

BANK AND QUOTATION RECORD

REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

APRIL IN RETROSPECT

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May 6, 1938

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REVIEW OF APRIL—COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

The Administration's three-point \$4,500,000,000 "pump-priming" program aimed at the alleviation of the economic distress into which the Nation has fallen since last fall featured the developments of the month. The recovery drive is expected to be aided by the tax conferees' agreement on a tax revision measure believed more favorable for business.

In a message to Congress, on April 14, and later that evening in a "fireside chat," President Roosevelt outlined his extensive recovery proposals. Blaming the current depression principally on overproduction without a corresponding increase in buying power, as well as unwarranted increases in some prices, the President called for expenditures and allotments for the maintenance of relief, expansion of credit, and the revival of public works, with additional funds for certain New Deal recovery agencies. For direct relief the President asked an appropriation of \$1,550,000,000. Under the expansion of credit he recommended the desterilization of \$1,400,000,000 in Treasury gold and a reduction in the reserve requirements of the Federal Reserve Board by about \$750,000,000. Also in this category he placed the \$1,500,000,000 already allocated by Congress to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans to business. In order to revive public works, the President asked for \$300,000,000 for the United States Housing Authority, \$450,000,000 for the Public Works Administration to be used as a direct grant to States and municipalities, and authority to lend \$1,000,000,000 with the provision that loans and grants together should not exceed \$1,000,000,000. Presidential spokesmen said that the program would not increase the national debt by more than \$1,000,000,000. Despite recent congressional independence in the matter of Administration legislation, observers believe that the program will be passed substantially as recommended.

The Treasury immediately followed the President's recommendation and desterilized \$1,392,065,461 in gold, while on April 15 the Federal Reserve Board announced a reduction in reserve requirements in line with the President's suggestions. On April 18 a further monetary change was effected when Secretary Morgenthau announced the Treasury's abandoning of its policy of sterilizing gold by discontinuing its inactive gold fund. According to an announcement on April 21, the Treasury plans to put the \$1,400,000,000 of gold ordered desterilized into the Nation's credit structure at the rate of \$50,000,000 weekly, reducing the national debt by that amount. The result of these monetary moves was to increase excessive reserves as of April 27 to \$2,580,000,000. In his explanatory "fireside chat" the President urged a "united national will" and called for unity of management, labor, government and the public in ending a condition which, he said, "if allowed to run undisturbed, will continue to threaten the security of

our people and the stability of our economic life." In answer to the President's appeal, 16 business leaders offered on April 27 their cooperation in seeking recovery. The statement, the signers of which included Owen D. Young and Winthrop W. Aldrich, said that "wide but honest differences of opinion exist as to ways and means, but surely no one can doubt that the goal which every citizen desires to reach is to advance the national income to a point where employment and prosperity can be widespread." The President's acceptance of the aid offered by the 16 business leaders was made known in a letter on April 29 from Mr. Roosevelt to John W. Hanes of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who had delivered their statement to the White House. Henry Ford, after a conference with Mr. Roosevelt on April 27, seemed not to be influenced by the President, and after the meeting was said to have reaffirmed his belief that government should leave business alone.

The prospect of the Nation's being accorded some relief from onerous taxes materialized during the month with the final agreement of a Tax Conference Committee on the new tax bill. The Senate version of the bill passed by it on April 9 was considerably different from the House version passed on March 11 in that it eliminated the undistributed profits tax completely and modified the capital gains tax. While the Conference Committee labored to reconcile the differences, President Roosevelt on April 13 sent identical letters to Senator Pat Harrison and Representative R. L. Doughton, Chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House conferees, calling for the retention of both the undistributed profits tax and the present method of taxing capital gains as income. The conferees announced on April 22 an "Administration face-saving" agreement in which the undistributed profits tax was retained for two years but reduced to a 2½% levy in addition to a tax of 16½% on earnings above \$25,000. A feature of the agreement is that it permits in the future deductions for debts and deficits incurred by corporations which under the present law are not allowed. The agreement defines short-term capital gains as those realized from the sale of assets held less than 18 months. These gains will be taxed as ordinary income. Long-term capital gains will be taxed at a flat rate of 20% if the assets are held less than two years and 15% if they are held more than two years. The agreement awaits congressional action.

Still more indicative of a reassertion of congressional independence was the action of the House on April 8 in recommitting by a vote of 204 to 196 the executive reorganization bill despite the appeal of Administration leaders that defeat of the bill would be a "vote of lack of confidence" in President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt intimated on April 9 that the defeat "offered no occasion for personal recrimination and there should be none."

The House Rules Committee on April 29 administered another defeat to the Administration when it refused to grant a consideration rule to the new wage-hour bill.

Congress was informed by the President, in a message on April 29, that there should be "a thorough study of the concentration of economic power in American industry and the effect of that concentration upon the decline of competition" to the end that the growth of monopolies be curbed through revision of the anti-trust laws. Declaring that he had no intention of starting any ill-considered campaign of "trust-busting" which lacked proper consideration for economic results, the President asked for action this session only on bank holding company legislation. The President proposed that a Bureau of Industrial Economics be created to do for business what the Bureau of Agricultural Economics now does for farmers, by keeping business informed about trade conditions.

President Roosevelt transmitted a special message on the railroad problem to Congress on April 11 without making any specific recommendations, together with the report of the special committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission appointed to recommend legislative remedies. Among other things, the committee report called for a Federal Transportation Authority to plan, encourage and promote railroad consolidation and coordination of service, and also asked that the powers of the Commission be greatly broadened in these respects. As an immediate remedy the report asked that facilities be provided for the purchase of railroad equipment by the use of government funds and that about \$300,000,000 be made immediately available for this purpose, and also that wages be reduced. Despite the fact that spokesmen for 20 standard railway unions on April 15 rejected a proposal made by the carriers for joint conferences to discuss a voluntary wage reduction for nearly 1,000,000 employees, the Association of American Railroads adopted on April 29 a resolution under the Railway Labor Act to serve notice of a 15% wage reduction effective July 1 for all classes of labor.

There was no outstanding Supreme Court action during the month. The more important decisions included: a 7-to-1 decision on April 4 sustaining the application of an electrical energy tax of the State of Louisiana to power generated by the Arkansas-Louisiana Pipeline Co. to be used in interstate pumping of natural gas, thereby again affirming the extension of State and Federal taxing powers; an opinion on April 4 declining to review an Interstate Commerce Commission opinion that the Chicago South Shore & South Bend Ry. is subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act; a 6-to-2 decision on April 25 upholding the constitutionality of the new municipal bankruptcy law passed last August after invalidation of the original statute in 1936, and a 6-to-1 decision, also on April 25, rejecting as invalid maximum rates proposed by Secretary Wallace, under the Packers and Stockyards Act, for livestock sales commissions at the Kansas City Stockyards.

A realignment of parties in 1940 loomed during the month when on April 25 a National Progressive party was formed by Governor Philip LaFollette at Madison, Wis. The most important points in the new party are a provision calling for public ownership and control of money and credit and another urging the right to produce.

President Roosevelt in Message to Congress Recommends \$500,000 Appropriation for Study of Concentration of Power in Industry—Seeks Legislation to Control Bank Holding Companies

In his message to Congress, on April 29, dealing with "the growing concentration of economic power"; "financial control over industries," and "the decline of competition and its effect on employment," President Roosevelt asked for an appropriation of \$500,000 for a comprehensive study of anti-trust problems by the Federal Trade Commission, the Justice Department, the Securities and Exchange Commission and other government agencies. The President said he would submit a special \$200,000 appropriation request for expanded enforcement of present trust laws by the Justice Department. The President directed Congress to authorize a study of concentration of industrial economic power and revision of the Nation's anti-monopoly laws. To quote from the United Press, the President listed seven specific problems as requiring congressional attention, viz.:

1. Improvement of present anti-trust procedure.
2. Scrutiny of mergers and interlocking relationships.
3. Scrutiny of financial controls involving investment trusts and bank holding companies.
4. Trade associations.
5. Patent laws.
6. Tax correctives.
7. Creation of a Bureau of Industrial Economics.

President Roosevelt Transmits to Congress Report of ICC Members Urging Legislation for Relief of Railroads—In Sending Recommendations of Committee Fails to Submit Specific Program

As noted above, President Roosevelt on April 11 transmitted a special message to Congress, forwarding at the same time a report by a special committee composed of Interstate Commerce Commissioners Splawn, Eastman and Mahaffie, suggesting an immediate and long-range program of action designed to provide relief to the railroads of the Nation. The President told the Congress that immediate legislation was needed to "prevent serious financial and operating difficulties between now and the reconvening of the next Congress," but he did not formulate any specific program, and he implicitly left it to Congress to outline legislation that would meet the needs of the carriers.

Mr. Roosevelt also transmitted to Congress a number of written comments on the committee's report, many of which were more or less critical. In recalling a proposal of the original governmental reorganization bill which would have placed the ICC under the Department of Commerce for administrative purposes, the President said that the ICC had been vested with a number of powers which "are, in all probability, unconstitutional in that they create executive authority in a fourth branch of the government instead of in the President." In his message the President said:

Summarized, the three members of the ICC recommended as a means of immediate relief the following:

1. That approximately \$300,000,000 be made available from government funds for the purchase of railroad equipment, the equipment to be the security for the advance.

2. That for 12 months the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be empowered to make loans without certification by the ICC that the railroad can meet its fixed charges.

3. That other forms of government credit be considered from the point of view of public policy.

4. That government traffic pay the full rate by eliminating land grant reductions.

5. That the Commission does not feel justified in expressing an opinion for or against reduction of railroad wages.

6. That reorganization procedure under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act receive the attention of the Congress, and they suggest consideration of the establishment of a single court in charge of reorganizations.

The long-term program suggested by the Commissioners includes:

1. That a Federal Transportation Authority be created for two years to plan and promote action by railroad companies to eliminate waste, aid consolidation and coordination.

2. That the Interstate Commerce Act be amended to broaden the powers of the Commission with respect to pooling of earnings or traffic, to eliminate "the consolidation plan" and to approve unifications; that the Authority be permitted to intervene in such proceedings before the Commission, and make recommendations through the Commission to the President and the Congress.

3. That the Authority investigate economy and all types of transportation, encourage special fitness and abate destructive competition.

4. That attention be given to railroad financial abuses now under investigation.

Emergency Measures for Railroads Proposed—Jesse H. Jones of RFC Confers with President and Congressional and Railroad Leaders

What is described as emergency measures in behalf of the railroads is planned, as a result of a conference which Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had with President Roosevelt on April 26, and later the same day with Congressional leaders, representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission as well as with those identified with railroad labor and management. On April 27 Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Representative Clarence F. Lea of California, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, began drafting legislation which congressional leaders say may be enacted at this session.

President Roosevelt in Message to Congress Recommends Action to Terminate Tax-Exempt Securities—Would Also End Tax-Exemption of Government Salaries

In a message to Congress, on April 25, President Roosevelt recommended that "effective action" be taken promptly to terminate "tax exemptions for the future." The President pointed out that "tax exemptions through the ownership of government securities of many kinds—Federal, State and local—have operated against the fair or effective collection of progressive surtaxes," and in commenting upon the problem "created by the exemption from State or Federal taxation of a great army of State and Federal officers and employees," he said that tax exemption claimed by such officers and employees "has become a serious defect in the fiscal systems of the States and the Nation, for they rely increasingly upon graduated income taxes for their revenues." "It is difficult to defend today," said the President, "the continuation of these rapidly expanding areas of tax exemption."

"I lay before the Congress," said the President, "the statement that a fair and progressive income tax and a huge perpetual reserve of tax-exempt bonds cannot exist side by side." "Heretofore it has been assumed," he stated, "that the Congress was obliged to wait upon the cumbersome and uncertain remedy—a constitutional amendment—before taking action." "Such legislation can, I believe," said the President, "be enacted by a short and simple statute. It would subject all future State and local bonds to existing Federal taxes; and it would confer simple powers on States in relation to future Federal issues." "At the same time," the President added, "such a statute would subject State and local employees to existing Federal income taxes and confer on the States the equivalent power to tax the salaries of Federal employees."

President Roosevelt Asks Social Security Board to Study Ways to Improve Social Security Act—Would Liberalize Old-Age Insurance System

In a letter to Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, President Roosevelt has indicated his desire that ways and means be studied for the purpose "of improving and extending the provisions of the Social Security Act." In particular the President asks the Board to "give attention to the development of a sound plan for liberalizing the old-age insurance system." The President's letter, made public April 29, said, in part:

I am particularly anxious that the Board give attention to the development of a sound plan for liberalizing the old age insurance system. In the development of such a plan I should like to have the Board give consideration to the feasibility of extending its coverage, commencing the payment of old age insurance annuities at an earlier date than Jan. 1, 1942, paying larger benefits than now provided in the Act for those retiring during the earlier years of the system, providing benefits for aged wives and widows and providing benefits for young children of insured persons dying before reaching retirement age. It is my hope that the Board will be prepared to submit its recommendations before Congress reconvenes in January.

Mr. Altmeyer issued a statement indicating that "the Board has been working on plans for liberalizing the old age insurance system and will . . . have something to submit to the President before Congress convenes in January."

President Roosevelt Asks Congress to \$25,597,000 Additional Funds for Naval Construction

In a special message to Congress, submitted on April 29, President Roosevelt asked for an additional naval appropriation of \$25,597,000 to start the construction of two more battleships. This supplemental budget request is in furtherance of the President's message to Congress last Jan. 28, in which he said he might ask for these new ships. The estimates include \$5,000,000 for an immediate start on the dreadnoughts and \$13,752,000 to expand naval yards to accommodate the huge construction program.

President Roosevelt Signs \$546,866,494 Naval Appropriation Bill

President Roosevelt on April 27 signed the regular naval appropriation bill carrying \$546,866,494 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939. This appropriation bill is separate from the naval expansion bill which is still being debated in the Senate. It provides money to start construction of 22 vessels, including two battleships, and is one of the largest peace-time appropriations in the history of the country. The bill passed the House on Jan. 21 and in a changed form the Senate passed the bill on March 30. As adjusted in conference, the House and Senate passed the bill the same day, viz., April 21.

President Signs Bill Amending Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938—Designed to Assure Tobacco and Potato Payments at Present Level and Adjust Inequities in Cotton Area

A bill embodying amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, passed by Congress, was signed by the President on April 7.

Congressional action on the bill was completed on April 4. The measure was passed by the House on March 23, and in amended form it passed the Senate on March 25, as a result of which it was sent to conference. The conferees' report was agreed to by the Senate on March 31, while the House adopted the conference report on April 4. The new legislation amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Besides increasing the cotton acreage in certain States (to correct, it is said, certain inequities), the new amendments likewise increase the flue-cured tobacco acreage allotment of each State; the changes fix Federal benefit payments for early potatoes at 5.4c. a bushel; the new measure also fixes a 5,000 acreage minimum for States in which cotton production has been at least 3,500 bales annually. Other sections of the new Act apply to corn and sugar.

President Roosevelt Signs Bill Passed by Congress to Widen RFC Lending Powers in Behalf of Industry

Congress on April 8 completed action on the bill designed to broaden the powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the signing of the bill by President Roosevelt was announced on April 13. Following the adoption of the bill, without a record vote, by the Senate on April 1, the House passed the bill on April 4 by a vote of 339 to 6. Differences between the Senate and House measures again brought the bill before the House on April 8, at which time the House accepted it in the form passed by the Senate. In explaining the reason for the return of the bill to the House, Representative Goldsborough, in a statement to that body on April 8, said:

This is the same as the RFC bill that the House passed three or four days ago with the exception that the Senate has added an amendment which retains the present provision of law as to loans to railroads, that is, loans to railroads cannot be made without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no change from the House bill except in that one particular.

Mr. Goldsborough added that "this Senate bill is word for word the House bill, with the exception of a perfecting amendment put in by the Senate. It is to make certain that there could not be loans to railroads by the RFC without the approval of the ICC." Under the bill, sponsored by Senator Glass, the RFC would be empowered to make available \$1,500,000,000 for long-time loans to business; the bill would likewise revive the power of the Corporation to make loans to States and municipalities.

In the Senate, on March 31, Senator Glass stated that under the bill "we are merely restoring to the RFC powers that it once possessed and that subsequently were conferred upon the Public Works Administration. The PWA no longer makes these loans and we are simply reconfering the power on the RFC with some extensions as to the time for which the loans might be made. No commercial bank ought to be permitted to make long-time loans." Senator Glass added that "the loans provided for are loans of the same nature that the RFC has all along made."

President Roosevelt Signs Resolution Adopted by Congress Calling for Investigation of TVA

On April 4 President Roosevelt signed the joint resolution calling for an investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The resolution was passed by the Senate on March 25; the House, before passing the resolution on March 30, added several amendments; and on March 31 the House amendments were agreed to by the Senate. The resolution creates a special Joint Congressional Committee to conduct the inquiry, to be composed of five Senators and five Representatives. The controversy between the Directors of the TVA brought about the removal by President Roosevelt of Dr. A. E. Morgan, Chairman, on March 22. The membership of the Joint Congressional Committee was completed on April 19. The committee consists of the following:

Senators—Vic Donahey of Ohio (Democrat), Fred H. Brown of New Hampshire (Democrat), H. H. Schwartz of Wyoming (Democrat), Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota (Republican), James J. Davis of Pennsylvania (Republican).

Representatives—James M. Mead of New York (Democrat), William J. Driver of Arkansas (Democrat), Ewing Thomason of Texas (Democrat), Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio (Republican), Charles A. Wolvertson of New Jersey (Republican).

House Tables Resolution Seeking from President Names of Nations Violating Treaties—Action Follows Receipt of Letter from State Department Stating that Opinion Must Be Governed by Circumstances

The House of Representatives on April 26 tabled a resolution introduced on April 19 by Representative Scott of California requesting the President to advise the House what nation or nations, if any, "during the last few years have violated any treaties to which they and the United States have been signatories." The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted adversely on the resolution on April 26 after Representative McReynolds, Committee Chairman, had read to the committee a letter received from Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, bearing on the resolution in which Mr. Welles stated that "an expression of opinion on the part of this government that such violation has taken place must necessarily be governed by the circumstances of the occasion." Mr. Welles referred to the fact that the United States in 1935, "when it appeared probable that an invasion of Ethiopia by Italian forces might occur, . . . took occasion to remind both the Italian and Ethiopian Governments" of the provisions of the Kellogg-Briand pact and the obligations thereunder. The letter likewise called attention to the statement of the Secretary of State, on Oct. 6, 1937, in which it was indicated that the action of Japan in China was regarded as "contrary to the provisions of the Nine-Power treaty of Feb. 6, 1922."

Dr. Francis E. Townsend Pardoned by President Roosevelt—United States Supreme Court Had Declined to Review Sentence Imposed on Old-Age Pension Sponsor

President Roosevelt granted a pardon to Dr. Francis E. Townsend, sponsor of an old-age pension fund, just as he was about to serve a 30-day sentence for contempt of a House committee which had been conducting an inquiry into the affairs of Dr. Townsend's organization. The United States Supreme Court on April 11 issued an order refusing to review the validity of the sentence. A White House statement on April 18, announcing the pardon, indicated that the Speaker and Majority Leader of the House, as well as the Chairman of the Committee which originally recommended the prosecution had "recommended the extension of Executive clemency." The White House statement also said that "the authority, the dignity and the rights of the House of Representatives have been fully sustained by the conviction."

House Recommits Government Reorganization Bill After President Roosevelt Agrees to Compromise Amendments, Narrowing Executive's Authority

For all practical purposes a severe defeat was administered to President Roosevelt and his immediate political associates when the House of Representatives voted by a narrow margin on April 8 to recommit the Government Reorganization bill, which was approved by the Senate March 28. The House began reading the bill for amendments on April 7. Meanwhile a flood of telegrams, most of which protested against passage of the measure, poured upon House members in even greater quantity than similar protests sent to Senators.

On April 7 Administration forces defeated a bipartisan move to kill the bill, when the House rejected, by a vote of 169 ayes to 191 noes, a motion by Representative O'Connor (Dem. of New York) to strike out the enacting clause. The vote prompted Administration leaders to offer three compromise amendments in order to swing sufficient votes behind the bill to ensure swift passage, said United Press advices from Washington on April 7, which also stated:

The amendments . . . would give Congress veto power over executive reorganization orders and exempt the Veterans Administration and Bureau of Education from consolidation or change.

Representative Lindsay Warren (Dem., N. C.) tendered the first Administration concession when he moved to amend the bill so as to retain the Education Bureau in the Department of Interior. It was tentatively approved.

Earlier, a part of the bill defining Mr. Roosevelt's reorganization power was stricken out on a point of order raised by Representative John Taber (Rep., N. Y.), minority member of the Reorganization Committee and a leader of the opposition.

Shortly before recessing tonight, the House completed reading amendments to Title I of the bill and agreed to reinsert this provision in a perfected form, despite bipartisan objection.

In the final hour the House rejected a series of opposition amendments which would have eliminated provisions for creation of a Department of Public Welfare and prevented abolition of the present Civil Service Board for a single administrator.

Also rejected were amendments to exempt from Executive transfer the National Mediation and the Railway Retirement Boards and the Bureau of Reclamation; and one which would have removed from the proposed Welfare Department the functions of promoting public health and sanitation.

On April 8 the House declined, by a vote of 116 to 93, to strike from the bill sections designed to rearrange the government accounting system. House leaders were forced to consent to a number of amendments to the measure, before they could arrange for a vote on the bill. President Roosevelt, after returning to Washington from his vacation in

Warm Springs, Ga., told Democratic leaders that he would not oppose a compromise amendment which would allow Congress by a simple majority vote to veto reorganization orders issued by the President. He also said that he would not oppose a second amendment preventing the transfer of the Federal Office of Education from the Interior Department to the New Department of Welfare created by the bill.

House Rules Committee Votes to Bury Wage and Hour Bill—President Roosevelt Had Urged Action on Measure at Present Session

Despite the fact that action at the present session of Congress on the wage and hour bill had been urged by President Roosevelt, the House Rules Committee, by a vote of 8 to 6, on April 29 voted to bury the bill in committee for the remainder of the session. The House Labor Committee on April 22 favorably reported to the House a bill to establish within three years a 40c. an hour wage for a 40-hour maximum work week and urged its enactment to preclude wage cuts and deflation. The bill proposed to establish the "ceiling" on hours and "floor" for wages by gradual adjustment of standards over three years. At the start the measure planned to establish a minimum wage of 25c. and a 44-hour week, gradually revising those standards to reach the ultimate goal of "40-40."

On April 26 President Roosevelt made known that he would press the bill for enactment at this session, his stand having been indicated at a press conference after he had asked Chairman John J. O'Connor (Dem., N. Y.) of the Rules Committee to the White House to discuss the situation.

Regarding the April 29 developments the United Press said:

Refusing to grant the measure a rule which would send it to the floor of the House for consideration, the committee rebelled against demands from both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization for action at this session.

Supporters of the measure, backed by the Administration, planned immediately to file a petition to discharge the committee and force the bill to the floor.

The committee voted after two days of hearings. . . . The vote came after Representative Mary Norton, Chairman of the Labor Committee which drafted the bill, ended the hearing with the flat statement that the bill under consideration has President Roosevelt's "entire approval."

President Roosevelt Suspends Administration's Silver Nationalization Program

The Administration's silver nationalization program was suspended by President Roosevelt on April 28, when by Executive Order he revoked the program under which silver was nationalized in 1934, and suspended the Treasury offer under which silver was turned into the Treasury at a price of 50c. an ounce. Various other orders affecting silver were also revoked by the President.

United States Supreme Court Upholds Validity of Municipal Bankruptcy Act of 1937—1934 Act Had Been Ruled Unconstitutional

On April 25, by a vote of 6 to 2, the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Municipal Bankruptcy Act of Aug. 16, 1937. That law had been passed to meet the objections voiced by the Supreme Court in May, 1936, when it invalidated a similar law enacted in 1934. The new measure, designed to aid financially distressed communities to meet their obligations, authorized municipalities (including special districts) to enter into bankruptcy proceedings in a Federal District Court and permitted the court to make effective any plan agreed upon by two-thirds of the municipality's creditors. The jurisdiction conferred upon the courts by the measure will expire June 30, 1940. The Act of 1934 was held unconstitutional in a 5-to-4 decision of the Supreme Court May 25, 1936.

The April 25 ruling of the Supreme Court was delivered by Chief Justice Hughes. The two who dissented were Justices McReynolds and Butler. Justice Cardozo did not participate. The 1936 invalidating decision was written by Justice McReynolds. Justices Butler and Owen J. Roberts, of the present court members, voted with him. In the minority were Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Benjamin N. Cardozo, Louis D. Brandeis and Harlan F. Stone. Two justices who have since retired, viz.: Van Devanter and Sutherland, concurred in the majority ruling of 1936.

The decision of April 25 applied to a debt adjustment proposal of the Lindsay-Strathmore irrigation district of Tulare County, Calif. The majority of the court found that the revised statute had been "carefully drawn so as not to impinge upon the sovereignty of the State."

United States Supreme Court Voids Commission Rates for Sales of Livestock at Kansas City Stock Yards, Which Had Been Authorized by Secretary Wallace

Sales commission rates authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace for market agencies in the Kansas City stock yards were invalidated by the United States Supreme Court on April 25. In reviewing the Secretary's order the court held that the hearings which resulted in the rate order were "fatally defective." The question involved the Secretary's power under the Packers and Stock Yards Act. The Supreme Court decision (reversing a ruling by the Western Missouri District Court against the live stock commission interests) was given in a 6-to-1 ruling handed down by Chief Justice Hughes, the dissenting vote being that of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, with Justices Cardozo and Reed not participating. The decision was

the culmination of proceedings begun more than eight years ago and had reached the Supreme Court once before, said advices to the "Wall Street Journal" from its Washington bureau, which, in part, also said:

Fifty commission firms at the Kansas City yards, while contending that the rates fixed would barely cover their out-of-pocket cost, exclusive of compensation to owners for personal services, based their objections on the ground that Secretary Wallace had not personally heard and considered the evidence and argument in the case as required by statute.

On its previous consideration of this case, the Supreme Court had found it necessary to order evidence to be taken as to whether or not Mr. Wallace had heard or read the evidence and arguments. The lower court took such evidence and held the hearing adequate.

As to the contention by the commission merchants that they were denied their hearing, Chief Justice Hughes said it "goes to the very foundation of the action of administrative agencies entrusted by Congress with broad control over activities which in their detail cannot be dealt with directly by the Legislature."

After citing the inadequacy of the whole proceeding, the Chief Justice observed that Congress was not merely setting up a "technical" judicial standard but was providing for the "fundamental requirements of fairness which are of the essence of due process in a proceeding of a judicial nature."

The present rate order, he said, was made in a case "in which the Secretary accepts and makes as his own the findings which have been prepared by the active prosecutors for the government, after an ex parte discussion with them and without according any reasonable opportunity to the respondents in the proceeding to know the claims thus presented and to contest them. That is more than an irregularity in practice; it is a vital defect."

Power of State of Louisiana to Tax Natural Gas in Interstate Commerce Sustained by United States Supreme Court—Another Ruling Holds Chicago South Shore & South Bend Ry. Subject to Railway Labor Act

The United States Supreme Court, in a 7-to-1 decision, on April 4, sustained the application of an electrical energy tax of the State of Louisiana to power generated by the Arkansas-Louisiana Pipeline Co. to be used in interstate pumping of natural gas, and thus handed down another ruling affirming the extension of State and Federal taxing powers. Justice Reed delivered the decision, to which Justice McReynolds dissented, and in which Justice Cardozo did not participate. The Supreme Court findings in the case of the Louisiana tax and other rulings of the court on April 4 were outlined as follows in a Washington dispatch of that date to the United Press:

Justice Reed rejected a contention by the firm that the tax was an unconstitutional burden upon interstate commerce.

"It bears generally on all use of power and is not discriminatory," he said. "It obviously adds to the cost of the interstate commerce, but increased cost alone is not sufficient to invalidate the tax as an interference with commerce."

In other decisions this year the court has upheld State taxes on Federal contractors and Federal income taxes on quasi-State officials.

Only one other formal decision was presented by the court in a brief session. This was an opinion read by Justice Louis D. Brandeis declining to review an Interstate Commerce Commission opinion that the Chicago South Shore & South Bend Railway is subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

Tennessee Supreme Court Decisions Aid TVA and Municipal Purchase of Private Utilities—Enable Cities to Build Electrical Systems with PWA Funds

The Tennessee Supreme Court on April 2 handed down three decisions which are regarded as aiding negotiations for the Tennessee Valley Authority and municipalities of the State to purchase properties of private utilities. The rulings removed the final legal obstacle preventing Tennessee cities from constructing distribution systems with Public Works Administration funds. The decisions permitted the TVA to sell power to municipalities, allowed cities to accept PWA funds for publicly-owned electrical systems, and authorized cities to issue bonds to finance building of electrical systems. The United States Supreme Court previously had approved PWA loans and grants for municipal systems.

Ruling Against National Labor Relations Board by United States Circuit Court at Chicago—Denies Board's Petition for Enforcement of Its Order for Reemployment of Strikers by Columbian Enameling & Stamping Co.

The United States Court of Appeals at Chicago denied on April 28 a petition of the National Labor Relations Board for an order of enforcement directing the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., to reemploy 250 workers discharged during a strike in March, 1935. The opinion denying the petition of the Board was written by Presiding Judge Evan A. Evans and was concurred in by Judge Will M. Sparks. A dissenting opinion was filed by Judge Walter E. Treanor. Judge Evans in pointing out that at the time of the strike the contract between Federal Labor Union 19,694, an American Federation of Labor unit and the company still had three months to run, said:

The employes and the union entered a written contract prior to the strike in which it was agreed not to strike but to arbitrate. By going on strike the employes violated the contract.

Noting that the National Labor Relations Act "was enacted after the strikers had withdrawn their services," the majority opinion, according to advices from Chicago to the New York "Times," said in conclusion:

In disposing of this case we are confronted by a single question. The NLRB held that the former employes of respondent, who went on a strike before the enactment of the act in violation of their reasonable agreement not to strike but to submit their difference to arbitration, were entitled to

invoke the aid of a court of equity to secure reinstatement of the contract they voluntarily terminated. In so holding petitioner erred.

The holding in this case is, of course, restricted to the particular facts in this case, which are:

(a) The withdrawal of the employees before the National Labor Act was enacted.

(b) The employees had a valid short-time wage agreement, during which they agreed not to strike but to submit differences to arbitration.

(c) The employees ceased working in the face of their wage agreement with its anti-strike provision and at a time when there was no Federal labor act in force.

It is needless to add that we are not required to pass upon, nor do we pass upon, a case where any one or all of said relevant factors are absent.

It follows that the petitioner's petition for the order of enforcement sought must be and it is denied.

NLRB Rules Republic Steel Corp. Violated Wagner Act in "Little Steel" Strike Last Year—Board Directs Reinstatement of Strikers

The National Labor Relations Board, in a ruling issued in Washington on April 9, held that the Republic Steel Corp. violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act during the "little steel" strike last spring. The NLRB, in a ruling April 6, ordered the Inland Steel Co. of Chicago to bargain with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (which the Board said represented a majority of Inland's employees), and directed that if an agreement was reached, to sign a contract with the union. In the charges the S. W. O. C. (affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization) filed with the Board against the Republic Steel the union did not claim to represent a majority of the employees. Therefore, the Board, in the Republic case, did not order the company to deal with the union. T. M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corp., in a statement issued at Cleveland on April 10, indicated that the Board's ruling would be contested in the courts. The Board decided (we quote from the Associated Press) that the Republic had violated the Wagner Act on eight counts and, among other things, ordered the corporation to reinstate 5,000 strikers with back pay from April 8, to break up employee representation plans at five Ohio plants and to stop practices which would lead employees to think they were not free to join the C. I. O. or other unions.

NLRB Rules that Companies Must Sign Contracts with Unions if Agreement Is Reached—Orders Inland Steel Co. to Bargain with Union

The National Labor Relations Board on April 6 issued a ruling that after an employer and union have agreed on terms of a contract, if the employer refuses to sign a contract it constitutes a violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act. The decision said that "refusal to embody understandings with a union in a signed agreement constitutes refusal to bargain collectively under the National Labor Relations Act." The Board ordered the Inland Steel Co. of Chicago to bargain with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and, if an agreement is reached, to sign a contract with the union.

The ruling had to do with the refusal of the Inland Steel Co. to sign a contract with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization before last summer's "little steel" strike.

Strike at Gar Wood Industries, Inc., Ended

Employees of Gar Wood Industries, Inc., will receive 20% of all declared dividends under a profit-sharing plan, it was announced on April 27, at which time settlement of the two-day strike at two Detroit plants of the corporation was also made known. The strike, which was called on April 25 by the United Automobile Workers of America, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, affected approximately 500 of the factories' 1,000 employees, and under the settlement the company agreed to sign a contract yet to be negotiated and to institute a straight piece-work system.

Strike at New Jersey Plants of Crucible Steel Co. Is Ended

About 2,250 employees of the Crucible Steel Co. of America returned to their jobs on April 17, as a result of settlement of strikes which had closed the company's plants at Harrison and Jersey City, N. J., since March 14. The strike was called by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Terms of the settlement were reported as follows in a Harrison dispatch of April 16 to the New York "Times":

A joint statement issued by L. S. Harding, Director of Labor Relations for the company, and Nathan Cowan, Subregional Director of the union, said grievances at the two plants "have either been amicably settled or are on the way to an amicable and mutually satisfactory solution."

The strike affected 1,800 workers at the Atha works in Harrison and 450 others at the Spaulding & Jennings works in Jersey City.

Hudson Tube Strike Averted by Compromise

Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and of the Hudson & Manhattan RR., which serves some 200,000 New Jersey commuters, after a conference April 28, accepted a compromise agreement early on April 29 and averted at the last minute a strike of the road's operating employees. The guards, platform men, gatemen, and others were to have walked off their jobs at 5 a. m. April 29, but the negotiators arrived at the settlement, and the strike was called off.

The terms of the settlement, it was learned, included a 6% wage increase effective as of March 1; an additional 5% rise to become effective when and if the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the company's application for a fare increase; a closed shop; an eight-hour day within a 10 hour span

in place of the present eight-hour day within an 11-hour span; two weeks' vacation with pay for trainmen and station men, and pay for the employees' daily luncelon period.

The terms represented concessions by both sides.

Columbus, Ohio, Transit Strike Settled After Week of Conferences—Union Agrees to Compromise Offer—Original Demands Not Granted

The strike of street car and motor bus operators in Columbus, Ohio, which was called at midnight April 16, was ended on April 23 and service was resumed the following day at noon after a week in which there were no transportation facilities. Members of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, voted to accept a compromise offer of the Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Co., operators of the transportation system. Associated Press advices from Columbus, April 24, said John Collins, Vice-President of the Columbus Federation of Labor, said the agreement provided an increase of three cents an hour to about 50 men and company recognition of the union. Besides the demand for a closed shop there had also been sought, it is said, a wage increase to 62c. and 75c. an hour, against a scale providing for 54c. to 63c. an hour.

UAWA Strike at Briggs Plant—Company Bars Closed Shop

Approximately 13,100 workers returned to their jobs on April 12, following conclusion of a "slow-down" strike by 44 employees of the Briggs Mfg. Co. Detroit plant, when they sought to limit production in one department. While it was stated that representatives of the company and the United Automobile Workers of America settled differences after a conference, it was indicated on April 15 that the union's present contract with the company expires at midnight April 16 and negotiations toward a new agreement were adjourned. The strike also caused a suspension of production in the Plymouth plant of the Chrysler Corp., and affected 8,100 Briggs employees and 5,000 Plymouth workers. The Briggs Co. notified its employees on April 15 that it would not sign a closed shop contract with the union.

Sit-Down Strike by 80 Throws 2,100 Out of Jobs at Detroit Budd Wheel Co.—Dispute with UAWA Settled

A dispute between officials of the United Automobile Workers of America and the management of the Budd Wheel Co. of Detroit, which threw 2,100 workers out of their jobs on April 14, was settled later the same day. Company officials said that 80 union men attempted to conduct a sit-down strike.

Detroit Street Car Strike Ends After 32 Hours—Union Wins 44-Hour Week and Other Concessions

A strike of Detroit street car operators, which almost crippled the city's transportation facilities, was ended on April 8 when strikers voted to call off their 32-hour walkout and restore service immediately. Union officials ratified a settlement agreement that provided for the 44-hour week and collective bargaining.

Fisher Body Plant and Buick Assembly Line at Flint, Mich., Reopen When Union Calls Off Pickets

The Flint, Mich., plant of the Fisher Body Corp. and the Buick assembly line in the same city were reopened on April 21 after they had been closed for three days as a result of disorders brought about by pickets representing the United Automobile Workers of America, who conducted a drive seeking to force the payment of union dues by all workers at the Fisher plant. Approximately 4,000 persons were affected by the shutdown, ordered by the management when pickets interfered with arrival of employees for work. Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. President, promised that the union would call off its pickets.

Northwestern Michigan Power Strike Settled After Governor Murphy Intervenes Between C. I. O. Officials and Company Representatives

A three-day strike, in which utility workers occupied the power facilities of the Saginaw Valley in Michigan, was ended on April 4, after Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan had mediated the dispute between the officials of Committee for Industrial Organization unions and executives of 13 Consumers Power Co. plants. Under the terms of the agreement the contract between the union and the companies was renewed for four months, ending Aug. 4 next, with the C. I. O. affiliates recognized as the exclusive bargaining agent for all employees. United States advices of April 4 from Detroit detailed the terms of settlement, in part, as follows:

Governor Murphy said the agreement to extend the contract was a verbal one. Conferees were to work out its formal phrasing in further meetings.

It provided for a company guarantee against wage cuts during the four months' extension period and included a pledge that the company would not discriminate against strikers.

1,000 Return to Work on Great Lakes Ships as Canadian Seamen's Union Reaches Agreement with Seven Large Companies

The first Canadian major strike on the Great Lakes was ended on April 18 with an agreement between seven large shipping companies and the Canadian Seamen's Union. As a result, 1,000 men returned to work on 50 vessels. The agreement was announced on April 17 by J. A. Sullivan, President of the union, who said that the strikers had won "the right to join the organization of their own choosing,

which was the reason for going on strike." It was also announced that the companies "are willing to treat any union as a spokesman for its own members, but will not recognize any union as representing all its employees."

Senate Confirms Nomination of E. K. Burlew as First Assistant Secretary of Interior

The Senate on April 5 confirmed the nomination of Ebert K. Burlew of Pennsylvania to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, thus ending three months of controversy over the nomination. Mr. Burlew's confirmation came after hearings were conducted by the Senate Public Lands Committee, which approved the nomination of March 2. Mr. Burlew was nominated by President Roosevelt on Dec. 20, 1937, to succeed the late Theodore A. Walters.

Norman H. Davis Appointed Chairman of American Red Cross by President Roosevelt—Succeeds Late Cary T. Grayson

President Roosevelt on April 12 announced the appointment of Norman H. Davis as the new Chairman of the American Red Cross. Mr. Davis succeeds to the post left vacant since the death of Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson last Feb. 15. President Roosevelt said that Mr. Davis, who has held the title of Special Ambassador for the United States, would continue to be available to the White House and the State Department in an advisory capacity. Mr. Davis was appointed by President Hoover in 1932 as United States delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference, and in 1933 President Roosevelt named him Chairman of the American delegation. He also headed the American delegation to the London Naval Conference in 1935.

ICC Denies Eastern Roads Rate Increase

The application of the Eastern railroads for an increase in coach fares from 2c. to 2.5c. a mile was denied on April 14 by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a 6-to-5 decision.

The increase would have increased the revenues of the railroads \$29,961,080 annually if traffic continued at the 1936 rate. Spokesmen for the Association of American Railroads were "very much disappointed" with the decision.

The application of the Eastern railroads was based primarily on the need for more revenue, as argued by all the railroads in the recent freight-rate case in which the Commission granted increases upward of \$175,000,000 instead of the \$469,000,000 requested.

The second reason urged by the lines was the spread of 1c. a mile between the base fares for coach and Pullman service. They held that the difference was so great it diverted traffic from the Pullman to coach class.

The majority was composed of Chairman Splawn and Commissioners Meyer, Aitchison, Porter, Lee and Caskie. Commissioners Eastman, McManamy, Mahaffie, Miller and Rogers dissented.

Railroads Ask 15% Wage Reduction—Unions Refuse Voluntary Wage Reduction Proposal

The Association of American Railroads on April 29 adopted a resolution under the Railway Labor Act to serve notice of a 15% wage reduction effective July 1 for all classes of labor.

John J. Pelley, Chairman of the association which represents 142 Class 1 roads, estimated the cut would amount to \$250,000,000 annually.

The association stated in a memorandum that the wage cut was necessary because of loss of revenue and increases in operating costs.

The memorandum said that in determining the amount of the wage reduction to be sought for approximately 1,000,000 workers, serious consideration was given the present financial condition of the carriers which it said was "even more desperate than it was in January, 1932, when a deduction of 10% from pay checks was accepted voluntarily by the employees."

The railroads announced they would give formal notice of the reduction to the 21 brotherhoods at once.

Spokesmen for 20 standard railway unions on April 15 rejected a proposal made by the carriers for joint conferences to discuss a voluntary wage reduction for nearly 1,000,000 railway employees. The temporary wage reduction proposal was made by the Association of American Railroads. George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, and a committee of the unions promptly rejected the idea of a voluntary meeting to accelerate the wage reduction procedure.

Japan Pays Full Indemnity of \$2,214,007 for Attack on United States Gunboat Panay

A draft for \$2,214,007.36, as full payment of the indemnity asked by the United States Government for the attack on the United States SS. Panay and American merchant vessels by Japanese armed forces on Dec. 12, 1937, was presented to Eugene H. Dooman, Counselor of the American Embassy, by Seijiro Yoshizawa, Director of the Bureau of American Affairs of the Foreign Office, on April 22. The claim by the United States was first made on March 22 in a note transmitted to the Japanese Foreign Office by United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew. On April 6 the Japanese Government asked the United States for a more fully itemized account of the damages included in the \$2,214,007.36, and this was forwarded to Tokyo on April 18.

American Foreign Policy

There were one or two indications in April of a more reasonable foreign policy in Washington than that expressed by President Roosevelt at Chicago, last October, in his famous "quarantine" speech. A more definite concern with affairs of the Western Hemisphere was apparent, along with a greater tendency to rely upon past State Department expressions regarding problems of other continents, rather than embark on new excursions. President Roosevelt made the traditional Presidential address before the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union in Washington, April 14, and his main endeavor on that occasion was to hold up as an example for the rest of the world the peaceful conditions prevalent in the Americas. The 21 American republics, he proclaimed, "present proudly to the rest of the world a demonstration that the rule of justice and law can be substituted for the rule of force; that resort to war as an instrument of national policy is not necessary; that international differences of all kinds can be settled by peaceful negotiation; that the sanctity of the pledged word faithfully observed and generously interpreted offers a system of security with freedom." Peace in the Americas will not be endangered by controversies within our family, Mr. Roosevelt added, and "we will not permit it to be endangered from aggression coming from outside of our hemisphere."

The State Department on April 26 took occasion to quiet a movement among certain Congressmen for having the Administration name the aggressors meant by Mr. Roosevelt in his quarantine speech. Under the leadership of Representative Scott of California, a group asked for a statement by the President regarding nations that recently have violated treaties to which the United States is a party. In a covering reply, made over the signature of Sumner Welles, as Acting Secretary of State, mention was made only of several previous pronouncements regarding the Italian invasion of Ethiopia and the Japanese invasion of China. No comment was made with respect to Germany. It is noteworthy, moreover, that several important qualifying clauses were included in the statement. Thus, it was remarked that "the determination by this government of whether or not an action by another nation is in fact a violation of an obligation assumed under a treaty or agreement to which both that nation and the United States are parties, and the expression of opinion on the part of this government that such violation has taken place, must necessarily be governed by the circumstances of the occasion." Mr. Welles "assumed" that the Congressmen were not intent upon bringing up the failure by almost all foreign governmental debtors to maintain war debt payments to the United States, but he remarked incidentally that 15 nations are at present in default or in arrears on such payments.

Naval Race

Naval armaments limitation became more than ever a matter of the past when notes exchanged on this important matter were published by the British and American Governments on April 2. Quantitative limitations lapsed after the Japanese denounced the Washington treaty. In the latest exchange, qualitative limitations of the London accord of 1936 likewise have been set aside, and the naval armaments competition thus was thrown wide open for all comers, without material let or hindrance. The British and American communications were virtually identical, each invoking the right of escalation with respect to capital ships and the caliber of guns on such vessels. Both notes named Japan as the country believed to be constructing, or preparing to construct, capital ships in excess of the 35,000-ton limitation of the 1936 London pact. The French Government, as the third signatory of the treaty, acquiesced in the decision and announced that it would continue to observe the qualitative limitations, so long as no Continental Power departed from that standard. It was not made clear by either the British or United States authorities whether any of the "private" inquiries as to naval intentions of the Japanese Government, which that government invited, ever were made. There is no doubt, on the other hand, of the strict diplomatic correctness of the attitude adopted by London and Washington. The leading Powers now are planning to build ships up to 45,000 tons, presumably with 18-inch guns. Costs of such vessels run into staggering sums.

European Appeasement

Diplomatic events of high importance have been crowding the European scene of late, and another series of occurrences can be reported for the month of April. The German authorities completed their annexation of Austria on April 10, in a plebiscite that brought the anticipated virtually complete approval by the German and Austrian peoples. Chancellor Hitler and his cohorts thereupon started a campaign for adding the German minority in Czechoslovakia to the Reich, in one way or another, and details of the procedure kept all of Europe in a nervous tension. The Rome-Berlin axis appeared to stand the strain of German militarists on the Brenner Pass, but there is, of course, no reliable information as to the real intent or strength of the German-Italian combination. It is perfectly plain, on the other hand, that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain

is achieving some marked successes with his policy of a realistic direction of British foreign policy. The program, moreover, appears to be directed largely toward placing a counterweight on the German and Italian grouping, if not toward weakening any alliance between the fascists. An Anglo-Italian agreement was signed at Rome, April 16, designed to terminate all outstanding differences that lately marred relations between London and Rome. This was followed by Anglo-French conversations on April 28 and 29, which ended in arrangements for close military cooperation of the two great European democracies, although the precise terms of the diplomatic understanding remain somewhat vague. There is thus presented a picture of a fascist alliance whose real intent and strength remains undisclosed, with a democratic alliance of a like description also a fact. Great Britain not only completed a treaty with Italy, but moved also to make amicable arrangements with the Reich. France moved for a treaty with Italy, and presumably will endeavor to reach a new settlement eventually also with Germany. What these moves may bring to Europe remains to be seen.

German Expansion

German Nazi leaders engaged in a whirlwind campaign of perfervid oratory to convince Germans and Austrians of the advisability of voting in the affirmative for annexation of the small Germanic State. All precautions were taken to insure the proper result. Jews were disfranchised in the new acquisition, and concentration camps swelled with opponents of the Nazi faith. The significance of opposition was brought home in many ways, and when the plebiscite was taken, on April 10, the results fully accorded with the expectations of Chancellor Hitler and his associates. Eligible voters in the enlarged Reich were calculated at 49,493,208, and 49,279,104 actually were counted, with 49,203,757 considered valid. Affirmative votes numbered 48,751,587, and negative ballots were only 452,170. In the Austrian area the proportion of favorable to total ballots slightly exceeded the similar proportion in the old Reich. These results were followed by an accentuation of measures for integration of Austria with Germany. Many of the steps were directed especially against those of Semitic descent, and it is sadly typical that all Jews, including those of foreign citizenship, were ordered to report their possessions of more than 5,000 marks to the German Government by June 30. General Hermann Goering, Chancellor Hitler's immediate assistant, was empowered to "take all necessary measures to utilize the property in accordance with the needs of German economy." While these steps were being taken, Chancellor Hitler prepared for his visit to Rome, early in May.

The sequestial German move toward expansion was not only in making its appearance, and it was directed as a matter of course against the Czechoslovakian Republic of 15,000,000 people, of whom 3,500,000 are Sudeten Germans. The latter group has been publicly proclaimed by Herr Hitler as a peculiar concern of the German Nazi movement, and for a time it was feared that simple annexation of the Czech area might be under contemplation at Berlin. It is not yet clear what steps the German Nazis eventually will take, but the first moves were toward undermining the authority of the Prague Government through the influence exerted by the Nazis on Sudeten leaders. Konrad Henlein, the Sudeten leader, declared in an address at Karlsbad, April 24, that the Czechs must relinquish any idea of forming a Slavic bulwark against the German Drang nach Osten, and he urged a revision of the foreign policy which led to alliances with France and Russia. Far-reaching internal reforms also were demanded by Herr Henlein, all of them tending to place the Sudeten Germans on a plane of equality in national affairs, while affording them virtual autonomy in their own section of the country. The Prague regime replied in a semi-official statement, the following day, that there is no possibility of changing the foreign policy. The advisability of the internal reforms requested by Herr Henlein was questioned. An interesting suggestion thereafter emanated from Berlin, to the effect that an overt act might develop from the Polish side, as there are 90,000 Poles in the country. Since Hungarian concern about the Magyar minority in Czechoslovakia is no secret, the possibility thus arises of some secret agreement among the surrounding States for partitionment of the small country.

Anglo-Italian Accord

Perhaps the most favorable of recent European developments was the signature at Rome, on April 16, of a treaty that adjusts sweepingly and comprehensively the difficulties faced by Great Britain and Italy. Intensive negotiations of more than six weeks were crowned by the accord, which doubtless will go far toward reestablishing Anglo-Italian relations on the same cordial basis that existed before Italy conquered Ethiopia and England took the lead for sanctions against the Italian aggressor. The fact that an agreement had been reached was no surprise, when signatures were attached, for the accord was heralded by Italian withdrawals of troops from Libya and by a British move for League consideration of the status of the Italian acquisition in Africa. But the extent and apparent sincerity of the pact exceeded expectations, and led to the conclusion that a genuinely important stride had been taken toward peace and appeasement in Europe. The political

stock of Prime Minister Chamberlain advanced appreciably, in response.

The Anglo-Italian agreement comprises a protocol and eight specific accords, together with declarations in exchanges of notes that, taken with the more formal treaty, constitute a rather comprehensive adjustment of problems. Signatures were attached in Rome by Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, and the Earl of Perth, British Ambassador to Rome. The ceremony was marked also by the delivery to Premier Benito Mussolini of a letter from Prime Minister Chamberlain, in which the latter expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the discussions. A reply from the Italian dictator, also published at the same time, expressed appreciation of the spirit of cordiality and goodwill displayed by Mr. Chamberlain. Premier Mussolini voiced the opinion that Anglo-Italian relations had been placed on a firm and lasting basis of peace.

In the protocol to the new accord, both countries expressed a desire to improve relations and contribute to the general cause of peace and security. They reaffirmed the declaration of Jan. 2, 1937, in which rights in the Mediterranean were conceded mutually to be vital. Eight specific understandings and declarations then were listed, with a notation that the agreements will come into full force at a time in the future still to be determined, and thereafter will remain continuously in force, although subject to revision at the request of either signatory. Further conversations are to be held, it was indicated, regarding political problems of Africa and the question of commercial relations. The Mediterranean question was the first settled in the subsequent agreements. It merely was stated again, however, that interests in that sea are complementary and non-conflicting, so that the status quo may continue.

Next on the list of important questions was that of an exchange of military information, as to movements or redistribution of forces in the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the Gulf of Aden, and both British and Italian possessions in East Africa. Arabian spheres of influence were defined in a third agreement. It was agreed that islands in the Red Sea should not be fortified, and that no action shall be taken to compromise the independence of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The vexing question of radio propaganda was adjusted through an agreement to abstain from measures of this nature that might prove injurious. In a fifth declaration the Italian Government recognized British interests in the Ethiopian water source for one branch of the Nile. A further statement provided that Italy will not force the natives in her East African possessions to undertake military duties, other than policing and territorial defense. Freedom of worship for British nationals in Italian East Africa was assured in the seventh declaration, while the eighth extended and emphasized treaties for free use of the Suez Canal by all Powers, at all times.

Still other matters were adjusted, tentatively at least, in a series of notes exchanged by the Earl of Perth and Foreign Minister Ciano. In one of these communications the Italian Minister states that troops are being withdrawn from Italian Libya, contiguous to Egypt, at a rate of 1,000 men weekly, with the aim of reducing the forces to a peacetime footing. Another exchange dealt with Spain and recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. With regard to Spain the Italian Government agreed not only to accept the British formula for withdrawals of "volunteers," but also to complete withdrawal of all troops at the end of the civil war, if such action then remains uncompleted. Count Ciano declared specifically that Italy has no territorial or political aims in Spain and its dependencies, and does not seek economic advantage. In the British covering note it was indicated that London regards a settlement of the Spanish problem as a prerequisite for effectiveness of the general accord. Lord Perth likewise remarked that Great Britain will endeavor to clarify the problem of recognition of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia at the next meeting of the League Council. Another exchange relates to the London naval treaty of 1936, to which Italy promised to adhere. The force of that particular declaration is not very great, of course, since most of the qualitative limitations of the treaty already have disappeared through utilization of the escalator clause. Still another declaration, shared by Egypt, states that good-neighborliness is to prevail in Anglo-Italian-Egyptian relations, with questions of frontiers and similar matters to be settled through amicable negotiations.

Anglo-French Conversations

Immediately after the Anglo-Italian pact was signed at Rome, the British Government invited the French Premier, Edouard Daladier, for a visit to London, in company with his Foreign Minister, Georges Bonnet. The two French leaders arrived in London late April 27, and in the next two days they surveyed with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his British associates all aspects of recent European developments. At the close of this meeting the usual official statement was issued, to the effect that British and French experts see eye-to-eye on all matters of mutual interest. Whether such really is the case or not remains to be seen. It is evident, however, that the military alliance between Great Britain and France was augmented materially in the conversations, for intimate discussions of military staff officers were arranged, while plans were laid also

for the accumulation in France, with British aid, of vast stores of munitions and foodstuffs, to meet any eventuality that war might offer. These arrangements were regarded generally, with considerable justification, as cementing firmly the Anglo-French alliance, and as opposing to the Rome-Berlin axis a democratic grouping based on the London-Paris line.

The exchange of Anglo-French views was the first since the Germans marched into Austria, and it was indicated in London dispatches that all aspects of the German expansion program were considered carefully. There was, of course, no question as to the Austrian move by the Reich, but the French were reported to have endeavored to obtain British promises of aid to prevent a similar fate for Czechoslovakia. On this question conclusions apparently were indefinite. The British authorities seemingly made no commitments, and in some dispatches were said to have obtained French promises to follow their lead in this matter, in exchange for the military arrangements. The London Government, on the other hand, undertook to make representations and attempt in this manner to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of outstanding difficulties between Germany and Czechoslovakia. When Premier Daladier returned to Paris he expressed keen satisfaction with the new understanding. It was indicated that negotiations for a settlement of Franco-Italian problems will be pushed rapidly. Both London and Paris reports suggested that the two great democratic countries of Europe probably will move thereafter to regularize their relations with the German Government.

England and Ireland

Difficulties between England and Ireland that stretch back to antiquity apparently are at the point of being resolved, in a broad new treaty signed at London, April 25, by representatives of the two countries. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain and Prime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland were the principals in the negotiations which ended amicably and fortunately. The settlement of differences was hailed in England and Ireland alike, since it will mean a considerable improvement not only in the diplomatic but also in the trade relations. The pact requires the approval of the British and Irish Parliaments, but no trouble is anticipated on that score. After approval and the performance of certain stipulations, trade concessions will become effective for three years, and for an indefinite period thereafter unless the arrangement is denounced by either party. In effect, the treaty recognizes the complete independence of Ireland and restores Ireland in trade matters to the preferred Dominion status. It settles practically every question save that of Northern Ireland, and there are rumors that at least a start can be expected toward settlement of the question of Ulster, now that the immediately pressing matters are out of the way.

Somewhat unexpected in the new accord is an agreement by Ireland to pay the London Government £10,000,000 in a lump sum, in settlement of the British claim to land annuities and other payments. This represents a sensible reconsideration of statements by Mr. de Valera that he never would agree to pay a penny on the old annuities. The Irish payments of £250,000 annually in respect of property damage under the 1925 agreement are to continue. British naval rights over the Irish ports of Queenstown, Bere Haven and Lough Swilly are relinquished, and all defenses constructed by England will pass into possession of the Irish Government. The assumption prevailed in London that the British navy would be welcome to the use of those ports if the necessity ever arose, but no mention of this possibility appeared in the treaty. No less important than the financial and political provisions is an agreement for terminating the disastrous trade antagonism of the last five years, which cost both countries a pretty penny. British penal duties on imports from Ireland are to be discontinued, and Ireland similarly agrees to rescind the retaliatory tariff rates imposed on imports from England. The tariff war cut the trade of the two countries almost in half, and a correspondingly large increase in mutual trade now is anticipated. These beneficial results are achieved through a special trade agreement which accords Ireland just about the same status enjoyed by the British Dominions in trade with England.

British Budget

Early in April the British Government made known the results of its fiscal year, which ends March 31, and on April 26 the new budget was presented to the House of Commons by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon. After taking borrowings into account, it appears that the London regime expended an actual excess in the last fiscal year of only £36,081,000 over revenues. The national debt, in other words, increased by that figure. There was no indication, however, that such relatively good results will be equaled in the year that began April 1. In the budget speech Sir John Simon proposed expenditures from ordinary revenues of £944,398,000. But borrowing of £90,000,000 or more for extraordinary defense purposes also will take place, and Great Britain thus will have its first peace-time budget of more than £1,000,000,000. Moreover, the budget will be unbalanced to the approximate degree that unusual arms expenditures occur, and the modest upward trend of

British national indebtedness will be accentuated. No mention was made in the speech of the £10,000,000 to be paid by Ireland in a lump sum under the treaty signed last Monday, and it is assumed this will go toward retirement of debt or reduction of the budget deficit. It is noteworthy that a similar silence was maintained regarding the war debt to the United States Government, although at least a sidelong glance at this obligation has been customary of late years.

In a reassuring gesture toward financial common sense, Sir John Simon indicated that the "ordinary" budget outlays of £994,398,000 should be covered by revenues. He estimated revenues for the current fiscal year, on the basis of existing taxation, at £914,000,000, leaving £80,000,000 to be raised by new taxes. As a first means toward filling that gap, Sir John proposed an increase of the basic income tax to 27½% from 25%, or an advance of 6d. to 5s. 6d. in the pound. To soften that blow, however, he announced that small-income taxpayers would be exempted through continuation of the old rate on the first £135 of taxable income, after marriage and other exemptions. In order to lighten the effect on industry, he doubled the depreciation allowance on industrial plant, and it thus appears that commercial undertakings will bear the brunt of the increased levy. The Chancellor also announced a determined drive against tax evasion in the higher income brackets, and especially against "one-man" companies formed for tax dodging purposes. It was admitted, however, that the prospective increase of income tax revenues would not suffice to balance the ordinary budget, and two further expedients were announced, in order to bring home to all Britons the added cost of armaments expenditures. The gasoline tax was raised a penny to 9d. a gallon, and the import duty on tea was raised by 2d. the pound. With the added income, gasoline and tea levies, Sir John Simon anticipated a small budget surplus for the fiscal year over the ordinary outlay of £944,398,000.

The budget speech disclosed also a highly unusual procedure on the part of the British Government, with the obvious aim of preparing for war emergencies. The Chancellor revealed that the government recently had purchased in international markets enough wheat, sugar and whale oil (for margarine) to cover the requirements of the civil population "during the early months of an emergency." He explained that the transactions were carried through without the prior approval of the Parliament, because absolute secrecy was necessary to prevent price increases that would have been disadvantageous to the government and to consumers generally. "For this reason," the Chancellor said, "the government took the very unusual course of acting without first applying for statutory authority, in confidence that the House of Commons would understand our reasons and would in due course enable us to obtain legislation conferring the necessary powers upon the Board of Trade." The House cheered this disclosure of forethought regarding food supplies for the people, but listened in stunned silence to the other items in the budget presentation.

French Cabinet

Long hardened to Cabinet crises, France emerged from another of these episodes early in April with the atmosphere only slightly cleared and most of the unfortunate aspects of the French "New Deal" still prevalent. The short-lived regime headed by Leon Blum, as the leader of the Popular Front, collapsed on April 8, when the Senate refused to give M. Blum plenary powers to impose a capital tax, suspend amortization of the government debt for two years, enforce registration of all securities by holders, and control foreign exchange operations through the Bank of France. M. Blum also wanted the right to revalue gold reserves at any time and use the "profit" for Treasury purposes. When the Senate refused to follow the precedent set by the Chamber of Deputies and vote these extraordinary powers, M. Blum quickly resigned. The urgent emergency of the German plebiscite faced the country, and the paramount requirements of foreign policy hastened the formation of a new government by Edouard Daladier, one of the leaders of the powerful Radical-Socialist party, which occupies a left-center position in French politics. For the critical Foreign Affairs post M. Daladier selected Georges Bonnet, while Paul Marchandau was placed in the Finance Ministry. Albert Sarraut, with definitely anti-communist views, was given the Interior post, and the Cabinet thus assumed a cast of Center trends, rather than Left tendencies. Premier Daladier asked Parliament for power to deal with the situation by decree for three months, and this readily was given. The next few months of French history thus are in the hands of M. Daladier.

Spanish Civil War

Insurgent forces in Spain swept forward throughout April with the highly mechanized war materials supplied so liberally by the German and Italian Governments, and the civil war in Spain thus turned sharply against the loyalist defenders of the duly constituted republican regime. Disaster followed disaster for the loyalists, who were in no position to cope with the mechanical drives toward the Mediterranean. General Francisco Franco and his battalions continued the surging drive from the Aragon front down the Ebro Valley, which marked the main war devel-

opment of March. In well coordinated attacks from the air, and by land with tanks, mobile artillery and other modern instruments of war, the insurgents moved briskly forward, and the loyalist defense crumbled at point after point. The key city of Lerida was passed by the insurgents in the early days of April, and the loyalists gave it up as untenable after a few more days, thus laying open much of Catalonia to attack. The insurgent war machine rolled on toward Tortosa, on the Mediterranean, but that city was defended stubbornly, and the insurgents thereupon broadened their attacks in spread-eagle fashion.

Attempts by the defenders to create a diversion were of little military importance, and on April 14 the insurgents pushed through to Vinaroz, on the Mediterranean Sea, thus achieving their objective of splitting into two parts the area left to the loyalists. A stretch of the coastline about 16 miles long fell first into insurgent hands, and the great areas centering about Barcelona and Valencia thus were severed, so far as land communications of the loyalists are concerned. Tortosa finally fell as well, and the insurgents followed these moves by darting attacks from numerous widely divergent points. In the Barcelona area part of the hydro-electric system supplying the great city with power fell into their hands. Sallies were made toward Madrid, but they were not especially successful. It finally appeared that the next main drive would be toward Valencia, but at the end of April this move was held up for four days by driving rains. Insurgent authorities proclaimed that the end of the long civil war was at hand, but the loyalist regime at Barcelona rallied its forces and indicated that the struggle will continue. The London Non-Intervention Committee remains bogged down in futilities, and loyalist efforts to secure study of intervention by the League of Nations do not promise to be more successful.

China and Japan

One of the most important occurrences in nearly 10 months of fighting between Japanese invaders and Chinese defenders took place early in April, and the future in the Far East may well reflect radical changes as a consequence. Highly mechanized Japanese troops, delving far into southern Shantung Province in an effort to cut the Lunghai Railway, sustained their first defeat in modern times. Chinese defenders of their homeland, in the undeclared war forced upon them by Japan, inflicted the defeat at Taiierhchwang, a small mud-walled village of no importance. The name of this place nevertheless may ring in Oriental history for a long while to come. It appears, according to uncontradicted reports, that a Japanese army of more than 60,000 men reached the small community, only to find themselves surrounded by a numerically superior Chinese army. The far extended communications of the invaders were cut, meanwhile, by raiding guerrilla bands, and as food and ammunition dwindled the Japanese were unable to resist the onslaughts of the determined defenders, who retired to a stone fort at Yih sien. In this operation only 20,000 Japanese are said to have survived.

This is a major defeat for the Japanese not only in a military sense, but even more in the sense of Eastern "face," or prestige. Among the Far Eastern peoples a legend of Japanese military invincibility has grown up in recent decades. It imparted the greatest confidence to Japanese troops and unwarranted fears and resignation to the Chinese. With the shattering of the legend, Chinese defenses are almost certain to strengthen, and it well may be that the morale of the invading Japanese will suffer heavily. Having demonstrated their ability to defeat the Japanese in open battle, the Chinese also may well be inclined to take a far less resigned attitude toward the Tokio authorities in diplomatic matters. The effect of the defeat at Taiierhchwang was apparent in Tokio, although the Japanese people were not informed of the matter. The Cabinet headed by Premier Konoye was besieged by the militarists to impose upon the country the laws for regimentation of the entire Island Empire, which the Premier promised never would be applied during his regime. The militarists did not succeed in gaining their point, however, and the issue thus was deferred. In a compromise arrangement, fresh Japanese troops were dispatched from Japan and Manchukuo, and a relief army thus formed moved swiftly down through Shantung to relieve the Japanese remnant at Yih sien. This was accomplished late in April, but further efforts to move toward the Lunghai Railway were resisted stoutly by the Chinese army, and one of the greatest battles of the war developed in the early days of May.

Steel Trade—Non-Ferrous Metals

The steel trade reported April steel business as disappointing to all producers, having run from 10% to 25% below that of March, depending upon the company and the product. Steel scrap continued its decline to new low levels due to very little mill interest, partly because of low steel production and partly due to large inventories of ore. The magazine "Steel" of Cleveland, in its issue of May 2, stated in substance: "Steel buying and production have struck a balance at practically one-third capacity, and there is little indication of an upward movement. April buying was slightly less than in March, seasonal increases not being sufficient to push market off dead center. Private enterprise accounts for little present activity, State and municipi-

pal improvements, with some Federal work, providing most tonnage. Railroad buying is negligible, and most rails on order have been rolled and backlogs are light. Platemakers have considerable tonnage in prospect as the result of bids to be opened in May for cargo ships and barges." The "Iron Age" composite price of steel scrap again dropped to new low levels for the current year, or to \$12.83 (from \$13.17) a gross ton on April 5, to \$12.58 on April 12, to \$12.25 on April 19, and to \$11.92 on April 26, which latter price was \$1 below the 1937 low point of \$12.92 in November and 75c. below the low point of \$12.67 in June, 1936. At the close of April last year steel scrap was \$20.00 a gross ton. The "Iron Age" composite prices of finished steel and pig iron held at 2.605c. a pound and \$23.25 a gross ton, respectively, unchanged from a year ago.

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 scheduled at 32.0% of capacity for the week beginning April 25 (the lowest rate since the week of March 14), and compares with 32.4% for the week beginning April 18, 32.7% for the preceding seven-day period, 32.6% for the week beginning April 4, and 35.7% for the week beginning March 28. At the close of April, 1937, the industry was reported to be operating at approximately 92.3% of capacity.

As to non-ferrous metals, "Metal and Mineral Markets" during the month under review reported in substance as follows: "Demand for copper for domestic consumption was quiet, the sales for that industry totaling 4,836 tons for the week ended April 27 against 6,433 tons in the previous week, 5,528 tons in the week ended April 13, and 6,313 tons in the week ended April 6. Buying of lead during the April 27 week was on a reduced scale, contrasted with recent weeks, but sufficient business was booked to keep prices on a steady basis throughout the industry. Sales of lead for the week ended April 27 on open market transactions amounted to 2,278 tons, which compares with 3,936 tons in the preceding seven-day period, 3,728 tons for the week ended April 13, and 2,417 tons for the week ended April 6. The moderate improvement in business in zinc in the weeks ended April 13 and April 20 gave way to another quiet spell in the last week of the month. With some unsettlement in tin-plate prices and tin consumption showing virtually no improvement, business in tin continued inactive at the close of April." Domestic copper prices continued at the 10.00c., Valley, basis, which quotation has been in effect since Jan. 28. Lead at New York also was unchanged at 4.50c. Zinc at New York, on the other hand, after declining from 4.64c. to 4.54c. on April 4, and to 4.39c. on April 8, returned to the 4.64c. level on April 18, but on April 27 again dropped to 4.54c. Tin at New York moved irregularly up and down, and after touching 40.00c. on April 18, closed on April 29 at 36.60c., which compares with 38.00c. at the close of the preceding month.

Lumber Movement

The lumber industry during the week ended April 23, 1938, stood at 52% of the 1929 weekly average of production and 54% of average 1929 shipments, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association from regional associations covering the operations of important hardwood and softwood mills. Both production and shipments were about 50% of the corresponding figures for the same week of 1929. Reported production, shipments and new orders in the week ended April 23, 1938, all showed some decline from the preceding week. New business for the third consecutive week was below production, this time by 8%. All items in the April 23 week were appreciably lower than during the corresponding week of 1937.

National production reported for the week ended April 23 by 4% fewer mills was 3% below the output (revised figure) of the preceding week; shipments were 4% and new orders 6% below the corresponding figures for the previous week.

In the week ended April 23 production, shipments and orders as reported by 431 softwood mills were, respectively, 33%, 33% and 38% below similar items in the corresponding week of 1937.

During the week ended April 23, 1938, a total of 526 mills produced 173,240,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined; shipped 176,934,000 feet, and booked orders for 159,874,000 feet. Revised figures (number of feet) for the four preceding weeks follow:

Week Ended—	No. of Mills	Production	Shipments	Orders Received
Apr. 16.....	547	178,268,000	184,735,000	170,599,000
Apr. 9.....	544	180,551,000	163,672,000	153,938,000
Apr. 2.....	548	177,877,000	183,895,000	177,659,000
Mar. 26.....	555	176,333,000	211,417,000	189,487,000

—All regions but Northern Pine, Northern Hemlock and Southern Hardwoods reported orders below production in the week ended April 23, 1938. Western Pine, California Redwood, Northern Pine, Northern Hemlock and Southern Hardwoods reported shipments above output. All regions but Northern Hemlock reported orders and all but Redwood reported shipments below similar items in the corresponding week of 1937. All softwood regions reported production below the same week last year.

Hides, Leather and Footwear

The First National Bank of Boston, in its "New England Letter," under date of April 29, comments upon these markets as follows:

"Shoe manufacturers have completed a normal run of spring models and have shifted to white shoes. Leather prices have firmed on a moderate amount of forward buying and hide values have advanced.

"The production of footwear in March increased sharply over February as numerous last-minute orders for Easter were completed. The three months' total, while 25% under the record level of last year, exceeded 90,000,000 pairs, or slightly more than the 10-year average. Many manufacturers of high-style shoes for women have lowered their operating schedules and a sizable decline in output in April is in prospect. Sentiment was improved by the good Easter retail business, so that interest is being shown in the fall run.

"While moderate amounts of upper leather have been purchased for future delivery, prices remain unchanged. Future values will probably reflect any strengthening of April calf skin prices. Sole leather producers have booked some forward business at a 5% price advance. Their operations, however, remain at 65% of capacity, and so producers' stocks of finished leather have decreased.

"Hide prices have risen about 1c. above the low point of early April on a moderate volume of tanner buying."

Grains

Prices for wheat in domestic markets moved irregularly downward during the past month and reached the lowest levels in four years. The prospect of a near-record supply of wheat in the United States for the coming season counterbalanced the influences of possible inflation and occasional spurts of buying for export purposes. On April 11 the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecasted a winter wheat crop this season of 725,707,000 bushels, or the highest yield since 1931. This compared with actual production last year of 685,102,000 bushels and exceeded the 10-year average by more than 175,000,000 bushels. Should the final production prove to be in line with the government estimate, and the spring wheat crop in the Northwest turn out to be of normal proportions, say 200,000,000 bushels, the domestic outturn, together with the indicated carryover, would provide a total supply of well over a billion bushels, with a possible surplus close to 400,000,000 bushels over domestic requirements. In the final analysis, however, the outturn will be governed by weather conditions which on the whole have been favorable thus far this season. On the other hand, sub-normal harvests are looked for over a wide area in Southern Europe and North Africa as a result of the drought conditions which have prevailed. According to reports, a sharp reduction in the Italian crop is indicated. In fact, conditions are said to be so poor in that country that the yield this season should be considerably below actual home requirements. Should this prove to be true, Italy will no doubt be obliged to enter the world markets for supplies. Prices scored a sharp rally on April 8 when Great Britain was reported to have purchased 10,000,000 bushels of cash wheat from Australia, Argentina, Canada and the United States. There were rumors that Great Britain was laying in a war reserve and these rumors were confirmed in part by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his speech to the House of Commons when submitting the government's budget for the coming financial year. Observers, however, were not inclined to look upon the possibility of the United Kingdom's accumulating a war-emergency supply of grain at this time much of a bullish factor in the market. With the subsequent signing of the Anglo-Italian agreement and the conclusion of the defensive alliance between Great Britain and France, the war scare has been relegated to a minor role—temporarily, at least. As a result, offerings increased on all upturns, and the rallies were of short duration. Corn, oats and rye more or less followed the trend of wheat. While corn was helped at times by export demand, the latter was not of sufficient proportions to sustain prices. In Chicago the May option for wheat closed on April 30 at 78½c. as against an opening price of 85½c. on April 1. At Winnipeg the May wheat option closed on April 30 at 120¼c. as against an opening of 121¼c. on April 1. May corn in Chicago closed on April 30 at 53½c. compared with an opening of 60¾c. on April 1. May oats closed at 28½c. as compared with an opening of 29¾c. on April 1. May rye closed at 58¾c. as compared with an opening of 64¾c. on April 1.

Sugar

Although there were occasional rallies, prices in the sugar "futures" market were downward during the past month. Among factors which caused an unsettlement of confidence was a statement from Secretary Wallace that sugar prices were not too low. This statement prompted hedging and liquidation under which prices reacted. Accumulated evidence that the quota set for the domestic market for the current year is too large in relation to probable consumption also had a depressing influence. On April 30 the International Sugar Council, in London, upon concluding deliberations, announced a reduction of 5%, or 170,050 metric tons, in sugar production quotas to 3,230,950 tons for export. While this reduction was the maximum amount

allowed under the terms of the agreement, many expressed the opinion that the 5% reduction will not suffice to bring a balance between supply and demand of the commodity. Sales of Cuban raw sugars during the month were few and more or less far between. They consisted of the following, all c. & f., exclusive of duty. On April 1 prompt shipment at 2.10c.; on April 5, prompt shipment at 2.06c.; on April 8, prompt shipment at 1.98c.; on April 20, May shipment at 2.00c.; on April 21, prompt shipment at 1.95c., and on April 22, second half May shipment at 1.96c. The wholesale list price for refined, immediate delivery, was quoted at 4.50c. to 4.53c. until April 8, when the range was lowered to 4.40c. to 4.50c. It remained at the latter figures until April 13, when a uniform price of 4.65c. was quoted by all refiners, at which figure it was quoted during the remainder of the month.

Coffee

News that Brazil would continue the sacrifice quota scheme, meaning that part of the crop would be sacrificed for destruction, had a strengthening effect on coffee prices during the past month. While roasters appeared satisfied to make purchases on hand-to-mouth basis, pressure from producing countries was not very heavy.

No. 7 Santos was quoted on April 30 at 6¼@6½c. against 6¼c. March 31; 8½@9c. Feb. 28; 7¼@7½c. Jan. 31, the same as on Dec. 31; 7¼@7½c. Nov. 30; 10½@10¾c. Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday), the same as Sept. 30; 10½c. Aug. 31; 10½@10¾c. July 31; 10½c. June 30, the same as on May 29 (May 30 fell on a Sunday and May 31 was a holiday); 10½@10½c. April 30; 10½c. March 31; 11½c. Feb. 27, and 10½@10½c. Jan. 30.

No. 7 Rio was quoted on April 30 at 4¾c. against 5¼c. March 31; 5½c. Feb. 28, the same as Jan. 31, against 6¼c. Dec. 31, the same as on Nov. 30; 9c. Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday); 9¼c. Sept. 30, the same as on Aug. 31; 9¾c. July 31, the same as on June 30; 9¾c. May 29; 9¼c. April 30; 9½c. March 31; 9¾c. Feb. 27, and 9¼c. Jan. 30.

Rubber

Crude rubber, following its previous sharp decline, experienced a moderate upturn during the larger part of the month. Outside of technical considerations, the chief constructive factor was the temporary recurrence of inflation sentiment caused by the announcement of the Administration's new spending and easy-money plans. Scattered buying of tire factories also helped to improve sentiment. The United States March statistics, while showing another sharp reduction in consumption compared with March, 1937, revealed a substantial increase over the previous month and, moreover, registered the smallest monthly increase in United States crude stocks since July last year. During the latter part of the month prices again turned easier, largely in consequence of the new reaction in the security markets, an abatement in the inflation psychology, and the recurrence of labor troubles in some automotive centers.

Ribbed smoked sheets for spot delivery were quoted at 10¼c. asked April 30 against 10¾c. asked March 30; 14¾c. asked Feb. 28; 14¾c. asked Jan. 31; 14¾c. asked Dec. 31; 15¾c. asked Nov. 30; 15 11/16c. Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was Sunday); 17¾c. Sept. 30; 18½c. asked Aug. 31, the same as on July 31; 19½c. asked June 30; 20½c. asked May 29; 21 3/16c. asked April 30; 26¾c. asked March 31; 22c. asked Feb. 27, and 21¾c. asked Jan. 30.

Textiles

The textile trades continued spotty, although, due to seasonal influences, intermittent spurts of increased activity were in evidence. Retail business benefited from the impetus of Easter holiday purchases, resulting, for the first time in months, in somewhat improved comparable sales figures. As a whole, however, the volume of business continued disappointing, reflecting the largely diminished buying power of considerable segments of the population, due to reduced employment and the spreading cutting of wages. Wholesale trade remained dull, excepting temporary flurries of scattered re-orders for the holiday trade. Prices followed a somewhat steadier trend, predicated on the fact that inventories in both retailers' and wholesalers' hands are admittedly moderate, and, in all probability, will require considerable replenishment once the general outlook indicates a turn for the better. Wash goods moved in good-sized volume, and some difficulties were met in obtaining quick deliveries on popular numbers. Raw cotton in April moved within a narrow range. Early in the month prices followed a mildly reactionary trend. Subsequently, a fair-sized rally carried quotations to a high point since early March, but later a new reaction left the market virtually unchanged from the prices quoted at the start of the month. Depressing influences during the first half of the month were the decline in securities and other commodity markets as well as the continued unfavorable condition of the cotton spinning industries both here and abroad. While the absorption of last year's huge domestic crop surplus, through the operation of the government loan plan, proved a price stabilizing influence, the fact that foreign production is showing no signs of a diminishing trend, and moreover, the growing unfavorable margin in the price difference between the domestic and the foreign staple had a bearish effect on sentiment. A turn in the trend of the market was caused by the inflationary character of President Roosevelt's mes-

sage concerning the inauguration of a new spending and lending program, and steps to intensify easy money policies. The rally in the security markets and reports of a cold wave in wide sections of the belt accompanied by excessive rains also induced buying on a moderate scale. During the latter half of the month a new recession in stock prices, reports of the possibility of a processing tax to assist in financing the acreage curtailment program, and, most of all, more favorable weather conditions in the South, resulted in another moderate reaction, in as much as it was felt that growers are likely to make every effort to obtain maximum yields from their restricted acreage. Another unsettling factor was the further increase in the adverse price spread between the domestic and the foreign product. Spot cotton here in New York was 8.63c. April 1, and declined to 8.44c. April 7. A rally carried the quotation to 9.03c. April 18, but subsequently the price reacted to 8.78c. April 30. The gray cloths markets continued spotty, excepting a temporary flurry of buying caused by the short-lived revival of inflationary sentiment, apropos of the President's message. A steady influence was the continued adherence of the mills to their drastic curtailment measures. Print cloth at Fall River for 28-inch 64x60s was marked down April 8 from 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but on April 18 recovered to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., at which point it stood April 30. The price of 27-inch cloth 64x60s remained at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., while Osna-burgs reacted from 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The report of the Census Bureau, issued April 14 and covering the month of March, revealed a substantial seasonal increase in cotton consumption over February, but another large decrease from the corresponding month of 1937. The amount consumed in March was given as 510,941 bales of lint and 60,443 bales of linters, compared with 427,528 bales of lint and 47,888 bales of linters in February, 1938, but 776,942 bales of lint and 75,361 bales of linters during March, 1937.

The woolen goods market remained quiet. While a number of clothing manufacturers displayed more willingness to cover their fall needs, others remained out of the market, chiefly in view of the continued unsatisfactory flow of goods in distributive channels. Trading in women's wear goods was adversely affected by between-season influences, with predictions, however, that an early revival in buying may not be far off, in view of the sound inventory position in this field.

Japanese double extra 13-15 deniers were quoted April 30 at \$1.62@1.67 against \$1.55@1.60 March 31; \$1.65@1.70 Feb. 28; \$1.65@1.70 Jan. 31; \$1.50@1.55 Dec. 31; \$1.55@1.60 Nov. 30; \$1.71@1.76 Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday); \$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 Jan. 30.

In the case of the 20-22 deniers Japanese crack double extra were quoted at \$1.57@1.62 April 30 against \$1.48@1.53 March 31; \$1.59@1.64 Feb. 28; \$1.48@1.53 Jan. 31, the same as on Dec. 31, against \$1.49@1.54 Nov. 30; \$1.59@1.64 Oct. 30 (Oct. 31 was a Sunday); \$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.

Petroleum and Its Products

The American petroleum industry in the first quarter of 1938 experienced one of the most dramatic occurrences in its history in the expropriation by the National Mexican Government of some \$450,000,000 of oil properties within that country owned by American, British and Dutch private interests.

March was marked by diplomatic maneuvers as the American and English Governments sought to force reconsideration by the Mexican Government of its February expropriation decree.

Two diplomatic messages sent to President Cardenas from Downing Street saw London defeated as the Mexican leader answered England's protest against the seizure of British-owned properties with the statement that the expropriation decree was legal under international law and there was no recourse in court from its effects.

Base of the international protests against the expropriation was that while Mexico as a sovereign State was entitled to seize properties within its borders, the same international law required immediate payment for the properties seized under the expropriation laws.

President Cardenas's reply to this argument was to invite the various foreign companies involved in the expropriation situation to meet with representatives of the Mexican Treasury to draw up terms of payment of the amounts decided upon as compensation for the seized properties. Toward this end, he disclosed, every possible means of raising the needed funds from government sources and the Mexican public were under way.

The hearing on the plea of the affected oil companies that the seizure was unconstitutional on the grounds that "just compensation exists only when the payment is made simultaneously with the receipt of the expropriation orders" was set by the Second Federal District Court in Mexico for Sept. 29. Inasmuch as the government has indicated that it will make its payments over a 10-year period, the oil

companies argue that this "is not a reasonable time," and therefore the seizure is illegal under the Mexican Constitution.

A reduction of 4% in the daily market demand for crude oil during May as compared with the like 1937 month was forecast by the United States Bureau of Mines late in the month, when it set a total of 3,318,100 barrels as the required daily production for the domestic crude oil market. This is 7% under the actual daily output a year ago, and is 4% less than domestic demand for crude oil at that time. Compared with the April allowable, the May total is off 43,600 barrels.

The Bureau's statement pointed out that the new allowable, which goes against the normal seasonal rise usual at this time of the year, is due to the record stocks of gasoline held in the industry, the failure of the retail motor fuel market to show more than a nominal gain over the record-breaking pace of 1937 and the decline of nearly 10% in fuel oil demand during the past winter all combined to make a reduced allowable necessary if the Nation's crude oil markets were to remain stable.

The Texas Railroad Commission set the daily oil allowable for May for the Lone Star State at 1,543,268 barrels, against 1,510,337 quota which had been in force since April 1. The East Texas quota was set at 504,835 barrels, against 501,982 barrels during April. After making allowances for Sunday shutdowns, which will be continued in Texas during May, and foreign shipments, however, the daily quota for Texas is only 1,218,935 barrels, which is 103,565 barrels below the total recommended for the State by the Bureau of Mines.

Early in April, E. O. Thompson, of the Railroad Commission, said that despite the Sunday shutdown for all Texas wells, which has been in effect for three months, the Commission is powerless to correct overproduction. He pointed out that the Sunday shutdown had been offset by increased drilling as operators sought to protect their wells against offset wells drilled by other oil men on adjacent properties. "During the first 75 days of 1937," he pointed out, "there were 1,938 new wells completed. As each is added to the allowable schedules, the total output gains until a revision of quotas or a Sunday shutdown is invoked. We were nearly 100,000 barrels a day under the Bureau of Mines estimate last November, but new wells have built our production up."

At the monthly proration meeting of the Texas Railroad Commission held in Austin on April 18 at which the new May allowable was set, Mr. Thompson made a suggestion that Texas gasoline refiners reduce their runs during May by 15%. "This would be a constructive move for the good of the industry," he continued. "The Railroad Commission has no authority to require it, but the reduction would correspond to Sunday shutdowns, which is about 14%, and to the reduction in 'takings' by purchasers in Oklahoma and Kansas recently put into effect. If the refiners could show that much restraint, it would improve the general picture immensely."

Oklahoma producers, faced with the problem of dwindling demand on the part of the State's oil purchasers, were unable to agree upon any new May allowable at their April 25 meeting and have deferred action on the new quota until May 5. Pipe-line companies were invited by Reford Bond, Chairman of the Commission, to send representatives to the Commission's offices on May 3, in an effort to work out arrangements to eliminate pipe-line proration and restore ratable takings of oil from all Oklahoma fields. Until May 5, therefore, the old allowable of 475,000 barrels remains in effect. The Bureau of Mines recommended a May allowable for Oklahoma of 510,300 barrels daily, against 526,900 suggested for April.

A May quota of not more than 620,000 barrels daily for California, as compared with the Bureau of Mines recommendation of 667,800 barrels daily, was set by the Central Committee of California Oil Producers. In announcing their decision to set an allowable far below the total seen needed by the Federal agency to meet domestic and foreign market demand during May, the Committee indicated that inasmuch as stocks of oil on the West Coast have climbed around 21,000,000 barrels during the past seven months when California has followed the Bureau's recommendations, perhaps it might be best to ignore the Federal guess.

Shortly before the Committee made known its recommendations late last month, more than 1,000 California oil men heard R. K. Davies, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Co. of California, tell them in Los Angeles that "an answer must be forthcoming quickly" to the current overproduction in California. Mr. Davies contended that the responsibility lies not with the retailer but rather with the producers who currently are running their wells at a pace that supplies oil far above the market's daily needs.

"Although I have heard some producers congratulate themselves over a reduction in production to 715,000 barrels of oil a day," he continued, "I cannot figure out how they find much comfort here, when this rate of production, plus clearly indicated additions from new wells, means that some 50,000,000 barrels of oil and its product would have to be stored this year. I wonder who they think can buy and store any such colossal quantity—particularly, when, after that, we have still more wells and deep zones at Wil-

mington, Rio Bravo, Rosecrans, Santa Maria, Kettleman, Ten Sections and other fields."

A reduction of 1c. a barrel in the posted price of Texas Gulf Coast crude oil was posted on April 9 by the Texas Co., with the new schedule establishing crude prices, below 21 gravity, at 95c. a barrel, against 96c. previously. The company's statement also disclosed that it had discontinued its former one-degree differential below 21 gravity. The Texas Co. formerly graded the crude from 18 degrees upward whereas from April 9 on it carried all crudes below 21 gravity at the same price level. Texas officials also pointed out that the new schedule posts a flat price of 90c. a barrel for Eddy, N. M. crude, where formerly it did not post any price. Lea County, N. M., remains at 78c. for 21 gravity to \$1 a barrel for 36 gravity and above.

A warning against "bitter rivalry" by W. T. Holiday, President of Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, marked the speeches at the annual convention of the National Petroleum Association in Cleveland on April 15. "What we need," he told the 200 conventioners, "is more tolerance and sympathy toward each other and more consideration of the industry as a whole. There must be a spirit of fair treatment and give-and-take or we will get nowhere toward a solution of our problems."

Bitter opposition to the bill which was considered by the Senate Judiciary sub-committee during April which would prohibit the marketing of petroleum products by producers or refiners on the grounds that it would "suffocate" marketing competition was voiced during hearings by J. Howard Pew, President of the Sun Oil Co. The measure, he argued, "is really intended as the first step toward the dismemberment of the so-called integrated companies which combine the production, refining, transporting and marketing of their petroleum and petroleum products."

Early in April (the 6th) the Dauphin County Court ruled that the Legislative investigation of the oil and gasoline industry in Pennsylvania authorized by the 1937 General Assembly upon the request of Governor Earle, was unconstitutional because it was created by a joint resolution of the Legislature and not by a regular act and therefore was improperly set up. The court also ruled that the powers of the Commission created by the legislation were too broad.

Representative crude oil price changes posted during April follow:

April 9—The Texas Co. posted a 1-cent a barrel cut in the price of Texas Gulf Coast crude oil to 95 cents for 21 gravity, retroactive to April 1.

In the refined products field, the month's news was featured by a reversal of the trend in gasoline storage which showed a net decline for the month of nearly 1,400,000 barrels. Rising consumption and stable refinery operations combined to aid in paring the top-heavy gasoline storage totals.

In the price field, seasonal reductions in fuel oils and in kerosene were posted. With the exception of Toledo, where a gasoline price war broke out late in the month, the general trend of prices of gasoline in the major distributing areas was upward in response to the rising demand.

The United States Bureau of Mines estimated domestic May demand for gasoline at 46,800,000 barrels, which is about 3% better than the actual consumption total for the like 1937 period. Export demand for motor fuel was set at 3,100,000 barrels, 200,000 barrels less than in April and 233,000 under May shipments during 1937.

Representative price changes, showing the trend of the major markets for refined petroleum products during April, follow:

April 4—Standard of New Jersey reduces Grade C bunker fuel oil 10 cents a barrel at all North Atlantic ports, New York dropping to \$1.05. Bonded Grade C was pared 5 cents a barrel.

April 5—Grade C bunker fuel oil was pared 10 cents a barrel to \$1.05 a barrel at Philadelphia.

April 5—Standard Oil of New Jersey reduces Newark tank wagon prices of kerosene ½ cent a gallon to 8 cents.

April 18—A reduction of 2 cents a gallon in retail gasoline prices in Toledo was posted by Standard of Ohio and the Hickok Oil Co.

April 20—Kerosene prices were cut ¼ cent a gallon at Boston and Portland.

April 23—All companies with the exception of the Gulf Oil Corp. met the 16½ cent a gallon retail price for gasoline in Toledo established by the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.

APRIL FINANCING OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

The Treasury financing picture was importantly altered in April. The changes included a rapid, steep rise in the prices of outstanding Treasury issues, the disclosure of a plan to retire at least \$400,000,000 of Treasury securities publicly held by the middle of June, and a promise of a subsequent rise in the Federal debt publicly held of at least \$1,500,000,000. These changes are all traceable to President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on April 14, in which he declared that member bank reserves would be increased by gold desterilization and a reduction in reserve requirements and in which he recommended to Congress an increase in the national government's spending and lending activities as a spur to business recovery.

So that the Administration might later prime the business pump by spending, it first primed the market for government securities by building up member bank excess reserves. First the Treasury's gold accounts were raided. On April 14, the very day of the President's special message the Treasury deposited \$1,392,000,000 of gold certificates with the Federal

Reserve Banks, including \$209,000,000 of certificates issued against the free gold balance and \$1,183,000,000 issued against the inactive gold account, and received deposit credits on the Reserve Banks' books therefor. Ways were then explored for getting the \$1,392,000,000 of "created" deposits into member bank reserves. One way of paying out the deposits into bank reserves was by the normal deficit process, for Treasury expenditures were exceeding Treasury collections by about \$50,000,000 a week. But this process was considered too slow, and so on April 21, following conferences with Federal Reserve officials, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. announced that \$50,000,000 of discount bills would be retired each week "until further notice."

Mr. Morgenthau gave the press to believe that at least eight \$50,000,000 of discount bill issues would be paid off in cash, which would carry the program down to the June tax date. Before that time the retirement policy would be considered anew to determine whether it should be extended to take care of any part of the \$250,000,000 of special tax date bills maturing directly after June 15 and whether any of the later regular weekly bill maturities, which rise to a total of \$150,000,000 beginning June 22, should be paid off. On April 26 Mr. Morgenthau stated that the Treasury would undertake no further financing until June 15 and that only two Federal agencies would seek any funds before that date. The Home Loan Banks might decide to borrow another \$25,000,000 on debentures, he said, and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks had their regular monthly maturities to roll over or expand.

In his special message Mr. Roosevelt said that the gold would be desterilized. He said also that the Federal Reserve Board was prepared to reduce reserve requirements by approximately \$750,000,000. Two days later, on April 16, the cut in reserve requirements was effected, and member bank excess reserves by April 27 had risen to \$2,580,000,000, a new high for nearly two years. Even before excess reserves were actually increased the banks and others began to bid for government securities, and for over a week after the President's message was delivered the market for Treasury issues had an exceptionally brisk advance. A slight reaction then set in, but in the closing days of the month firmness again appeared. From April 13 to 30 the 2½s of 1948-51 rose from 102.1 to 104.5 (the fractions being in 32ds), the 2½s of 1949-53 from 99.27 to 101.14, the 2¾s of 1951-54 from 101.5 to 103, the 2¾s of 1956-59 from 100.27 to 102.25 and the 2½ of 1955-60 from 102.1 to 103.27. The average price of Treasury notes rose to the highest level on record, and Treasury bill issues approached a no-yield basis. No yield at all was obtainable on Treasury notes maturing through June, 1939, and the yield on \$426,000,000 September, 1939, notes was a mere 0.02% on April 30. The \$232,000,000 of 1¾% notes maturing December, 1942, were quoted at a yield of 0.91%. On April 6 and 13 the \$100,000,000 weekly bill issues were sold by the Treasury at average rates of 0.139 and 0.146%, respectively, but, following the announcement of the credit expansion program, the \$100,000,000 issue dated April 22 went at a 0.061% rate and the \$50,000,000 issue on April 27 was placed at an average rate of 0.037%.

The President's program of increases in expenditures and loans which he put up to Congress on April 14 called for an outlay of \$4,512,000,000, of which \$1,550,000,000 was for maintenance of relief, \$1,462,000,000 for expansion of public works and \$1,500,000,000 for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans. "The net effect on the debt of the government is this—between now and July 1, 1939—15 months away—the Treasury will have to raise less than \$1,500,000,000 of new money," said the President in his "fireside chat" on the evening of April 14.

On April 6 the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank System offered a new issue of \$23,600,000 of 1½% consolidated debentures, dated April 15, 1938, at a slight premium over par value. Following a heavy over-subscription, the subscription books were closed within an hour. Of the debentures sold, \$15,300,000 will mature on Oct. 15, 1938, and \$8,300,000 on April 15, 1939. A total of \$19,800,000 of debentures matured on April 15, and there is now \$198,650,000 outstanding.

Secretary Morgenthau announced on April 24 an offering of \$200,000,000 of 18 months notes of the Commodity Credit Corp. bearing ¾% interest. The notes were designated as Series C, and Series B collateral trust notes of the corporation, maturing May 2, were acceptable at par in payment for the new notes. The notes were fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the United States. They will mature on Nov. 2, 1939, and are not subject to call before that date. Mr. Morgenthau stated on May 2 that cash subscriptions for the notes aggregated \$1,839,386,000, making for an over-subscription of slightly more than nine times. Allotments were 8% of subscriptions, but not less than \$1,000 on any one subscription. Final reports indicated that \$58,430,000 of the \$60,000,000 Series B notes were tendered in exchange for the new notes. Of the proceeds of the issue \$100,000,000 will be used to retire loans to the corporation by the RFC, leaving \$40,000,000 available for new business.

Mr. Morgenthau disclosed on April 13 the fact that a total of \$3,967,560,000 of government securities were held as of Feb. 23 by governmental trust accounts and by governmental agencies and corporations, of which \$268,983,000 were government guaranteed securities and \$45,035,000

other securities. Henceforth these figures will be made public monthly. On April 15 Mr. Morgenthau announced that Treasury investment accounts had bought \$23,348,500 net of government securities in March, compared with sales of \$3,001,000 in February.

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

Bills Offered	Bills Dated	Mature		Amount of Offering	Subscriptions
Mar. 31 1938	Apr. 6 1938	July 6 1938	91 days	\$100,000,000	\$199,200,000
Apr. 7 1938	Apr. 13 1938	July 13 1938	91 days	100,000,000	197,199,000
Apr. 14 1938	Apr. 20 1938	July 20 1938	91 days	100,000,000	376,161,000
Apr. 21 1938	Apr. 27 1938	July 27 1938	91 days	50,000,000	158,830,000
Apr. 28 1938	May 4 1938	Aug. 3 1938	91 days	50,000,000	187,632,000

Bills Offered	Subscriptions	Amount Accepted	Average Price	Yield	To Redeem Maturing Issue of—
Mar. 31 1938	\$199,200,000	\$100,325,000	99.965	0.139%	\$100,010,000
Apr. 7 1938	197,199,000	100,188,000	99.963	0.146%	100,027,000
Apr. 14 1938	376,161,000	100,420,000	99.985	0.061%	100,145,000
Apr. 21 1938	158,830,000	50,050,000	99.991	0.037%	100,087,000
Apr. 28 1938	187,632,000	50,021,000	99.992	0.033%	100,107,000

NEW SECURITY ISSUES IN APRIL

New financing in the domestic market during April fell below the total volume of the previous month and for a like period one year ago. The present general uncertainty over business conditions has effected the new securities market materially; however, modest improvement in this field is looked for in the months ahead. The single offering of the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., comprising \$60,000,000 10-year 3½% debentures, series due in 1948, constituted the greatest part of the corporate financing in April. Municipal offerings for the month likewise showed an appreciable decline in total volume. Below we give the larger offerings in April.

RAILROAD FINANCING

\$1,900,000 Bangor & Aroostook RR.—The company announced April 5 that it awarded to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. \$1,500,000 series L, 1938, 2½% equipment trust certificates on a bid of 98.96. The certificates are due serially 1938-1950. This issue will not be reoffered.

An issue of \$400,000 series K, 2½% certificates was awarded on a bid of 98.507 to a syndicate headed by Hornblower & Weeks, Paine, Webber & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.; Estabrook & Co.; W. H. Newbold's Son & Co. and First Michigan Corp. This issue has been placed privately.

1,640,000 New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—The trustees announced April 5 the award of \$1,640,000 of 3¼% equipment trust certificates to a syndicate headed by Solomon Brothers & Hutzler, New York; Dick & Merle Smith and Stroud & Co., who bid 99.0562. The issue will not be reoffered.

The transaction was subject to the approval of the Federal Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PUBLIC UTILITY FINANCING

\$60,000,000 Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc.—Offering of \$60,000,000 10-year 3½% debentures, series due 1948—the largest issue in several weeks—was made April 21 by Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., and associates. Priced, according to the prospectus, at 101¼, the bonds show a yield of 3.298% to their maturity in 1948.

Associated with Morgan Stanley in the underwriting were 63 other investment houses, including Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Brown Harriman & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; The First Boston Corp.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, and Clark, Dodge & Co.

Purpose of Issue.—The net proceeds to the company from the sale to the underwriters of the \$60,000,000 debentures (\$60,000,000, exclusive of accrued interest and before deducting expenses) will be applied toward the redemption on June 1, 1938 of \$60,000,000 Consolidated Gas Co. of New York 20-year 4½% gold debenture bonds due June 1, 1951, at 105% of the principal amount thereof (\$63,000,000) and accrued interest. The balance required for such redemption (\$3,000,000, exclusive of accrued interest) plus the company's estimated expenses. In connection with the sale of the 10-year 3½% debentures, series due 1948 (\$219,400), together aggregating \$3,219,400 (exclusive of accrued interest on the bonds to be redeemed), will be obtained from the company's current cash.

1,000,000 Cape & Vineyard Electric Co.—Following the award on April 12 of \$1,000,000 1st mtge. 4% bonds, series B, the underwriters sold the entire issue privately to an insurance company at 103½. The bonds were awarded after competitive bidding on April 12 to F. S. Mosley & Co., Inc.; Estabrook & Co., and Hornblower & Weeks at 102.20. The successful syndicate submitted an alternative bid of 100.45 for two blocks of \$500,000 each, one block as 4s and the other as 3½s.

The bonds are dated March 1, 1938, to be due March 1, 1968, with interest payable March and September. Bonds were issued under an indenture of trust and first mortgage made between the company and Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass., as trustee, dated as of July 1, 1935, and an indenture supplemental thereto. Coupon bonds, registerable as to principal only, and fully registered bonds without coupons in denom. of \$1,000 and any multiples thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCING

\$6,000,000 California Packing Corp.—The corporation announced April 27 that it had arranged to sell at par to an institutional investor a new issue of \$6,000,000 2¾% non-convertible debentures, redeemable at the rate of \$1,000,000 annually June 1, 1939 to 1944.

Company has called for payment on July 1, next, the remaining \$7,500,000 5% convertible debentures on July 1, 1940, at 101½ and accrued int. The sum of \$1,612,500, the difference between the amount required for the redemption and the new financing, will be taken from the company's working capital, it was explained.

All of the outstanding 10-year convertible 5% gold debentures dated July 1, 1930, have been called for redemption on July 1 at the redemption price. Payment will be made at the Bank of California, N. A., San Francisco, Calif., or at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, or the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago.

2,500,000 Interchemical Corp.—The company sold at par without any public financing during the month of March, 1938, \$2,500,000 10-year 4½% sinking fund debentures.

The purpose of the issue was to retire indebtedness to banks, which stood at \$1,250,000 at the end of 1937, and to make provision for expansion of certain portions of its established business and the financing of development projects and new products. During 1937 the corporation's requirements of cash for its program of expansion and development involved the incurring of these bank loans since the condition of the capital markets prevented the sale of additional preferred shares on satisfactory terms.

5,000,000 Bendix Aviation Corp.—The company announced April 13 that it has placed privately an issue of \$5,000,000 10-year 3½% debentures. The stockholders approved the financing on the same date, and Vincent Bendix, President, stated that the company does not expect to use all of this money immediately but that it will be used to improve working capital thereby raising the current ratio to better than six to one.

800,000 Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co.—The company has sold privately to an institutional investor for its investment portfolio \$800,000 1st mtge. bonds, 3½% series of 1937, due 1961, at 100 and accrued int.

Immediately prior to the issue and delivery of the \$800,000 of bonds company received \$300,000 from The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. (Del.) as a contribution to its common stock capital without the issue of additional shares of common stock thereby increasing the investments of The Commonwealth & Southern Corp. (Del.) in the common capital stock of the company by that amount. The total common stock is now \$5,500,000 represented by 400,000 shares.

600,000 General Plastics, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Fuller-Crutenden & Co., Chicago, made public offering April 26 of a new issue of \$600,000 1st mtge. 5% conv. bonds at 100% and accrued interest, due April 1, 1948.

Proceeds from the sale of the \$600,000 1st mtge. 5% convertible bonds may vary from a maximum of \$64,770 calculated upon the assumption that stockholders buy all of the bonds to a minimum of \$52,770 calculated upon the assumption that the underwriters purchase all of the bonds. Both of the above amounts are calculated less estimated expenditures incidental to the offering of \$23,230.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING

\$5,250,000 Pennsylvania General State Authority, Pa., 4% construction bonds were purchased by the State School Employees' Retirement Fund. In advising us of the purchase, F. Clair Ross, State Treasurer, stated that both the aforementioned body and the State Employees' Retirement Fund have contracted to purchase \$55,000,000 of Authority bonds. The agency was created by the State Legislature to undertake a general public works program throughout the State, the total cost of which is expected to reach about \$65,000,000. Purchases by the two retirement funds will be made as funds are required by the borrower. These will be paid through the use of cash accumulated in the respective funds.

5,000,000 Roanoke, Va., general obligation water system bonds due serially from 1939 to 1968, incl., were awarded to a syndicate headed by the First Boston Corp., New York, as 2¾s, at a price of 99.3099, a net interest cost of 2.788%. They were reoffered to yield from 0.60% to 2.85%, according to maturity. While the bid of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., of New York and associates figured a slightly lower net interest cost, the city decided to accept the First Boston Corp. offer as the latter called for a much smaller discount.

3,000,000 Nassau County, N. Y., bonds, maturing annually from 1939 to 1948, incl., were sold to a group headed by Blyth & Co., Inc., New York, as 2.40s, at 100.21, a basis of about 2.3627%. The bankers reoffered the obligations on a yield basis of from 0.60% to 2.50%, according to maturity.

2,776,000 Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District, Ohio, special assessment bonds, due serially from 1940 to 1967, incl., and callable on and after May 1, 1958 at not more than par, were sold to a group managed by the BancOhio Securities Co. of Columbus as 3¼s, at a price of 102.15.

2,715,000 Houston, Texas, 2½% and 3% various purposes bonds, maturing annually from 1939 to 1968, incl., were sold to an account headed by Lazard Freres & Co., New York, at 100.005, a basis of about 2.765%. Reoffered to yield from 0.60% to 3%, according to interest rate and maturity.

2,600,000 Hartford, Conn., 1¾% bonds maturing annually from 1939 to 1953, incl., were taken up by a group under the management of Estabrook & Co., of New York. Bankers paid a price of 101.618, a basis of about 1.50%. They were offered to investors to yield from 0.35% to 1.75%, according to date of maturity.

1,500,000 Providence, R. I., 2% bonds, due from 1939 to 1958, incl., were purchased by a group headed by Dick & Merle Smith of New York at 100.538, a basis of about 1.95%. Reoffered on a yield basis of 0.40% for the earliest maturity to a price of 99.50 for the longest bonds.

1,455,000 Orange County Flood Control District, Calif., 2½% and 2¾% bonds were sold to the Bank of America Co. of San Francisco and associates at a price of 100.118. Due annually from 1939 to 1958, incl. They were reoffered to yield from 0.60% to 2.90%, according to maturity.

1,100,000 Minneapolis, Minn., bonds due from 1939 to 1948, incl., were sold to Phelps, Fenn & Co. of New York and others as 2.20s, at 100.159, a basis of about 2.175%. Reoffered to yield from 0.50% to 2.35%, according to maturity.

1,000,000 Scranton School District, Pa., 3% operating revenue bonds, due yearly from 1939 to 1948, incl., were sold to the First Boston Corp. of New York and associates at 100.839, a basis of about 2.835%. Reoffered on a yield basis of from 1% to 2.90%, according to maturity.

DIVIDEND CHANGES IN APRIL

Unfavorable changes in dividend declarations in April greatly exceeded the number of favorable ones. The following list, divided into two sections, namely "Favorable Changes" and "Unfavorable Changes," gives the more important of the changes:

FAVORABLE CHANGES

Argo Oil Co.—Dividend on the common stock increased from 10c. a share to 20c. a share, payable May 16.

Brewster Aeronautical Corp.—Dividend of 10c. a share on the common stock, payable May 10. An initial dividend of 5c. a share was paid on Dec. 22 last.

Diamond Match Co.—Directors on April 28 declared three quarterly dividends of 25c. each and also a stock div. of 1-10th of a share of capital stock of Pan American Match Corp. on each share of common stock. Cash dividends are payable June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1, respectively. Stock dividend is payable June 1. Directors also declared an additional dividend of 50c. a share on the preferred stock, payable on same date. This additional dividend of 50c. on the pref. stock will result in holders of said stock, in conjunction with the cumulative regular dividends for the year, receiving an aggregate of 8% upon the par value, or \$2 a share for the fiscal year 1938, which is the limit of participation of the issue.

Disher Steel Construction Co.—Dividend of 50c. a share on the class A pref. stock, payable May 2. This will be the first dividend on the class A shares in some years.

Early & Daniel Co.—Dividend on the common stock increased from 75c. a share to \$1 a share, payable May 10.

Gamewell Co.—Dividend of 25c. a share on the common stock, payable May 25. The above indicates a resumption of dividends on the company's junior shares after a lapse of more than six years, the last previous payment having been one of 25c. a share on March 15, 1932.

King Oil Co.—Special dividend of 5c. a share and a regular quarterly of 10c. a share on the common stock, both payable May 2.

Kove, Inc.—Initial quarterly dividend of 1¼c. a share was paid April 1 on the 5% class B preferred stock.

Lucky Tiger Combination Gold Mining Co.—Dividend of 2c. a share was paid April 30 on the common stock. This was the first payment in six years since April 20, 1937, when an extra of 2c. and a regular quarterly of 3c. a share was distributed.

Macmillan Co.—Extra dividend of 25c. a share and a regular quarterly of like amount on the common stock were paid on April 22.

Madison Square Garden Corp.—Dividend of \$1 a share on the no par common stock, payable May 20. This compares with 20c. paid in each of the three preceding quarters.

New Bradford Oil Co.—Dividend of 20c. a share on the common stock, payable April 14. This compares with dividends of 18c. a share paid on Sept. 17 and on April 10, 1937.

Pharis Tire & Rubber Co.—Dividend of 15c. a share on the common stock, payable May 20. This will be the first dividend paid since Nov. 20, 1937, when a regular quarterly of a like amount was distributed.

Raybarn Co., Inc.—Dividend of 30c. a share on the common stock, payable May 20. This compares with 10c. a share paid on May 20, 1937.

St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.—Dividend on the \$25 par common stock increased from \$1.50 a share to \$2 a share and was paid on April 18.

Winchendon Electric Light & Power Co.—Dividend on the \$100 par capital stock increased from \$1 a share to \$2 a share, payable April 29.

UNFAVORABLE CHANGES

Acme Wire Co.—Dividend on the \$20 par common stock reduced from 50c. a share to 12½c. a share, payable May 14.

Adams-Millis Corp.—Dividend on the no par common stock reduced from 50c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 2.

Akron Brass Mfg. Co.—Dividend ordinarily payable at this time on the common stock omitted. One of 12½c. a share was paid on Dec. 27 last.

Alaska Packers Association—Dividend on the common stock reduced from \$2 a share to \$1 a share, payable May 10.

Allied Kid Co.—Dividend on the \$5 par common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12½c. a share, payable May 2.

Altorf Brothers Co.—Dividend ordinarily payable at this time on the \$3 convertible preference stock omitted. A regular quarterly of 75c. a share was paid on Feb. 1 last.

American Car & Foundry Co.—Dividend of \$2.50 a share on the 7% non-cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, was paid on April 23. This compared with \$4 paid on April 20, 1937.

American Cities Power & Light Co.—Directors on April 7 declared a cash dividend of 37½c. per share on the class A stock payable May 2. Stockholders have the option of receiving 1-64 of a share of class B stock for each class A share held in lieu of the cash dividend. Previously quarterly dividends of 75c. per share, or at the stockholders' option, 1-32 of a share of class B stock for each class A share, were distributed.

American Equitable Assurance Co.—Dividend on the \$5 par common stock reduced from 40c. a share to 25c. a share, payable April 25.

American Factors, Ltd.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 15c. a share to 10c. a share, payable April 9.

American Superpower Corp. (of Del.)—Payment of the regular dividend of April 1, 1938, on the first pref. stock was suspended.

Arlington Mills—Dividend ordinarily due at this time on the no par common stock omitted. One of 50c. a share was paid on Jan. 15 last.

Armstrong Cork Co.—Interim dividend ordinarily payable June 1 on the common shares omitted. A dividend of 25c. a share was paid on March 1 last.

Asbestos Mfg. Co.—No action taken on the dividend ordinarily due May 1 on the \$1.40 convertible preferred stock. A regular quarterly of 35c. a share was paid on Feb. 1, last.

Atlantic Oil Investment Corp.—Dividend on the common stock decreased from 20c. a share to 10c. a share and became payable April 23.

Atlas Plywood Corp.—Dividend on the company's no par shares omitted at this time. A dividend of 25c. a share was paid on Feb. 15, last.

Belden Mfg. Co.—Dividend on the \$10 par, common stock reduced from 15c. a share to 5c. a share, payable May 16.

Best & Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 62½c. a share to 40c. a share, payable May 16.

Borden Co.—Interim dividend of 30c. a share on the common stock, payable June 1. A quarterly dividend of 40c. a share was paid on March 1, last.

Bourne Mills, Fall River, Mass.—Dividend of 10c. a share on the new capital stock payable May 2. A like amount was paid on Feb. 1, last, and 50c. on Nov. 1, 1937.

(C.) Brewer & Co., Ltd.—Dividend on the \$100 par, common stock reduced from \$1 a share to 75c. a share and became payable on April 25.

Brinks, Inc.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from \$1.25 a share to \$1 a share and was payable April 22.

Buckeye Pipe Line Co.—Dividend on the \$50 par, common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share, payable June 15.

Bullock Fund, Ltd.—Dividend on the \$1 par capital stock decreased from 20c. a share to 10c. a share, payable May 2.

Butler Brothers—Directors on April 28 deferred consideration of dividends on the common stock until later in the year. A regular quarterly dividend of 15c. a share was paid March 1, last on this issue.

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co.—No action taken on the payment of a common dividend ordinarily due at this time. A quarterly of 25c. a share was paid on Feb. 26 last.

(A. M.) Castle & Co.—Dividend on the common stock decreased from 50c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 10.

Century Ribbon Mills, Inc.—No action on the payment of a dividend on the common shares ordinarily due at this time. A regular quarterly dividend of 10c. a share was paid on Feb. 15 last.

Champion Paper & Fibre Co.—No action taken on the payment of a dividend on the common stock at this time. One of 25c. a share was paid on Feb. 15 last.

Chain Belt Co.—Dividend on the new common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 20c. a share, payable May 16.

Charis Corp.—Dividend on the no par common stock decreased from 25c. a share to 15c. a share, payable May 2.

Cherry-Burrell Corp.—Dividend on the \$5 par common stock reduced from 35c. a share to 20c. a share and became payable April 30.

Chicago Mail Order Co.—No action taken on the declaration of a dividend on the \$5 par common stock ordinarily due at this time. One of 25c. a share was paid on this issue on March 1, last.

Cincinnati Street Ry.—No action on the payment of a dividend on the \$50 par common stock at this time. A dividend of 10c. a share was paid on Feb. 1 last.

Collins Co.—Dividend on the common stock decreased from \$2 a share to \$1.50 a share and was payable April 15.

Container Corp. of America—Directors on April 28 last voted to omit the quarterly dividend ordinarily due at this time on the \$25 par capital stock. A regular quarterly of 30c. a share was paid on Feb. 19 last.

Copperweld Steel Co.—Quarterly dividend of 30c. a share on the common stock, payable June 10 next. This compares with a dividend of 50c. a share paid on March 10 last.

Davidson Brothers, Inc.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 7½c. a share to 2½c. a share and became payable April 30.

Eaton Mfg. Co.—Dividend ordinarily due at this time on the common shares omitted. A dividend of 25c. a share was paid on Feb. 15 last.

(The) Fair—Directors on April 6 voted to omit the quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share ordinarily due at this time on the 7% cumulative preferred stock. A regular quarterly dividend was paid on Feb. 1 last.

Ferro Enamel Corp.—Dividend usually payable at this time on the no par common shares omitted. A dividend of \$1 was paid on Dec. 17 last.

Fitz Simons & Connell Dredge & Dock Co.—No action taken on the payment of a dividend on the common shares ordinarily payable June 1. One of 12½c. a share was paid on March 1 last.

General Baking Co.—Dividend on the \$5 par common stock reduced from 15c. a share to 10c. a share, payable May 2.

Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from \$2.50 a share to \$2.25 a share and was payable on April 15.

Globe & Republic Insurance Co. of America—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 20c. a share to 12½c. a share, payable April 30.

Goldblatt Brothers, Inc.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 60c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 2. Stockholders have the option of receiving this dividend in cash or in stock.

Halle Bros. Co.—Dividend of 15c. a share was paid April 30 on the no par common stock. This compares with 50c. paid on Jan. 26 last and 25c. on Oct. 31, 1937.

Hat Corp. of America—Directors on April 5 took no action on the payment of a dividend ordinarily due on the class A and class B common shares at this time. Dividends of 20c. a share were paid on these issues on Feb. 1 last and each three months previously.

Hawaiian Agricultural Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 20c. a share to 10c. a share, payable April 30.

Hill Packing Co.—Action on the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the 7% conv. partic. preferred stock of \$5 par was deferred. A regular quarterly of 8½c. a share was paid on this issue on Jan. 3, last.

Honolulu Plantation Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 15c. a share to 10c. a share, payable May 10.

Incorporated Investors—Dividend of 15c. a share payable April 30. This compares with 40c. paid on Dec. 22, last and 25c. on Oct. 30, last.

Ingersoll-Rand Co.—Dividend on the no par common stock reduced from \$1.50 a share to \$1 a share, payable June 1.

Inland Steel Co.—Dividend on the no par common stock reduced from \$1 a share to 50c. a share, payable June 1.

Investors Trust Co. of Rhode Island—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 62½c. a share to 37½c. a share, payable May 2.

(Byron) Jackson Co.—Dividend on the common stock decreased from 50c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 16.

Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co.—Dividend on the \$10 par, common stock reduced from 25c. a share to 12½c. a share, payable May 1.

(Julius) Kayser & Co.—Dividend ordinarily due at this time on the \$5 par, common stock omitted. One of 25c. a share was paid on Feb. 15, last.

Knickerbocker Insurance Co. (N. Y.)—Dividend on the \$5 par common stock reduced from 20c. a share to 12½c. a share, payable April 25.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—Directors on April 28 postponed action on the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the company's shares. A regular semi-annual dividend of 15c. a share was paid on Nov. 30, last.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 30c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 1.

Lunkenheimer Co.—Quarterly dividend of 25c. a share on the no par common stock, payable May 14. This compares with 37½c. paid on Dec. 30, Nov. 15, Oct. 15, Aug. 14, May 15 and Feb. 15, 1937.

(P. R.) Mallory & Co.—No action taken on the common dividend at this time. Dividends of 25c. a share were paid on Dec. 10, Sept. 10 and on June 29 last.

Melville Shoe Corp.—Dividend on the no par common stock decreased from \$1 a share to 87½c. a share, payable May 2.

Merchants & Manufacturers Fire Insurance Co.—Dividend of 7½c. a share was paid April 30 on the common stock. In each of the five preceding quarters 15c. a share was distributed on this issue.

Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 50c. a share to 40c. a share, payable May 2.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.—Dividend of 25c. a share on the common stock, payable June 1. This compares with \$1 paid on Dec. 1 last and 50c. on June 1, 1937.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 50c. a share, payable May 20.

Mueller Brass Co.—No action taken on the payment of the common dividend ordinarily due at this time. An extra dividend of 10c. and a regular quarterly of 25c. a share were paid on Nov. 22 last.

Neptune Meter Co.—Directors on April 20 passed the dividend ordinarily due at this time on the 8% cumulative preferred stock. A regular quarterly of \$2 a share was paid on Feb. 15 last.

Nevada-California Electric Corp.—Dividend on the 7% preferred stock reduced from \$1.75 a share to \$1 a share, payable May 2.

New York Fire Insurance Co.—Dividend of 15c. a share on the \$5 par common stock, payable April 30. An extra of 5c. and a regular quarterly dividend of 20c. a share were paid in each of the five preceding quarters.

New York Merchandise, &c.—Dividend on the \$10 par common stock decreased from 20c. a share to 10c. a share, payable May 2.

Nonquitt Mills—Dividend on the capital stock reduced from \$1 a share to 75c. a share, payable May 14.

Northern Pipe Line Co.—Dividend on the \$10 par, capital stock decreased from 25c. a share to 20c. a share, payable June 1.

Northwest Engineering Co.—No action taken April 1 on the common dividend ordinarily due at this time. A dividend of 75c. was paid on Dec. 20, last.

Nunn-Bush Shoe Co.—Dividend ordinarily due at this time on the common stock omitted. A regular quarterly dividend of 25c. a share was paid on Jan. 29, last.

Onomea Sugar Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 20c. a share to 10c. a share, payable April 20.

Pantex Pressing Machine Co.—Dividend on the \$6 cum. preferred stock usually payable at this time was omitted. A regular quarterly of \$1.50 a share was distributed on Dec. 20, 1937.

Parker Pen Co.—Dividend on the common stock of \$10 par decreased from 50c. a share to 37½c. a share payable June 1.

Parker Rust-Proof Co.—Dividend on the \$2½ common stock reduced from 37½c. a share to 20c. a share, payable June 1.

Phillips-Jones Corp.—Directors took no action on the payment of a dividend on the 7% cumulative preferred stock, par \$100, at this time. Dividends of \$1.75 a share were distributed on Feb. 1, last.

Piedmont & Northern Ry.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 75c. a share to 35c. a share and became payable on April 20.

Randall Co.—Dividend usually payable at this time on the class A shares omitted. A regular quarterly dividend of 50c. a share was paid on Feb. 1, last.

Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.—Dividend of \$1 a share on the no par common stock, payable June 1. This compares with \$3.50 a share paid on Dec. 23, last.

Savage Arms Corp.—No action taken on the common dividend usually due at this time. One of 75c. was paid on Nov. 20, last.

Sherwin-Williams Co.—Dividend on the \$25 par common stock reduced from \$1 a share to 50c. a share, payable May 16.

Simmons Co.—Directors took no action on the payment of a dividend on the no par common stock at this time. One of 50c. a share was paid on this issue on Dec. 22, last.

Soss Mfg. Co.—Dividend ordinarily due at this time on the \$1 par, capital stock omitted. An extra dividend of 50c. and a regular quarterly dividend of 12½c. a share were paid on Dec. 10, last.

South Bend Lathe Works—Dividend on the common stock reduced from 40c. a share to 30c. a share, payable June 1.

Spiegel, Inc.—No action taken on the payment of a dividend on the common shares normally due about May 1. A regular quarterly of 25c. a share was paid on Feb. 1, last.

(A.) Stein & Co.—Dividend on the no par common stock decreased from 25c. a share to 15c. a share, payable May 16.

Stewart Warner Corp.—No action taken at this time on the payment of a dividend on the common shares. A regular semi-annual dividend of 25c. was paid on Dec. 1, last.

Sunray Oil Corp.—Dividend on the \$1 par common stock decreased from 10c. a share to 5c. a share, payable June 15.

Trans-Lux Corp.—Dividend usually payable at this time on the capital stock, par \$1, omitted. A special of 10c. was paid on Dec. 24 last and a regular semi-annual dividend of like amount on Sept. 1, 1937.

Truax-Traer Coal Co.—No action taken on the payment of a common dividend at this time. A regular quarterly of 20c. a share was paid on Jan. 31 last.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.—No action taken on the payment of a dividend on the new common stock, ordinarily due at this time, because of uncertain business conditions. A distribution of 12½c. a share was made on Feb. 18 last.

United States Plywood Co.—Dividend of 12½c. a share was paid April 25 on the common stock. An extra dividend of 55c. was paid on Dec. 20 last and an initial dividend of 25c. a share on Nov. 1 last.

United States & International Securities Corp.—No action taken at this time on the payment of a dividend on the \$5 cumulative 1st preferred stock of no par value. One of \$1.25 a share was paid on Feb. 1 last.

Walgreen Co.—Dividend on the common stock decreased from 50c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 1.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—Dividends of 50c. a share on the common stock and 75c. a share on the 7% participating preferred stock (both of \$50 par) payable May 27. Previously regular quarterly dividends of \$1 a share were distributed on these issues.

Whitaker Paper Co.—Dividend on the common stock reduced from \$1.50 a share to \$1 a share, payable July 1.

Wilson-Jones Co.—Dividend on the no par common stock reduced from 50c. a share to 25c. a share, payable May 2.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET DURING APRIL, 1938

After having reached on March 31 the lowest level of the current depression, the stock market recorded a net advance during April. Prices were exceptionally firm in the first-half of the month and later worked irregularly lower. But enough of the first-half month's gains were retained on April 30 to give the market, as gauged by the index of 50 stocks compiled by the New York "Times," a net advance of 7.12 points. It was the sharpest rise in the stock index since last July. While stocks have risen in three of the first four months of 1938, the net recession in the index is 8.08 points, for in March prices suffered the worst decline for any month in more than six years, pulling the index down 21.66 points.

With the market rising again, activity dried up. In only five days during April did turnover on the New York Stock Exchange exceed 1,000,000 shares, and total transactions for the month came to only 17,119,104 shares as against 22,995,770 shares in March and 34,606,839 shares in April, 1937. On April 7 the volume amounted to only 331,450 shares, the smallest amount changing hands in any five-hour session since Sept. 4, 1934. Not since 1921 had the April business on the Stock Exchange been so small. The rail and public utility stocks could not equal the advances of the industrials. The 25 railroads used in compiling the index, indeed, rose only 1.98 points, compared with an upturn of 12.25 points in the industrials.

Firm though the stock market was, the bond market was still firmer. The figures for bond turnover on the New York Stock Exchange give no idea of the breadth of the interest which developed in bonds. As the Stock Exchange tells it, bond turnover came to only \$139,715,000 par value in April, as against \$169,432,000 in March and \$294,866,000 in April, 1937. The official figures for Stock Exchange trading would have it that trading in Government bonds increased from \$15,125,000 in March to \$18,832,000 in April. The fact is, though, that more than \$19,000,000 of Government bonds was turned over in any one of a number of hours of trading after the President's inflationary message to Congress on April 14. The bulk of the dealings, of course, was handled in the over-the-counter market, and never did the dwindling importance of the Stock Exchange as the accepted market for Government security trading stand out more boldly. In the week ended April 20 the Federal Reserve banks sold \$107,757,000 of their Government bonds, or nearly six times as many bonds as the Stock Exchange saw dealt in during the entire month. The great burst of activity in Government securities was concentrated in the period from April 14 to 22, with the turnover especially heavy on April 16 and 18. But right on down to the end of the month Government security dealings were more than normally active.

In part the rally in the stock market in April was a natural rebound after the extreme weakness of March. In a larger sense, however, the stock market drew its sustenance for the advance from two sources. One was the Administration's inflationary program, which aided materially in pushing prices up to their high of the month on April 16. The other was the further setbacks to the Administration's legislative program given by Congress. The most buoyant advance of all came on Saturday, April 9, following the vote by the House of Representatives late on the previous day to recommit the Government Reorganization bill. This measure had won the Senate's approval on March 28 and the very general assumption had been that the Administration could bring enough pressure to bear on the House to win the bill's passage. But the House voted, 204 to 196, with 29 members not voting, to recommit the bill, and the measure's opponents made certain it could not be brought up again at this session of Congress. On April 9, with this news to feed on, the stock market jumped 4.21 points higher, with the 25 industrial stocks rising 7.67 points.

With this rejection of the Government Reorganization bill Congress was not done. On April 26 a Senate-House conference committee agreed on the final details of a tax bill that retained only a "small-remnant" of the undistributed profits tax principle and reduced the capital gains tax substantially to the flat basis favored by the Senate. On April 13 President Roosevelt had demanded retention of the undistributed profits tax, and the Treasury had opposed changes in the capital gains tax. Furthermore, the House Rules Committee on April 29, by a vote of 8 to 6, pigeonholed the wage-hour bill and diminished greatly the chances that the bill can be brought up to a vote during the present session.

One of the most urgent problems demanding attention when April began was that of the railroads. President Roosevelt on April 11 transmitted to Congress a special report prepared by an Interstate Commerce Commission committee, recommending short-range and long-range methods for solving the carriers' difficulties. Chastened by his experience with the Government Reorganization bill, the President had no recommendations of his own to make for railroad legislation. The ICC report was a disappointment to nearly everyone concerned—Secretary Morgenthau disapproved of it in no uncertain terms—and so the railroads began to cast about for ways to help themselves. Accordingly, on April 29, at Chicago, the Association of American Railroads voted to move for a 15% cut in the wages of 1,000,000 employees of the 142 Class I lines, effective July 1. Such a cut would more than wipe out the 8% increase in wages allowed by the carriers last year. It would save the roads \$250,000,000 in wages annually.

In its movement toward higher levels in April the stock market had to combat a considerable amount of unencouraging industrial news. The usual spring pickup in business failed completely to appear and production and distribution in April held around the low levels established in the first quarter. United States Steel Corp. reported on April 26 a net loss of \$1,292,151 in the first quarter, against net profit of \$28,561,533 in the first 1938 quarter, and on April 27 General Motors reported a decline in first quarter net to \$8,234,017 from \$44,814,166 a year ago. A compilation of first-quarter reports by the National City Bank showed 280 corporations harvesting \$100,364,000 of net profits, as against \$308,877,000 last year, a decline of 67.5%.

As to the fluctuations in individual stocks, United States Steel was at its lowest April 1 at 40½ and at its highest April 16 at 49, with the close April 30 at 42¾. Steel preferred was at its highest April 9 at 105½ and at its lowest April 30 at 95, with the close on the latter day the same. American Tel. & Tel. rose from 111 April 1 to 131½ April 9, with the close April 30 at 126½. General Electric moved up from 28⅞ April 1 to 36⅝ April 16, with the close April 30 at 32½. Allied Chemical & Dye was at its lowest April 1 at 127 and at its highest April 16 at 149¾, with the close April 30 at 140¼ bid. Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. rose from 65 April 1 to 80 April 16, with the close April 30 at 70½. Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. moved up from 17¾ April 1 to 23¼ April 26, with the close April 30 at 21½. In the railroad list, New York Central was at its lowest April 1 at 10½ and at its highest April 11 at 13⅞, with the close April 30 at 11⅞. Delaware & Hudson moved up from 7¾ April 1 to 10⅝ April 11, with the close April 30 at 8¾. Union Pacific rose from 56¼ April 1 to 68½ April 12, with the close April 30 at 62. Southern Pacific was at its lowest April 1 at 9⅞ and at its highest April 11 at 12⅞, with the close April 30 at 11⅞. Baltimore & Ohio moved up from 4¼ April 1 to 6⅝ April 11, with the close April 30 at 5¼. Chesapeake & Ohio rose from 24 April 1 to 29¼ April 9, with the close April 30 at 26½. Southern Railway was at its lowest April 1 at 5⅞ and at its highest April 11 at 8⅝, with the close April 30 at 7.

The Administration's proposal to engage in further pump priming and lending operations excited the securities market only briefly, and sensitive commodity prices, after a brief spurt, resumed their decline and settled to the lowest average level since June, 1934. But the measures adopted by the Administration for building up bank reserves were of substantial benefit to the bond market. Government bonds felt the effects most, but municipals and corporate issues also profited. Trading in domestic corporate bonds on the New York Stock Exchange was in smaller volume, but prices were generally firm. The index of 30 bonds compiled by the New York Herald Tribune rose 3.09 points in April as against a 8.28-point drop in March. The improvement in high-grade and second-grade bond prices continued throughout the month, whereas stock prices softened in the second half of the month.

Government Bonds	First Sale April 1	Range for April, 1938		Last Sale April 30
		Lowest	Highest	
Treasury 4½s.....1947-1952	116.14	116.4 Apr. 11	118.14 Apr. 22	---
Treasury 3½s.....1943-1945	107.17	107.12 Apr. 2	109.16 Apr. 22	109.11
Treasury 4s.....1944-1954	111.31	111.22 Apr. 2	114.5 Apr. 29	114.4
Treasury 3½s.....1946-1956	110.14	110.8 Apr. 1	112.16 Apr. 21	---
Treasury 3½s.....1943-1947	108	107.28 Apr. 1	109.30 Apr. 27	---
Treasury 3s.....1951-1955	103.29	103.26 Apr. 2	105.26 Apr. 30	105.26
Treasury 3s.....1946-1948	105.8	105.2 Apr. 2	107.15 Apr. 22	107.6
Treasury 3½s.....1940-1943	105.24	105.21 Apr. 4	106.20 Apr. 22	---
Treasury 3½s.....1941-1943	106.31	106.29 Apr. 8	108 Apr. 22	107.20
Treasury 3½s.....1946-1949	106.8	105.27 Apr. 2	107.30 Apr. 22	107.28
Treasury 3½s.....1949-1952	105.24	105.19 Apr. 1	107.25 Apr. 22	107.24
Treasury 3½s.....1941	107.11	107.4 Apr. 2	108.13 Apr. 22	107.30
Treasury 3½s.....1944-1946	107.9	107.7 Apr. 1	109.10 Apr. 22	109.10
Treasury 2½s.....1955-1960	102	101.24 Apr. 2	103.27 Apr. 30	103.27
Treasury 2½s.....1945-1947	194.1	103.25 Apr. 1	105.31 Apr. 30	105.31
Treasury 2½s.....1948-1951	102	101.27 Apr. 11	104.5 Apr. 30	104.5
Treasury 2½s.....1951-1954	101.1	100.26 Apr. 1	103 Apr. 30	103
Treasury 2½s.....1956-1959	100.20	100.14 Apr. 2	102.25 Apr. 30	102.25
Treasury 2½s.....1949-1953	99.23	99.18 Apr. 1	101.14 Apr. 30	101.14
Treasury 2½s.....1945	103.4	103.4 Apr. 1	105.11 Apr. 27	103.13
Treasury 2½s.....1948	101.2	101.1 Apr. 4	103.17 Apr. 30	103.15
Federal Farm Mortgages—				
3½s.....1944-1964	---	103.28 Apr. 8	105.20 Apr. 22	105.14
3s.....1944-1949	103.15	103.4 Apr. 2	105.0 Apr. 22	---
3s.....1942-1947	103.28	103.25 Apr. 2	105.13 Apr. 29	105.12
2½s.....1942-1947	---	102.9 Apr. 13	104.12 Apr. 23	104.10
Home Owners' Loan—				
3s series A.....1944-1952	103.16	103.9 Apr. 11	105.16 Apr. 22	105.9
2½s series B.....1939-1949	101.15	101.9 Apr. 4	103.13 Apr. 22	103
2½s series G.....1942-1944	101.14	101.5 Apr. 1	103.12 Apr. 22	103.7

Feb. 28 to \$8,301,604 March 31, and bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries from \$60,997,241 to \$62,372,373, while import bills declined from \$96,239,816 to \$90,976,797, exports from \$77,720,187 to \$74,703,281, domestic warehouse credits from \$61,848,117 to \$54,573,468 and dollar exchange from \$2,364,567 to \$1,814,792. Rates for bankers' acceptances remained unchanged 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 3/8% 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:

"During the past month the bill market remained extremely quiet with rates unchanged. A further decrease of \$14,000,000 to \$293,000,000, the lowest figure of recent years, occurred during March in the total amount of outstanding bills. The March decline resulted from further decreases in the outstanding volume of domestic warehouse, import, and export bills. The reduction from a year ago to the extent of more than 65% represents a shrinkage in import bills."

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

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

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

The Administration brought forth in April new policy for stimulating business recovery, and the present and prospective importance of the moves to the banking position is considerable. The program, as enunciated by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress on April 14, involves increased spending and lending by the Government and more earnest efforts to induce credit expansion. It is the credit expansion phase of the policy which had immediate and striking effects on the banking position.

In his special message the President said: "The Administration proposes immediately to make additional bank resources available for the credit needs of the country. This can be done without legislation. It will be done through the desterilization of approximately \$1,400,000,000 of Treasury gold, accompanied by action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce reserve requirements by about \$750,000,000. The Federal Reserve Board informs me that they are willing to do so."

The Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board moved with unexampled promptness to carry out the President's promises. On the very day the message was delivered to Congress the Treasury desterilized \$1,392,000,000 of gold, including \$1,183,000,000 of gold in the inactive account and \$209,000,000 of so-called free gold in the Treasury. Certificates for the \$1,392,000,000 of gold were deposited on that day with the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury's deposit balance with the Reserve System was increased correspondingly. Then, on April 15, the Federal Reserve Board announced that, effective as of the opening of business on April 16, member bank reserve requirements would be reduced by approximately 13 1/4%. Specifically, reserve requirements against demand deposits were to be lowered from 26% to 22 3/4% for central reserve city banks, from 20% to 17 1/2% for reserve city banks and from 14% to 12% for country. Reserve requirements against time deposits were reduced from 6% to 5% for all classes of member banks. The Federal Reserve statistics for the week ended April 20 showed that aggregate required reserves of member banks decreased about \$690,000,000 because of the cut in requirements. Finally, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced on April 18 that the inactive gold account, established on Dec. 22, 1936, and modified as to its effects on Feb. 14, 1938, was being discontinued.

The principal changes in the banking figures from March 20 to April 27 are traceable to the reduction in reserve requirements and the act of gold desterilization. The changes were several and sweeping. The gold certificate holdings of the 12 Federal Reserve banks increased \$1,429,203,000 in the

four weeks ended April 27, of which change \$1,392,000,000 was attributable to the gold desterilization. Member bank excess reserves increased \$1,020,000,000 and reached a total of \$2,580,000,000 on April 27, a new high since the first of the series of reserve requirement increases in August, 1936. Owing primarily to the payment of funds into the market by the Treasury, actual member bank reserves increased \$349,740,000 in the four weeks, reaching a new record high at \$7,661,269,000. The Treasury's deposit balance with the Reserve banks rose from \$292,237,000 on March 30 to \$1,321,319,000 on April 27, an increase of \$1,029,082,000.

So much for the effects of the new credit expansion policy on Treasury deposits and member bank reserves. As the increase in reserves gave an enormous stimulus to the Government securities market, the Federal Reserve banks combated the rise in long-term Treasury issues by selling out \$76,067,000 net of their bonds and acquiring \$26,214,000 of Treasury notes and \$49,853,000 of discount bills. In the two weeks to April 13 the Reserve banks had expanded their investment in Treasury bonds by \$52,268,000 so as to give some prop to sagging prices. With the price trend strikingly reversed, the Reserve banks disposed of no less than \$107,757,000 of their Treasury bonds in the week ended April 20 and they disposed of \$20,578,000 of their bonds in the succeeding week. Reporting banks began at once to enlarge their investment in Government issues, to which development we shall advert later.

Member banks utilized \$3,569,000 of their increased reserves to pay off indebtedness to the Reserve banks. The monetary gold stock rose \$66,000,000 to a new record high of \$12,860,000,000 on April 27. The Treasury's deposit balance with the Reserve banks was so materially increased by gold desterilization that deposit of gold certificates with the System was temporarily suspended in the week ended April 27. Fears that currency hoarding was being resumed were momentarily revived in the first week of April, when it was disclosed that currency circulation had increased \$65,000,000, or about three times the normal expectancy for the week. In the three succeeding weeks, however, currency was on the decline and for the four weeks ended April 27 the net increase in the volume of hand-to-hand money in use was confined to \$26,000,000.

The reporting banks in New York City began avidly to buy Government securities when the Administration effected the expansion in bank reserves. For the four-week period the reporting New York banks acquired \$210,000,000 of direct Government issues and \$30,000,000 of Government-guaranteed securities. As other securities declined \$40,000,000, the net increase in their investments amounted to \$200,000,000. The repayment of loans kept up apace, however, and the increase in total loans and investments amounted to but \$131,000,000. Of the \$71,000,000 reduction in total loans, loans to commerce, industry and agriculture contributed \$42,000,000. Two other effects of the new reserve expansion policy were noted. For one thing, the reporting New York banks voluntarily surrendered \$109,000,000 of their Government deposits in the four-week period so as to avoid payment of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. assessment on these balances. For another thing, there was a substantial accumulation of funds in the New York market, as evidenced by the increase of \$393,000,000 in the deposits of domestic banks. Having no use for the extra excess reserves at home, interior banks sent the funds to their New York correspondents. Actual reserves of the reporting New York banks increased \$112,000,000.

Total loans and investments of the reporting banks in 101 cities decreased \$103,000,000 in the four weeks from March 23 to April 20, with loans off \$220,000,000 and investments up \$117,000,000. Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture declined \$98,000,000, but holdings of direct Government securities increased \$101,000,000, Government-guaranteed issues increased \$13,000,000 and other securities were up \$3,000,000.

Substantial liquidation of brokers' loans took place in the first two weeks of April and the volume of New York reporting bank loans to brokers and dealers—the so-called brokers' loans—fell to \$440,000,000, a new low since February, 1933. For the four weeks ended April 27 the brokers' loans showed a decline of but \$26,000,000, for in the final two weeks of the month, owing to the expansion in Government security dealer portfolios, these loans increased \$102,000,000. Street loans, as compiled by the New York Stock Exchange declined \$54,350,390 during April to \$466,766,529 April 30 from \$521,116,919. On April 30, 1937, the amount of these loans outstanding were \$1,187,279,384.

COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING APRIL

Sterling exchange displayed irregularity during April. In the early part of the month there was a strong demand for dollars to pay for excess exports of merchandise from the United States, but despite such commercial demands the dollar moved down sharply as a consequence of United States plans for increased expenditures. It should be recalled that the extended Easter holiday largely curtailed banking operations of every description abroad. The commercial demand for dollars subsided considerably just before Easter.

The London market was closed on Easter Monday, April 18, but the price of the pound went to \$5.01 5/16 in

Feb. 28 to \$8,301,604 March 31, and bills based on goods stored in or shipped between foreign countries from \$60,997,241 to \$62,372,373, while import bills declined from \$96,239,816 to \$90,976,797, exports from \$77,720,187 to \$74,703,281, domestic warehouse credits from \$61,848,117 to \$54,573,468 and dollar exchange from \$2,364,567 to \$1,814,792. Rates for bankers' acceptances remained unchanged 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 5/8% 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:

"During the past month the bill market remained extremely quiet with rates unchanged. A further decrease of \$14,000,000 to \$293,000,000, the lowest figure of recent years, occurred during March in the total amount of outstanding bills. The March decline resulted from further decreases in the outstanding volume of domestic warehouse, import, and export bills. The reduction from a year ago to the extent of more than 65% represents a shrinkage in import bills."

PRIME BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

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

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COURSE OF STERLING EXCHANGE DURING APRIL

Sterling exchange displayed irregularity during April. In the early part of the month there was a strong demand for dollars to pay for excess exports of merchandise from the United States, but despite such commercial demands the dollar moved down sharply as a consequence of United States plans for increased expenditures. It should be recalled that the extended Easter holiday largely curtailed banking operations of every description abroad. The commercial demand for dollars subsided considerably just before Easter.

The London market was closed on Easter Monday, April 18, but the price of the pound went to \$5.01 5/16 in

the New York market. In the closing week of the month sterling receded slightly from this high to a range of between \$4.98¼ and \$4.99½ for cable transfers. The drop was attributed to publication of the British budget and disclosure of increased taxation. The undertone of sterling continued firm, however, due largely to the beginning of tourist requirements and to uneasiness on the Continent with respect to the French financial situation.

London reported during the month that there was a considerable demand for open market gold on the part of Continental hoarders. There was also the customary flow of funds to London from all parts of the world due to the necessity of maintaining balances there.

The commercial demand for dollars may be gauged from the fact that the United States Department of Commerce reports disclosed that our exports for the first quarter of 1938 exceeded imports by approximately \$320,737,000, a reversal of the situation which existed in the first quarter of 1937. The commercial requirements which might be expected to favor the dollar as against the pound were further emphasized in the Department of Commerce reports, which pointed out that imports from the United Kingdom were cut in half, falling to \$18,596,000 from \$37,456,000, while exports to the United Kingdom rose to \$112,283,000 from \$74,137,000 in the first quarter of 1937. The sharp advance in British imports from the United States was due largely, it is believed, to the British rearmament program, with its consequent demand for both finished and raw materials, including in the earlier months of the year heavy imports of cotton, oil, sugar, wheat and such products on British Government account for storage accumulation in the event of sudden outbreak of war.

One source of strength in sterling was removed toward the end of March when the United States Treasury lowered its price for world silver in two successive moves from 45c. an ounce to 43c. The London price for the metal moved down accordingly. The freeing of the London price from dependence on New York was viewed by bankers as a preliminary to a reduction of the role hitherto played by the United States in the silver market. The United States increased spending program was emphasized when on April 14 the Treasury entered on its gold desterilization policy and at the same time the Federal Reserve System sharply reversed its position taken some months earlier, in 1937, by reducing the reserve requirements of member banks. The entire program was regarded as highly inflationary. This influence, combined with the evidences of increased business depression, turned sentiment away from the dollar and in favor of the pound.

On April 18 Secretary Morgenthau announced that he had abolished the "inactive gold fund" through which sterilization of gold had been effected between Dec. 22, 1936, and Feb. 14, 1938. The fund was stripped of all its gold on April 14 pursuant to the desterilization ordered by President Roosevelt. Although the inactive gold fund was established to keep newly-acquired gold from entering the credit base, Secretary Morgenthau made it clear that the Treasury may not uniformly allow gold to flow straight into the Federal Reserve banks. It was pointed out that newly-acquired gold may be accumulated in the Treasury's general fund, which was likewise stripped of gold in the desterilization move, in order to build up a reserve out of which the Treasury can meet gold exports. Unless gold for export is held in the general fund, the Treasury would have no readily available metal except whatever might happen to be in the secret portion of the stabilization fund.

In his press conference, on April 18, Secretary Morgenthau was reported to have said: "We don't know yet what effect this (desterilization) will have on the rest of the world. I want to remind you that all European markets have been closed since Thursday night (April 14), and trading in foreign exchange has been nominal. I would like to watch this thing for some days to see what way gold is going to move." When asked how he could meet gold export demands, the Secretary said: "Gold for export could come from the general fund, if the general fund had any gold; from the active stabilization fund, or from the \$1,800,000,000 in gold in the stabilization fund." He pointed out that the United States has put no new restrictions on gold for export and that the mechanism of the tripartite agreement still exists.

Ignoring the fact that a superabundance of credit resources is already available for the needs of the country, the President indicated that one of his three recovery aims will comprise a vast extension of credit resources, to be accomplished in two ways without legislation. "It will be done," Mr. Roosevelt said, "through the desterilization of approximately \$1,400,000,000 of Treasury gold, accompanied by action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board to reduce reserve requirements by about \$750,000,000." On April 14 the Treasury deposited with the Federal Reserve banks gold certificates of \$1,392,065,461.

As pointed out above, sterling receded from the high for the month following Sir John Simon's speech on the budget. The British fiscal year ended on March 31 with an actual deficit of only 4% on a budget in which the total expenditures reached £908,667,000. Revenue exceeded estimates by £9,500,000 and expenditures were £19,000,000 less than anticipated. Revenue increased to £872,580,000 from £824,-

700,000 the year before. Although official revenues exceeded expenditures by £28,786,000, this paper surplus was offset by borrowings of £64,750,000, which were spent on defense during the fiscal year ending March 31. The British budget for 1938-1939 totaled \$4,721,990,000, an increase of \$407,500,000 over the previous year. A large increase was generally anticipated in Great Britain. In the budget speech it was revealed that there will be an increase in the income tax to 5s. 6d. in the pound (27½%) as compared with 5s. (25%). This is the highest levy since 1921. In addition, it was pointed out that the government will impose increased levies on gasoline and tea. In his speech on the budget Sir John Simon warned that the peak of defense expenditures will not be reached until next year. On the whole, the British public took the budget and the tax increases with calm, as they were not expected to exert a permanent influence on sterling.

Early in April a rough estimate made in London of the combined gold reserves of the British Exchange Equalization Fund and the Bank of England set the amount at between £800,000,000 and £900,000,000 if the metal were taken at the then market price of around 140s. an ounce. At the end of September, 1937, the Exchange Fund's holdings amounted to approximately £280,000,000. In April it was more generally acknowledged in London that a business recession was clearly under way. The Midland Bank, Ltd., dealt with the matter somewhat extensively in its bank letter, where it is pointed out that unless there was a sudden turn for the better business activity might be expected to decline further because of the persistent decline in new orders. The London "Economist" in its trade supplement for April stated that "stocks of partly finished and finished goods have been accumulating, and in the absence of an early revival of demand many industries may be forced to curtail operations during the next few months." The "Economist" pointed out that the intensification of rearmament can affect only a limited number of industries and is unlikely to provide much help for the textile and other export trades.

The Midland Bank pointed out that there was a decreased demand for money and credit accommodation. Deposits of the London clearing banks declined £76,000,000, or 3% from the record high level of December. British bank clearings confirmed the reduction in business turnover. The provincial clearings, which are not affected by the London Stock Exchange business, and reflect business conditions throughout England outside of London, were running about 14% below 1937.

The successful conclusion of the Italian-British agreement, which was formally signed just before Easter, but cannot be made effective for some months, constituted an element of strength and confidence in the British financial situation. One important reason for the firmness in sterling with respect to the dollar during the previous five or six months was disclosed when the figures published by the United States Department of Commerce on April 27 showed that during the final quarter of 1937 more than \$650,000,000 of short-term funds in the United States had moved out to Europe.

Gold on offer in the London open market during April amounted to £9,007,000 compared with £10,408,000 in March. During the month the London check rate on Paris fluctuated widely, between a low of 166.75 (against Paris) and a high of 158.00. The mean London check rate on Paris ranged between 158.12 and 165.74 francs to the pound. The London open market gold price ranged between 139s. 5½d. and 140s. 1½d. The American price for gold (Federal Reserve Bank of New York) continued at \$35 an ounce. London open market money rates were steady. Call money against bills was in supply throughout the month at ½%. Two-, three- and four-months' bills were 9/16%, and six months' bills were ¾%. Sterling cable transfers sold on April 1 at \$4.96 7/16@ \$4.96 11/16, and on April 30 at \$4.98 11/16@ \$4.98¾. The low for sterling cable transfers in April was \$4.96½ on April 7, and the high was \$5.01 5/16 on April 18.

LONDON CHECK RATE ON PARIS AND PRICE OF GOLD IN LONDON

	Mean London Check Rate on Paris	London Open Market Gold Price		Mean London Check Rate on Paris	London Open Market Gold Price
Apr. 1	161.56	140s. ½d.	Apr. 16	158.12	139s. 8d.
Apr. 2	161.62	140s. 1d.	Apr. 17	SUN DAY	
Apr. 3	SUN DAY		Apr. 18	HOLI DAY	
Apr. 4	160.43	140s. ½d.	Apr. 19	158.18	139s. 6d.
Apr. 5	160.37	140s. ½d.	Apr. 20	158.23	139s. 6d.
Apr. 6	161.22	140s. 1½d.	Apr. 21	158.95	139s. 6½d.
Apr. 7	161.12	140s. ½d.	Apr. 22	163.00	139s. 6d.
Apr. 8	161.37	140s. 1½d.	Apr. 23	165.74	139s. 7½d.
Apr. 9	161.14	140s. 1½d.	Apr. 24	SUN DAY	
Apr. 10	SUN DAY		Apr. 25	164.20	139s. 6d.
Apr. 11	160.11	140s. ½d.	Apr. 26	160.32	139s. 5½d.
Apr. 12	160.56	139s. 10½d.	Apr. 27	160.34	139s. 7d.
Apr. 13	158.36	139s. 10d.	Apr. 28	161.58	139s. 6d.
Apr. 14	158.24	139s. 8d.	Apr. 29	162.25	139s. 6½d.
Apr. 15	HOLI DAY		Apr. 30	162.94	139s. 6½d.

In commenting on the foreign exchange situation in April the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its "Monthly Review" for May 1:

"Despite a heavy persistent demand for dollars to pay for the excess of merchandise exports from the United States

(Continued on page 118)

Table with columns: Sales in April Value, BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 3 1938, PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various bond types such as Foreign Government, Canada, Czechoslovak, German, and Italian bonds.

For footnotes, see page 30.

Sales in April Value	BONDS		Interest Period	PRICES IN APRIL				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1		
	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			Jan. 3 1938		Apr. 1		Lowest		Highest
\$	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Bid	Ask	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Sale Prices	Highest
FOREIGN GOV'T (Continued)										
Mexico (Continued)										
38,000										
26,000	2	4	1 7/8	Sale	1 1/2	2 3/4	1 7/8 Apr. 1	1 7/8 Apr. 20	1 Mar. 29	3 Jan. 8
9,000										
296,000	64 1/2	Sale	57 3/8	Sale	60 1/2	62 3/4	57 3/8 Apr. 1	63 3/4 Apr. 28	57 Mar. 19	67 Jan. 20
69,000										
42,000										
7,000										
54,000										
114,000										
57,000										
208,000										
335,000										
23,000										
178,000										
13,000										
11,000										
126,000										
43,000										
52,000										
25,000										
18,000										
44,000										
24,000										
266,000										
152,000										
52,000										
42,000										
102,000										
15,000										
38,000										
24,000										
16,000										
93,000										
58,000										
44,000										
6,000										
25,000										
152,000										
51,000										
60,000										
83,000										
56,000										
260,000										
66,000										
12,000										
40,000										
3,000										
117,000										
10,000										
25,000										
160,000										
4,000										
5,000										
91,000										
184,000										
47,000										
5,000										
34,000										
63,000										
33,000										
132,000										
4,000										
41,000										
122,000										
12,000										
186,000										
26,000										
29,000										
51,000										
104,000										
RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.										
138,000										
13,000										
8,000										
27,000										
15,000										
13,000										
10,000										
103,000										
148,000										
4,000										
267,000										
83,000										
1,000										
18,000										
1,077,000										
3,000										
456,000										
26,000										
216,000										
66,000										
411,000										
650,000										
693,000										
25,000										
41,000										
515,000										
38,000										
11,000										
333,000										
159,000										

For footnotes, see page 30.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE-BONDS

Table with columns: Sales in April Value, BONDS, Price Jan. 3 1938, PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Includes various bond listings such as Atchinson Topeka & Santa Fe, Baldwin Loco Wks, and Boston & Maine.

For footnotes, see page 30.

Table with columns: Sales in April Value, BONDS STOCK EXCHANGE, Interest Period, Price Jan. 3 1938, PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bonds like Cuba Northern Ry, Delaware Pr & Lt, Dayton Pr & Lt, etc.

For footnotes, see page 30.

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Sales in April Value, Interest Period, Price Jan. 3 1938, and PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), along with RANGE SINCE JAN. 1.

For footnotes, see page 30.

Main table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1), N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE (Stock Name, Par, Price Jan. 3 1938), PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Lists various stocks like Cerro de Pasco Copp, Curb and East III RR, etc.

For footnotes see page 40.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), PRICES IN APRIL, and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. Rows include various stock listings with prices, shares, and dates.

For footnotes see page 40.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), Price Jan. 3 1938 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stock companies like Gimbel Brothers, Glidden Co, Goebel (Adolf), etc.

For footnotes see page 40.

Table with multiple columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1), STOCKS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE), PRICE IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). The table lists numerous stocks with their respective share counts and price ranges.

For footnotes see page 40.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (Stocks, Bonds, etc.), Price Jan. 3 1938 (Bid, Ask), PRICES IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), and RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various stocks like Texas P & L, Texon Oil, and Waco Aircraft.

For footnotes see page 53.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES, NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE, BOND (Continued), Price Jan. 3 1938, APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30), PRICES IN APRIL (Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various bonds and securities.

For footnotes see page 53.

Table with columns: AGGREGATE SALES (In April, Since Jan. 1), NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (BONDS, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL), PRICE IN APRIL (Apr. 1, Apr. 30, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include various bond issues like United Lt & Ry, Virginia Pub Ser, and Santa Fe (City) Argentina.

Abbreviations Used Above: * No par value. a Sold under the rule. d Deferred delivery sale. z Sold for cash. z Ex-dividend. * Bonds being traded flat. † Reported in receivership.
Abbreviations Used Above: "cod." certificates of deposit. "cons." consolidated. "conv." convertibles.
Abbreviations Used Above: "cum" cumulative. "m." mortgage. "n.v." non-voting. "etc." voting trust certificates. "w.l." when issued. "w.w." with warrants. "x-w." without warrants.
Hygrade Food Prod. 6s, B, 1949, April 5 at 43. Imperial Oil of Canada reg., April 7 at 15 3/4. Scullin Steel 3s, 1951, April 11 at 38.
Under the rules sales, in which no account is taken in computing range, are given below: No sales.
Cash sales, in which no account is taken in computing range, are given below: Quaker Oats common, April 20 at 91 1/2. Detroit Michigan Stove, April 30 at 2 3/8.

AGGREGATE SALES		CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	Prctg Jan. 3 1938	PRICES IN APRIL				RANGE SINCE JAN. 1			
In April	Since Jan. 1			Apr. 1	Apr. 30	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
1,100	3,700	Schwitzer Cummins capital.1	Bid 11	Ask 13	Bid 7 1/2	Ask 7	Sale Prices 7 Apr. 28	Sale Prices 8 1/2 Apr. 12	Sale Prices 7 Apr. 28	Sale Prices 13 1/2 Jan. 11	
1,800	3,500	Sears Roebuck & Co com.....*	54	55 1/2	49	56	7 Apr. 1	61 1/2 Apr. 18	47 1/2 Mar. 30	63 1/2 Feb. 23	
3,300	12,950	Serrick Corp cl B com.....1	4	Sale	2	2 1/4	Sale 2 1/4 Apr. 2	3 1/8 Apr. 18	2 Mar. 30	5 1/4 Jan. 11	
80	440	Signode Steel Strap Co pf.30	23	24 1/2	23	25	21 1/2 Apr. 2	24 Apr. 5	21 1/2 Apr. 2	28 1/2 Jan. 14	
150	1,600	Common.....*	14	18	8	12	9 Apr. 6	10 Apr. 26	8 1/2 Mar. 28	17 1/2 Jan. 10	
20	310	Stryer Steel Castings com.....*	16	16	12	10 1/2	11 Apr. 1	12 Apr. 1	12 Jan. 28	13 Feb. 21	
1,000	4,350	South Bend Lathe Wks cap 5	14	Sale	14	14	15 1/2 Apr. 1	17 Apr. 9	13 1/2 Mar. 31	17 Feb. 1	
10	280	Sou Colo Power A common.25	2 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/4 Apr. 18	2 3/4 Apr. 18	1 1/2 Mar. 25	2 1/4 Apr. 18	
140	190	South G&E Co 7% pref.100	95	105	89	95	90 1/2 Apr. 21	91 1/2 Apr. 29	90 Apr. 21	100 Jan. 21	
90	180	Southwestern Lt & Pow pfd.*	70	76	7	80	72 Apr. 2	73 Apr. 25	72 Jan. 18	73 Feb. 2	
50	660	Standard Nat Stockyards cap*	60	Sale	58	60	60 1/2 Apr. 8	60 Apr. 11	58 Jan. 10	64 Mar. 1	
1,250	6,150	Standard Dredge conv pref.20	10 1/2	12	8 3/4	10	8 3/4 Apr. 1	12 Apr. 9	7 3/4 Mar. 30	13 Jan. 15	
2,100	15,250	Common.....1	2 1/2	Sale	1 1/2	2	1 1/2 Apr. 1	2 1/2 Apr. 11	1 1/2 Mar. 23	3 1/4 Jan. 15	
200	1,500	Standard Gas & Elec com.....*	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/8 Apr. 20	3 1/8 Apr. 20	2 1/2 Mar. 25	5 1/4 Jan. 11	
50	250	Stein & Co (A) common.....*	11	14	9 1/2	12	10 1/2 Apr. 7	10 1/4 Apr. 7	10 1/4 Apr. 7	12 1/2 Feb. 28	
1,200	2,750	Storkline Fur com.....10	5 1/2	7	7	5	4 1/2 Apr. 7	5 Apr. 7	4 Mar. 31	6 1/2 Jan. 17	
6,900	5,950	Sunstrand Mach Tool com.....5	9 1/2	Sale	7	7 1/2	7 1/4 Apr. 26	9 Apr. 11	7 1/4 Apr. 26	13 Jan. 17	
2,400	30,200	Swift & Co cap stk.....25	16 1/2	Sale	15 1/2	16	15 1/2 Apr. 1	17 1/2 Apr. 16	15 Mar. 30	18 1/2 Jan. 11	
	8,900	Swift International.....15	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2 Apr. 7	25 1/2 Apr. 22	22 1/2 Mar. 30	27 Jan. 15	
200	2,350	Thompson (J R) com.....25	4	4 1/2	3	3 1/2	3 1/2 Apr. 20	4 1/2 Apr. 22	3 1/4 Mar. 31	5 1/4 Jan. 12	
2,400	7,400	Trane Co (The) common.....2	12 1/2	14	15 1/2	16	14 1/2 Apr. 6	16 Apr. 22	14 1/2 Feb. 3	16 1/2 Feb. 25	
	50	Union Carbide & Carbon cap*	71	73 1/2	60	61 1/2	62 1/2 Apr. 6	63 1/2 Apr. 6	63 1/2 Mar. 30	63 1/2 Mar. 30	
4,800	13,100	Utah Radio Products com.....*	1 1/2	Sale	1	1	1 Apr. 1	1 1/4 Apr. 8	1 Mar. 29	1 1/4 Jan. 12	
950	2,800	Utility & Ind Corp com.....5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 Apr. 1	1 1/2 Apr. 1	1 1/2 Jan. 18	1 1/2 Jan. 7	
300	6,700	Convertible preferred.....7	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 Apr. 9	1 1/2 Apr. 21	1 1/2 Mar. 29	2 Feb. 25	
	510	Viking Pump Co common.....*	116 1/2	Sale	23	23	23 Apr. 9	23 Apr. 21	14 1/2 Mar. 29	18 Jan. 14	
	50	Preferred.....*	35 1/2	39 1/2	37 1/2	37	37 Apr. 9	37 Apr. 18	36 1/2 Jan. 17	37 1/2 Feb. 18	
450	2,700	Wahl Co com.....*	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2 Apr. 1	1 1/2 Apr. 11	1 Mar. 23	1 1/2 Jan. 8	
1,500	14,350	Walgreen Co com.....*	18 1/2	Sale	15 1/2	16	15 Apr. 1	18 Apr. 16	15 Mar. 31	20 1/2 Jan. 11	
270	1,900	Ward (Montgom) & Co cl A.*	137 1/2	139 1/2	119 1/2	135	133 1/2 Apr. 8	135 Apr. 29	126 Apr. 8	140 Jan. 6	
	1,050	Wieboldt Stores Inc com.....*	10	12	9	10 1/2	5 Apr. 6	75 Apr. 6	75 Apr. 6	10 1/2 Jan. 28	12 1/2 Jan. 15
200	510	Cum prior preferred.....*	7	7	75	82	72 Apr. 6	75 Apr. 6	73 1/2 Mar. 24	79 1/2 Feb. 3	
850	4,000	Williams Oil-O-matic com.....*	3 1/2	4	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2 Apr. 6	3 Apr. 18	2 1/2 Mar. 25	4 1/2 Jan. 18	
2,800	12,850	Wisconsin Bankshares.....*	4 1/2	Sale	3 3/4	4	4 1/2 Apr. 6	4 1/2 Apr. 20	3 3/4 Mar. 30	5 1/2 Jan. 10	
1,000	5,700	Woodall Indust com.....2	3	3 1/2	2 3/4	2 7/8	3 1/4 Apr. 4	4 1/4 Apr. 19	2 3/4 Mar. 30	5 1/4 Jan. 15	
	1,350	Yates-Amer Mach cap.....5	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2 Apr. 1	1 1/2 Apr. 1	1 1/2 Jan. 28	2 1/4 Mar. 5	
400	3,350	Yellow Cab Co Inc (Chic).....*	9	10 1/2	7 1/2	9	8 1/2 Apr. 5	9 Apr. 27	8 Mar. 28	12 1/2 Jan. 12	
8,500	46,900	Zenith Radio Corp com.....*	13 1/2	Sale	9 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2 Apr. 1	13 Apr. 16	9 1/2 Mar. 31	17 1/2 Jan. 12	

* No par value. x Ex-dividend. † Formerly the Cord Corp.

RAILROAD BONDS

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds from different states and regions, including Catawissa RR, Cent Ark & East, Chicago St Louis & N O, and Erie. Each entry includes the bond name, its bid price, and its ask price.

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

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Rows include various railroad bonds such as Illinois Central, Macon Dublin & Savannah, National RR of Mexico, etc.

b Basis. / Price includes accrued interest. k Last sale n Nominal.

RAILROAD BONDS

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Rows list various railroad bonds such as Northern Pacific, Pitts Young & Ashtabula, and Southern Pacific Co. with their respective bid and ask prices.

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

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

Table with columns: Bonds and Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various railroad bonds and stocks with their respective prices and terms.

* No par value. † Quotations represent dollars per \$100 face amount. ‡ Basis. § This includes accrued interest. ¶ Last sale. * Nominal. † Ex-dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Contains multiple columns of bond listings with their respective prices and terms.

* Called May 1 at 102. † Called June 1 at 105. ‡ Basis. § This price includes accrued interest. ¶ Last sale. ⁂ Nominal

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility bonds such as Houston Light & Power, Illinois Bell Tel, and many others with their respective prices and terms.

† Called May 1 at 105. b Basis. f Price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. a Nominal

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Montreal Tramways, Orange & Pas Val R, and others, with their respective bid and ask prices.

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

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various utility bonds such as Phila Suburban Water Co, Rochester & Syracuse RR, Southern Cities Utilities Co, etc., with their respective bid and ask prices.

a Called July 1 at 102. b Basis. c This price includes accrued interest. d Last sale. e Nominal. f Canadian price.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

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

Main table containing bond listings with columns for Bonds, Bid, Ask, and sub-columns for Bid and Ask. Includes various utility and public utility bonds.

* No par value a Called June 1 at 105. b Basis. f Flat price. & Last sale. n Nominal s Ex-dividend

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various utility stocks such as Chicago Rys, Engineers Pub Serv, Jersey Cent Pow, etc.

* Without par value. & Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price z Ex-dividend.

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

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Multiple columns listing various utility stocks and their prices.

* Without par value. a Called July 1 at 52 1/2. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock. z Ex-dividend.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Contains numerous entries for various industrial and miscellaneous bonds, including Gen Amer Transport, General Bronze, Gen Motors, and many others.

* Called May 23 at par. † Called April 15 at 102 1/2. b Basis. / This price includes accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. z Called Sept. 1 at 100.

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

Table with columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask, Bonds, Bid, Ask. Contains numerous entries for various industrial and miscellaneous bonds, including companies like Pearl River Valley Lumber, Penn Amer Coal, and U S Bond & Mtge Corp.

* Price of Wheeling Stock Exchange memberships are fixed. * Called May 1 at par. a Called July 1 at 103. b Basis. f This price includes accrued interest. & Last sale. n Nominal. o Canadian prices. s Sale price. t Called July 1 at 105. x Called May 31 at 104 1/2. y 80 seats, 70 members.

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

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

* Without par value. † Last sale. ‡ Nominal. § Canadian price. ¶ Ex-dividend. †† New stock.

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

Table with 12 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks with their respective prices and par values.

* Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock. s Ex-dividend. * Without par value.

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

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

* Without par value. † Last sale. ‡ Nominal. § Canadian price. ¶ New stock. ** Dividend.

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

Table with multiple columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask, Per share. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks such as Kellogg Co, Lord & Taylor, Michigan Sugar, etc.

* No par value. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock.

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

Table with 15 columns: Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask, Stocks, Bid, Ask. Contains numerous stock entries with their respective prices and par values.

* Without par value. † Last sale ‡ Nominal. † Canadian price. ‡ New stock. † Ex-dividend.

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

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

* No par value. k Last sale. n Nominal. r Canadian price. t New stock. z Ex-dividend.

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

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, To Net), and various bond listings including New Britain, Delaware, Florida, and Foreign Governments.

* Tax free in Connecticut. † Called Sept. 1 at par. a Called May 1 at par. b Basis. f Flat price. k Last sale n Nominal.

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

Main table containing columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, Net), and various bond listings from Foreign Govts. and Cities, Canada, and various US states including Toronto, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, and Indiana.

† Quotations per 100 gold rouble bond, equivalent to 77.4234 grams of pure gold. * Called May 1 at par. b Basis. f Flat price. k Last sale. n Nominal.

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

Table of State and Municipal Bonds with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid/Ask), To Net, and specific bond details.

b Basis. f Flat price.

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

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid, Ask, To Net), and various bond details. Includes sections for Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Nebraska.

b Basis. † Less 1 on bid side. Flat price. n Nominal.

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

Table with columns for Bonds, Yield Basis (Bid or Ask), To Net, and various bond details. The table is organized into sections for different states and municipalities, including New Brunswick, North Arlington, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Ramsey, Red Bank, Ridgewood, Sea Isle City, Somerset, South Jersey, South Orange, Summit, Union City, Vineland, Westfield, West New York, West Orange, New Mexico, and New York. Each entry includes the bond name, maturity date, interest rate, and current market price.

b Basis, f Flat price.

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

Main table containing bond listings for various states including Saratoga Springs, Schenectady County, Iredell Co, Lincoln Co, Montgomery County, and others. Columns include Bond description, Yield Basis (Bid/Ask), and To Net.

* Ohio municipal bonds issued since Jan. 1, 1913 are taxable, all bonds issued prior to that date are tax-exempt. b Basis. f Flat price. n Nominal.

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

Main table containing bond listings for Philadelphia, Tennessee, Rhode Island, United States, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas. Each entry includes bond details, yield basis, and price information.

* Less 1. b Basis. f Flat price. † Optional to Jan. 1 1938 at 105, 1943 at 104, 1948 at 103, 1953 at 102 and 1958 at 100.

CANADA (See Page 111)

National Banks March 7 COLORADO State Institutions March 7

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

National Banks March 7 CONNECTICUT State Institutions March 7

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

National Banks March 7 DELAWARE State Institutions March 7

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

National Banks March 7 DIST. OF COLUMBIA Other Institutions March 7

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

National Banks March 7 FLORIDA State Institutions March 7

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

National Banks March 7 GEORGIA State Institutions March 7

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

* Sale price. † Branch of Savannah. a Includes preferred stock or debentures outstanding. b Retirement price. c June 30, 1937. d Member of the Atlantic Group in Florida. e Affiliate of the First National Bank of Atlanta, Ga. f Dec. 31, 1937. g Member of the Florida National Group. h Affiliated with the Barnett National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla. i March 7, 1938. k New stock. l Last sale. n March 31, 1938. r Combined statement. t Trust funds. z Ex-dividend. y Stock all owned by Travelers Insurance Co.

National Banks NEW JERSEY State Institutions March 7 Dec. 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in New Jersey. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices for various banks like Camden, East Orange, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Long Branch, Morristown, Mt. Holly, Newark, North & West Hudson, Passaic, Plainfield, Paterson, and U.S. Trust Co.

National Banks NEW JERSEY State Institutions March 7 Dec. 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in New Jersey, continued. Includes banks like Trenton, Woodbury, and Woodbury Trust Co.

National Banks NEW YORK State Institutions March 7 March 31

Table listing financial data for National Banks and State Institutions in New York. Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices for various banks like Albany, Auburn, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Elmira, Ithaca, Jamestown, Kingston, and New York City.

* Sale price. † Marine Midland Corp. a March 31, 1937. b Includes security stock. c Preference stock. d Common and preferred stock capital debentures outstanding. e Represents capital, surplus and undivided profits. f Includes preferred stock retirement fund. g Includes reserves. h Affiliated with the Trust Co. of New Jersey, Jersey City. i Controlled by Marine Midland Corp. k Directors of the Dunbar National Bank of New York, N. Y., on April 18, 1938, resolved to liquidate the institution and ratification of the resolution will be passed upon by shareholders on May 23, 1938. l Last sale. n Dec. 31, 1937. o The Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Co. and the West Jersey Trust Co., both of Camden, N. J., were merged on April 11, 1938, under title of the Camden Trust Co. of Camden, N. J. p March 7, 1938. r Preferred stock retirement price. t March 31, 1938. u Reserves. v April 11, 1938.

National Banks NEW YORK State Institutions March 7 March 31

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

National Banks NEW YORK State Institutions March 7 March 31

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

National Banks NORTH CAROLINA State Institutions March 7 Dec. 31

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

National Banks NORTH DAKOTA March 7

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

National Banks OHIO March 7 State Institutions Dec. 31

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

† Marine Midland Corp. a June 30, 1937. b March 31, 1938. c March 7, 1938. e Common and preferred stock or debentures outstanding. Dec. 31, 1937. g Retirement price. i Controlled by Marine Midland Corp. k First report. l Last sale. n Member First Bank Stock Corp.

Table for OHIO National Banks (March 7) and State Institutions (Dec. 31). Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share price.

Table for PENNSYLVANIA National Banks (March 7) and State Institutions (Dec. 31). Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share price.

Table for OKLAHOMA National Banks (March 7) and State Institutions (March 7). Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share price.

Table for OREGON National Banks (March 7) and State Institutions (March 7). Columns include Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Nominal share price.

* Sale price. a Preferred stock retirement price. b March 7, 1938. c Member of the BancOhio Corp. d Common and preferred stock or debentures outstanding. e June 30, 1937. f Dec. 31, 1937. g March 31, 1938. h Preferred stock retired. i March 31, 1937. k Union Bank of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, represents a reorganization of the old Union Trust Co. of that city and will open for business on May 16, 1938. l Last sale. m New stock. n Ex-dividend. o Ex-rights.

National Banks March 7 PENNSYLVANIA State Institutions March 7

Table listing Pennsylvania banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks March 7 SOUTH CAROLINA State Institutions March 7

Table listing South Carolina banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks March 7 SOUTH DAKOTA State Institutions March 7

Table listing South Dakota banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks March 7 TENNESSEE State Institutions March 7

Table listing Tennessee banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks March 7 TEXAS State Institutions Dec. 31

Table listing Texas banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

National Banks March 7 RHODE ISLAND State Institutions March 7

Table listing Rhode Island banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices.

* Sale price. † Citizens & Southern Bank of Savannah, Ga., system. a Dec. 31, 1937. b Member of First Security Corp. c March 31, 1938. d A mutual savings bank. e Preferred stock retirement price. f Member of the Northwest Bancorporation. g Affiliated with the Citizens & Southern Nat. Bank of Atlanta Ga. ‡ Common and preferred stock outstanding. k Stock all owned by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. l Last sale. n March 7, 1938. p Affiliate of the First Bank Stock Corporation. s Ex-dividend.

National Banks March 7 WISCONSIN State Institutions Dec. 31

Table listing bank financials for Wisconsin, including Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, and Ask prices for various banks like La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Wisconsin State Bank.

National Banks March 7 WYOMING

Table listing bank financials for Wyoming, including Cheyenne and American Nat Bank.

Canadian Bank Statements Returns are all of Feb. 28, 1938. Prices are per cent. not per share.

NOVA SCOTIA

Table of Nova Scotia bank data including Halifax Bank of Nova Scotia.

ONTARIO

Table of Ontario bank data including Bank of Montreal, Can Bank of Comm., etc.

QUEBEC

Table of Quebec bank data including Montreal banks like Bank of Montreal and Banque Canadienne.

* Sale price. † Wisconsin Bankshares Corp. no par stock. a Common and preferred stock debentures outstanding. c June 30, 1937. d Unit of the Wisconsin Bankshares Corp. e March 31, 1938. f March 7, 1938. g Member of the Northwest Bancorporation. i Last sale. x Ex-dividend.

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds and Stocks

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

Large table of bond and stock prices for various regions like Atlanta, Chicago, and New York, listing Bid and Ask prices for different denominations.

f Flat price. x Ex-dividend.

(Concluded from page 18)

over imports, the dollar weakened in the first part of April accompanying news reports of an impending increase in the government's spending program, and declined further following the President's message to Congress on April 14. From \$4.96½ on April 1 the pound sterling rose as high as \$5.01¼ in the New York market on April 18, but subsequently receded, being quoted in the neighborhood of \$4.98¼ at the month-end. The reaction in the latter part of the month was furthered by the publication of the British budget which called for an increase in taxes. The dollar equivalent of the London gold price at the fixing fluctuated in similar fashion to the pound sterling, rising from \$34.77 on April 1 to \$34.91, and then receding to \$34.80 at the month-end. This rise occurred while a decline from 140s. ½d. per ounce to 139s. 6d. was taking place in the sterling price of gold. Quotations for the Swiss franc and the guilder moved roughly parallel to the pound sterling.

"The French franc firmed from \$0.0307¼ on April 1 to \$0.0316¼ on April 18, following the Senate's rejection of Premier Blum's demand for plenary powers, and the granting by the French Parliament of similar powers to Premier Daladier who formed the successor Radical Socialist Cabinet. Rumors of differences of opinion within the Cabinet over the appropriate external value of the franc induced a break in the franc to \$0.0302 7/16 on April 23 from \$0.0314 two days previously, but the denial of any such differences was followed by a recovery to \$0.0312. As the month closed the franc declined again to \$0.0307½. The belga, which had recovered from the gold export point when the pound advanced in the middle of the month, weakened again on April 28 when the French franc broke anew through the level of 160 francs per pound.

"Apart from the major European currencies, April witnessed a recovery in quotations for three monetary units which has previously shown declines. The Shanghai dollar, which had fallen as low as \$0.23½ on March 28 before recovering to \$0.26 on March 31, appreciated further in restricted trading to \$0.27½. The Mexican peso, after dropping 22% in March following the abandonment of the peg to the dollar, was quiet and nominally higher on balance, finishing the month at \$0.2410 as compared with \$0.2225 on March 31. The Argentine free peso turned upward to close the month at \$0.2635 compared with \$0.2480 at the end of March. This improvement is partly attributable to new short-term borrowing in Europe by the Argentine Treasury and to the announcement of a less liberal policy of granting advance exchange permits to importers.

"Canadian exchange persisted at a discount of close to ½% against the dollar, despite the appreciation of the pound sterling. The Indian rupee declined from 18½ pence to 17 59/64 pence in the second half of April, after having remained at the former rate for 13 months. Yen quotations remained unchanged in terms of sterling during the month, but new and more stringent restrictions were placed on exchange trading in Japan and five gold shipments to the United States were announced during April, following the single shipments announced in February and March."

Changes in the gold holdings of the Bank of England during April were as follows: For the week ended April 6, an increase of £15,909; for the week ended April 13, a decrease of £18,843; for the week ended April 20, a decrease of £9,614, and for the week ended April 27, an increase of £1,769. Gold holdings on April 27 stood at £327,223,178, which compared with £314,669,937 a year earlier, with the minimum of £150,000,000 recommended by the Cunliffe Committee, and with £136,880,255 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 during April were outlined as follows in the "Monthly Review" of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for May 1:

"After being in the neighborhood of the gold shipping point to New York from the middle of March through the first week of April, the London market price for gold rose to quotations which caused a termination of engagements of gold for export to the United States.

"Preliminary figures of gold imports at New York affecting the gold stock during April show receipts of \$24,200,000 from England (representing gold engaged in March and the early part of April), and also \$2,000,000 from India and \$1,900,000 from Belgium. On the West Coast \$23,400,000 was received from Japan, \$1,000,000 from Australia, and \$200,000 from Hongkong. In addition, there was a gain to the gold stock through the release of \$3,300,000 from foreign earmarked holdings and through receipts of newly-mined and scrap gold. As a result, the gold stock was increased by approximately \$75,000,000 during April.

"On April 14 a total of \$1,183,000,000 from the inactive gold account and \$209,000,000 of other gold in the Treasury was transferred to the gold certificate fund of the Federal Reserve System, representing the first step in the desterilization of gold previously accumulated in Treasury holdings. The Treasury further announced that it was discontinuing the inactive gold account."

Canadian exchange was inclined to ease during April. Montreal funds ranged between a discount of 11/16% and a discount of ¾%.

CONTINENTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The French foreign exchange and financial situation continued precarious in April. The rate fluctuated widely in terms of both sterling and the dollar. On April 8, after the Senate denied Premier Blum's request for power to govern by decree, M. Blum resigned and was succeeded by M. Edouard Daladier, Radical Socialist leader, who was promptly and almost unanimously accorded the privilege of governing by decree for 3½ months, or until July 31. The government was also authorized to borrow an additional 10,000,000,000 francs from the Bank of France.

At first it was believed that the Daladier Cabinet, styled a Cabinet of National Defense, would restore some degree of confidence in the franc and in the financial situation of the country, but frequent week-to-week borrowings from the Treasury from the Bank of France created renewed distrust when it became known that the Treasury had borrowed up to within 2,000,000,000 francs of its former legal limit, exclusive of the 10,000,000,000 francs authorized on the formation of the Daladier Cabinet.

The government made it known that it intended to increase its national defense program by 16,000,000,000 francs to be obtained in the open market. However, with renewed pressure on the franc and failure of revival of confidence it became advisable to postpone the loan. Toward the end of the month, when M. Daladier and his Foreign Minister, M. Bonnet, went to London to confer with the British Government it was widely asserted in informed quarters in both Paris and London that the British Government appeared willing to arrange a rearmament credit with Paris which it was thought would make the contemplated internal defense loan unnecessary.

M. Daladier stated that he would make public detailed plans for his economic and financial program on May 3. Largely as a consequence of the Treasury borrowing at the Bank of France, there was a sharp increase in the discount on forward francs. On Friday, April 22, the franc dropped to 3.02c., while the London check rate on Paris went close to 175 francs to the pound. A further drop took place the following day, when the effective rate in New York went to 3.01c. It was thought in foreign exchange circles that French authorities were contemplating devaluation of the unit to 175 francs to the pound. Subsequent to the break on April 23 there was a recovery to around 3.11½c., but as the month drew to a close the rate again sagged to around 3.07c. In the April 14 statement of the Bank of France it was shown that the State had borrowed 580,000,000 francs, bringing its total temporary advances from the bank to a new high of 40,133,974,773 francs. In outlining his plans in a general way but not in detail, M. Daladier intimated that special facilities would be created for foreign tourists. Banking circles pointed out that such a plan might possibly contemplate virtually the creation of a special tourist franc not unlike the system of tourist units in use in Germany and Italy. The Bank of France statement for the week ended April 21 showed total gold holdings of 55,806,959,832 francs as compared with 57,358,852,947 francs a year earlier. French francs sold on April 1 at 3.05% @ 3.08½, and on April 30 at 3.06 1/16 @ 3.06%.

The German mark continued to follow trends familiar for the past few years. The so-called gold mark was maintained in close relationship to sterling, while the various classes of blocked marks constituting the internal currency were at sharp discounts. The Reichsbank's statement for the third quarter of April showed gold holdings of 70,773,000 marks and a ratio of 1.44%. On Dec. 31, 1932, the Reichsbank held 806,785,000 marks of gold, and its ratio was 25.8%. The Berlin authorities were taking active steps during April to reorganize the Austrian currency system which it was planned would be absorbed and changed into German marks by May 1. The German authorities established in Austria a rigorous system of control of foreign exchange designed to prevent the escape of any form of capital from Austria. The principal provisions of a decree signed on March 23 but not published until around mid-April were summarized as follows:

(1) All trade carried out with foreign means of payment is exclusively the province of the Central Office of the Reichsbank in Austria. Within Austria no foreign exchange may be bought at prices higher than the official quotations.

(2) All forms of transfers of money abroad are forbidden except by permission from the Foreign Currency Administration. Domestic holders of foreign currency must obtain permission to dispose of their claims.

(3) All holders of foreign currency or exchange, claims against foreigners, foreign securities, and gold and platinum were required to declare them to the Central Office of the Reichsbank in Vienna before April 5.

(4) Business involving credits done with foreigners is subject to a permit.

(5) All dealings in gold or precious metals are controlled by special permits and may be transacted only with the Central Office of the Reichsbank in Vienna.

(6) A permit is required for the exportation of domestic or foreign securities, for the remittance, deposit, acceptance, or crediting of securities not quoted on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

The gold holdings of the Austrian National Bank now belong to the Reichsbank. In addition to the gold holdings listed in the Reichsbank's statement the Reich has another 70,000,000 marks from the former note banks and an unknown sum, believed to be about 40,000,000 marks, held by the Reich foreign trade organs.

It is believed also that there are approximately 50,000,000 marks of gold held in some other secret fund. The former Austrian gold reserves are estimated at around 250,000,000 schillings, equivalent to approximately \$47,000,000 at the valuation prior to the annexation of Austria. The so-called free or gold mark was quoted at 40.14 1/2 @ 40.15 1/2 on April 1, and at 40.21 @ 40.22 1/2 on April 30.

Belgian currency showed a tendency to weakness in April, largely as the result of weakness in the French franc but chiefly because of unsatisfactory business conditions in Belgium. Brussels continued to send gold to both London and New York with a view to strengthening the belga. Belgian cable transfers sold on April 1 at 16.87 1/2 @ 16.88, and on April 30 at 16.83 1/2 @ 16.84 1/2.

Italian lire were kept steady during April through the operations of the exchange control at Rome. Cable transfers on Rome sold during the month between 5.26 1/2 and 5.26 1/2.

Exchange on the countries neutral during the war continued to move in close sympathy with sterling. Guilder cable transfers sold on April 1 at 55.36 @ 55.38, and on April 30 at 55.65 @ 55.67. Swiss cable transfers sold on April 1 at 22.92 1/2 @ 22.93 1/2, and on April 30 at 23.00 1/2 @ 23.02. Cable transfers on Sweden were 25.58 1/2 @ 25.61 1/2 on April 1, and 25.70 @ 25.71 on April 30.

Exchange on the South American countries was generally steady and held in close relationship to sterling-dollar quotations through the operations of the South American exchange controls. Argentine pesos showed a tendency to firmness toward the close of the month. The official quotations for exchange on Buenos Aires ranged between 33.07 and 33.40 during April. The unofficial or free market range was between 24.65 and 26.35. The official rate on Rio de Janeiro ranged between 5.85 and 5.90.

Exchange on the Far Eastern countries followed trends manifest for the past year. The Chinese authorities continued to send silver to both London and New York to establish credits. The financial and economic tension in Japan was further proved by several shipments of gold to the United States to strengthen the yen. Approximately \$9,000,000 of gold arrived here from Japan in April, bringing the total since March, 1937, to approximately \$278,520,000. The London price for silver on April 1 was 19 3/16d., and on April 30, 18 9/16d. Hongkong dollars were 30.50 @ 30.75 on April 1, and 31.00 @ 31 3/16 on April 30. The Shanghai dollar was 25.49 @ 25.50 on April 1 and 26.75 @ 27 on April 30. Yen checks sold at 28.93 @ 28.95 on April 1, and at 29.05 @ 29.08 on April 30.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON FOR POUNDS STERLING. Table with columns for Bankers' Bills (Sight, Cable Transfers), Commercial Bills (Sight, 60 Days, 90 Days), Documents (For Payment, For Draft), and Spot-Dates. Rows list months from April to September.

DAILY RATES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Table of daily exchange rates for various countries: France (Franc), Switzerland (Franc), Portugal (Escudo), Germany (Reichsmark), Austria (Schilling), Hungary (Pengo), Belgium (Belga), Netherlands (Guilder), Poland (Zloty), Denmark (Krone), Sweden (Krona), Finland (Markka). Columns show Checks and Cables rates for each country from April 1 to April 30.

DAILY RATES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE (Concluded)

Table with columns for Norway (Krone), Spain (Peseta), Czechoslovakia (Koruna), Argentina (Peso), Brazil (Mireis), and Chile (Peso). Rows list dates from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30 with exchange rates for checks and cables.

Table with columns for Italy (Lira), Rumania (Leu), Bulgaria (Lev), and Yugoslavia (Dinar). Rows list dates from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30 with exchange rates for checks and cables.

Table with columns for Bolivia (Boliviano), Ecuador (Sucre), Uruguay (Peso), Venezuela (Bolivar), Peru (Sol), and Japan (Yen). Rows list dates from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30 with exchange rates for checks and cables.

Table with columns for Greece (Drachma), Canada (Dollar), and Colombia (Peso). Rows list dates from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30 with exchange rates for checks and cables.

Table with columns for Hongkong (Dollar), Shanghai (Yuan Dollar), Philippine Islands (Peso), Straits Settlements (Dollar), India (Rupee), and Java (Guilder). Rows list dates from Apr. 1 to Apr. 30 with exchange rates for checks and cables.

