occurred through newly-mined and scrap gold, the increase in the total gold stock of the country was limited to about $\$ 60$,000,000 , refiecting an appreciable outward movement of gold, chiefly to France. Discount holdings of the 12 Reserve banks decreased from $\$ 23,590,000$ Sept. 29 to $\$ 18,484,000$ Oct. 20, but subsequently recovered to $\$ 23,426,000$ Oct. 27 . Bills bought in the open market declined slightly from $\$ 3,026,000$ Sent. 29 to $\$ 2,830,000$ Oct. 27 . Total member $\$ 3,026,000$ sent. 29 to $\$ 2,830,00$ from $\$ 7,032,833,000$ Sept. 29 bank reserves, after decreasing from $\$ 7,032,833,000$ Sept. 27.
to $\$ 6,918,902,000$ Oct. 13 , recovered to $\$ 6,900,730,000$ Oct. 27. Arerage yields on Treasury notes running from three to five years eased from $1.45 \%$ to $1.37 \%$, and those on Treasury bonds of more than eight years' maturity from $2.65 \%$ to $2.63 \%$. Average rates on 273 -day Treasury bills eased from $0.38 \%$ to $0.36 \%$, while the rate on the 140 -day bill issue was only $0.26 \%$. On the Stock Exchange the official call loan rate remained unchanged at $1 \%$.
CALL LOAN RATES ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE


Time loan rates on security collateral remained at the previous nominal rates of $11 / 4 \%$ for one to three months, and $1 \frac{1}{2} \%$ for longer-term loans. Few, if any, new accommodations were transacted, inasmuch as the drastic liquidation in stocks and bonds proceeding during the larger part of the month resulted in a substantial reduction of existing security loans.


Commercial naper appeared in somewhat smaller supply than during the preceding month, whereas the active investment demand showed no signs of abatement. Rates for average grade prime four to six months' commercial paper remained at the previous level of $1 \%$. Under date of Oct. 14 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that returns received from commercial paper dealers showed a total of $\$ 331,400,000$ of open market commercial paper outstanding on Sept. 30, compared with $\$ 329,000,000$ at the end of August. 1937, and $\$ 197,300,000$ at the end of Septem ber. 1936.

RATES FOR MONEY AT NEW YORK

| Call loans on Stock Exchange: <br> Range for week (mixed \& industrial collateral) <br> Week's average (mixed \& industrial collateral)- |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Time loans (mixed \& industrial collateral): |  |
| Thirty days |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Four months,............-. |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Double and single names: |  |
|  |  |


| Week Ended |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oct. 9 | Oct. 16 | Oct. 23 | Oct. 30 |
| 1 1 1 | $1 @ 1$ | $1 @ 1$ | $1 @ 1$ 1 |
| 1/4 | 114 | $11 / 4$ | 11/4 |
| 113 | $11 /$ | 114 | 114 |
| $11 / 1 /$ | 1110 | 1114 | $11 / 2$ |
| $11 / 2$ | $11 / 2$ | 11/2 | $11 / 2$ |
| 1/2 | 11/2 | 11/2 | 11/2 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Trading in bankers acceptances remained dull as the small supply of new bills continued insufficient to satisfy the demand. Total outstanding acceptances, according to the monthly survey of the Acceptance Analysis Unit of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, published Oct. 13, were $\$ 344,419,113$ Sept. 30 compared with $\$ 343,881,754$ Aug. 31 and $\$ 315,000,590$ Sept. 30, 1936. Import bills declined from $\$ 153,444,501$ Aug. 31 to $\$ 126,859,052$ Sept. 30 , and bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries from $\$ 69,381,347$ to $\$ 66,403,727$, while export bills increased from $\$ 71,257,827$ to $\$ 76,537,035$, domestic warehouse credits from $\$ 58,038,606$ to $\$ 61,913,036$, and domestic shipment bills from $\$ 10,124,461$ to $\$ 11,377,560$. Rates for bankers' acceptances continued unaltered at $1 / 2 \%$ bid and $7 / 16 \%$ asked for 30 -day, 60 -day and 90 -day bills; at $9 / 16 \%$ bid and $1 / 2 \%$ asked for 120 -day bills, and at $5 \% \%$ bid and $9 / 16 \%$ asked for bills running 150 and 180 days. The New York Federal Reserve Bank, in its "Monthly Review," discussed conditions in the market for bankers' acceptances as follows:
"Activity in the bill market remained in small volume during October, owing to the limited quantity of bills be-

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

coming available to dealers for resale. No changes occurred in the rate structure of the bill market. The amount of bills outstanding at the end of September was practically unchanged from the August total, but $\$ 29,000,000$ above the September, 1936, outstandings. Further small increases in outstandings of export bills and domestic warehouse credits during September were offset by continued declines in import acceptances and bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries. As compared with a year ago, the only classification to show a material decrease is bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries which are outstanding in the smallest volume since July, 1927. Accepting banks and bankers held $\$ 274,000,000$ or approximately $80 \%$ of all bills outstanding at the end of September compared with $77 \%$ at the end of August."

## RETURNS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS- BROKERS' LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY <br> BROKERS' LOANS IN NEW YORK CITY

For the Federal Reserve banks and their member institutions the developments of chief interest in October included the heavy liquidation of brokers' loans, the slackening of the demand for commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, the reversal in New York of the downtrend in reporting bank holdings of direct government securities and the failure of currency circulation to show the seasonal expansion that was normally to be expected.
Taking un first the reports of the Federal Reserve banks themselves, one notes that in the four weeks from Sept. 29 to Oct. 27 member bank reserve balances decreased $\$ 82,000$, 000 . This decline was in sharp contrast to the showing which member bank reserves made in September when, in response to the System's gold desterilization policy, an increase of $\$ 301,619,000$ was recorded. The reduction in member bank reserves last month was traceable primarily to the increase of $\$ 114,000,000$ in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts. 1 he member banks lost reserves Fhrough the increase of $\$ 22,513,000$ in foreign central bank deposits with the Reserve System and the increase of $\$ 93$,067,000 in other deposits. The principal offset to these losses of reserves by member banks was the further decline of $\$ 46,227,000$ in the Treasury's deposit with the Reserve banks. The Treasury's balance with the System was lower in spite of some fairly suostantial calls on depositary institutions by the Treasury.

But, while actual member bank reserves were falling, excess reserves of member banks showed a rise of $\$ 10,000,000$ to the $\$ 1,070,000,000$ mark on Oct. 27 . The liquidation of member bank loans that took place in the four weeks under review served to reduce member bank deposits, and thus reserve requirements were lessened.
Currency circulation, instead of experiencing the usual October rise, fell $\$ 1,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 6,519,000,000$ in the four weeks ended Oct. 27. While money in circulation on Oct. 27 was still $\$ 217,000,000$ in excess of the total for Oct. 28, 1936, the fact remains that currency in use has not shown its usual increase in September and October. Since Sept. 12, when the Federal Reserve Board announced that open market purchases of securities would be resorted to as a means of counterbalancing the autumn increase in currency, the volume of hand-to-hand money in use has fallen $\$ 78$,000,000.
The monetary gold stock showed a rise of only $\$ 67,000,000$ from Sept. 29 to Oct. 27-the smallest rise in a four week period for a number of months. Continental hoarders of gold absorbed much of the metal coming on the London market, and not until the last week of the month was the influx of gold from Japan resumed. Where the Treasury in September deposited $\$ 300,000,000$ of gold certificates with the Federal Reserve banks, the System's gold certificate account showed a decline of $\$ 1,001,000$ in the period under review.
Federal Reserve bank holdings of government securities were unchanged as to total amount in the four weeks ended Oct. 27. The System did, however, shift out of $\$ 750,000$ of Treasury bills into a like amount of Treasury notes. The open market buying of securities to which the Reserve banks committed themselves on Sept. 12 did not materialize. Bills discounted for member hanks were $\$ 164,000$ lower at $\$ 23$,426,000 and bills bought in the open market declined $\$ 196$,000 . The circulation of Treasury currency was $\$ 11,000,000$ higher at $\$ 2,607,000,000$ and Treasury cash rose $\$ 91,000,000$ to a total of $\$ 3,666,000,000$. Federal Reserve credit in use decreased $\$ 3,000,060$ to a total of $\$ 2,570,000,000$
While the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System did not take any further steps in October of a strictly central banking nature, it did make use of one of the newer powers conferred on it by Congress through ordering, on Oct. 27 , effective Nov. 1, a reduction in margin requirements on security purchases from $55 \%$ to $40 \%$ and stipulating that henceforth, margin requirements on short sales would be $50 \%$. Thus in each of the last three months the Federal Reserve authorities have taken some monetary step calculated to influence the course of business and security prices In August the series of Federal Reserve bank rediscount rate reductions began and in September the gold desterilization and open market purchase programs were decided upon.
In the field of reporting bank credit, the principal New York City banks experienced a $\$ 252,000,000$ decline in their total loans and investments in the period from Sept. 29 to result loans to commerce, industry and agriculture con-
tributed $\$ 17,000,000$. As loan liquidation became heavy, the New York City banks began again, after a long layoff, to add to their holdings of direct government securities. Their investment in direct government issues increased $\$ 63,000,000$ in the four weeks to Oct. 27, while their government guaranteed securities were up $\$ 1,000,000$ and their other securities were off $\$ 37,000,000$. The weekly reporting banks in 101 cities had a $\$ 156,000,000$ reduction in their total loans and investments in the four weeks from Sept. 22 to Oct. 20. Loans decreased $\$ 97,000,000$, while direct government securities declined $\$ 34,000,000$, government guaranteed securities declined $\$ 4,000,000$ and other securities decreased $\$ 21,000,000$. Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture fell $\$ 31,000,000$ in the week ended Oct. 20, but in the four weeks ended Oct. 20 a net increase of $\$ 62,000,000$ was shown
Reporting New York bank loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $\$ 251,000,000$ in the four weeks ended Oct. 27 ; bringing the total down to $\$ 779,000,000$, a new low since April 17, 1935. Loans to others for purchasing or carrying securities were off $\$ 11,000,000$. Street loans, as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange, were $\$ 313$, 497,644 lower, the total aggregate of these loans having falen from $\$ 1,039,120,516$ on Sept. 30 to $\$ 725,622,872$ on Oct. 30 . A year a
928,018 .

## COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING OCTOBER

Sterling exchange was exceptionally steady during October, with fluctuations on the whole showing very little variation from those which prevailed during September. Sterling cable transfers sold between $\$ 4.95$ and $\$ 4.96 \quad 11 / 16$. It might be recalled that on Aug. 18 sterling sold at $\$ 4.991 / 2$, a new high for the year. At that time it was thought that sterling might have reached $\$ 5.00$ but for the intervention of the British equalization fund.

The narrowness of the fluctuations was due to the close cooperation of the London and Washington authorities, working through the equalization funds. The lower quotations of September and October, as compared with August, were due to the normal seasonal influences characteristic of the development of autumn pressure on the pound on commercial account. This pressure was heightened during the period by heavy imports of raw materials from many countries consequent upon Great Britain's rearmament program.
On the whole, however, commercial transactions, while in larger volume than in several years because of the expansion in international trade, have had less influence in the foreign exchange market than other factors, chiefly the heavy transfers of uneasy funds moving from one center to another in search of safety and profit.
The heavy demand for gold in the London market was also a factor greatly outweighing ordinary commercial transactions.
Sharp reductions and much irregularity in the New York security markets had an adverse effect on the foreign exchanges, causing the withdrawal of a large volume of funds from American issues, and while most of the money was not removed from this center, the disturbance on the New York Stock Exchange caused a cessation of the movement of funds to this side. Doubt as to the stability of American monetary policies also arrested to a marked degree the movement of funds from abroad. All these factors contributed to firmness in the undertone of sterling. This does not mean that foreign funds ceased entirely to seek the New York market. On the contrary, competent observers believe that on balance foreign investment in American holdings increased, particularly toward the end of the month. While British monetary policies offered every evidence of continued stability, the political disturbances on the Continent and the Far Eastern war were elements of uncertainty which favored investmen
The erratic tension in the French monetary situation also made for a steady movement of funds to London, thus faroring the pound. There was a noticeable increase in hoarding of gold in London for account of foreigners and foreign interests, particularly French, were conspicuous in the acquisition of British bank notes for hoarding. Competition for gold in the London market was so keen throughout the month that frequently the dollar equivalent of the open market price for gold in London was around $\$ 35$ an ounce, exactly the New York price. On several occasions it was quoted even higher after the fixing hour. In the first half of the month the dollar equivalent of $\alpha_{0}{ }^{1} d$ in I oniton fre quently ruled above $\$ 34.84$, a price at which it became impossible to ship gold purchased in London to New Lork at a profit. These were the highest London dollar values for gold since the tripartite currency agreement was effected a year ago. As a consequence the gold movement to New York declined perceptibly. The gold purchases made in London for account of hoarders again began to accumulate in the safe deposit vaults of the great London houses.
in the safe deposit vauts of the great London on offer in the London open market during Gold on offer in the London open market during October
amounted to $£ 12,682,000$ compared with $£ 8,395,000$ in September, with $£ 4,914,000$ in August, and with the record offering of $£ 22,424,000$ in June. During the month the mean London check rate on Paris ranged between 144.75 on Oct. 1 (favoring Paris) and 150.42 on Oct. 4 (favoring London)-see
table below. The London open market gold price ranged between 140 s . 4 d . and 140 s . 8d. an ounce. The American price for gold (Federal Reserve Bank of New York) continued unchanged at $\$ 35$ an ounce. London open market money rates were unchanged from many months previous. Call money against bills was in supply at all times at $1 / 2 \%$ two and three-months' bills at $9 / 16 \%$; four-months' bills at $19 / 32 \%$, and six-months' bills at $23 / 32 \%$. Sterling cable transfers sold on Oct. 1 at $\$ 4.951 / 10 \$ 4.959 / 16$ and on Oct. 30 at $\$ 4.961 / 16 @ \$ 4.967 / 16$. The low for sterling in October was $\$ 4.95$, on Oct. 23 , and the high was $\$ 4.9611 / 16$, on Wct. 29.
LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS AND PRICE OF GOLD IN LONDON

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mean } \\ & \text { London } \\ & \text { Check Rate } \\ & \text { on Paris } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { London } \\ \text { Open Market } \\ \text { Gold Price } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mean } \\ \text { London } \\ \text { Check Rate } \\ \text { on Partis } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { London } \\ \text { open Market } \\ \text { Gold Price } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 144.75 | 140s. $71 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. | Oct. 17 | N | DAY, 1404. |
| Oct. | 0.00 | ${ }_{\text {140, }}^{\text {DAY, }}$ d. 6 d. | Oct. 19 | ${ }_{146.42}$ | ${ }_{\text {140s. }}^{\text {1409. }} 5$ |
| Oct. | 150.42 | 140s. $61 / \mathrm{d}$. | Oct. 20 | 146.59 | ${ }^{1409}$, $6 / 3 \mathrm{~d}$. |
|  | 150.21 |  | Oet. 21 | +146.22 | 140s. 8d. |
|  | ${ }^{150.35}$ |  | Oct. 23. | 146.25 | 140s 8d. |
| Oct. | 150.28 | 140s. $61 / 3 \mathrm{~d}$. | Oct. 24 |  |  |
| Oct. | 149.78 | 1409. 6/82d. | Oct. 25 | 146.90 | 140s. $71 / \mathrm{d}$ d. |
| Oct. |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{\mathrm{Oc}}$ | 1 | 140s. ${ }_{\text {140s. }}^{\text {cid. }}$ |
| Oct. | 1488.34 | 140s. 4 4/3d. | Oct. 28 | 147.38 | 140s. 7 dd |
| Oct. 13 | 1447.71 1468 1 | ${ }_{1}^{1405}$ | Oct. ${ }_{\text {Ofe }}$ | 147.25 147.17 |  |
| Oct. 14 | 146.98 <br> 147.06 | ${ }_{1}^{140 s .} 4$ | Oot. | SUN | DAY |
| Oct. 16 | 147.27 | 1403. 4 d . |  |  |  |

In commenting on the foreign exchange situation during October, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its "Monthtly Review" for Nov. 1:
"Fluctuations of considerable magnitude continued in the French franc during October, but for the month as a whole a substantial gain was made. In the first two days of October the franc continued the depreciation of September, reaching $\$ 0.0328 \frac{1}{2}$ on Oct. 2, or the lowest level since 1926. From that quotation it recovered, at first gradually and during the second and third weeks of the month rather rapidly; some French capital repatriation in addition to short , some Frenco ment. The strength in the franc, which raised quotations ment. The strength in the franc, $1{ }^{\text {in }}$ the New York market to $\$ 0.0338 / 4$ and permitted the French authorities to make substantial purchases of gold and foreign exchange, reflected the more optimistic view taken by French capital of the internal political and economic situation partly as a result of the cantonal elections of Oct 10 and 0 t 17 partly because of the announcement of a loan of $200,000,000$ Suiss francs made by a Swiss consortium to the French railways for a two-sear period, and was favored as well by the apperent progress made toward a European non-intervention agreement up until the last week of the month. On Oct. 25, however, a reaction occurred, apparently as a result of a setback to the nonintervention conference and of internal political developments, during which the frane fell as low as 149 francs to the pound in London and $\$ 0.03331 / 4$ in New York. A monthend $\$ 4.03371 / 8$.
Changes in the gold holdings of the Bank of England during October were as follows: For the week ended Oct. 6 an increase of $£ 35,581$; for the week ended Oct. 13 an increase of $£ 41,182$; for the week ended Oct. 20 a decrease of $£ 84,343$, and for the week ended Oct. 27 a decrease of
 $£ 328,024,445$ as compared with $£ 249,655,408$ a year earlier. The cold holdings of the Bank of England were at all-time high on Oct. 13 at $£ 328,144,903$ as compared with the minihigh on Oct. 1000000 recommended by the Cunliffe Commitmum of with $£ 136,880,252$ in the Bank's statement just prior to the suspension of gold on Sept. 21, 1931.
Details of the gold movement to and from the Port of New York avere outiined as follows in the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for Nov. 1:
"The net amount about $\$ 60,000,000$ - by which the United States rold stock whs augmented in October showed a substantial decline froi recent months. Increased demands for gold in the London market, which raised the dollar equivalent of th eLondon gold price to a sustained premium above the shipping parity to New York, was an important factor in the reluced inflow of gold to the United States. Also Japanese shipments to the United States ceased for a while, and despite a resumption, totaled less than in the preceding month
"Imports going into the sold stock totaled $\$ 61,300,000$ for October, of which $\$ 20,200,000$ arrived at New York from Beigium, $\$ 8,900,000$ from Canada, $\$ 6,100,000$ from India, and $\$ 4,300,000$ from England, and on the West Coast $\$ 19,900,000$ from Japan, and $\$ 1,900,000$ from Australia. In addition, there was a release of $\$ 6,400,000$ of gold from earmark for foreign account. The difference between the aggregate gain in imports and releases from earmark and the rise of $\$ 60,000,000$ in the gold stock indicated above is to be explained by a net loss in other transactions. The Treasury's daily statement of Oct. 29 showed $\$ 1,270,100,000$ of 'inactive gold' held in the general fund."
Canadian exchange lluring October was relative'y firm. Montreal funds ranged between a discount of $1 / 6 \pm \%$ and a premium of $5 / 64 \%$.

## CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGE

French francs were highly erratic during October, as was clearly indicated in the table showing the London check rate on Paris from day to day. A similar table of quotations for the franc in the New York market would show equally erratic movements. On Oct. 2 spot francs were quoted in New York at 3.28c., the lowest level since Nov. 11, 1926. During the last week in September the franc had a range of between 3.35 c , and $3.431 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. After the break of Oct. 2 the highest quotation for French francs in New York seems to have been 3.39 c ., with the average decidedly lower.
At all times franc futures were at severe discounts, indicating that the long-range view of the franc was far from confident despite oft-repeated official assurances to the contrary. However, the future market was not a reliable indicator as "unofficial restrictions" on future trading were instituted toward the end of September, the Bank of France having requested the private French banks to restrict all trading in future franes to an absolute minimum governed entirely by strict commercial requirements.
It was evident that the French equalization fund intervened in the spot market intermittently, sometimes buying and sometimes selling francs. It was likewise apparent that the French authorities were not disposed to interfere with the "floating franc" established on July 1.
The French cantonal elections, which took place on Oct. 10 and 17, gave majorities to the Radical Socialist party, and this result was interpreted as an endorsement of the more conservative policies of Premier Chautemps and Finance Minister Bonnet. As a consequence of this sentiment there followed, after Oct. 10, a moderate return of French funds from neighboring centers and domestic owners of capital showed a greater disposition to lend, with the result that day-to-day money in Paris showed an easier trend and was frequently available at $11 / 2 \%$. However, there were no signs of an inclination to lend on a long-term basis or to invest in either domestic issues or rentes.
Throughout the month, even, during the manifestation of optimism between Oct. 11 and about Oct. 20, and particularly after that period, there was ample indication that capital
was moving out of France on balance. French funds moved into Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, and the London market reported that Continental hoarders, chiefly French were active bidders in the gold market and continued to accumulate British bank notes.
The action of the Paris market was quite contrary to the picture presented by Finance Minister Bonnet to the con gress of the Radical Socialist party toward the end of the month. He announced that shipments of gold from New York would be made within the near future. Though he mentioned no specific sum, Paris writers intimated that everal million dollars could be expected.
M. Bonnet's announcement created enthusiasm in the party congress, but the prospect of such shipments was considered as without much significance in Paris financial quarters. France is still, though less effectively, a member of the tripartite currency agreement concluded a year ago by the monetary authorities of Washington, London and Paris. It is supposed that the French stabilization fund earmarked gold in New York during the early days of October when dollars were rather heavily offered in the Paris exchange market under the influence of the break on the New York Stock Exchange. Shipments of gold to France from the United States would have no effect on the gold position of the United States, because the metal when earmarked for the Bank of France was deducted from the American gold reserves.
It was accepted in foreign exchange circles that should gold move from New York to Paris the sole purpose of actual shipment would be to give tangible evidence to the French people that the gold drain from France had been checked and that once again France was obtaining metal.
A feature of M. Bonnet's speech before the Radical Socialist congress was an attack upon the advocates of exchange control. He declared that had exchange been controlled since July, when the "floating franc" Was established, the country would have lost at least $3,000,000,000$ francs of gold owing to the adverse trade balance, whereas, he asserted, He was actually a gain of several billion francs.
He pointed out that control would block a return of capital from abroad and that already the bulk of exportable capital had moved out of the country. Furthermore, he said, exchange control would kill the tripartite currency agreement which was an integral part of the policy of the

DAILY RATES OF EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTERS

| Oct. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Paris } \\ \text { Prancs }}}{ }$ |  |  |  | Holland Gutlders |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Belgium } \\ \text { Belga } \end{gathered}$ |  | Italian <br> Lra |  |  | Greele Drechma |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Bankers' Cables }}$ |  | Checks Bankers' Cables |  | $\text { Checks }^{\text {Bankers' }} \text { Cables }$ |  | Checks Bankerr' Cables |  | Checks ${ }^{\text {Bankers' }}$ Cables |  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|l\|} \hline \text { Bancerkers } \\ \text { Chabse } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3.35 & a 3.431 / \\ 3.28 & a 3.351 / 6 \\ n_{A V} \end{array}$ | 22.961/3a.971 |  | $55.28 a 55.293 / 2$ | $55.283\{a 55.30$ | $\frac{\text { Checks }}{16.83,3,84 / 3}$ | $\left\|\frac{\text { Cables }}{16.83 \% a .843 / 2}\right\|$ |  |  | Cables |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $16.84 a 16.85$SUN |  |  |  | 5.263645 .2636 |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{3} .26 .23 / a 3.28$ |  | 23.00a23.01 | 6 |  |  |  | 16.843, 0.84 \% | 5.26 |  | D.261/35.26\% | . $905 \%$ a ${ }^{\text {SUN }}$ |  |
|  |  | 3.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 29 ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{3} 2.293$ 3a3. | 22.9933, 23.01 | 1 |  | 55.281 |  |  |  | ${ }_{a 5}^{a 5 .}$ |  | $.9058 a .91$ .903 a. 191 | -90: |
|  | 3.81/6a3.31 | ${ }_{3} .312123 .32$ | 22.99a22.991 | ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 16.85a16.85 |  |  | ${ }^{5.26}$ |  |  | .901. |
|  |  |  | 23.0033.013 |  | $\begin{gathered} 55.28 a 55.29 \\ 55.281 / 2 a 55.29 \end{gathered}$ |  | 16.85a16.853/ | ${ }^{18.853}{ }^{1 / 416.86}$ |  | a5.26/5 | 52.65 51.265 |  |  |
|  |  | 3.32403 | 3/2a.013 | ${ }^{23.01}{ }^{2} 23.02$ | 55.283/a55.29 ${ }^{50} 5$ |  | 16.85a16.853 |  |  |  |  | .00\%3. 81 | .903\% $.91 \%$ |
|  | 3.35 a3.360/ | 3.35 | 0a23.01 |  | $55.28 \%$ H05. 29. |  |  |  |  |  | ( $5.8 .231895 .26 \%$ | . $001 / 2 a .91$ | .903Ka.913 |
|  | ${ }^{633.3}$ | ${ }_{3.36}^{3.36}$ | ${ }^{233}$ | $\text { (23.00 } 2 \text { 2a3.010 }$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{5.26}$ |  |  | .903 a. 91 |  |
|  | 3.86\%/93.38 | ${ }_{3} .361 .123 .3$ |  |  |  |  | 16.843 ${ }^{1616}$ | 5 16.84/3a.85 $1 / 8$ |  | $a 5.263$$a 5.26$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | DAY | 23.001/2a.013 | ${ }^{23.01233 .02}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 55.273 \text { 3a55.29 } \\ 55.28 a 55.29 \end{array}\right.$ | $\mathrm{N}^{55.281 / 2055.30}$ | 16.85a16.85] |  | ${ }^{5.26}$ |  | 5.26 | .90\%\% 6.91 <br> . $90 \%$ \% 6.9 |  |
|  | 3 3 | 3.37313.38\% |  | DAY |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}5.26 & a 5.263 / \\ 5.26 & a 5.261\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.38 a3.38) |  |  | 23.03a23.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | .9053a.91 |  |
|  | \% |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c} 55.28 a 55.29 & 55.281 / a 55.30 \\ 55.281 / 2 a 55.29 & 55.299 a 55.30 \\ 5590 a k K 90 & 5.20 \end{array}$ |  | $16.85 a 16.86$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.26 \\ & 526 \\ & 526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & a 5.263 \\ & a 5.2616 \\ & a_{6}^{5.261} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {a3. }}$ | 3.381/a3. 39 <br> 3.38 3, ${ }^{3} 3.38$ |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 16.87 \\ & 16.85 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 5.26 \\ 5.26 \\ 5.26 \end{array}\right.$ | -55.26\% | ${ }^{26}$ | . 903 \% a .91 <br> .90 $5 / 8.911$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9006.9 .917 \\ & .9076 .913 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | S2.042.04N DAY |  |  | 55.28 | $16.851 / a 16.86$ | 16.85 \% $/$ a.861/ 16.86a16.861/2 |  | a5.263/ | 5.26 | .90\% 3.91 |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {a3a }}{ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 3a55.29 | . | 1/a16.87 | 16.865 a.87 |  | a5.2 | DAY |  | - |
|  | ( ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 3,33 | 305150.0532 | 23.05a2 | $55.283 / 355$ | 55 | 86a | 18.861 ¢a16 |  | a5.231/ | 5.261\% 55.268 | . 901 IKa.91 | a.913 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 55.285 |  |  |  |  | a5. | 5.2 |  |  |
|  | .36\} 3 a3, 371/3 | \% | $7 a 23.1$ | 2 | bo 2 |  |  |  |  | a5. 2 |  |  | 907a.913 |
|  | 36\% 3 a 3 | 3.37\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$. 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | DAY |  | 55.29a55. |  |  |  |  |  | .90351 .91 | -9034.91\% |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { Smark }}{\substack{\text { neone }}}$ |  | eden rona |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Checks | Cables | Chects | cables |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22.1031322 | 22.11 a22. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | a22 | 22.12 $\quad$ a.121/3 | 25.54 a25.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{BON} \\ & \mathrm{ODF5} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{N} \mid 2.90 \\ & \mathrm{DAY} \end{aligned}$ |  | DAY |  |  | 55 | 6.25 |  |
|  | 22.10 a 22.12 | $22.103_{\text {a }}$ |  | 45.531/a2. |  |  |  | 40.135340 |  | ${ }^{18} 8.83$ | 8.79 a18.84 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{22}^{22.11}{ }^{\text {a22.12 }}$ | 22.113 | a25. |  |  |  | a. | 40.16 |  | ${ }^{a} 18.83$ |  | 5 | 31 |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}22.11 \\ 22.11 & a 22.12\end{array}$ | ${ }^{22} 2111$ | [54.5.5 |  | 咗 | 22 | ${ }^{40.163 / 240}$ | ${ }^{40.17}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }} 18$ |  |  | 31 |
|  | $22.11 \quad$ a22.12 | 22.11 |  |  | a2 |  | 40.16 ${ }^{40} 40.1$ |  |  |  |  | 6.25 6.25 | 31 |
|  | $22.11 \quad \mathrm{aUN}$ | ${ }^{\text {DAY }}$ | 54 a 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{a 18.84} 8$ | ${ }^{18.8111 / 218.85}$ |  |  |
|  |  | DAY | Hor | 5.543/328, | $4.89 \quad 12$ | 24.893/324.91 | 3a40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 122.13 | Sa25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.14 a22.1 | 22.143/32 | $a 25$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{18}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{22.14}$ | 2. | ${ }^{225}$ | 25.57136 | a24 | 24.92 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22.13 31322.14 |  |  |  | a.91 | 24.91 2024.92 | 40. |  |  |  | 8.83 ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | 6 |  |
|  | 13.12 | 22.1313 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | . 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 | Sa |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{22}^{22.11}{ }^{\text {a }}$ a.12123 | ${ }_{22}^{22.1111}{ }^{2}$ |  | 5 | 4.88 a24 | 2.88\% |  | ${ }^{40.16} 16$ |  | ${ }^{\text {al8 }}$ | ( ${ }^{1818.86}$ |  |  |
|  | a. 103 | 22.103 322 | a22. 63 |  | 4.87 ${ }_{\text {a2 }}$ | 24 |  | 40.183/a. |  | a | 3 3 a | 6.25 | 6.16 |
|  | a. 103 | ${ }_{\text {Dix }}^{22.10}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{25.5251 / 325}$ | . $87 \quad$ a24.88 | 24.871/324 | ${ }^{40.16}$ |  |  |  | ${ }^{83}{ }^{1}{ }_{\text {al }}^{1}$ |  | 6.32 |
|  | a. 10 | 22.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $22.093 / 3.10$ | 22.10 | $5.52 \quad$ a25.53 | ${ }^{25.52}$ 2, |  |  | 40.17 | +0.161/a. 173 |  | a18.85 | 8.82 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{22.12}^{22.11} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { a22.1.1 } \\ & a 22\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22.11} \times 2$ | 25.53 ${ }^{2525.55}$ | $25.531 / 2$ |  | 4.8 |  |  |  |  | 8.83\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25 |  |
|  | .16 a.16\% | 22.12 | ${ }_{25}^{55.581 / 325}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{118.85}^{\text {al }}$ | 8.83 | 25 |  |
|  | 22.14 | ${ }_{\text {DAY }}^{22.143}{ }^{\text {a }}$, 163 | $25.57 \quad$ a2 |  | . ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 速 |  |  |  | 6.25 | 6.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | SUN |  |  | AY |  |  |  |  |  |

## MONTHLY REVIEW

French Government. The Bank of France statement for the week ended Oct. 21 showed gold holdings of 55,805 ,022,187 francs, practically unchanged from the closing statement in September. French francs sold at $3.35 @ 3.431 / 2$ on Oct. 1 and at $3.371 / 4 @ 3.375 / 8$ on Oct. 30.
Belgian currency, which showed considerable weakness in September when the spot rate in New York frequently declined below 16.84, which is regarded as the lower gold point for shipment of gold from Brussels to New York, was decidedly firm during October. Spot belgas ranged between $16.841 / 2$ in the early part of the month to around $16.881 / 2$ in the second half. The ease in belgas in September caused substantial movement of gold from Antwerp to New York, and it is believed that Belgium also shipped gold to London and New York for the purpose of strengthening the currency in both centers. However, much of the gold shipped from Belgium was not so much for exchange use as to effect the transfer of funds from the Belgian market as the result of fears that the belga would suffer from the depreciation in the French franc.
While the spot rate of the belga was firm throughout the month, future belgas were at sufficiently large discounts to indicate that confidence in the future of the currency was not assured despite the relatively prosperous business conditions in Belgium and its especially strong banking position. The lack or apparent lack of confidence was largely due to political uncertainties.
On Oct. 25 Premier Van Zeeland and his Cabinet tendered their resignations. Five days remained within which to reform the Cabinet in time for the official inauguration by the 'Belgian Government as host to the Far Eastern conference called by the League of Nations members which are signatories to the nine-Power treaty intended to guaranty China's political and territorial integrity.
The Cabinet crisis was regarded as purely technical, the climax of a five-year political dispute over methods of managing the Belgian National Bank. Premier Van Zeeland was not personally involved in the opposition charges of mismanagement but preferred to give any testimony required in a judicial inquiry in the capacity of a private citizen. Toward the end of October Governor Franck was expected to resign as head of the Belgian National Bank at the end of 1937, as he has reached the age limit. It was thought that M. Paul Heymans might replace Governor Franck in the post.

On Oct. 2730 day belgas were quoted in New York at a discount of 5 points under spot, while 90 -day belgas were at a discount of 17 points. On Oct. 21 the total gold stock of the National Bank of Belgium stood at 3,453,400,000 belgas and the ratio of gold to notes was $79.47 \%$. The ratio of gold to total liabilities stood at $69.56 \%$. Belga
(Continued on pages 56 and 57)


DAILY RATES OF EXCHANGE ON OTHER CENTRES


## New York Stock Exchange

# RANGE OF BOND PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1937 





N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS






N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDN




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## New York Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

## RANGE OF STOCK PRICES DURING OCTOBER 1937

October Stock Sales

1936 Bond Sales
1937 lots In accordance with a rule of the Stocis tiscatisse, effective Oct 3 1915. all stores are aow quoted dollars par share列
NOTICE.-CCash and deferred dellvery sales are disregarded in the month's range, unless they are the only transations of the month, and when selling outside of the
egulor monthily range are shown in a footnote in the month in which they occur. No account is taken of such sales in computing the range for the year




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AGGZEGATE SALES} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{N．¥．STOCK EXCHANGE} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Jan.2 } \\
1937
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \& PRICES I \& IN OCTOBER \& \& RANGE SIN \& NCE JAN． 1 \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { In } \\
\text { October }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Since
Jan． 1 \& \& \& Oct． 1 \& Oct． 30 \& Lowest \& Hiohest \& Lowest \& Hiohest \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{20}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \(\widehat{\text { Bid } \quad \text { Ask }}\) \& \(\stackrel{\text { Bid }}{ }\) \& \(\frac{\text { Bid }}{\text { Bsk }}\) \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
c \& \text { Sale Prices } \\
13 \& \text { Oct. } \\
19 \\
5 \& \text { Oct. } 19
\end{array}
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{cc}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{c}{ Sale Prices } \\
13 \& Oct． \\
\(\mathbf{1}\) \& Oct． \\
18 \& Oct \\
18 \& Oct．
\end{tabular}} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（17\％Sale} \& \& \& \& \(\begin{array}{lll}251 / 3 \& \text { Oct．} \& 4 \\ 12 \& \frac{4}{8} \& \text { Oct．} \\ 2 \& 2\end{array}\) \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 13 / 4 \mathrm{Oct} . \\
\& 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
727 \\
12 \\
21
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 16 \\
\& 19 \\
\& 55
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{rr}
7 \& 9 \\
13 \& 19 \\
40 \& 55
\end{array}
\] \& Oct \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
121 / 8 \mathrm{ct} . \\
38 \\
38 \& \mathrm{Oct} .27 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
30, May 13 \\
\(761 / 8 \mathrm{Feb}\).
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
61 \& 8 a 1 \theta \\
31 \\
391 / 2 \& 30
\end{array}
\]} \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
493 / 45 \\
233 / 4 \& \text { Sale } \\
334
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
40 \& 55 \\
213 / 4 \& \text { Sale } \\
31
\end{array}
\] \& \& \(238{ }^{\text {ct．}} 1\) \& 9 \&  \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 63／Oct． 19 \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& 10 \({ }^{1} 10\) \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \&  \& \& 15
27

Oc \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
203 / 2 & 213 \\
- & 413 / 3 \\
\hline
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& \& \& \& \& 161／ \& <br>

\hline  \& \& Dome \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& $x_{43}{ }^{3} / 4$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Domin \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& Dow \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left|\begin{array}{rl}
-50 & 7 / 8 \\
36 & \text { Sale } \\
\text { 8ale }
\end{array}\right|
$$} \& \& ${ }_{34}^{95}$ \& ${ }_{30} 94$ \& 3140 \& 90 \& － <br>

\hline \& \& Dreaser（ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 7 <br>
\hline \& \& Cum \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \& $1{ }^{11 / 4} \mathrm{Oct}$. \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Dunhill International．－．－．－${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
7^{11 / 8} & \text { Sale }^{15} \\
16^{8} & -1
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}
1731 / 4 & \text { Bale } \\
134 & \text { Sale }
\end{array}\right.
$$} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& J \& \& i15 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 35，300 \& 270，400 \& \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& $281 /$ Sale \& \& \& \& 3.0 \& <br>
\hline \& 5 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 153
3
3 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
492,900 \\
2,390,100
\end{array}
$$ \& \& $54 / 2$ sale \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& ${ }^{24}$ 90， 8 Sale \& \& \& 27 Oct． 19 \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{\text {elec }} 86$ \& ${ }_{43}{ }^{82}$ 多 88.8 \& 301／4 Sale \& 25 \& $22,0 \mathrm{c}$ \& 30 \％ Oct ． \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& E1k \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{51318} \& \& \& ${ }^{13}$ \& 3 3／8 Oct． \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 263 ${ }^{27}$ \& \& \& \& \& Ju \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& 112． 113 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| $71 / 2$ Sale |
| :--- |
| $48 \quad 60$ |} \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& 1 \& \& \& ${ }^{4615}$ \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline | 18.0000 |
| :--- |
| 57 |
| 0000 | \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11／8 $\mathrm{saz6}$} \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 91 / 3 \text { Sale } \\
& 141 / \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& O \& <br>

\hline 10 \& \& \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
26 & 241 / 3 \\
21 & 241 / 5 \\
75 & 80
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& 1143 12\％ 78 \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1123／31314} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& tach \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& rb \& ${ }_{23} 3^{3} \%$ sale \& \& \& \& \& 1 \& <br>
\hline 27， \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& 11 3136 sale \& 23 多 Oct． 19 \& 42 良 0 Oct． 1 \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \&  \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\begin{array}{|cc|}
200 & 210 \\
60 & \text { Sale } \\
25 \% / 8 & \text { Sale }
\end{array}
$$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}40 & 4175 \\ 12 \% 814 \%\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 255 / 8 \text { sale } \\
& 97 \\
& \hline 103
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& （107， 79 \& $\begin{array}{llll}85 \\ 97 & 100\end{array}$ \& \& \& 415 \& Oct \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| 88 | Sale |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5 | Sale |
| 45 | Sale |
| $411 / 8$ | Sale |
| 10 | Sale |} \& \& 414 Sale \& 21.0 Oct． 19 \& 5350 \& Oc \& <br>

\hline \& \&  \& \& 25／4．03\％ \& \& \& O \& 174 \& <br>
\hline \& \& Federatod Departm＇t Stores＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ \& \& 27. \& \& \& \& O \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }_{33}{ }^{3} 12 / 3$ Sale \& \& 研 \& \& $221 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 161／2 \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
39544
$$ \& \& \& ${ }^{91} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& $371 /$ Oct． \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>

\hline \& \& Pirar National srores．．－．－－－：＊ \& \& \& 33\％／8 Sale \& 1132 \& $20^{3 / 2}$ Oct． 2 \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{ll}
42 & \text { 8ale } \\
48 & 50 \\
3316 & 35
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{ll}
48 & 50 \\
331 / 2 & 35 \\
7 \\
48 \% & 50
\end{array}
$$} \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{${ }^{4431 / 2} 125$} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 90 \text { Sale } \\
& 251 / 4 \text { Sale }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}
251 / 4 & \text { sale } \\
\hdashline 5 \% & 96 \\
\hdashline 5 & \text { Sale }
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& \& Oc \& Oc \& Oct \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& $$
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& -5 \% \text { Sale } \\
& -5=67
\end{aligned}\right.
$$ \& \& 57.18 \& Oc \& Ju \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\left.\begin{array}{|cc|}
27 & \text { Sale } \\
110 & 112 \\
70 & \text { Sale }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}18 & 0 \\ 102 & \text { Oc }\end{array}$ \& \& 102 Oc \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{lll} \\ & \\ 12 & 14 \\ 12 & 29 \\ 12 & \text { sale }\end{array}$} \& $1{ }^{103}$ \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>

\hline $$
2,320
$$ \& \[

9,090

\] \& \& \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{array}{cc}
1051 / 2 & \text { sale } \\
29 & 331 / 2 \\
151 / 6 & 17
\end{array}
$$\right.
\] \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }^{61 / 2}$ Oct． $1917{ }^{17}$ Oct． 4} \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& 5 Sale \& $31 / 31814$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
2 \% \text { Sale } \\
7478 \text { Sale } \\
24 \% \text { Sale }
\end{array}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{53}{ }^{\text {prefr }}$ \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{ll}25 & 281 / 2 \\ 18 & 20\end{array}$} \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 85 \& $101 / 8$ \& 18
18

Oct． \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$101 / 8$ Oct． $19.33 \mathrm{Jan}$.} <br>

\hline \& \& Gann \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{cc}
102 & 105 \\
16 & 161 / 2 \\
123 / & \text { sale } \\
104 & 1071
\end{array}
$$} \& \& $73 / 8$ sale \& ${ }^{4} 1 / 20$ Oct． 19 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }_{56} \mathrm{Am}$ \& \& ${ }^{943 / 28 / 2} 100$ \& 90 \& 94 Oct． 20 \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{94.3} <br>

\hline \& \& ${ }^{56} \mathrm{p}$ \& $$
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
123 / 2 & \text { Sale } \\
1041 / 4 & 1071 / 2 \\
\text { Sale }
\end{array}\right|
$$ \& 50.2 \& $423 / 3$ Sale \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }^{58 / 2}$ Oct． 19 933 Oct． 1} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>

\hline \& \& \＄8 \& 173／8 Sale \& 115\％多 129 \& 108125 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{117 Oct． 13118 Oct 13} \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& ene \& ${ }_{12}^{145} 150$ \& \& 47／8 Sale． \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& ${ }_{\text {General }}^{\text {Glage }}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& ${ }_{32}^{16} \quad \mathrm{Sa}$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26．Sale} \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& 100 ， 0 ct． 5 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$601 / 2$ 8ale
120
50
$1231 / 2$
$1501 / 2154$} \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{10 Oct． $11111 / 20 c t .27$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }^{2211 / 2} \mathrm{Oc}$} <br>
\hline \& 2 1,370 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& 4 Oct． 19 \& $451 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}$. \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{$281 /{ }^{\circ}$}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 33／4 sule \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{${ }^{28} 383$} \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{lll}38 & 50 \\ 60 & \text { sale }\end{array}$} \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{23／2} \& \& 57 ${ }^{39}$ 8ale \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{120 S Sale} \& 118.120 \& 118. \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& 31／4 Oct \& O \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 14 L 8ale \& \& \& Oct \& \& $Oc$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& 0 General Tire \＆Rubber Co．．． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
98,100
$$ \& \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
-i \overline{5} \\
85 & \text { Bale } \\
85 & 86
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
12 \% 18 \text { Sale } \\
68 \%
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { Sale } \\
& 12 \% \text { Sale } \\
& 6688
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& Oct． Oct． \& \[

70^{2 / 6} \mathrm{Oct}

\] \& \[

86 Oct.
\] \& Feb <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}




| agareante sales |  |  |  | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| In | ${ }_{\text {San. }}^{\text {Since }}$ | N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE |  | Oc. 1 | oct. 30 | Lovest | Hiohest | Lowest | Hithest |
|  | Sisers.an <br> $\xrightarrow{2751}$ <br> 71.000 <br> 6 <br> 367.700 <br> 884,740 <br> 850 <br> 3,970 260,300 58,060 <br> 881 <br> 2150 470 <br> ${ }_{92}^{29}$$\qquad$458,600 <br> 301 <br> 26.100 <br>  <br> 188.200 <br> 117 <br> 17.100 43,760166,50016 <br>  $220,7.70$ 17880 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sale Pr |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107.70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mar. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 263, |  | ${ }^{39} 0$ | $25 \%$ Oct. |  |  |
|  |  | try Prod Corp $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{29} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nat Gypaum Co $\qquad$ | Saie- |  |  |  | ${ }_{33}{ }^{7 / 7 / 8 \mathrm{Oct}} \mathrm{Oct}$ |  |  |
|  |  | A........-- 100 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nat Mall $\&$ st Castiz Co...- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $5 \%$ National preferred. 8reel.................... 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | National Bupply of Dol.o. 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nat Supply Co of Pa $\ldots-{ }^{10}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | New berry Co (J J)......... $\mathbf{S \%}$ preferred eeriee A |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{30} 03.320 / 4$ | 243, Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 193/ Sale |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $5{ }^{5}$ |  | 2 Oc |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | TO Nortable proferrod.-100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | N Y Shipbuliding pt stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & \hline 0 \mathrm{Octc} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{143}{ }^{183}$ Oct: | 52 | d |  |
| 发, 600 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ | 99\% |  |  |
| 235,500 |  |  | 127 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19.300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  |  | 17\% Sale |  |  | 25. | 461/ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | l3, ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |
| 12,7014 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 993/ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,112, |  |  |  |  |  | 1333 Oct: |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | fermed --.-.-.-.-. ${ }^{100}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{51,50}$ |  |  | 2i1/ | jale | $\begin{aligned} & 1404 \\ & \hline 120 \\ & \hline 12 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 18 / \text { oct. } \\ & \text { oct. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14.6 | ${ }^{2} 23 \mathrm{Oc}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -160 | ${ }_{\text {E }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10, Oct. |  |
|  |  | $6 \%$ preferred. .-.-..- 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | con preferrea...-.-. 100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Pr |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 边 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 365,200 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{37}{ }^{2} 7{ }^{\text {\% }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 65 |  |  |  |
| 41.30 |  | (1) |  |  |  |  | Oct. |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{26}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Oct: |  |  |
| 162.600 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88,40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 413 | ct |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 Oct |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1,400 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $3,300$ | mit 6 .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |





# New York Curb Exchange 

## RANGE OF PRICES ON NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE





[^1]

cer footnotanser page 85


Frem foutnotes eee page 53




For footnotes see page 53.


Nov., 1937] NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE




## Chicago Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE


For ootnotes see page 56



(Concluded from page 18)
cable transfers sold on Oct. 1 at $16.833 / 4 @ 16.843 / 4$, and on Oct. 30 at 16.91@16.91 $1 / 2$.
German marks presented no new features of importance in October. Official reports relating to German business and production were uniformly favorable in character, but outside observers found frequent evidence of uneasiness with respect to the economic and financial outlook of Germany.

It was disclosed on Oct. 25 that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht had actually resigned as Minister of Economics. At the same time it was asserted that Dr. Schacht might be compelled to remain as President of the Reichsbank after the expiration of lis present term on March 18 because of the difficulty of finding a successor in whom the general public could repose complete confidence.

Throughout the month there was increasing evidence of the unsatisfactory exchange position of the Reichsbank. There were also growing signs of dissatisfaction on the part of various countries which had entered into trade agreements with the Reich and which experienced difficulty in improving their own exchange positions owing to obstacles to the liquidation of their accounts, which for the most part were in the form of blocked marks.

The Reichsbank statement for the last quarter of September showed an increase in gold and bullion of 30,000 marks; for the first quarter of October an increase of 19,000 marks; for the second quarter a decrease of 83,000 marks, and for the third quarter an increase of 56,000 marks. The Reichsbank statement for the third quarter of October showed total gold holdings of $70,054,000$ marks and a reserve ratio of $1.66 \%$ as compared with $806,785,000$ marks on Dec. 31,1932 , and with a ratio for the same date of $25.8 \%$. The so-called free or gold mark was quoted at $40.121 / 2 @ 40.14$ on Oct. 1 and at $40.171 / 2 @ 40.20$ on Oct. 30 .

Italian lire fluctuated only slightly during September as the rate continued to be held steady by the rigid control at Rome. Cable transfers on Rome sold at $5.261 / 8 @ 5.263 / 8$ on Oct. 1, and at 5.261/8@5.26\%/8 on Oct. 30.

Exchange on the countries neutral during the war moved in close sympathy with sterling, although these currencies also displayed an independent firmness due to improved domestic and foreign business conditions.

The Swedish trade position was more or less typical of the Scandinavians. The improvement in Sweden was due largely to a considerable expansion in foreign trade. Reperts published in October for the first eight months of 1937 showed that imports were valued at $1,355,000,000$ crowns, while exports amounted to $1,214,000,000$ crowns, an increase of $341,300,000$ crowns and $290,200,000$ crowns, respectively, over the corresponding period a year ago.
Holland guilders and Swiss francs were exceptionally steady throughout the month, with futures ruling generally flat, and sometimes at a slight premium over spot. For some months the Dutch equalization fund had been steadily transferring gold to The Netherlands National Bank, so that the last statement of the Bank, published toward the end of October showed gold reserves of $1,330,600,000$ guilders, with reserves practically double the valuation of a year earlier, when they amounted to $669,000,000$ guilders. During four weeks in October the Dutch reserves increased $65,000,000$ guilders, reflecting the inflow of capital into Holland. The Bank's ratio of gold to total sight liabilities stood at $83.5 \%$. Much of the firmness in Swiss exchange was due to the movement of uneasy funds from Continental centers to the Swiss banks. Guilder cable transfers sold on Oct. 1 at $55.281 / 2 @ 55.30$, and on Oct. 30 at $55.29 @ 55.291 / 2$. Swiss cable transfers sold on Oct. 1 at $22.97 @ 22.973 / 4$, and on Oct. 30 at $23.111 / 2 @ 23.121 / 2$. Cable transfers on Sweden were $25.531 / 2 @ 25.551 / 2$ on Oct. 1 and $25.58 @ 25.691 / 2$ on Oct. 30.
Exchange on the South American countries was generally steady, moving in close sympathy with sterling-dollar rates. However, toward the middle of the month the free market in milreis broke sharply. In explanation of the decline in Brazilian exchange the American-Brazilian Association, Inc., said that the real causes were a steady decline in coffee sales abroad and the trade agreement with countries having blocked currency, which had deprived Brazil of its normal receipts of internationally acceptable currency. The Association said: "An indirect but none the less real factor is the declaration of the state of war. It is hard to make people in other countries understand that the state of war is merely a police measure and not an evidence of revolt. Internally, Brazil is in a prosperous condition and, with her enormous potential resources, is on a perfectly

# Baltimore Stock Exchange 

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGE


[^2]
## Boston Stock Exchange

MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD


[^3]
## Pittsburgh Stock Exchange

 MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD
## RANGE OF PRICES ON PITTSBURGH STOCK EXCHANGE



## Detroit Stock Exchange

## MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON DETROIT STOCK EXCHANGE


[^4]\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline area \& SA \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
DETROIT \\
sTOOK EXCHANGE STOCKS
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN OCTOBER} \& RANGE \& CE JAN, \\
\hline October \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Since } \\
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \hline 1
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Zowbust \& Hromat \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Walker \& Co class A.......*} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\frac{\text { Bid }}{}\)} \& Bid Ask \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& Sale Prices \& Sale Prices \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\({ }_{29}^{\text {Sale Prad }}\)} \\
\hline 4,801 \& \& \& 25, --7in \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
20 \\
203 \\
203
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& \& 24, Oct. 27 \&  \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(5{ }^{15} 8{ }^{\text {Sale }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(3 \% 14 \%\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{cc}
1 / 2 \& \text { sale } \\
3 \% \\
3 \& \text { Sale } \\
\text { 3/4 }
\end{array}
\]} \&  \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 670 \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9360ct. 21} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 670 \& \&  \& \(13^{4 / 4} 88 .{ }^{3 / 4}\) \&  \& \[
85^{61 / 2}-\ldots .
\] \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{69\% Oct. 2} \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 433 440 \& \& \&  \& 9\% Oct. -- \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& \& A mer Tol a THi Co.-.-.-.-100 \& \& \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\({ }^{53}\) Oct. \(18186{ }^{18}\)} \\
\hline \& \& Bore War \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\(2{ }^{-1}\)} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \\
\hline \& - 32.6 \& Commonv \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{(6) \({ }^{\text {3/3 }}\)} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \({ }^{361} \mathrm{Occ}\) Oct. \({ }^{6}\) \& \& \&  \\
\hline \& 12,072 \& Coneothd \& \& 2 Sale \& \&  \& 1123 Oct. 2 \& \& \(173 \mathrm{Marar}^{11}\) \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& 2\%\% \({ }^{\text {B }}\) \& 13 \&  \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{\text {K }} \times\) \& \&  \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& 46
\(183 / 20 c t\).
Oct.

18 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& \& Na \& \& \& -ī\% ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ \& \& 1515 \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& \& Natio \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& \& NY Central RR \& 40 \& \& \&  \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} <br>
\hline 1,839 \& ${ }_{12,052}^{16,42}$ \& Soconj-Vacuum Corp.-...-25 \& \& 27\% Salo \& 167\% \&  \&  \& \& 2 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

# PhiladelphiaStock Exchange <br> MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD 

RANGE OF PRÍCES ON PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE

|  |  | - 1937 |  |  |  |  |  | $34,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 72,754 \\ , \mathbf{3 6 9 , 9 5 4} \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agoregate sales |  | PHILADELPEIA STOCE EXCHANGE BONDS | $\begin{gathered} \text { Price } \\ \text { Janc } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | PRICES IN OCTOBER |  |  |  | RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ct. 1 | Oct. 30 | Lowest |  | ono | Highest |
| 000 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,5 \\ & 1,0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $71 / 6 \mathrm{sa}$ | $\begin{array}{r} B i d \\ 68 \end{array}$ | $530$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 162 13/8 Oct. ${ }^{\text {cti }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $121 / 3131 / 2$ | 1030 Oct. 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{-5-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{3}{4}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc}20 \\ 1163 / 2 & 201 / 2 \\ 7 & \text { Sale } \\ \text { sale }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,291 |  |  |  | 5 | -23/80ct. 19 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 01/2 Sale | $\begin{aligned} & 765 \text { Sale } \\ & 65 \% \text { Sale } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }^{595} 30$ Oct. 25 I34\% Mar. ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 49 |  |  |  | Oct. 25 |  |
|  |  | Horn \& Mardert (Phinaje com.* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 241 / 2615 \end{array}\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 1031 \end{array}\right\|\right.$ |  |  | $\text { 25: Oct: } 27.411 / \text { Feb. } 10$ |  |
|  |  |  | $108112$ | ${ }^{102} 518$ |  |  |  | 4 Oct. 20131 Jan. 16 |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{18}$ |  | 1303 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 430 \mathrm{ct} .1 \\ & 1 / 30 \mathrm{ct} \text { Oct. } 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 115 \text { 111/6 } \\ & 40 \text { sale } \\ & 40 \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81 / \text { Sale } \\ \text { 83 Sale } \\ \text { 39 Sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 & 81 / 4 \\ 34 \% & \text { sale } \\ 243 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{cccc} 51 & \text { Oct. } & 19 & 81 \\ 21 & \text { Oct. } & 2 \\ 19 \% & \text { Oct. } & 19 & 33 / 19 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ |  | $18$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $16 \overline{0}^{-7} 1 \overline{1}_{5}{ }^{-1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Penn |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 11_{3}^{2} & 114^{2 / 2} \\ 3135 / 8 & \text { sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Prit |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 112,113 \\ 31 \\ 318 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Phila |  |  | 20. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | $7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  $4 \%$ Oct. 18 Oct. 19 Fob. |  |
|  | 17,02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20, Sale | 10 多 Sale$38 \%$ Bale |  | 3518 Oct 19 | $\begin{aligned} & 1130 \mathrm{Oct.} \\ & 39 \\ & \mathbf{3 c t .} \\ & 13 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,89 \\ & 53 \\ & 52,12 \\ & 32,03 \end{aligned}$ | Tacony-Palmyra Bridge Tonopah-Belmont Dove Tonopah Mining | $\left[\begin{array}{cc} 32 & 331 / 2 \\ 13 / 4 & \text { sale } \\ \text { Sale } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 仡 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^5][^6]
## San Francisco Stock Exch. MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE


[^7]

- No par value. $\$$ Removed from list Feb. 4


## Los Angeles Stock Exch． MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORD

RANGE OF PRICES ON THE LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{AGGREGATE SALES} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { IOS ANGELES } \\
\& \text { STOCK } \\
\& \text { STOCEAN GE }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Price } \\
\text { Jan. } \\
1937
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{PRICES IN OCTOBER} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{RANGE SINCE JAN． 1} \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { In } \\
\& \text { Cctober }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \({ }_{\text {Since }}^{\text {Jan．}}\) \& \& \& Oct． 1 \& Oct． 30 \& Lowest \& Hiohest \& Lowest \& Hiphest \\
\hline \& \multirow[t]{10}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& Bid Ask \& Bid \& Sale Prices \& Sale Prices \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \({ }_{5}\) Sale Pricas \\
\hline \[
17
\] \& \& \& \& \(97 / 8\) Sale \& 4 彦 Sale \&  \& \(41 / 20 \mathrm{Oct}\)－ 19 \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 16．800 \& \& \& 45 \& 45. \& \& \& 11.0 Oct． 26 \& 31 \& \\
\hline \& \& Berkey \＆Gay Furn Co．．．－1 \&  \& 13／6 Sale \& \({ }^{11 / 4}{ }^{12}{ }^{2 / 8}\) \& \({ }^{621 / 4} \mathrm{Oct}\) \&  \& 55 \& \\
\hline \& \& Wolorrante \& \&  \&  \& 1．10 Oc
50 c
Oc \& 621／c \& 510．10 Oct．
50 c Oct． \& － \\
\hline \& \& on \& 03\％ \(104 \%\) \& \& \& \& \& 04 Jan ． \& \\
\hline 退 \(\begin{aligned} \& 2.000 \\ \& 5000\end{aligned}\) \& \& \& 6c
60
60
80 \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}5 \mathrm{c} \& 10 \mathrm{c} \\ 5 \mathrm{c} \& 10 \mathrm{c}\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{llll}7 \mathrm{c} \& \text { Oct．} \\ 50 \& \text { Oct．} \\ \\ 11\end{array}\) \& 8c Oct． 25 \& \({ }^{5 c}\) Oct． \& 4c Feb．\({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline \& \& \({ }_{\text {Common }}^{\text {Preferred }}\) Vot tr ctfo \& 10 c 15c \& \({ }_{\text {crec }}^{6 c}\) \& \& \({ }_{\text {6c }}{ }_{\text {6c }}\) \& \({ }^{\text {bc }}\) 6c Oct．\({ }^{\text {Oct．}}\) \&  \& 7c Freb． 25 \\
\hline \& \& Preterred vot truat \& 271／2 \(281 / 2\) \& （180 \& \&  \& \(\begin{array}{rlrl}70 \& \text { Oct．} \\ \\ \& \text { Oct．}\end{array}\) \& \(173 / 4\) Oct． 20 \& 11／4．Feb． 18 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \(431 / 2 \mathrm{Ja}\) \& \\
\hline \& 4.663 \& \& 25.30 \& \& \& 24 \& 26／ \& 24 Oct \& \\
\hline \& 11.400 \& Central linctictent \& \& \(\begin{array}{ll}1{ }^{13 / 2} \& 28 \\ 91^{336}\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{lll}13 / 2 \& 23 / 4 \\ 76\end{array}\) \& \(13 / 2 \mathrm{Oct}\).15
60 Oct． 19 \& \({ }^{1 / 3 / 2} \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \({ }^{13 / 2} \mathrm{Sept}\) St． \& \(45^{1 / 2 / \mathrm{Feb}}\) Feb． 10 \\
\hline \& 12. \&  \& 8al \& 91.92 \& 76.77 \& 60 Oct． 19 \& 76 Oct． 29 \& \({ }_{60}^{60}\) May \& \(4513 /\) Feb． 10 \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2,600 \\
\& 2,2000
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& Cole \& 103
103
163 \&  \& \(11^{93}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 690 \text { oct. } 22 \\
\& 7 \\
\& 7
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& 63 Oct． \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathbf{3}, 200 \\
\& 2.800
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& Consolldated Con \& 16\％8ale \&  \& 11．．．． \&  \& \({ }^{515}\) \& \(2{ }^{2} / 8 \mathrm{Oct}\). \& \\
\hline \& \& － \& \& \& \(1{ }_{4} \quad 1215\) \& 7 \& \& Oct \& \\
\hline \& 16.90 \& Creameries of \& 4 \& \(5{ }^{5}\) \& \(4 \frac{4}{4} 5 \quad 10\) \& \(51 / 2 \mathrm{Oc}\) \& \& Jan \& \\
\hline \& \& Doues \& \({ }^{69} 76\) \& 363． 117 \& 35,371
\(10 \%\) sale \& \({ }^{30} \mathrm{O}\) \& 39390 \&  \& \({ }^{9}\) \\
\hline \& 592．200 \& \& \& \(1{ }^{3} 12\) \& \& \({ }^{500}{ }^{\text {a }}\) \& 15\％ \& 50 c Oct． \& \\
\hline \& \& Farmore \＆Merch Nat BE－100 Forter \＆Kleiser Co． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 1.500 \& \& \& \({ }^{6} 1\) \&  \& \(43^{-10-44}\) \& \({ }^{39}\) Oct． 20 \& 48 \& 39 Oc \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \({ }^{18} 83 / 3\) Jul \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& Oc \& \\
\hline 3，300 \& \& Glob \& \& \& \& \& \& d \& \\
\hline 1，100 \& \[
700
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Goodyear T \＆R Akrom com． \\
55 Preferred \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& \(10^{27 \%} 10381 / 3\) \& 29 y \％ 303 \& \(253 / 296\) \& \(163 / 0 \mathrm{Oct}\) ． 19 \& 24 \& \[
\| \begin{array}{ll}
163 \\
1323 \\
3
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \mathbf{H e}^{46} \mathrm{Mar} .11 \\
\& 139 \%
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 400 \\
\& 800 \\
\& x 20 \mid
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
0 \mid
\] \& Inncos Holly Develo Holly Oll Co \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
23 \% / 4 \& \text { Sale } \\
80 \mathrm{c} \& 1.00 \\
1 / 1 / 2
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{ll}
22 \\
75 \mathrm{c} \& 2231 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{lll}
18 \& \text { Oct. } \& 19 \\
55 \mathrm{c} \& \text { Oct. } \& 19 \\
1.50 \& \text { Oct. } \& 19
\end{array}
\] \& \[
243
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 27 Aug. } 12 \\
\& 1.50 \mathrm{Marg} .16 \\
\& 1.75 \text { Juyl } 23 \\
\& 35
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \& Honotulu Oil \& 18－－187／ \& 50 \&  \& 55 \& \& 1／2an． \& \\
\hline \& \& \& 7 c \& \& －60－7c \& \({ }^{\text {55c }}\) Sc \& \& 5c Oct． 19 \& \\
\hline \& \& Kinner Altppa \&  \& 19c \& \& 10c Oct． 19 \& \& 10 c Oct． \& \\
\hline 38,700 \& \& Ockheed Arcratt Corpo－：－1 \& \(10.103 /\) \& 91／2 Sale \& \(71 / 2\) \& \(1 / 10\) Oct． 19 \& \& \({ }^{51 / 3}\) Oct． \& \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
15.5000 \\
1,700 \\
1,70
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{r|}
161,100 \\
18,800
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& A Indus \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 150 \\
\& 450 \mathrm{oct} . \\
\& \hline 19
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 31 / 9 \\
\& 51 / 9
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{gathered}
109 \text { Mar. } 19 \\
10^{3 / 6} \mathrm{Feb} .8 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{gathered}
7.100 \\
2800 \\
8.800 \\
\hline, 700 \\
100
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{cc}
60 \mathrm{c} \& 75 \mathrm{c} \\
17 / 8 \\
360 \& 89.0 \\
10 \mathrm{c} \& 39 \mathrm{c} \\
10 \mathrm{c} \& 13 \mathrm{c} \\
70.25
\end{array}
\] \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline －2，400 \& \& m：\({ }^{\text {B }}\) ，\({ }^{\text {a }}\) \&  \& 60c sale \& \(521 / 20\) \& 50 c \& 736 Oct． 14 \& 17c，Aug．
Sict．
Oct． \&  \\
\hline \& \& \&  \& 22 c Sale \& 19 c S Sale \& \(163 / 2 \mathrm{cct}\) \& 22 c \& \({ }_{13}{ }^{6 / 2}\) Jucty 20 \& 15 c Feb． 26 \\
\hline \& 20 \& Oicldental Poi Corp－．．－．．．－1 \& 41c \& \({ }^{230 \mathrm{c}}\) Sale \& \({ }_{1.10}^{37 \mathrm{c}}\) Sale \& 24c Oct．
1.00 Oct． \& 37 c
\(1.35 \mathrm{Oct}\).

30 \& ${ }^{25 \mathrm{c}}$ 70ce $\mathrm{Oct}.{ }^{19}$ \& ${ }_{200}^{80}$ Mab Feb ． 19 <br>
\hline 22 \& 231，6 \& OHnda \& －${ }^{80}{ }^{\text {che }}$ \& ${ }^{27 \mathrm{c}} 1.30$ Sale \& $22^{1.0}$ \& 16 c Oct． \& $28 \mathrm{cocct}{ }^{2}$ \& 16 c \& 40 c Mar． 6 <br>
\hline \& 1 \& Pacitic Clay Pr \& 113／12 \& 80¢4． 10. \& ${ }^{603 / 4} 88$ \& ${ }^{635}$ \&  \& ${ }_{651}^{61 / 2}$ Oct．${ }^{23}$ \& ${ }_{17 / 4}{ }^{\text {Feb }}$ May ${ }^{4}$ <br>
\hline \& 28.5 \& Pacific Diotu \& 32－－${ }^{\text {a }} 2$ \& \& \& 1230 \& 173 m Oct． \& 12310 Oct \& $32 / 3$ Jan． 4 <br>
\hline 200 \& \& Proterrece cerrio A．－－－．－10 \& 12315 \& \& 11.14 \& 12. \& 12 Oct． \& 110 Aug． 30 \& 1036 Jan． 12 <br>
\hline \& \&  \&  \& \& \& 243000 \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \&  \& | 31 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 38 | 32 |
| 18 |  | \&  \&  \&  \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
287 \\
25 \% \text { Oct. } & 50 \\
\text { Oct. } & 8
\end{array}
$$
\] \&  \&  <br>

\hline 2.40 \& \&  \& \& \& \& 15. \& 23 缺 Oct \& ${ }_{15} 15$ Oct \& 35.5 <br>

\hline \& \& － \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \\
& 104 \% 106 \\
& 1020
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 400 41／3 \& （102 105 \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{array}{ll}
18 & \text { Occ. } \\
104 \% \\
1041 & \text { Oct. } 14
\end{array}
$$\right.

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 401 \% \text { Oct. } \\
& 104 \% \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ${ }^{39}$ Oc \& 7 <br>

\hline \& \& He \& \& \& \& \& \& 43 s S \& <br>
\hline \& \& ciri \& \& \& ${ }^{-16}$ \& 127\％Oct． 19 \& 14 Oct． 20 \& $12 / 5 \mathrm{Oc}$ \& <br>
\hline 2，70 \& 202，700 \&  \& sale \& $5{ }^{5}$ \％Sale \& 5\％sale \& $2{ }^{2}$ \&  \& $2{ }^{2}$ Oct． \& 13\％／6 Feb 17 <br>
\hline \& \& Reremerr \& 2ic ${ }^{-1-3}{ }^{-1}$ \& 16c 25 c \& \& ${ }^{38 \mathrm{c}} \mathrm{O} \mathrm{Oc}$ \& 20 c Oc \& ${ }^{30}$ Oct July \& <br>
\hline \& 165 \& Richfield \& \& Sal \& \& 41 \& 7 \& ${ }^{43} 12 \mathrm{Oct}$ Oct \& ${ }_{3}^{10}{ }^{3} \mathrm{May} 8$ <br>
\hline \& 10 \& Wa \& \& \& 25 \& 1.25 Oct． \& 2 \& ${ }^{1,25}$ Oct． \& 0 <br>
\hline \& 36. \& Ryan Aeronautic \& \& \& 16. \& \& \& 1.35 Oct． \& <br>
\hline \& \& Safeway Stores Inc \& ${ }_{900}^{41 \%} 42 \%$ \& \& $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 27 \\ 1 & 27\end{array}$ \& 23，
$1.10 \mathrm{Oct}$. Oct． \&  \& 12513 Oct． \& 254 Oct．${ }^{\text {a }}$ Mar． 19 <br>
\hline 1，900 \& \& $1{ }^{1}$ common．．．．－10 \& $90 \mathrm{C}-\cdots$ \& \& \& $27 / 8$ Oct． \& 3 Oct． 16 \& 276 \& <br>
\hline \& \& San Gabriel Riv Impt Co－${ }^{\text {10 }}$ \& \& \& \& \& \& 19 Fe \& <br>
\hline 307 \& \& ${ }^{\text {cosen }}$ \& \& 36 \& 30.313 \& 29.0 oct． \& 36 \& 29，Oc \& 56 <br>
\hline \& \& （securty Prat Nat Bank．．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 27M 28 \& \& \& \& \& ${ }_{28}{ }^{\text {m }}$ \& 321／5 Mar． 12 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}



## Cleveland Stock Exchange

 MONTHLY AND YEARLY RECORDRANGE OF PRICES ON CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE


- No par value. a Trading suspended


## General Quotations

## OF BONDS AND STOCKS

In the earlier part of this publication complete records of the dealings on the leading stock exchanges of the country, for the latest month and for the calendar year to date, are furnished. In this department of those dealt in on the exchanges, but also to the different classes of securities quotering unlisted and inactive securities. The following is an inder

| Exchange Soats..........................- Page | Joint Stock Land Bank Securitios Pago |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fodoral Land Bank Bonds..................-. 91 | Mining Stocke...............ities...-... 111 | Railroad Stocks |
| Foroign Government Bonds.-.........-.-. 92 | Municipal Bonds-Domestic................-- 91 | Real Estate Bon |
|  |  | Toxtilo Stocks. |
|  | Public Utility Bonds.-.-........--.-...- 73 | Title Guarantoe and Safe De |
| Investing Companios Socuritios.............-. 72 | Railroad | United States Government Soc |

Tuotations for all securities are as near as posible for the closino day of the month preceding the date of issue.
therefore the purchaser does not bave to provide for it separately in mas a flat price-that is, that the accrued interest forms part of the price, and slways "flat." and no designating mark is employed to indicate the fact. Quotations for equipment bonds are based on average maturities.
Quotations for guaranteed stockse are "and dividend" that is the accrued dividend must be paid in addition to the price
cases the figures are obtained from sourc or these tables that the quotations for many inactive and unlisted securities are merely nominal, but in all The folowing abbreilation sources which are considered rellable
conv" for convertible, "s r " for sinking fund, $" \mathrm{~g}$ " for land grant, "op" for optlonal. "gu" for guaranteed, "end" for endorsed, "cons" for consolldated The black-faced type in the lettere month when the bonds mature


RAILROAD BONDS





NOTICE-All bond pricer are "and interost" oxocpt whore marked "f" and Theome and dof aultod bon




## Investing Companies Stocks and Bonds

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


Wo par value. EEx-coupons. f Flat price. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $x$ Ex-dividend. $y$ Ex-stock dividend

## Puiblic Utilities

(Includes atreet and electric rallways, gas, electric power. water, telegraph, telephone and bridge companien.
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 lague (he closing day of the month preceding the date of issue


Basis. $f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal


[^8]NOTICE-All bond prices are "and inforos" evegpt whore marked "f" and income and defaulted bonde


[^9]PUBLIC UTTIITTY BONDS
NOTICE-All bond pricer are and intorest" oxxept whor markod ond income and dof aultod bond


[^10]NOTICE-All bond "prices are "and interest" except where marked "f" and income and defaulted bond
Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue



[^11]

- Without par value. $k$ Last aale. $n$ Nomlnal. $r$ Canadian price. $x$ Inx-dividend.


[^12]
## Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities

Under the heading "Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities" we include all issues which do not appear under the previous three headings, namely "Railroads" "Investing Companies" and "Public Utilities." In the case of stocks, however, we put "Textile Manufacturing," "Insurance," "Mining," "Real Estate and Land," "Title Guarantee and Safe Deposit Companies" under separate heads, then follow with the rest of the "Industrial and Miscellane ous."

NOTICE-All bond prices are "and interest" oxcept whore marked " f " and income and dofaulted bonds



NOTICE-Al bond prices are "and interost" orcept where marked "f" and income and dofaulted bonds
Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of lissue


## Industrial and Miscellaneous Stocks



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


[^13]| Stocks Par | Bid | Ask | Stocks Par | Bid | Ask | Stocks Par | Bid | Ask | Stocks Par | Bid | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | O |  |  | 45 | \$3 prior prefe-i- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 2 | biamond ${ }^{61 / 5}$ |  |  |
| Calamba Sugar ${ }_{\text {Estates }}$ |  |  | Clark |  |  | Oord Oorp. | 29 | 2\% |  |  |  |
|  |  | $27 \%$ | Olaude Neo |  |  | Elec |  |  | - Preferred- |  | - |
| m\% praferred... 50 |  |  | Oleveland Graphite Bronze com- |  | 311/4 | Oorning Glass Wk 10 | 122 |  | Discourt | 263/6 |  |
| mpbell Wyant ${ }^{\circ}$ |  | 20 |  | 30 |  | Preferred $-1 .-100$ <br> Oorn Prod Refg-25 | ${ }_{969}{ }^{151 / 4}$ | 10276 | Distillers CorpSeagrams Ltd. |  |  |
| Oannon Fdry---********** |  |  |  | - ${ }^{93 / 8}$ |  | $7 \%$ | 155 | 16515 |  |  |  |
| Preferred.-.-100 |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 48 \\ 10 \% / 8 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $62^{2 / 8}$ | $8{ }^{31 / 8}$ | 5 | $671 / 8$ 9 | $\begin{array}{r}763 \\ 93 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Clas8 B pref-c-50 |  |  | Common | 19 | $21^{73 / 2}$ |  |  | $27 / 6$ | Dixe-Vorter Co - | 33/8 |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Preferred } & -100 \\ \text { an Dry } & \\ r\end{array}$ |  | 167 $\overline{1 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 35 / 8 \\ 5 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | $1{ }_{1}^{17 / 2}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Dixie-Vortex Co-.... } \\ \text { Common } \\ \text { Class A......... }\end{gathered}\right.$ | 17934949 | 18 <br> 35 <br> 54 |
| nada Forgings-- |  |  | Climax Moly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | denum Co <br> Clinchfield Ooal-100 | $\begin{aligned} & 351 / 2 \\ & 3012 \\ & 4216 \end{aligned}$ | 361/4 |  | 123/8 | 12\% | Dixon (J) Cruc.- 100 Dobeckum Co com. 1 | 151/2 | 54 |
| Preferr |  | --.-- | Preferred- ${ }^{\text {Plorex Ohemical- }}$ - ${ }^{\text {100 }}$ |  | 5040 | $\$ 1.50$ conv cl A. 20 | $1{ }^{13}$ | 4 | (ex | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & 161 \\ & 2478 \end{aligned}$ |
| Preferred |  |  | Olub Aluminum | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 32 \\ & 1 / 2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Doehler Die Oast-, |  |  |
| anada SS |  | 43120 | Ol | $17^{11 / 8}$ | 17312 | Orane co com--i25 | 323 ${ }^{37}$ | 32 3 | Doid (Jacobe Pkg | 14 | 16 |
| ${ }_{\text {Can Wire }}$ Prefed |  | $6{ }^{65}$ |  |  |  | Oreamery Pac |  |  | Domestic Finance- | $241 / 2$ | $251 / 2$ |
| Class B nadian | 361/2 | 38 | of | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 117 \\ 58 \\ 860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 70 \\ 118 \\ 581 / 6 \end{gathered}$ |  | 2436 |  | Dominion Bdge-100 |  |  |
| Preferr |  |  |  |  |  | Oreole Petr |  |  | Dominican |  |  |
| anadia | 10年 | 11 22 | Coca-Cola |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 11^{1 / 2} \\ 30^{109} \\ { }_{51} 1 / 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | Dominior |  | 145 |
| Canad Celanese.-.-** | $20^{\prime \prime}$ | 109 20 | Coleman Lam |  |  |  |  | 113 | Dominion Steel \& 25 | $\begin{array}{r} 41 / 2 \\ 578 \\ 115 \\ 353 \\ 211 / 2 \\ 95 \\ 10714 \end{array}$ |  |
| Prefer |  |  | Stove common--* |  | 33 | Preferred .-.-100 |  |  | Dominton stores- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Carrways | 136 | 21/4 | Peet common $6 \%$ preferrediō 0 | $\begin{gathered} 123 / 8 \\ 95 \\ 34 \\ 101 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | 127/6 | Crowley Miliner <br> Crow Central |  |  | Doubleday Doran-* |  |  |
| nadian | 32 | 37 |  |  |  | Crow |  | 53/4 | Douglas Shoe |  |  |
| an Fairba | 100 |  | Collins Co- Insulated ${ }^{-100}$ <br> Wire common |  | 120 | Orown O'k \& Seal_* S2 25 pre w w... <br> $\$ 2.25$ prof w w--* | $\begin{aligned} & 401 / 2 \\ & 38 \\ & 321 / 6 \end{aligned}$ | 413 | Preferred---.-10* |  |  |
| Invest Preferr |  | - |  | $\begin{gathered} 110 \\ 14 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Dow Prem |  | 110 |
| Can Preferred | $5 \sqrt[3]{6}$ |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  | Dresse |  |  |
| Class B- |  |  | Colon |  |  | Crow |  | $1{ }^{193}$ | par |  |  |
| Can locom |  |  | d | 358 | 31/8 | Crown ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 81 | 84 | Dri ste |  |  |
| Conv prefe | 3/4 | 10\% | Ool Fuel \& Iron..--: | 181/8 | 7 | Oructible Steel - 100 | 9314 | $100$ |  |  |  |
| Capital City Carborundum | 95 |  | Narrants- |  |  | $7 \%$ preferred. 100 rystal Oil Ref. |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{93 / 2}$ |
| Carborundum | 9 |  | Oolt's Paten |  |  | Preferred_-...-10 |  |  | Dubilier Condenser * |  |  |
| prefert | 7 | ${ }^{95} 8$ | Arms 1 |  | 50 | Ouba Co | $51 / 8$ | - $503 / 8$ |  |  | 30 |
| Carib syndi |  | 11/8 |  |  | 14 | 7\% preferred |  |  | Dundee Textile ${ }^{86}$ pred--**---- |  | ${ }^{100} 3$ |
| Carman ${ }_{\text {Olass B }}$ |  |  | Oolumbia B'casting Sys Ync class A $21 / 2$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 201 / 2 \\ 20 \\ 43 / 2 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \\ & 201 / 2 \end{aligned}$ | Cuban Atl sugar-10 | 14. | 16 | Dunhill internat' |  |  |
| Carnation | 21 | 2135 |  |  |  | Ou | - | $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 20 \\ 75 \end{array}$ |  | 1121/2 |  |
| Carpenter |  |  | Columbia Pic con |  | $5^{2 / 2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carriers |  |  | Vot | 17 | ${ }^{1}$ | Preferred |  | ${ }^{75}$ | ${ }_{6 \%}^{8} \mathrm{Cocom}$ | $1251 / 4$ |  |
| Carter ( ${ }_{\text {Oasco }}$ |  | 18 | (\%) $\begin{gathered}8.75 \text { conv p } \\ \text { Colum Carbon }\end{gathered}$ | 871 | 881/2 | Oummins |  |  |  | 10916 | 109 |
| Case (JI) | 104 | 1093/4 | Columbus Aut |  |  | Cunningha |  |  | Duquesne Br |  |  |
| Case Lockeo |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Parts com }}$ | 21/2 | $16^{31 / 2}$ | Ouneo Prese |  | $153 / 2$ | Olass B com |  | 1/2 |
| Brainard Co.-100 | 2 |  | Commercial |  |  |  |  | $5^{-}$ |  | 29 5 |  |
| astle (AM) |  |  | Comm | 451/2 | 46 90 | $\underset{\text { Curtis }}{\text { Curtight }}$ | 63 | 60/4 | Duval Texa | 6 |  |
| Caterpillar Tr |  | 64 | 0 mml Inv | 99 |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ \$7 preferr |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Dagight }} \mathbf{C}$ |  |  |
| Celanese Corp |  | 106 | Comm ${ }^{\text {84.25 }}$ | 99 | 1013 | Ourtilass A. | 12\% | 4 | Easle Loc | $16^{2 / 2}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {7\% }} / \mathrm{p}$ pr |  | 105 | Com'wealth | 5/8 | 7/8 | Cushman's |  |  | Easo |  |  |
| 1st pa | 29 | 29 | Compo Mach ta | 113/4 | 123/8 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 321 | 351 | East |  |  |
| drla | 55 |  | Compressed |  |  | Outier |  |  | East |  |  |
| 1st preferre |  | 78 | Conde Nast |  |  | Darby P | 8 | 35 | East M |  |  |
| \$7 praferred | 27 | 29 | Congo |  | 253 | Dard |  | 35 | ${ }_{\text {Eastern }}$ |  |  |
| Assoclates | 25 | $2631 / 2$ | Congr | 12\% | 13 | - | 24 |  | Eastern Ro |  |  |
| Central A | 1/2 | $1{ }^{2}$ | S38 |  | 13 6 | $\mathrm{Dav}_{5 \%}$ | 141/8 | 91/4 | Eastern Stean |  |  |
| Common |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Consol Bak }}$ Preferred | 12 | 14 | Davenport |  |  | Ea-tern Suga |  |  |
| Cent Found |  | $60^{3 / 2}$ | Consol Brise | $60^{\circ}$ | 37/8 | Davispon Ch Warrants |  | 1/2 | ${ }_{\text {Cremmon }} \mathbf{V}$ |  | 10 |
| Oent Ohio st | 8 |  | Cons | 80388 | 苟 | Dayton |  |  | Eastman Kod |  |  |
| Central Pap |  | $11^{51 / 2}$ |  | 70 | 78 | Clas | $113 / 4$ 20 |  | Easy Washi |  |  |
| Cen Violetta | $71 / 4$ |  | $7 \%$ | 66 |  | Deck | 7/8 |  | Mach |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Pref |  |  | Eaton Mfg ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |
| Century Rib M $7 \%$ preferred |  |  | \%ons Lau |  | $11 / 2$ | Deep Rock \& Ref $7 \%$ |  |  | Eaton Mfg <br> Economy G |  |  |
| Certain-teed |  |  | 7\% pref |  |  | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{23}^{813 / 2}$ | $231 / 3$ | Edison Bro |  |  |
| Chain Belt com | 45 | $461 / 2$ | Consolic |  | 111 | Deisel ${ }^{\text {a }}$ We |  |  | Common ...- ${ }^{2}$ | $31 / 2$ | 6 |
| Chamberlin M |  |  | Oons | 10 | 10 | ${ }_{\text {Gill }}$ |  |  | Educational Pictures |  |  |
| Champion Pap | 8 |  | ${ }^{\text {onsol }}$ |  | 96 | Oejay stor |  | ${ }^{9} 103$ | Common |  |  |
|  | + 36 | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 106 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Conso |  | 17 | Del Rayon |  |  | Eisler Eiec O |  | $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Chapman | 134 | ${ }^{37}$ | Consol T |  |  | Delta Electric--2.50 |  | 871/2 | Eisemann Magneto* |  |  |
| Oharis | ${ }^{110}{ }_{81 / 8}$ | 123 | Consolidation Coal- |  |  | De Me |  |  | Pitingon Sthilid--100* |  | $53 / 4$ |
| Checke |  | 12 | Warrants |  | $11 / 2$ | O |  |  | Electrical ${ }^{\text {Sterilizer }}$ |  |  |
| Oherry | $t 21$ | ${ }_{101}^{22}$ | $5 \%$ prot | 21 | 24 | 8\% prefer | $\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 110 \end{array}$ | 120 | Electric Aut | 5 |  |
| Ohic |  | $181 / 2$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | Dentists |  |  | Electric Boat |  |  |
| Ohic ${ }^{\text {Prefer }}$ | $1001 / 4$ | 101 24 | $\checkmark{ }^{\mathrm{V}} \mathrm{t}$ |  | 8 | Supply com |  | 3 5 | E $6 \%$ preferred--iōn |  | 5 |
| Ohicaso | 45 | 50 | Gontain | 171/8 | 18 | ${ }^{8} 1$ Preferre |  |  | ${ }_{\text {lectric }}^{8 \%}$ prefer |  |  |
| Chic Junc |  |  | Con |  |  | Detroit Co |  | 31/2 | Elec |  | 4 |
| Chic Mail | 414 | $1{ }_{14}$ | Class B | , | 1/8 | Det Gasket |  |  | Elec |  |  |
| Chicago Nip |  |  | Cont | 1/2 |  | ${ }_{6 \%}$ Common preferred ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 151/2 | Electric Pr |  |  |
| ${ }_{\$ 3} 3$ conv |  |  | \$4 50 | 105 | 106 | Detroin Gray Iron \& |  |  | Elec Shovel |  |  |
| Ohic |  | $17^{11 / 2}$ | Contine Spring |  |  | Fetroundry |  | /2 | Elec Stor B |  |  |
| Ohic | 64 | 1 | Cont Dian |  | $111 / 2$ | Detroit |  |  | Elec Vacuu |  |  |
| Ohic |  |  | Continent |  |  | Detr |  |  | Electrograp |  |  |
| Chickasha Cot |  | 1518 | Cont |  |  | Detroi |  |  | ${ }^{\mathrm{Co}}$ |  |  |
| Childs ${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  |  | Cont |  |  | Detroit Sulp |  |  | Ele |  |  |
| Chilton ${ }_{\text {Prefer }}$ | 50 | 51 | So | 85 | 90 57 | Detrola Rad |  | 5 | Elk Horn Co |  |  |
| O |  | $763 / 8$ |  |  |  | Devo |  |  | $6 \%$ non-cu |  |  |
| Cin Un Stk |  | 14 | \% 1 | 17 | 1714 |  | ${ }_{35}^{40}$ | 0 | ${ }_{\text {als }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Pre |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2 d}$ d preferred-100 |  | 1013/4 |
| İ\% cum |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | Emerson Drug--236 |  |  |
| y Investin |  |  | special |  |  | Dex |  |  |  |  |  |
| ty \& Sub Hom |  |  |  | 48 |  | Vilut | ${ }_{31}^{21 / 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 32^{3} \end{aligned}$ | Emerson Electric-10 |  |  |
| ty Stores |  |  | 8 \$4 preferrect....* |  |  | 6\% part pref.-. 25 |  |  |  |  |  |



[^14]Quotations for all securittes are as near as possible for the closing day of the month proceding the date of lisue


[^15]


* No nar value. $e$ Ex-rights. $k$ Last sale, $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $t$ New stock. $x$ Ex-dividend.


## United States and Municipal Bonds

Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue
The custom in reporting prices for State and municipal securities is to quote them on the basis of the revurn the bonds yield per annum. Therefore percentage basis. In furnishin prices for the serial bonds, however, we endeavor to obtain the yield basis for the varying matarities. For instance
a certain bond matures from 1937 to 1951 and is quoted 0.50 to $3 \%$-would indicate that the 1937 maturity yields $0.50 \%$ and the bond due in 195 Hields $3 \%$, in the following list, it must be remembered the asked nric


[^16]

[^17]Quotations for all securities are as near as pessible for the closing day of the month precedinn the date of lssue







[^18]Quotations for all securities are as near as possible for the closing day of the month preceding the date of issue


## Insurance Stocks



[^19]
## Banks \& Trust Companies

STATE AND NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS

Quotations in this department are given per share, not per cent, except for stocks of Canadian Institutions, and are as nea
Figures of deposits, capital and profits for the National banks are from the Comptroller's last call; for all other institutions they are the latest obtainable, direst returas bsing prosured by us where no periodio statements are required. For the Clearing House banks of New York, deposits are taken from the latest weekly statement.














[^20]



| $\begin{gathered} \text { National Ranks } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ | OREGON |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { State Institutions } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fugene- | 200.000 | 297,876 | 6,808,999 | 100 | $\operatorname{Nomit}_{\text {Per }}^{1}$ | nal <br> share |
| Portland- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First National Bank | 2.500 .000 300.000 | 3,592,506 | 99,481,111 | 100 | 180 |  |
| United States Nat'l Bank. | 4.500.00 | 4,227,635 | 115,626,079 | 20 | 381/2 | 411/2 |



## - Sale price.

$a$ Preferred stock retirement price.
b Sept. 30, 1937.
$c$ Member of the BancOhio Corp.
d Common and preferred stock or debentures outstanding.

- June 30, 1936.
$h$ Preferred stock retired.
$i$ March 31, 1937.
$l$ Last sale.
$x$ Ex-dividend.
$\boldsymbol{v}$ Fx-rights.





## Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

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


[^21]Statement of the Ownership, Management, \&c., required by the Acts of Congress publighes 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933, of the Bank \& Quotation Record Hi Cont 1937.
and for the State and County aforesald, personally appeared Herbert D A Se publio, in having been duly sworn according to law. deposes and says that he is the editor of and bellet, a autation Record and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by., of the aforessald 24, 1912, as amended by the Aot of March 3, 1933, embodied In Section 537, Postal (1) That Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:
(1) That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and

Publisher, Wuliam B.
Editor, Herbert D. Selbert, 25 Spry, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor, Herbert, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. X.
Business Manager, Wullam D. Riggs, 25 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.
(2) That the owner is (If owned by a corporation, its new York, N. Y.
stated, and also mmmediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders
owning or holding $1 \%$ or more of the owning or holding $1 \%$ or more of the total amount of stock. If not owned by a
corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If
owned by a firm, company, or other untncorporated concern, Its name and address
as well as those of each individual member, must bie given): Own as mose miven)
tockholders: Estate of Jacob Selbert, 25 Spruce St. New York, N. Y.
(3) That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security hoiders ownin are: (If there are more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities (4) That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stook holders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stookholders and
security holders as they a appear upon the books of the where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company
as trustee or in any other itdurian as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation or whom such truste is acting, is given also that the said two paragraphs contain
statements embraclng afflant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securitles in a capaclty other han that on a bona fide owner: and thls afflant has no reason to belleve that any said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him, or indirect, in (Signed) Herbert D. Selbert, Editor. Sworn to and subseribe Nth day of September 1937. Thomas A. Creegan, Notary Publlic, Kings County,
New York County Clerks No. 443. New York County Register No. 9 C 307 . New York Country Clerk's No. 443. New York County Reglster No. 9C307. (My
commission explres March 30 i939.).

## Real Estate Bonds


$\boldsymbol{f}$ Flat price. $\boldsymbol{n}$ Nominal. k Last sale.


[^0]:    + Accrued interest payable at
    rate of $\$ 4.8484$ to the $\&$ stering.
    I Oompanies reported as belng in bankrutpcy,
    of the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by
    Negotlability impaired by maturity.
    Bond solling flat.
    Oalled for redemption.
    $\begin{aligned} & \text { a Deferred delivery sales, only transactions of } \\ & \text { the current month, and not included in year's } \\ & \text { range. }\end{aligned} \begin{gathered}\text { e The Pollowing cash salea were transacted } \\ \text { during the current month and are not in } \\ \text { cluded in the monthly or yearly range: }\end{gathered}$ range.
    $n$ Under the rule sales, only transactions of the
    current month, and not Included in year's ran
    r Oash sales. only transactions of the current r Oash sales. only transactions of the
    month, and not included in year's range. z Ex-interest.
    cluded in the monthly or yearly range:
    Cuba 41/2s 1949, Oct. 14 at $1031 / 3$.
    z The following deferred delivery sales were trant acted during the current month and are no Framerican $71 / 5 \mathrm{~s} 1942$, Oct. 29 at $10611 / 11 / 2$
    New South Wales 5 s 1957 . Oct. 26 at $1011 /$

[^1]:    see footnotes see page 53.

[^2]:    sound foundation." The official quotations for exchange on Buenos Aires ranged between 33.00 and 33.07 during October. The free market range was between 29.75 and 30.15 The official rate on Rio de Janeiro was between 8.73 and 8.86. The unofficial market in milreis ranged between 5.56 and 6.25.
    Exchange on the Far Eastern countries was more or less disturbed because of the conflict between China and Japan although for the most part the Oriental currencies moved in close sympathy with sterling. The Japanese authorities continued to keep the yen pegged to sterling at the rate of 1s. 2d. per yen. However, it was increasingly ap-
    ties believed the underlying Japanese financial situation to be weakening steadily. Japan shipped considerable quantities of gold to both New York and London during the month in order to support the yen. The gold shipped to New York since the opening of hostilities in Shanghai had amounted to approximately $\$ 200,000,000$. A large part of this gold was converted by the Japanese authorities into sterling exchange. The London silver price on Oct. 1 was $1913 / 16 \mathrm{~d}$., and on Oct. $30,197 / \mathrm{d}$. Hongkong dollars were 30.95@311's on Oct. 1 and 31.02@31 3/16 on Oct 30 The Shanghai dil 25102 On 1 The parent that in yen. However, it was increasingly ap- 29 23/32 on Oct. 30 . Ten checks sold at 28.82@28.86 on parent that in London and New York financial authori- Oct. 1 and at 28.92@28.93 on Oct. 30

[^3]:    * No par value. $x$ Ex-dividend. y Name changed to Boston Edison Co.

[^4]:    * No par value. 4 Deferred delivery sales. I Sold for cash. $\$$ Ex-dividend

[^5]:    - No par. $x$ Ex-dividend. $a$ Includes 647,269 rights.

[^6]:    

[^7]:    - No par value., $\ddagger$ Removed from listing May 28, 1937. $\dagger$ Removed from listing Feb. 4, 1937.

[^8]:    $b$ Basis. $\quad f$ This price includes accrued interest. $k$ Last sale. $\boldsymbol{n}$ Nominal.

[^9]:    Called Nov. 15

[^10]:    

[^11]:    4 No par value $\$$ Oalled Aprill at 104 . $\$$ Called Jan

[^12]:    *Without par value. k,Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Oanadian price. $t$ New stock, $x$ Ex-dividend.

[^13]:    Last sale, $n$ Nominal. Oanadian price. $x$ Kx-dividend. * Without par value. $t$ New stock.

[^14]:    Without par value $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price, $t$ New stock. $x$ Ex-dividend

[^15]:    * No par, value. $k$ Last sale. $n$ Nominal. $r$ Canadian price. $t$ New stock

[^16]:    *Tax-free in Connecticut. $\dagger$ Less 1 on bid side. $\ddagger$ Bid prices for long and short maturities. $b$ Basis. f Flat price. $n$ Nominal

[^17]:    Tar free in Connecticut b Basis. f Flat pice.

[^18]:    7. $\quad$ b Basis. f Flat price $\ddagger$ Optional to Jan. 11938 at 105, 1943 at 104. 1948 at 103, 1953 at 102 and 1958 at 100.
[^19]:    

[^20]:    Sale price. a Retirement price
    ${ }^{a}$ The Firrt, National Bank of Omaha, Omaha, Neb. Increased its com-
    $b$ The Commercial Bank \& Trust Co of Jacs.
    $d$ Owned by the Transamerica Corp., San Francisco, Calif.
    e Member of Northwest Bancorporation

    - Includes reserves
    - Member Furst Bank Stock Corp.
    i March 31, 1937.
    Fertrea stock or capital debentures outstanding. $t$ Preferren ktnck retired.

[^21]: