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### The Financial Situation.

The most important happenings of the week in the financial world have been (1) the fact that the Bank of England on Thursday left its rate of discount unaltered at 5½%, notwithstanding that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York last week advanced its rate from 5 to 6%, leaving the Bank of England rate ½ of 1% lower than the rate at New York, instead of ½ of 1% higher, as was previously the case; (2) the complete reversal of the course of the stock market after its great break on Friday of last week following the announcement of the increase in the New York Reserve Bank rate, the market having come quickly to realize that the action of the New York Reserve Bank in moving up its rate betokens no further tightening of the money market; and (3) the easing of the money tension in face of the advance in the Federal Reserve rate.

Overmuch can be made of the fact that the discount rate of the Bank of England has not been raised. The position of the Bank has not been modified for the better, and still furnishes occasion for no little concern. The return of the Bank for the week ending Wednesday night showed a further loss in bullion of £743,648, reducing total gold holdings to £140,687,935 as compared with £150,000,000 which the Cunliffe Committee had suggested as a minimum, and moreover gold is again being taken in London for shipment to New York, while exchange rates at New York on London have displayed renewed weakness. This is the season of the year when sterling exchange would rule low in any event, besides which, if current reports are to be credited, there is a considerable flow of funds and of capital from the United Kingdom to this country, not alone to take advantage of the high money rates ruling here, but also because of a fear of adverse legisla-

tion by the Labor Ministry now in control of the British Government.

In these circumstances it is difficult to see how an advance in the Bank of England rate can much longer be avoided. The reluctance of the managers of the Bank to raise the rate can be easily understood. It is equally difficult, however, to see how the outflow of gold to New York can be checked without an advance in the Bank rate, and it is by no means certain that the outflow would end even if the rate were raised a full 1%, to 6½%. Through the amalgamation of the British currency the volume of Bank of England notes outstanding has been so immensely increased that the Bank no longer holds the indisputable control of the gold currents which it had before the event referred to.

There has been a renewal of the talk of an American credit to tide the Bank of England over its present very trying emergency. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank, was quick to deny knowledge of anything of the kind, and Governor Young was no less emphatic in his disclaimer, and even grew resentful about it. There can, of course, be no objection to the granting of a credit to the Bank of England by private bankers and banking institutions in America, if such credit is desired by the Bank, and these banks and bankers, after a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, deem the credit advisable. Indeed, that is the proper way and the only way in which a credit of any kind should ever be extended. J. P. Morgan & Co. and the other powerful banking interests in the United States command sufficient banking funds to make such a credit entirely effective for the purpose. But the idea of involving the Federal Reserve System in such an arrangement, either directly or indirectly, cannot be tolerated for a moment. This is so for a variety of reasons, but especially because the Federal Reserve Banks carry the entire gold reserve of the country, and that reserve should never be put in jeopardy or placed at the free disposal of any outside foreign banks, however meritorious the purpose.

Another reason is that the Reserve Banks are without legal authority to enter into such an arrangement. We know that they did grant a credit to the Bank of England of \$200,000,000 on a former occasion, but that is no reason why the error should be repeated. The former credit was never availed of, but this one might be, and therein lies the danger. Certainly the suggestion of putting \$250,000,000 of gold at the disposal of the Bank of England, or any other outside bank, at a time of credit inflation like the present, with accompanying money tension, should meet with the strongest disapprobation. The Federal Reserve Banks are in no position to part with that amount of gold, and the mere suggestion

that anything of the kind was contemplated might have very serious consequences with our own credit situation so deeply strained.

This week's Federal Reserve Bank statements have been looked forward to with unusual interest as throwing light on the influence and effect of last week's advance in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate, and likewise as indicating Reserve policy in the purchase of bankers' acceptances. It will be recalled that the New York Reserve Bank, while raising its discount rate from 5% to 6%, at the same time reduced its buying rate for acceptances from  $5\frac{1}{4}\%$  to  $5\frac{1}{8}\%$ . It may easily turn out that this latter was the more important of the two steps taken. Nominally for the benefit of the mercantile community, the lowering of this buying rate for acceptances results in general advantage to the money market. We stated last week that all would depend upon the extent to which the Reserve Banks should engage in the buying of bills. To reduce the rate at which acceptances will be discounted and grant a preferential rate once more to acceptances (as was the case before the change in policy entered upon with the advent of 1929) is important, but the extent to which the discounting is to be done is no less important. But whether done on a small scale or on a large scale it means that precisely to the extent that it is done there is a release of Federal Reserve credit to a corresponding extent. In turn, to precisely the extent to which the member banks are enabled to create acceptances and dispose of them, instead of being obliged to finance the mercantile community in the ordinary way, to that extent are the funds of the mercantile banks made available for other uses, which in the present instance means for making collateral loans on the security of stocks and bonds.

It turns out that the Reserve Banks have been purchasing acceptances on quite a liberal scale, thereby placing additional Reserve credit at the command of the market and easing the money pressure to that extent. In addition, last week's break in the stock market led to considerable liquidation in stocks, thereby diminishing the need of borrowing or Stock Exchange account, though the renewed speculation and recovery in prices which almost immediately followed has had the effect of offsetting to a considerable extent the effects of such liquidation.

The Reserve Banks have added very materially to their holdings of acceptances the present week, the total of such holdings having risen from \$79,158,000 August 7 to \$117,885,000 August 14, nearly the whole of this having occurred at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, where the holdings have increased from \$26,868,000 to \$63,030,000. Some other interesting and very significant changes also appear. Member bank borrowing has been reduced somewhat, the discount holdings of the twelve Reserve institutions having fallen from \$1,064,070,000 to \$1,027,988,000. This is a reduction of \$36,082,000. At the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, however, the discount holdings have dropped during the week from \$383,864,000 to \$284,371,000, or not far from a clean \$100,000,000. This does not mean, as stated in one quarter, that member banks have "slashed" their discounts, or, as stated in another quarter, have used the proceeds of the acceptances to pay off some of their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank.

It means, rather, that borrowing to a considerable extent has been transferred from the New York Reserve District, where the discount rate is 6%, to the other Reserve Districts, where the rediscount rate is still 5%.

The twelve Reserve institutions have also reduced somewhat their holdings of United States Government securities, the total having diminished during the week from \$157,600,000 to \$154,303,000. Altogether, the result is that total of bills and securities, which represents the amount of Reserve credit in use, is the present week substantially the same as it was a week ago, the total at \$1,310,826,000 for August 14 comparing with \$1,311,428,000 for August 7. It is to be said with reference to the increase in the holdings of acceptances by the Reserve Banks on their own account, that this has been offset in part by a reduction in the purchases of acceptances for foreign correspondents, which have fallen during the week from \$462,606,000 to \$441,924,000. These latter, however, represent no use of Reserve credit.

Brokers' loans this week show some reduction, as was expected, owing to last Friday's liquidation on the Stock Exchange, but the reduction is quite small considering the extent of the antecedent expansion. The decrease amounts to only \$68,000,000, and it follows \$676,000,000 increase in the seven weeks preceding. The reduction is entirely in the loans made by the banks for their own account, these having diminished during the week from \$1,089,000,000 to \$965,000,000. On the other hand, the loans made by the reporting member banks in New York City for account of out-of-town banks have increased during the week from \$1,789,000,000 to \$1,810,000,000, and the loans for account of others from \$3,143,000,000 to \$3,178,000,000, the latter establishing a new high record in all time. The grand total of the loans under the three heads combined at \$5,952,000,000 August 14 1929 compares with \$4,223,000,000 August 15 1928, showing an increase for the year of, roughly,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  billion dollars.

The foreign trade of the United States in July was maintained at quite as high a level as in the earlier months of the year. Both exports and imports continue to show an increase in value over the amounts reported for the corresponding month of last year—in fact, it is necessary to go back to 1920 to find amounts larger than those reported for July. Merchandise exports were valued at \$401,000,000 and imports at \$353,000,000, the excess of exports being \$48,000,000. For June exports were \$393,293,000 and imports \$353,409,000, exports in that month exceeding imports by \$39,884,000, while for July 1928 merchandise exports were \$378,984,000 and imports \$317,848,000, the former being larger than imports by \$61,136,000.

For the seven months of the current calendar year, exports have been \$3,024,068,000 and imports \$2,639,354,000, the excess of exports being \$384,714,000, while for the corresponding period of 1928 exports amounted to \$2,756,973,000 and imports to \$2,403,780,000, the excess of exports being \$353,193,000. The increase in exports this year over last is \$267,095,000 and of imports \$235,574,000. For the first seven months of 1926 merchandise imports were slightly larger than for this year to date—a little more than \$1,600,000 larger. With that exception, both exports and imports so far this year are in excess of all other years back to 1920. As to the

year last mentioned, allowance should be made in any comparison for the difference in average prices prevailing at that time and those of this year. In 1920 prices of most commodities were at the peak, covering a period of a great many years. From such calculations as are available, the decline in prices from 1920 to 1929 has been about one-third. Going back to 1913, the year of record foreign trade up to that time, last month's statement shows a gain of more than 150%.

In taking account of the increase in exports this year, consideration should be given to the reduced volume of cotton exports, both for last month and for the year to date. Cotton exports in July were only 246,983 bales, 27.6% less than a year ago. The value of cotton exports for July of \$24,365,300 was 36.1% under that of July last year. Furthermore, the value of cotton exports last month was only about 6% of total exports; in July 1928 it was in excess of 10%. The increase in exports this year other than cotton was therefore larger than is indicated by the comparison between the total figures. Much the same condition is shown for the past seven months. In the face of the larger merchandise exports this year compared with last year, cotton exports for the seven months are practically 16% smaller than they were a year ago.

There have been some notable changes both in exports and imports this year. Attention has already been directed to the increase in values. Detailed figures for the six months to the end of June were published this week and show that of the eleven divisions into which the statement of our foreign trade is separated, nine give larger exports this year than last, while all of the eleven sections covering merchandise imports show increases. The increase in exports, as noted above, appears, in spite of the heavy loss in the cotton movement. That product has always held first place in the value of our exports, but this year it gives way to shipments of automobiles, which this year show a very large gain. Exports of other machinery—agricultural, electrical, and machine tools—also were much larger this year. Exports of non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum, show a considerable increase; also iron and steel, and steel mill products; copper; grains and preparations thereof, principally corn and barley. For wheat, the gain in value is small because of the heavy drop in the price of that cereal earlier in the year. On the other hand, exports of rye were greatly reduced this year. Smaller grains appear in the classes embracing animal products, edible; vegetable products, inedible, though as to the latter a gain for rubber manufacturers in this division is offset by a loss in tobacco. The wood and paper section shows heavier totals; also, chemicals and drugs, and the small miscellaneous division. The two classes reporting smaller exports this year embrace textiles, in which cotton and cotton goods are included, and the section covering animal products, mainly leather and furs.

As to merchandise imports, there have been two months—April and May—in which the value was in excess of \$400,000,000, an unusual total. All of the eleven divisions into which the figures are separated show a larger amount this year than last. An increase in imports of silk perhaps leads most of the other products. A small gain for food products is also shown, but somewhat larger imports of sugar

are offset by a reduction in the imports of coffee. Imports of sugar, as to quantity, show a very much larger increase than is indicated by the small gain in value. These two classifications, covering textiles and foods, are much the largest and constitute 47% of the value of all imports. Next in value is vegetable products, inedible, and the increase here is mainly in oil seeds and vegetable oils. Rubber gum, which is included in this class, and for which imports are very heavy, shows a small loss this year in value, but in quantity the gain is very large. Other important divisions include animal products, where there is a small gain. Imports of hides this year were less, but of furs there was an increase. Metals also make a considerable gain, owing chiefly to large imports of copper; likewise, non-metallic minerals, in which petroleum products is the leading class, and wood and paper, where a small increase appears for the latter. It may be that, in part, these increases in imports this year represent a larger movement in anticipation of higher import duties.

Exports of gold in July amounted to \$803,000 and imports to \$35,524,000, showing little change from the movement of the preceding months. For the year to date gold exports have been \$7,853,000 and imports \$217,031,000, the excess of imports being \$209,178,000. In the first seven months of 1928 gold exports were \$529,708,000 and imports \$93,307,000, imports in that year exceeding exports by \$436,401,000. Silver exports last month were \$6,784,000 and imports \$4,723,000.

The stock market the present week has again completely reversed its course and has started on a new upward movement with a display of something close to buoyancy. After the tremendous collapse on Friday of last week, as a result of the action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in raising its rediscount rate, recovery began promptly last Saturday morning and has been continuously in progress ever since, though with more or less reaction, on profit taking sales, on Thursday. Prices on Saturday started at a sharp advance, and the market continued rising all through the day, the advances reaching all the way from 1½ to 20¼ points. Some of the stocks most conspicuous were Auburn Auto, which advanced 20¼ points; Commercial Solvents, which went up 8 points; Atchison, which gained 9¾ points, and National Biscuit, which rose 8 points. On Monday there was a further large and general rise, and thereafter the upward movement continued almost without interruption, led by U. S. Steel, which spurted upward with great rapidity and recorded new high figures for the year, almost day after day, on rumors of a split up of the shares into a larger number of separate units. Then the public utilities were taken in hand, especially the high-priced ones, and huge advances in them were found easy of accomplishment. And so one class of stocks after another was made to do duty in promoting the rise. Low rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange served to stimulate speculative activity, the rate on Monday having been 8%, and on Wednesday getting down to 6%, with 7% the ruling figure on Thursday and Friday. On this last-mentioned day the reduction in brokers' loans disclosed in the Federal Reserve statement, issued the previous evening, along with the disclosure that the Reserve Banks had been adding to their acceptance

holdings, gave added zest to the speculation and carried prices still higher.

Trading was on a moderately large scale. On the New York Stock Exchange the sales at the half day session last Saturday were 1,478,450; on Monday they were 3,610,090; on Tuesday, 4,096,730; on Wednesday, 4,198,820; on Thursday, 3,413,930, and on Friday 4,796,030 shares. On the New York Curb Exchange the sales last Saturday were 885,900; on Monday, 1,757,600; on Tuesday, 1,736,500; on Wednesday, 2,254,700; on Thursday 1,844,800, and on Friday, 2,215,400 shares.

As compared with Friday of last week, the record is one of large and general advances in prices. United Aircraft & Transport closed yesterday at 134 against 128 $\frac{3}{4}$  on Friday of last week; American Can at 177 against 157 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; United States Industrial Alcohol at 186 against 176; Commercial Solvents at 482 against 455; Corn Products at 97 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Shattuck & Co. at 181 against 174 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Columbia Graphophone at 64 against 60; Brooklyn Union Gas Co. at 241 against 220; North American at 167 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; American Water Works & Elec. at 146 against 131 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; Electric Power & Light at 75 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 74; Federal Light & Traction at 90 bid and 94 asked against 90; Pacific Gas & Elec. at 76 against 72 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Standard Gas & Elec. at 136 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 133 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Consolidated Gas of N. Y. at 179 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 152 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Columbia Gas & Elec. at 93 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Public Service of N. J. at 117 $\frac{7}{8}$  against 109; International Harvester at 118 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sears Roebuck & Co. at 162 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Montgomery Ward & Co. at 122 against 108; Woolworth at 89 $\frac{7}{8}$  against 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Safeway Stores at 175 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 167; Western Union Telegraph at 216 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 205; Amer. Tel. & Tel. at 283 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 270 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Int. Tel. & Tel. at 117 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Allied Chem. & Dye closed yesterday at 328 against 305 on Friday of last week; Davison Chemical at 48 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 46; E. I. du Pont de Nemours at 195 against 186; Radio Corporation at 85 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; General Elec. at 398 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 366; National Cash Register at 125 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Wright Aeronautical at 132 against 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; International Nickel at 51 $\frac{1}{8}$  against 48 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; A. M. Byers at 129 against 121; Timken Roller Bearing at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 97; Warner Bros. Pictures at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Mack Trucks at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Yellow Truck & Coach at 36 against 35; National Dairy Products at 78 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Johns-Manville at 192 against 175 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; National Bellas Hess at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 40; Associated Dry Goods at 48 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Commonwealth Power at 225 bid and 233 asked against 220 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Lambert Company at 137 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 137 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; Texas Gulf Sulphur at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 70, and Kolster Radio at 30 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ . It is needless to say that the list of stocks which have this week made new high records for the year is a long one, it including, among others, the following:

#### STOCKS MAKING NEW HIGH FOR YEAR.

##### Railroads—

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe  
Erie RR.  
Hocking Valley  
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis  
N. Y. New Haven & Hartford  
Pere Marquette  
Union Pacific

##### Industrial & Miscellaneous—

Abitibi Power & Paper  
American Can  
American Ice  
American International Corp.  
American Machine & Foundry  
American Tobacco

Autosales Corp.  
Best & Co.  
Bethlehem Steel  
Brooklyn Union Gas  
Consolidated Gas  
Crucible Steel of America  
Cuyamel Fruit  
First National Stores  
General Asphalt  
General Electric  
General Refractories  
Gillette Safety Razor  
Hershey Chocolate  
Hoe (R.) & Co.  
Homestake Mining  
Inland Steel

Indus. & Miscell. (Concluded)—  
Int. Paper & Power class A  
Kimberley-Clark  
National Power & Light  
Newport Co. class A  
Pan-Amer. Petrol. & Transport.  
Philadelphia Co.  
Prairie Pipe Line

Simmons Co.  
Standard Oil of New Jersey  
Union Tank Car  
United States Steel  
Vulcan Detinning  
Westinghouse Air Brake  
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.  
Worthington Pump & Machinery

In the steel group, U. S. Steel has again been a spectacular performer, the advances from day to day in the early part of the week being really sensational. The stock closed yesterday at 238 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 213 $\frac{1}{2}$  on Friday of last week; Bethlehem Steel closed at 125 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 119 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Republic Iron & Steel at 109 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 105 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Ludlum Steel at 92 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Youngstown Sheet & Tube at 154 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 150. The motors have advanced with the general market. General Motors closed yesterday at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 69; Nash Motors at 86 $\frac{7}{8}$  against 84 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; Chrysler at 72 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 70; Packard Motors at 146 against 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Hudson Motor Car at 83 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hupp Motors at 41 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Goodyear Tire & Rubber closed yesterday at 104 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 108 $\frac{7}{8}$  on Friday of last week; B. F. Goodrich at 74 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; United States Rubber at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and the preferred at 71 against 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Activity in the railroad list has again been very largely in the high-priced stocks, with Atchison and New York Central leading in the upward movement. Atchison closed yesterday at 276 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 267 $\frac{3}{4}$  on Friday of last week; New York Central at 243 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 228; Pennsylvania RR. at 96 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 91 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Erie RR. at 87 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Delaware & Hudson at 212 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 206 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Baltimore & Ohio at 137 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 128 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; New Haven at 123 $\frac{1}{8}$  against 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Union Pacific at 287 against 263 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Canadian Pacific at 231 against 225; Southern Pacific at 142 against 137; Missouri Pacific at 93 $\frac{7}{8}$  against 89 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; Kansas City Southern at 101 $\frac{1}{8}$  against 97; St. Louis-Southwestern at 101 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 98; St. Louis-San Francisco at 127 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Missouri-Kansas-Texas at 56 against 52 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Rock Island at 136 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 132; Great Northern at 122 against 115, and Northern Pacific at 108 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 105 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

The copper group has been no exception to the rising tendency. Anaconda closed yesterday at 119 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 116 $\frac{7}{8}$  on Friday of last week; Greene Cananea at 178 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 173; Calumet & Hecla at 44 $\frac{7}{8}$  against 42 $\frac{7}{8}$ ; Andes Copper at 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 52 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Inspiration Copper at 45 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 42 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Calumet & Arizona at 128 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 127 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Granby Consolidated Copper at 78 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 76 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; American Smelting & Refining at 115 against 111 $\frac{1}{8}$ , and U. S. Smelting & Ref. at 54 against 53.

The oil stocks have also enjoyed a revival of activity. Simms Petroleum closed yesterday at 37 $\frac{5}{8}$  against 32 $\frac{7}{8}$  on Friday of last week; Skelly Oil at 44 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Atlantic Refining at 69 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Pan American B at 64 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 57 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Phillips Petroleum at 40 $\frac{3}{8}$  against 35; Texas Corporation at 65 $\frac{1}{4}$  against 60; Richfield Oil at 43 $\frac{1}{8}$  against 39; Standard Oil of N. J. at 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  against 56 $\frac{3}{8}$ ; Standard Oil of N. Y. at 43 $\frac{1}{8}$  against 37 $\frac{7}{8}$ , and Pure Oil at 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  against 24 $\frac{5}{8}$ .

European stock exchanges were generally cheerful this week, notwithstanding the extremely hazy political and financial atmosphere. The advance of the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate last week had little effect on the securities markets at London, Paris and Berlin, owing chiefly to the belief at London that the rate rise here was largely

a local affair. There was no disposition to think that the action will lead to a general advance in rates in other countries or force immediate action by the Bank of England. This belief was shaken somewhat in the latter part of the week, as gold began to flow toward New York in heavy volume, but comfort was taken in an unchanged Bank of England discount rate Thursday. All the European markets have apparently become inured to some extent to the ever-recurring crisis in political parleys. Reparations negotiations, which have been going on since early in February, again appeared on the verge of a breakdown this week, but the markets seemed little affected thereby. A special development in England of considerable importance was the virtual agreement between employers and employees for arbitration of the Lancashire cotton mill strike, making it possible for the mills to reopen next Monday. Although of short duration, the strike involved 500,000 operatives and threatened to dislocate much of the economic life of Britain.

The London Stock Exchange was generally higher in the opening session of the week, with international stocks leading the upward move. British funds were higher on a rise in sterling. Electrical shares attracted the most interest, owing to the circulation of rumors of co-operative arrangements between British and American concerns, but industrials, oils and mines were also higher. The cheerful tone continued Tuesday, with much of the activity centered in international issues, as a reflection of the pronounced upswing at New York on the previous day. Gilt-edged securities were easier, however, as exchange on New York declined almost to the gold point. The continued adverse trend of New York exchange affected sentiment more acutely Wednesday and the gilt-edged list declined further. International issues continued to move upward, however, and they were joined in this trend by Lancashire textiles and rayons, giving the market an irregular appearance. The unaltered Bank rate on Thursday gave the market a fillip and most stocks moved toward higher levels. Rhodesian coppers were particularly strong on confirmation of splendid prospects in a new copper belt. Gilt-edged securities joined in this movement only to a slight extent. An easier tone prevailed in yesterday's market, Rhodesian coppers moving off on profit taking, while other sections also declined slightly. Textiles improved on news of strike arbitration in Lancashire, and the gilt-edged section also was steady.

The Paris Bourse was fairly strong at the opening Monday, despite numerous pessimistic prophecies based on the dubious progress of the reparations negotiations. The scale of business remained limited, but prices moved upward, banks, motors, chemicals and collieries gaining ground. Activity increased Tuesday, owing partly to some heavy buying of French stocks for Brussels account. Some of the gains were lost in a mid-day reaction, but most securities showed advances at the close. The volume of trading declined to some extent in Wednesday's session at Paris, but the tendency remained firm and prices advanced further. The stocks that made the best showing included Suez, French banks, rails, steels and chemicals. The Bourse was closed Thursday owing to the observance of a national holiday. Prices moved irregularly in yesterday's final session of the week.

The Berlin Boerse was firm at the opening Monday, but trading lacked animation. The improvement was confined largely to artificial silk shares and the electricals, some of the former group advancing as much as 13 points. The general list sagged somewhat as the session progressed and the close was weak. An overnight improvement in sentiment caused a better opening Tuesday, with the entire market stimulated by active trading in the mining section. United Steel Work's shares reached their highest point, and other steels joined in this movement. The bullish trend in steels was continued Wednesday at Berlin, and other sections of the market also were stimulated by this development. Some selling was noted in Reichsbank shares, but this was absorbed and the active turnover was maintained. The Boerse opened with an uneven tendency Thursday and several divisions weakened slightly as some large blocks of textile shares were unloaded. Confidence was reestablished by the unchanged discount rate at London and the general trend again became firm. An uneven trend was noted in the Berlin market yesterday.

A serious clash of national interests has thrown a deep shadow over the conference of governments at The Hague, offering a grave threat to the success of this gathering, which it was hoped would definitely settle most of the problems left over from the World War. The meeting began on Aug. 6 with hardly more than an intimation of the difficulties in store. Formal acceptance of the new Young Plan constituted the agenda of the conference, and for this purpose nearly 200 delegates from a dozen countries assembled at The Hague. The negotiators included the most astute diplomats of the six governments sponsoring the new scheme of reparations payments, as well as eminent representatives from a number of other nations. That the course of the negotiations would be anything but smooth was well recognized in view of the momentous problems to be solved. These included not only the financial questions involved in the winding up of the Dawes Plan and the inauguration of the Young Plan on Sept. 1, but also the political problems raised by the German demands and the Allied promises of Rhineland evacuation. A further problem of extreme complexity relates to the establishment of the proposed new Bank for International Settlements, which the experts at Paris made an integral part of their plan. It was believed, however, that these matters would yield to the desire of the governments concerned to place the Young Plan in effect and thus settle definitively the problem of German reparations payments.

The actual course of the conference so far has been marked less by the anticipated difficulties than by almost violent objections to certain features of the Young Plan by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the new Labor Government of Great Britain. Mr. Snowden, who is renowned for his bitter tongue, had voiced serious objections to the whole scheme of international debt settlements in the English election campaign, and some anxiety was therefore felt when he was made the head of the British delegation at The Hague. These fears were amply fulfilled on the very first day of the meeting, when the new Chancellor raised emphatic objections to the distribution of the annuities and their division into the two categories of postponable and non-

postponable payments. Pointing out that the unconditional annuities carry the right of commercialization and therefore attain greater security, he declared firmly that Britain would not consent to the proposed division whereby France gets five-sixths of these payments, while Italy gets £2,000,000 more than under the Dawes plan. The new scheme of division proposed by the Experts at Paris worked to the detriment of Britain, Japan, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the United States, and to the profit of France, Italy and Belgium, he said. The changes, moreover, involved an alteration of the Spa percentages, he added, and such changes were utterly indefensible since the Experts had no authority to make the alterations. Mr. Snowden also voiced objection to the lack of any provision for British payments to the United States in the sum of £150,000,000, which had been made before the British Government had received any payment from its debtors. Stern opposition was finally raised to the continuance of payments in kind by Germany, which Mr. Snowden declared worked to the great disadvantage of Great Britain in her competitive struggle for world markets.

Delegates from other countries were stunned by these sweeping objections and by Mr. Snowden's sharp manner of stating them, and for a short time it looked as though the conference might promptly fall to pieces. Two sub-committees were nevertheless formed to study the financial and political aspects of the problems before the conference, but progress appearing difficult, these bodies adjourned until last Saturday in order to gain time. The respite thus gained was utilized by Premier Briand of France in an attempt to effect compensating concessions to England for the relative losses sustained in the Young plan, but these efforts apparently were unsuccessful. M. Briand issued a statement late Aug. 9 in which he declared that if failure came it would not be the fault of France. He added, however, that he did not believe any power represented at The Hague would assume the responsibility for breaking up the conference.

As it turned out, the meetings of the financial and political committees at The Hague last Saturday were not the most important ones held on that day in connection with the plans for placing the Young plan in effect. The conference itself was devoted chiefly on that day to deciding whether Mr. Snowden had insulted Henri Cheron, the French Minister of Finance. In the morning session of the financial commission, M. Cheron undertook to show the British Chancellor that Britain, in view of the Balfour declaration on war debts, had as much protection under the Young plan as under the Dawes plan. He also tried to show that, after deducting the prior charges on reparations, the Spa percentages had been respected. "We hope," the French Minister said, "Great Britain will not endanger the more important work of peace on account of the distribution of a few million marks of prior reparations charges." He admitted, however, that M. Poincare and Winston Churchill had agreed on Oct. 19 1928, that the Spa percentages would be respected. Mr. Snowden replied in a sarcastic vein, rejecting curtly the figures submitted by M. Cheron and characterizing his interpretation of the Balfour note as "grotesque and ridiculous." "It is no good arguing day after day," the Chancellor continued coldly. "I have not come to spend the rest of my days at

The Hague. I want to get back to my country. My resolution is before the committee and I cannot delay my decision much longer. And there can be no dispute over the definite pledge given to Mr. Churchill. This is a matter in which the honor of at least one country is involved." The translator, being well intentioned, did not interpret all of Mr. Snowden's words, and M. Cheron was only informed later of their full purport. An apology was demanded of Mr. Snowden by the French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese delegations, and this Mr. Snowden conceded, explaining that the words "grotesque and ridiculous" in English were not considered unparliamentary.

While this fruitless meeting was in progress at The Hague, another one was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, between Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald. Although no official statement was issued in regard to this meeting, considerable interest was aroused in all countries, and it was confidently assumed that the discussion between the British Prime Minister and the two bankers related to The Hague difficulties. It was reported, moreover, in a dispatch of Aug. 10 to the New York "Times," sent by Edwin L. James from The Hague, that French members of the Young plan committee had been in touch with Mr. Lamont and asked him to see Mr. MacDonald in an effort to show that Mr. Snowden's charges were based on miscalculations.

It was widely rumored on subsequent days that as a result of the Edinburgh meeting, Mr. MacDonald sent a private telegram to his Chancellor advising a milder procedure. Whether such a telegram was sent has not been definitely ascertained, but it was made clear last Sunday by the British delegation at The Hague that Premier MacDonald had intervened in the debate, urging Mr. Snowden to stand fast for a larger British share of German reparations than had been allotted in the Young plan. This telegram, as made public by the British representatives Monday, read as follows: "The financial commission will make a most serious mistake and it may wreck the immediate prospects of a settlement unless they understand, quite finally, that the experts' report requires readjustment to meet the just claims of this country. Irrespective of party or section, the country supports the case you have made. Every newspaper, so far as I have seen, supports you. I hope most sincerely that your colleagues on the financial commission will see that they have to face the position when the most elementary considerations of fair play, as between country and country, compel reconsideration of some of the recommendations of the report. Our action hitherto in promoting a settlement of Europe on the basis of good-will is proof that we wish this conference to succeed, both on its political and financial sides, but we have reached the limit of inequitable burden-bearing."

Although the demands of Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden were thus fully substantiated by Prime Minister MacDonald, the attitude assumed by Mr. Snowden changed markedly when the deliberations of the financial commission were resumed Monday. "Mr. Snowden, who last Saturday had no time to wait for an answer to his demands, proposed today that the financial commission adjourn until Wednesday," said a dispatch of Monday to the

New Lork "Times." It was indicated in this report that the British and French experts were holding a series of conversations in an effort to reach a compromise which would partly meet the British effort to get more money out of the Young plan. These private negotiations overshadowed the formal gatherings, of which there were two on Monday. The financial commission met in the morning and heard Minister of Economy Curtius, of Germany, explain that his country depended on deliveries in kind to meet her obligations. As long as the amounts remained the same, Germany must not be placed in a worse position than under the Young plan as written, he declared. Signor Pirelli of Italy protested against any changes that might endanger his country's ability to get cheap coal under reparations deliveries. Replying to the English point that German coal deliveries for reparations were hurting the British coal trade, Signor Pirelli said that Italy's use of coal had so increased that, in addition to reparations coal, she was still buying as much English coal as before the war. In a meeting of the political commission Monday afternoon, plans were discussed for the evacuation of the Rhineland. It was decided to ask a committee of military experts to prepare plans for the evacuation, but no dates were set since the work of the political commission depends entirely on the success of the financial commission.

As The Hague discussions continued, the various national viewpoints were expressed in somewhat intemperate language in the press of all countries. The succeeding crises at The Hague were followed with intense interest throughout France, and the influential Parisian press gradually took on a tone of bitterness. The sharpest criticism was leveled at Mr. Snowden personally, but the matter was not allowed to rest there. Accusations were made in responsible journals like "L'Echo de Paris" that the British plan to replace the Anglo-French Entente with an Anglo-American alliance, or with an Anglo-German accord. These frantic comments gave way this week to calmer counsels, as it appeared that an abrupt rupture, with all its dire consequences for European conciliation, seemed likely to be avoided. English journals were similarly unanimous in backing Mr. Snowden, indicating that the cleavage at The Hague is national and far transcends the personality and the methods of the British Chancellor. It was pointed out in innumerable comments on the differences that Britain during the past ten years has constantly acted as mediator in Continental difficulties, often against her own interests, and that Mr. Snowden's balking against further concessions is nothing more than a call for fair play. Despite the chorus of approval in the press, there was some uneasiness lest Mr. Snowden's demands and manner cause a break in the conference. "There is ample authentic testimony," a London report of Aug. 12 to the New York "Times" said, "that the doughty Chancellor of the Exchequer has gone further in his aggressiveness than was authorized, or even desired, by the MacDonald Cabinet." Both the Paris and the London press began to urge a policy of conciliation on Wednesday.

Private conversations were again resorted to at The Hague on Tuesday in an effort to find solutions for the difficulties encountered, and as a result there

was some indication of progress. The principal delegates of Germany, France, Great Britain and Belgium met for a discussion of the political problem of Rhineland evacuation, Foreign Minister Gustav Stresemann of Germany announcing thereafter: "We are much nearer to a final settlement." The understanding prevailed at The Hague that the conferees had fixed a tentative date for the evacuation, probably in the first part of 1930. Intimations were given by M. Briand, a dispatch to the New York Herald Tribune said, that a final decision for evacuation may be made to-day, subject of course to adoption of the Young plan. In the private discussions of the financial problems, it was reported in a dispatch to the New York "Times" that Mr. Snowden had given up the ultimatum process and was negotiating in customary conference fashion in an effort to find a settlement basis. It was stated in this dispatch that Mr. Snowden had dropped his demand that England receive consideration for the £200,000,000 (including interest) that she has paid the United States over what she has received from her debtors, and had presented the following demands: first, that Britain receive 45,000,000 marks yearly more than is allotted to her under the Young plan and which the Chancellor estimates she should receive under the Spa percentages; second, Britain to get 80,000,000 marks annually from unconditional German payments; third, reduction in the amount of German payments in kind, a guarantee against the re-exportation of these payments and an assurance that the International Bank will not finance German deliveries in kind in a manner to increase them; fourth, Italy to agree to buy a fixed amount of English coal annually.

The formal meeting of the financial commission on Wednesday was again of little importance in comparison with the private negotiations that were going on. Louis Loucheur, the French Minister of Labor, made a conciliatory speech in which he declared that, while he was willing to make concessions on deliveries in kind, the basic conditions of the Young plan extending the deliveries in kind for ten years must be retained. The British demand for a rule against re-exportation was accepted. M. Loucheur expressed the opinion that deliveries in kind had but small effect on British unemployment. The real cause, he contended, lay in the vigor of American trade expansion, and as a remedy for this situation he pleaded for "solidarity and cooperation" in Europe. After speeches by M. Mironescu of Rumania, M. Venizelos of Greece and Senhor Ulrich of Portugal, all of whom wished their lot under the Young plan improved, the financial commission adjourned until Saturday. The wording of the communication announcing the adjournment was a matter of concern to Mr. Snowden on this occasion. "I am anxious to remove the impression that there is a deadlock in our negotiations," he is reported to have said. In the meantime, the delegates of France, Italy, Belgium and Japan were reported to be considering privately the possibilities of meeting the British demands for a greater share of the German reparations than is allotted to them under the Young plan. The four delegations were unanimous, according to a dispatch to the New York "Times," in deciding that the distribution scale of the Young plan could not be revised officially, and the study therefore was confined within the framework of the plan.

The conference again met with what seemed to be an impasse as a result of these deliberations late Thursday. The French delegation announced after a meeting of the French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese representatives that the four nations were unable to find a way to accept the English demand for revision of the distribution scale of the Young plan. It was indicated that adjustments may be made within the framework of the plan which would give Britain advantages totaling approximately 30,000,000 marks. Mr. Snowden, it was contended, should withdraw his demand for revision of the percentages in the Young plan and be satisfied with what was considered by the experts of the four nations as the equivalent of two-thirds of the British Chancellor's demands. Mr. Snowden, on his part, announced that the English had not changed their position in demanding the official revision, and he added that he expected consideration of his motion to that effect on Saturday. "It is extremely difficult to form a reasoned opinion of what is going to happen here," a Hague dispatch of Thursday to the New York "Times" remarked. "It seems just as likely that the conference will go on to a successful conclusion or adjourn on Saturday or next week until the latter part of September, when, after the League meeting at Geneva, the delegates might reassemble at Lausanne." There were indications yesterday at The Hague that the meeting of the financial commission scheduled for to-day might be postponed until Tuesday in order to give the delegates time for additional private negotiations.

Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States for the reduction of naval armaments have advanced from the stage of strictly informal discussion into that of the formulation of specific proposals, according to information given out in Washington Wednesday and Thursday. That "conversations" between the governments have made rapid headway was admitted Wednesday, after a White House breakfast in which President Hoover was joined by Secretary Stimson, Secretary Adams, Under-Secretary of State Cotton, Asst. Secretary of the Navy Jahneke, Admiral Hughes, and Rear Admirals Jones, Long, Hough and Reeves. Views were exchanged, dispatches said, regarding the so-called "yardstick" which is to be employed in measuring equivalent naval values for ascertaining the relative strength of the fleets of the naval powers. No decision was reached, according to a Washington report to the New York "Times," and it was agreed that the naval general board should give the matter further consideration with a view to reaching a definite conclusion. In an Associated Press dispatch of Thursday, it was remarked that "the progress attained by Prime Minister MacDonald and Ambassador Dawes in London has been such that President Hoover and Secretary Stimson are now hopeful that a definite agreement on basic factors can be reached within the next few weeks." It was indicated, moreover, that an international naval conference will be convened in London before the end of this year. These reports were confirmed in "authoritative quarters" in London, where the hope was expressed that Prime Minister MacDonald will be able to visit the United States in October to discuss tentative arrangements for a five-power conference.

An effort is to be made by the State Department in Washington to handle more simply and expeditiously the requests from American bankers for the opinion of the Department on foreign loans to be floated in the United States. The policy of requesting bankers to consult the Department regarding all loans to foreign countries or foreign concerns was formulated under President Harding in 1922. Only two types of loans have been refused in the past, firstly, loans to countries which have not yet funded their war debts, and secondly, loans to promote monopolies such as German nitrates, Brazilian coffee or British rubber, which would affect the best interests of the United States. The new system contemplated for speeding up consideration of foreign loans was explained orally by Acting Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton on Aug. 12, according to the United States "Daily." In the past, he indicated, the State Department consulted with other interested departments of the Government, such as the Commerce and Treasury Departments. Under the new system, it appears the Department of State will act on its own initiative and will act immediately, thus saving the bankers considerable time and trouble. In an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, it was remarked that the question of considering loans from the viewpoint of nations which have not funded their war debts with the United States became unnecessary with the recent ratification by France of the Mellon-Berenger debt agreement. This, it was explained, was the last of the war debts which the United States expects, at least at present, to fund. The remaining unfunded obligations to the American Government are an Armenian debt, estimated at between \$11,000,000 and \$14,000,000, and the obligation of the Provisional Russian Government of \$187,000,000.

Organized advertising was depicted as a powerful agency for the promotion of international amity in numerous speeches at the first general session in Berlin, Monday, of the World Advertising Congress. Approximately 3,000 delegates assembled in Radio Hall in the German capital on the preceding day for the formal opening of the four-day meeting. The opening session was devoted to an address of welcome by the former German Chancellor, Dr. Hans Luther, who emphasized the beneficial effect of close co-operation between advertising men of different nations. Delegations from twenty nations assembled for this formal opening, the United States representation of about 1,000 delegates being the largest. Other countries having contingents present included Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The program of the gathering included every phase of advertising, as well as a discussion of the special problems that have arisen in different countries. There was also a comprehensive discussion of post-war progress in the application of printing ink for purposes of business promotion.

The first business session of the conference on Monday and the "International Night" that followed were marked by a score of addresses in which world-renowned publishers and advertising men expressed themselves as hopeful of the ultimate role to be played by advertising in the inter-relationship of



nations. Various speakers from America, England, France and Germany made plain their belief that advertising is destined ultimately to play a decisive role as a leveler of international, social and political barriers. Lord Riddell, head of the British delegation, reminded his hearers that twelve years ago such a meeting as that of the World Advertising Congress in Berlin would have been unthinkable. Devoting his address largely to a plea for lower tariffs throughout the world and particularly in the United States, the British leader remarked: "Those of us who wish to develop international trade by improved salesmanship and improved and extended advertising must realize that international trade involves fundamental considerations that cannot be disregarded. An energetic sales campaign which, year after year, produces an unfavorable trade balance for the customer country, will prove a danger instead of a blessing." Addresses of similar purport, deploring the tendency of the nations to build unscalable tariff walls around themselves, were made by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, and J. D. Mooney, President of the General Motors Export Company.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Ambassador to Berlin, and Lord Birkenhead of Britain, were the principal speakers at the "International Night." The wide international functions of advertising were considered by Dr. Schurman, who said: "I am far from believing that there is no place for the advertiser in the field of international relations. On the contrary, I think that particular field offers scope for the exercise of his highest skill, his largest knowledge and his ripest experience. Here the problem is nothing less than the interpretation of the nations of the world to one another. This problem has not yet been solved, or solved only very inadequately, by diplomatists, even with the help of the journalist." The Earl of Birkenhead, who rose amid much applause and din, declared that he wanted the Americans present to realize that Europe must work out her own salvation. "We do not propose to lean on America but shall trust to ourselves," he remarked. "With her old culture and historical past, Europe does not deserve to survive if she could not save herself. Europe's problems can and will be worked out by herself." A further noteworthy address of the day was one on "Advertising and World Peace," by Dr. Marcel Knecht, of "Le Matin," Paris, who contended that if the European States ever succeeded in forming a "United States of Europe," it would be not to work against the United States of America, but to co-operate with it.

Official ceremonies and popular gatherings were held throughout Germany last Sunday to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Constitution of Weimar, which marked the definite beginning of republican rule in the Reich. The observance of Constitution Day reached its climax in the capital, where 150,000 members of a huge republican organization joined in an almost endless parade. Reports from all sections of the country indicated, that the German people are evincing an increasing interest and enthusiasm in the republican charter. The press also was more nearly united in its support of the new form of Government, the only notable discordant note emanating from the Communist organ, "Rote Fahne." President Paul von Hindenburg participated in the official celebration, to the distress of the dwindling monarchists.

He motored to the Reichstag at noon where he was greeted by a distinguished audience. The principal speech at this gathering was delivered by Minister of the Interior Carl Severing, who discussed at some length the progress of democracy in Germany under the new Constitution. One of the strongest manifestations of this progress, Herr Severing said, was to be found in the consciousness which permeates the ranks of the working people that the new State belongs also to them. He believed the further progress of republican principles in Germany would measurably contribute to fortifying internal peace.

A startling attack on the present Government of Spain, generally termed the dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera, was made Tuesday in a labor manifesto to the Spanish people, issued by the General Labor Union Congress, in session at Madrid. The Union General de Trabajadores represents Spanish organized labor and is nation-wide in membership, with the exception of Communists and Syndicalists. After voting overwhelmingly against the Government's invitation that the union send five representatives to the National Assembly, the Congress drew up the manifesto, which declared that Spanish labor "aspires to free, democratic, republican government, where it can reach its full social force." The manifesto opposes the proposed new Constitution as a return to absolutism, and asserts that the Spanish people are "thirsting for liberty and justice and will not be deceived by false promises of social reforms in the new Constitution." All progress would be halted by the excessive arbitrary powers given to the King, the document continues, and as a final criticism it states that every Spanish Constitution has been bad, but this one is the worst of all, the others pretending to be liberal, while this does not even make that pretense. Socialization of the country's resources was given as the goal of the movement.

The sensational Labor-Socialist stand came as a distinct shock to the Premier, who in the past has been able to count on support from this quarter for his important policies and projects. Commenting on the Union's refusal of seats in the new Assembly Premier de Rivera said on the same day: "I sincerely lament this. I expected something different from the Socialists, considering them to be level-headed. I do not believe that the party will thank them for this decision. It is possible they have acted as politicians, not as representatives of the working class. The dictatorship is not losing its serenity and is continuing to be assured of support by the larger part of public opinion. I will not abandon power until I am sure of giving the country an ample juridical base to support the new regime." In a Madrid dispatch of Wednesday to the Associated Press it was remarked that the action of the Labor Congress would be considered at a Cabinet meeting at Oviedo next Monday. Although the proceedings on this occasion will be most important, the report added, the results will not be made known until after another Cabinet meeting with the King at Santander shortly afterward.

More than a little doubt has been cast this week on the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Russian dispute, which was occasioned by Chinese seizure on July 11 of the Russian owned Chinese Eastern Railway. Reports have emanated from Manchuria

in great numbers indicating that border clashes were constantly going on. These were offset, however, by intermittent parleys between Chinese and Russian representatives at Manchuli and Harbin, which it has generally been assumed would result in peaceful adjustment of the difficulty. It is understood that Russia demands a return to the status quo ante in regard to the railway, but the Chinese appear to have trouble in meeting this request, notwithstanding diplomatic pressure from the powers. Both Russia and China gave assurances in July, when the dispute developed, that they would observe the Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. Grave doubts as to the preservation of peace were expressed in a Moscow report of Aug. 15 from Walter Duranty, correspondent of the New York "Times." "The Manchurian crisis continues to develop steadily—it seems almost inevitably—toward war," he remarked. "The public in Moscow learned to-day what insiders have known for some time, that the Soviet Union's Southeastern Siberian frontier is the scene of constant skirmishes as the White Guard forces raid into Soviet territory in an attempt to cut the Amur railroad or to threaten Blagovestchensk. The Moscow public received the news calmly." Release of the full news to the Russian people represented an ominous change in policy at Moscow, the correspondent added, and he gave it as his opinion, based on 8 years of study of the Soviet press and its methods, that "the Kremlin to-day almost lost hope of a peaceful issue and is preparing the public for the coming event."

Unrest in Venezuela has again given rise to revolutionary activities in that country, a group of rebels making an organized attack Monday on the City of Cumana, a fruit trading port about 250 miles east of Caracas. The revolutionaries were completely defeated, according to an official statement by the Caracas Government, although General Emilio Fernandez, President of the State of Sucre, "died gloriously at the head of the Government forces." Two of the leaders of the attacking force were killed, the statement said, while all others were captured with the exception of General Francisco Linares Alcantara, the first Minister of the Interior of the Republic, who had been in exile for some years. The attack on Cumana was attributed to "a group of Venezuelans living abroad, who armed the old German merchant steamer Falke." The raid, the Associated Press said, was much like that of last June on Coro, capital of the State of Falcon, which was made after filibusters had kidnapped the Governor of the Dutch island of Curacao, looted the arsenal at Willemstad and commandeered an American vessel in the harbor to take them to the mainland. The raiders were defeated in their assault on the town.

There have been no changes this week in the discount rates of any of the central banks of Europe. Rates continue at  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  in Germany; at  $7\%$  in Italy; at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  in Great Britain, Holland, Norway and Spain;  $5\%$  in Belgium and Denmark;  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  in Sweden; and  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  in France and Switzerland. London open market discounts for short bills are  $5\frac{3}{8}\%$  @  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  against  $5\frac{3}{8}\%$  @  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  on Friday of last week, and  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  for long bills the same as on the previous Friday. Money on call in London yesterday was  $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ . At Paris open market discounts remain at  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ , and in Switzerland at  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ .

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Aug. 14 shows a decrease of £5,611,000 in circulation and of £743,648 in gold. Reserves therefore increased £4,867,000. Public deposits expanded £6,729,000 while other deposits contracted £3,465,520. "Bankers accounts" and "other accounts which items compose other deposits, both decreased, the former £2,625,547, the latter £839,973. The ratio of reserve to liability moved upward to 25.99% compared with 22.41% last week, and 50.22% a year ago. The rate of discount remains unchanged at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ . Loans on government securities and those on other securities contracted £845,000 and £744,066 respectively. The latter item consists of "discounts and advances" which showed a loss of £1,645,899 and "securities" which increased £901,833. Below we give comparative figures for five years:

	1929 Aug. 14.	1928 Aug. 15.	1927 Aug. 17.	1926 Aug. 18.	1925 Aug. 19.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	a370,591,000	135,793,000	136,837,260	140,553,290	144,183,875
Public deposits.....	14,999,000	13,079,000	17,794,173	16,938,686	16,534,829
Other deposits.....	100,790,229	102,625,000	100,458,238	104,827,957	110,236,320
Bankers' accounts.....	64,501,795	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other accounts.....	36,288,434	-----	-----	-----	-----
Government securities	73,421,855	28,672,000	49,956,999	34,332,268	33,989,105
Other securities.....	30,419,365	47,081,000	51,588,234	72,218,739	71,323,241
Disct. & advances.....	5,188,642	-----	-----	-----	-----
Securities.....	25,230,723	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reserve notes & coin	30,095,000	58,104,000	34,861,726	33,340,838	39,598,830
Coin and bullion.....	140,687,935	174,147,577	151,948,986	154,144,128	164,032,705
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	25.99%	50.22%	29.49%	27.31%	31¼%
Bank rate.....	$5\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$	5%	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$

a On Nov. 29 1928 the fiduciary currency was amalgamated with Bank of England note issues, adding at that time £234,199,000 to the amount of Bank of England notes outstanding.

The Bank of France in its statement for the week ending Aug. 10, shows an increase in gold holdings of 363,000,000 francs raising the total of the item to 38,472,644,344 francs, as against 38,109,644,344 francs last week and 37,299,601,159 francs two weeks ago. Credit balances abroad revealed a decrease of 18,000,000 francs. Due to a decline of 663,000,000 francs in note circulation the item now aggregates 65,016,256,725 francs as compared with 64,135,256,725 francs two weeks ago. French commercial bills discounted increased 405,000,000 francs and bills bought abroad 10,000,000 francs. Advances against securities decreased 75,000,000 francs while creditor current accounts increased 1,005,000,000 francs. Below we furnish a comparison of the various items of the Bank's return for the past three weeks:

	Changes for Week.		Status as of	
	Aug. 10 1929.	Aug. 3 1929.	Aug. 3 1929.	July 27 1929.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold holdings.....Inc.	363,000,000	38,472,644,344	38,109,644,344	37,299,601,159
Credit bals. abr'd. Dec.	18,000,000	7,284,293,083	7,302,293,083	7,325,293,083
French commercial bills discounted. Inc.	405,000,000	8,497,842,280	8,092,842,280	8,406,842,280
Bills bought abr'd. Inc.	10,000,000	18,509,532,307	18,499,532,307	18,478,532,307
Adv. agst. secur. Dec.	75,000,000	2,443,409,970	2,518,409,970	2,353,409,970
Note circulation...Dec.	663,000,000	65,016,256,725	65,679,256,725	64,135,256,725
Cred. curr. accts...Inc.	100,500,000	19,686,463,404	18,681,463,404	19,599,463,404

Money rates in the New York market showed little deviation this week from previous levels, notwithstanding the increase in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate from 5 to 6% announced last week. Call loans were stable within a narrow range, as compared to the more violent fluctuations to which the market has become accustomed in the past year. Demand money on the Stock Exchange renewed at 8% Monday and remained at that level all day, with demand and supply apparently well balanced, as there were no concessions reported in the outside market. After renewing again at 8%

Tuesday, the rate on the Stock Exchange dropped to 7%, while in the unofficial "Street" market, trades were done at 6% late in the day. In Wednesday's market renewals were arranged at 7%, and the rate thereafter declined to 6%, reaching this level for the first time since July 3. A figure of 7% was established on call loans at the opening Thursday, and this rate was maintained without deviation both for new loans and renewals all of Thursday and yesterday. Withdrawals by the banks were nominal, the amounts being insufficient to attract attention on any day of the week. Time money rates showed no signs of relaxation, some loans being fixed at 8¾%, though most transactions were done at 9%. The latter figure ruled on all deals in the previous sessions. Brokers' loans against stock and bond collateral registered their first decline in five weeks in the statement for the week ended Wednesday night issued Thursday evening by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The decrease amounted to \$68,000,000. Gold movements through the Port of New York for the week ended Wednesday consisted of imports of \$49,000 and exports of \$290,000. No change was reported in the amount of gold held earmarked for foreign account.

Dealing in detail with the call loan rates on the Stock Exchange from day to day, all loans on Monday were at 8%, including renewals. On Tuesday the renewal charge was again 8%, but on new loans there was a drop to 7%. On Wednesday, with the renewal charge 7%, some new loans were negotiated at 6%. On Thursday and Friday all loans were at 7%, including renewals. Time money has continued inactive owing in part to the extremely high rates prevailing, the quotation all week remaining at 8¾@9% for all maturities from 30 days to six months. Commercial paper continues slow of sale. Rates for names of choice character maturing in four to six months remain nominally at 6@6¼%, while names less well known are 6¼@6½%, with New England mill paper quoted at 6¼%.

The market for prime bankers' acceptances has continued inactive, with the offerings slightly in excess of the demand. Quotations have remained unchanged, the posted rates of the American Acceptance Council being 5¼% bid and 5½% asked for bills running 30 days, and also for 60 to 90 days, and 5⅜% bid and 5⅞% asked for 120, 150 and 180 days. The Acceptance Council no longer gives the rates for call loans secured by acceptances, the rates varying widely. Open market rates for acceptances have also remained unchanged as below:

SPOT DELIVERY.											
-180 Days-		-150 Days-		-120 Days-		-90 Days-		-60 Days-		-30 Days-	
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Prime eligible bills.....	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	5¼

FOR DELIVERY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.	
Eligible member banks.....	5¼ bid
Eligible non-member banks.....	5¼ bid

There have been no changes this week in the rediscount rates of any of the Federal Reserve banks. The following is the schedule of rates now in effect for the various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ON ALL CLASSES AND MATURITIES OF ELIGIBLE PAPER.

Federal Reserve Bank.	Rate in Effect on Aug. 16.	Date Established.	Previous Rate.
Boston.....	5	July 19 1928	4½
New York.....	6	Aug 9 1929	5
Philadelphia.....	5	July 26 1928	4½
Cleveland.....	5	Aug. 1 1928	4½
Richmond.....	5	July 13 1928	4½
Atlanta.....	5	July 14 1928	4½
Chicago.....	5	July 11 1928	4½
St. Louis.....	5	July 19 1928	4½
Minneapolis.....	5	May 14 1929	4½
Kansas City.....	5	May 6 1929	4½
Dallas.....	5	Mar. 2 1929	4½
San Francisco.....	5	May 20 1929	4½

Sterling exchange continues under pressure. The fluctuations, however, have been within a narrow range of 3-16, ruling around what is considered the gold point. The range this week has been from 4.84 5-16 to 4.84 1½ for bankers' sight, compared with 4.84 1¼ to 4.84 7⁄8 last week. The range for cable transfers has been from 4.84 ¾ to 4.84 7⁄8, compared with 4.84 ¾ to 4.85 1¼ the week before. The most significant event in exchange this week was a cable dispatch on Wednesday, which reported the shipment of £1,000,000 in gold to New York. Of this amount the Irving Trust Co. announced that \$2,500,000 had been consigned to them. In addition to the £1,000,000, it was announced on Thursday that another New York banking house had engaged \$2,500,000, making a total of approximately \$7,500,000. Although the Bank of England rate continues unchanged at 5½%, this new threatened drain on London's gold supply makes it probable that the Bank may be compelled to increase its rate to probably 6½% and some bankers believe that the rate may even be forced to 7%. It is believed that British banking authorities will resort to every means to keep down the rediscount rate until the last moment, for it is generally considered that were the Bank of England to increase its rediscount rate all the European banks would be obliged to follow suit. Newspaper dispatches on Thursday stated that the Bank of England had made arrangements with New York banking interests for a credit of \$250,000,000 in order to guard against heavy withdrawals of gold for the period when pressure on sterling is greatest owing to autumn import payments. However, later London dispatches stated that there was no truth in the report that such a credit had been arranged, nor could it be confirmed in banking circles in New York.

The report of such a credit has been current in foreign exchange circles for some time. It gained currency following a dispatch from London a few days ago to the effect that Governor Norman gave assurances to Premier MacDonald that "as a result of his visit to the United States the Bank of England was in a position to take measures to prevent any excessive gold drain by other countries which might be attempted for political purposes." Bankers state that this remark attributed to Governor Norman does not necessarily mean the establishment of a credit in the United States. It could have reference to several expedients, among which might be the recent action of the New York Federal Reserve Bank to buy bills in the open market when it raised the rediscount rate last week to 6%. Foreign exchange circles are inclined to believe that while the aforementioned credit would certainly be available to the Bank of England if it should so desire, the present report is at least premature. With sterling ruling so low as 4.84 ¾ for cable transfers there is certainly small indication in the market itself that such a measure has

been put into effect. Aside from the fact that seasonal pressure on sterling has begun and that the heavy tourist expenditures must diminish from now on, coming to a practical close early in September, the crux of the situation is that the high money rates and the activity in the New York security markets are so attractive to foreign funds as to greatly add to the burden of other countries in supporting their currencies.

This week the Bank of England shows a loss in gold holdings of £743,648, the total now standing at £140,687,935, against £174,147,577 on Aug. 16 1928. The gold holdings of the bank are now lower than at any time since Great Britain went on the gold basis in 1925. On Saturday the Bank of England bought £8,393 in gold bars. On Monday the bank sold £10,233 in gold bars. On Tuesday the bank bought £311,100 in gold bars and exported £2,000 in sovereigns. On Wednesday the bank sold £1,055,384 in gold bars and exported £10,000 in sovereigns. Of this sale of gold bars all except £30,000 was for shipment to New York. The remainder was taken for the trade. On Thursday the bank sold £1,702 in gold bars, and on Friday it bought £2,578 gold bars and sold £5,149. At the Port of New York the gold movement for the week Aug. 8-Aug. 14, inclusive, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consisted of imports of \$49,000, chiefly from Latin America, and exports of \$290,000, of which \$165,000 was shipped to Mexico and \$125,000 to the Straits Settlements. The Federal Reserve Bank reported no change in gold earmarked for foreign account. In tabular form the gold movement at the Port of New York for the week ended Aug. 14, as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, was as follows:

GOLD MOVEMENT AT NEW YORK, AUG. 8-14, INCLUSIVE.

<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
\$49,000 chiefly from Latin America	\$165,000 to Mexico 125,000 to the Straits Settlements
\$49,000 total	\$290,000 total

*Net Change in Gold Earmarked for Foreign Account.*  
None.

Canadian exchange continues at a discount for reasons continuously operative for many months past, chief of which are the high money rates in New York and the heavy commodity balance of American imports into Canada.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday last was steady in a dull half-day market. Bankers' sight was 4.84 $\frac{3}{8}$ @4.84 7-16; cable transfers, 4.84 13-16. On Monday the tone of exchange was easier. The range was 4.84 5-16@4.84 7-16 for bankers' sight and 4.84 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4.84 $\frac{7}{8}$  for cable transfers. On Tuesday the market was irregular. Bankers' sight was 4.84 $\frac{3}{8}$ @4.84 7-16; cable transfers 4.84 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4.84 13-16. On Wednesday the market continued dull and irregular. The range was 4.84 $\frac{3}{8}$ @4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$  for bankers' sight and 4.84 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4.84 $\frac{7}{8}$  for cable transfers. On Thursday the range was 4.84 5-16@4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$  for bankers' sight and 4.84 25-32@4.84 $\frac{7}{8}$  for cable transfers. On Friday the range was 4.84 5-16@4.84 7-16 for bankers' sight and 4.84 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4.84 $\frac{7}{8}$  for cable transfers. Closing quotations on Friday were 4.84 $\frac{3}{8}$  for demand and 4.84 $\frac{3}{4}$  for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4.84 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 60-day bills at 4.79 5-16; 90-day bills at 4.77 1-16; documents for payment (60 days) at 4.79 5-16, and 7-day grain bills at 4.83 $\frac{5}{8}$ . Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4.84 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The Continental exchanges have been dull, partly in sympathy with the movement in sterling exchange, but there is also evidence that despite the fact that tourist demands and expenditures are now at their seasonal height there is a large demand for dollars abroad owing to the attractiveness of high money rates on this side. French francs have been relatively steady. Sterling continues to be above the export point for gold from London to Paris and this movement for the time being seems to have come to an end, although there are not wanting evidences that French balances in London are being redomiciled in Paris, partly as the result of a buoyant confidence in the French financial situation and accelerated by what appears to be a lack of confidence in the London money situation and uncertainty as to the probable course of the MacDonald Government on many important business and economic questions. French business continues good and demand for funds in Paris is heavy. German marks have been more active than most of the Continental exchanges and more short-term credits are reported arranged in the United States by German interests. These credits, together with heavy tourist expenditures at this time, are favoring the mark, although the trend of marks this week has at times been slightly easier. Of course the high money rates in New York have greatly curtailed the volume of funds which might be going to Germany at this season.

Italian lire have been steady, following the course of sterling and the leading Continental exchanges. A Rome dispatch says that tourist expenditures in Italy are now beginning to show a decrease. This, however, is partly compensated for by an increase in Italian exports to the United States.

The London check rate on Paris closed at 123.84 on Friday of this week, against 123.95 on Friday of last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 3.91 $\frac{1}{4}$ , against 3.90 $\frac{7}{8}$  on Friday a week ago; cable transfers at 3.91 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 3.91 $\frac{1}{8}$ , and commercial sight bills at 3.91, against 3.90 $\frac{5}{8}$ . Antwerp belgas finished at 13.89 $\frac{1}{4}$  for checks and at 13.90 $\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers, against 13.89 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 13.90 $\frac{1}{4}$  on Friday of last week. Final quotations for Berlin marks were 23.80 $\frac{3}{4}$  for checks and 23.81 $\frac{3}{4}$  for cable transfers, in comparison with 23.80 and 23.81 a week earlier. Italian lire closed at 5.22 $\frac{5}{8}$  for bankers' sight bills and at 5.22 $\frac{7}{8}$  for cable transfers, as against 5.22 $\frac{5}{8}$  and 5.22 $\frac{7}{8}$  on Friday of last week. Austrian schillings closed at 14.10 on Friday of this week, against 14.10 on Friday of last week. Exchange on Czechoslovakia finished at 2.96 $\frac{1}{8}$ , against 2.96 $\frac{1}{8}$ ; on Bucharest at 0.59 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 0.59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; on Poland at 11.23, against 11.23, and on Finland at 2.52, against 2.52. Greek exchange closed at 1.23 $\frac{3}{4}$  for checks and at 1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$  for cable transfers, against 1.29 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The exchanges of the countries neutral during the war have been dull. The Scandinavian exchanges, except on Denmark, show fractional weakness on the average, as the result of the lower sterling exchange. The Scandinavians, however, continue to show some of the activity which began about four weeks ago, and Sweden, Norway and Denmark are enjoying a somewhat larger share than usual of tourist expenditures. Holland guilders, though closing higher, have at times been easier. This was due almost altogether to the fact that higher money rates in the United States, in London and in Germany are strongly

attractive to Dutch funds. A recent dispatch from Amsterdam stated that no increase in the Netherlands Bank rediscount rate is expected as an outcome of the advance in the rate of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The exports of about 4,000,000 guilders gold to France last week by several private Amsterdam bankers was attributed solely to arbitrage dealings. The Netherlands Bank is in a strong position. Its obligations are covered by 52% gold, while its stock of foreign bills is around 178,000,000 guilders. General business conditions in Holland are rather satisfactory and promising. The rise in the dollar exchange following the higher bank rate at New York necessitated the intervention of the Bank of the Netherlands in the exchange market. The latest statement of the Bank shows sales of foreign bills and exchange amounting to 45,000,000 florins within a week, while gold holdings were reduced 4,500,000 florins. Money is firmer than at the beginning of the month but there is no stringency apparent. Spanish pesetas for several weeks past have been running a course counter to all European exchanges. The peseta has been steady and firm, owing to the secret operations of the Madrid foreign exchange committee.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished on Friday at 40.04½, against 40.03⅓ on Friday of last week; cable transfers at 40.06½, against 40.05¼, and commercial sight bills at 40.00, against 39.99½. Swiss francs closed at 19.22½ for bankers' sight bills and at 19.23½ for cable transfers in comparison with 19.22½ and 19.23½ a week earlier. Copenhagen checks finished at 26.62 and cable transfers at 26.63½, against 26.61½ and 26.63. Checks on Sweden closed at 26.77½ and cable transfers at 26.79, against 26.78½ and 26.80, while checks on Norway finished at 26.61½ and cable transfers at 26.62½, against 26.62½ and 26.64. Spanish pesetas closed at 14.65 for checks and at 14.66 for cable transfers, which compares with 14.60 and 14.61 a week earlier.

The South American exchanges have been dull. Argentine exchange has been steady, but the peso has not reflected the strength which might be expected considering the heavy gold exports from Buenos Aires to New York and London over the past several months. Local business disturbances and labor troubles are largely responsible for the weakness in Argentine exchange. Both Argentine and Brazilian exchange, and in fact all the South American exchanges, are unfavorably affected in view of the fact that the high money rates in New York have caused the postponement of many projected loans which might have helped South American industry and exchange at this time. Argentine paper pesos closed on Friday at 41.98 for checks, as compared with 41.98 on Friday of last week, and at 42.03 for cable transfers, against 42.03. Brazilian milreis finished at 11.86 for checks and at 11.89 for cable transfers, against 11.86 and 11.89. Chilean exchange closed at 12.10 for checks and at 12.15 for cable transfers, against 12.10 and 12.15, and Peru at 3.98 for checks and at 3.99 for cable transfers, against 3.98 and 3.99.

The Far Eastern exchanges have been dull. The silver currencies have been slightly easier, following the trend of the silver market. Dispatches early in the week from Bombay to London stated that in Bombay and Calcutta the money market was glutted

with funds and that call money was unloanable. Following the news of a rise in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rate, money declined in Bombay and gold and silver also registered small declines. Japanese yen continue relatively firm although slightly off from last week. No date has been actually set for the removal of the gold embargo by the Tokio Government, though the Finance Minister has delimited the period when it is hoped to lift the embargo. He recently declared that he will have failed if it takes longer than a year to remove the ban. He also declared that the method of removal is not to be taken up until the retrenchment budget for 1930-1931 fiscal year has been adopted by the Cabinet. The budget is generally taken up item by item in September and adopted subject to the approval of the Diet in October. Closing quotations for yen checks were 46.55@46 15-16, against 46 13-16@47½ on Friday of last week. Hong Kong closed at 48⅓@48 9-16, against 48⅓@48 9-16; Shanghai at 57¾@58, against 57¾@58; Manila at 50, against 50; Singapore at 56⅓@56¼, against 56⅓@56¼; Bombay at 36 1-16 and Calcutta at 36 1-16, against 36⅓.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 522 of the Tariff Act of 1922, the Federal Reserve Bank is now certifying daily to the Secretary of the Treasury the buying rate for cable transfers in the different countries of the world. We give below a record for the week just past:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES CERTIFIED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TO TREASURY UNDER TARIFF ACTS OF 1922 AUG. 10 1929 TO AUG. 16 1929, INCLUSIVE.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Noon Buying Rate for Cable Transfers to New York Value in United States Money.					
	Aug. 10.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 16.
<b>EUROPE—</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Austria, schilling	1.40736	1.40775	1.40708	1.40776	1.40792	1.40717
Belgium, belga	1.38968	1.38980	1.38986	1.38977	1.38988	1.38986
Bulgaria, lev	0.07236	0.07212	0.07193	0.07195	0.07212	0.07234
Czechoslovakia, krone	0.29590	0.29581	0.29588	0.29593	0.29589	0.29588
Denmark, krone	2.66207	2.66175	2.66161	2.66181	2.66213	2.66202
England, pound sterling	4.847755	4.847599	4.847500	4.847826	4.847484	4.847599
Finland, marka	0.25153	0.25142	0.25140	0.25148	0.25147	0.25153
France, franc	0.39103	0.39100	0.39094	0.39105	0.39113	0.39139
Germany, reichsmark	2.38002	2.37977	2.38078	2.38103	2.38133	2.38130
Greece, drachma	0.12919	0.12917	0.12918	0.12922	0.12919	0.12923
Holland, guilder	4.00521	4.00505	4.00522	4.00591	4.00567	4.00592
Hungary, pengo	1.74337	1.74341	1.74411	1.74337	1.74371	1.74336
Italy, lira	0.52272	0.52273	0.52270	0.52289	0.52274	0.52271
Norway, krone	2.66294	2.66269	2.66259	2.66277	2.66287	2.66284
Poland, zloty	1.12100	1.12050	1.11845	1.12094	1.12068	1.12083
Portugal, escudo	0.44570	0.44510	0.44510	0.44410	0.44512	0.44470
Rumania, lei	0.05941	0.05940	0.05939	0.05938	0.05941	0.05951
Spain, peseta	1.46122	1.46494	1.46679	1.46600	1.46662	1.46619
Sweden, krona	2.67821	2.67778	2.67763	2.67798	2.67795	2.67813
Switzerland, franc	1.92295	1.92280	1.92301	1.92316	1.92316	1.92319
Yugoslavia, dinar	0.17553	0.17560	0.17560	0.17546	0.17548	0.17560
<b>ASIA—</b>						
<b>China—</b>						
Chefoo tael	5.99583	5.98750	5.97916	5.98333	5.99166	5.99583
Hankow tael	5.91666	5.92500	5.91250	5.91562	5.91562	4.93125
Shanghai, tael	5.77083	5.76553	5.75357	5.76250	5.76250	5.77678
Tientsin tael	6.09583	6.09166	6.07916	6.08750	6.09583	6.09583
Hong Kong dollar	4.80937	4.80303	4.79732	4.79910	4.79910	4.80625
Mexican dollar	41.5000	41.4666	41.3541	41.3541	41.3750	41.3750
Tientsin or Petyang dollar	4.16666	4.16250	4.15625	4.15625	4.15416	4.15833
Yuan dollar	4.13333	4.12916	4.12291	4.12291	4.12083	4.12500
India, rupee	3.59250	3.59350	3.59303	3.59160	3.59187	3.59232
Japan, yen	4.67078	4.67781	4.67562	4.66709	4.66400	4.66221
Singapore (S. S.) dollar	5.58750	5.58750	5.58750	5.58750	5.58750	5.58750
<b>NORTH AMER.—</b>						
Canada, dollar	9.94531	9.94255	9.92600	9.93492	9.93211	9.92846
Cuba, peso	9.99875	9.99687	9.99593	9.99375	9.99453	9.99373
Mexico, peso	4.85050	4.85050	4.85150	4.86050	4.87755	4.88575
Newfoundland, dollar	9.91718	9.91468	9.89905	9.90718	9.90416	9.90271
<b>SOUTH AMER.—</b>						
Argentina, peso (gold)	9.54172	9.54177	9.53836	9.53936	9.54025	9.53923
Brazil, milreis	1.18527	1.18545	1.18559	1.18522	1.18560	1.18559
Chile, peso	1.20785	1.20699	1.20398	1.20400	1.20398	1.20399
Uruguay, peso	9.88206	9.87760	9.86760	9.85325	9.85171	9.83598
Colombia, peso	9.63900	9.63900	9.63900	9.63900	9.63900	9.63900

Owing to a marked disinclination on the part of two or three leading institutions among the New York Clearing House banks to keep up compiling the figures for us, we find ourselves obliged to discontinue the publication of the table we have been giving for so many years showing the shipments and receipts of currency to and from the interior.

As the Sub-Treasury was taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank on Dec. 5 1920, it is also no longer possible to show the effect of Government opera-

tions in the Clearing House institutions. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York was creditor at the Clearing House each day as follows:

DAILY CREDIT BALANCES OF NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK AT CLEARING HOUSE.

Saturday, Aug. 10.	Monday, Aug. 12.	Tuesday, Aug. 13.	Wednesday, Aug. 14.	Thursday, Aug. 15.	Friday, Aug. 16.	Aggregate for Week.
\$ 145,000,000	\$ 108,000,000	\$ 163,000,000	\$ 154,000,000	\$ 158,000,000	\$ 179,000,000	Cr. \$ 907,000,000

*Note.*—The foregoing heavy credits reflect the huge mass of checks which come to the New York Reserve Bank from all parts of the country in the operation of the Federal Reserve System's par collection scheme. These large credit balances, however, reflect only a part of the Reserve Bank's operations with the Clearing House institutions, is only the items payable in New York City are represented in the daily balances. The large volume of checks on institutions located outside of New York are not accounted for in arriving at these balances, as such checks do not pass through the Clearing House but are deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank for collection for the —unt o the local Clearing House banks.

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks:

Banks of	Aug. 15 1929.			Aug. 16 1928.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	140,687,935	---	140,687,935	174,147,577	---	174,147,577
France a	307,781,154	d	307,781,154	242,010,535	d	242,010,535
Germany b	100,371,550	c	994,600,101,266,150	107,318,650	994,600	108,313,250
Spain	102,533,000	28,808,000	131,341,000	104,337,000	28,179,000	132,516,000
Italy	55,792,000	---	55,792,000	53,261,000	---	53,261,000
Neth'lands	37,451,000	1,758,000	39,209,000	36,244,000	1,929,000	38,173,000
Nat. Belg.	28,928,000	1,270,000	30,198,000	22,950,000	1,249,000	24,199,000
Switzerl'd.	20,286,000	1,376,000	21,662,000	17,909,000	2,172,000	20,081,000
Sweden	12,976,000	---	12,976,000	12,779,000	---	12,779,000
Denmark	9,585,000	420,000	10,005,000	10,100,000	606,000	10,706,000
Norway	8,154,000	---	8,154,000	8,166,000	---	8,166,000
Total week	\$24,445,639	34,626,600	859,072,239	789,122,762	35,129,600	\$24,352,362
Prev. week	\$21,874,287	34,654,600	856,528,887	788,149,772	35,297,600	\$23,447,372

a These are the gold holdings of the Bank of France as reported in the new form of statement. b Gold holdings of the Bank of Germany are exclusive of gold held abroad, the amount of which the present year is £7,144,350. c As of Oct. 7 1924. d Silver is now reported only a trifling sum.

### Working Toward a Settlement at The Hague.

It is not yet certain what changes, if any, will be made in the Young Plan by the conference at The Hague, but the events of the past few days have nevertheless done something to clear the air. To begin with, we know now that Mr. Snowden, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and head of the British delegation at the conference, has voiced his criticisms of the Young Plan with the full approval of the MacDonald Government. Premier MacDonald, in a statement given out on Sunday, declared that "in view of the statements so widely read on the Continent that Mr. Snowden was bluffing, I want to make it perfectly clear that the claims he is making that Great Britain has now reached the limit of bearing unfair burdens had all of our support." In a telegram which had already been sent, but which was not given out until Monday, Premier MacDonald had advised Mr. Snowden that the financial commission at The Hague should understand, "quite finally," that the Young Plan "requires adjustment to meet the just claims of this country," that "irrespective of party or section, the country supports the case you have made," and that "every newspaper, so far as I have seen, supports you." "I hope most sincerely," Mr. MacDonald continued, "that your colleagues on the financial commission will see that they have to face the position when the most elementary considerations of fair play, as between country and country, compel reconsideration of some of the recommendations of the report. Our action hitherto in promoting a settlement of Europe on the basis of good will is proof that we wish this conference to succeed, both on its political and financial sides, but we have reached the limit of inequitable burden-bearing."

Mr. MacDonald's assertion that the British Chancellor's position had the full support of British public opinion appears to have been borne out by the

unanimity with which leading British newspapers, without regard to their party complexion, have endorsed the stand which Mr. Snowden has taken. The Paris press, which has been exceptionally outspoken in its denunciation of the British attitude, would seem to have been somewhat beside the mark in attacking Mr. Snowden as if he alone, rather than the British Government, were opposing acceptance of the Young Plan in its present form. Mr. Snowden's manner has been irritating, and for that misfortune both he and his Government must bear some reproach, but we know now that he has spoken with the full approval of the Government to which he belongs.

Out of the maze of reports, rumors, intimations, understandings and forecasts which has befogged the proceedings at The Hague, there emerged on Tuesday a definite indication of some, at least, of the British demands. As summarized by the correspondent of the New York "Times," the demands comprise, first, the payment to Great Britain of 45,000,000 marks annually beyond what is allotted to it by the Young Plan, this being the amount which it is estimated that Great Britain would receive by applying the Spa percentages; second, the allocation to Great Britain of 80,000,000 marks annually from the unconditional German payments of 660,000,000 marks; third, a reduction in the amounts of payments in kind, together with "a guarantee against the re-exportation of these payments and an assurance that the international bank will not finance German deliveries in kind in a manner to increase them;" and, fourth, an agreement by Italy to buy a fixed amount of English coal annually. In connection with these demands, the same correspondent stated that Mr. Snowden had withdrawn the British opposition to the naming by the Reparations Commission of the organization committee to arrange for putting the Young Plan in operation, and also the demand for the recovery of the £200,000,000, counting principal and interest, which Great Britain has paid to the United States over and above what it expects to receive from its own war debtors.

The discussions which have since taken place seem to show a disposition on the part of the representatives of the other countries, or at least of the more important ones, to meet the first two of the British demands. The difficulty has been to find a way of doing it. Relatively to the annuities for which the Young Plan provides, the amounts asked for by Great Britain are not large, but with 500,000,000 of the proposed 660,000,000 marks of unconditional annuities allocated to France, the allocation of a further 80,000,000 marks to Great Britain obviously leaves a very small sum for the other creditors; while the further 45,000,000 marks which is asked for involves, if it is conceded, a surrender by the other claimants of a part of what the Young Plan allocates to them. In other words, if the scale of annuities set out in the Young Plan is to be retained (and it is difficult to see how it can be changed without throwing the whole scheme back for reconsideration and probably trying to induce Germany to pay more), the granting of the British demands seems possible only by an agreement on the part of the other creditors to pay over to Great Britain some part of what they severally receive. It is possible that this may be done, but to do it with good feeling and an assurance of permanent satisfaction all around will not be easy.

The remaining two demands also offer difficulties. The President of the British Board of Trade, William Graham, was reported as urging last Saturday that deliveries in kind, which the British Government would like to see stopped entirely, were not only hurting British trade, but were also one of the chief causes of unemployment. Great Britain, he added, feared that if payments of reparations in money failed, the creditor countries would seek to increase their shares of deliveries in kind, a step to which, he said, Great Britain felt "the firmest possible opposition." The German Minister of Economy, Dr. Curtius, in reply, pointed out on Monday that with German exports 20% below the pre-war level, deliveries in kind were necessary to enable Germany to meet its obligations; while Signor Pirelli claimed that Italy, in spite of the receipt of German coal as reparations, was still taking as much English coal as before the war. The French Minister of Labor, Louis Loucheur, speaking on Wednesday, agreed that deliveries in kind ought not to be re-exported, but he adduced figures to show that the total of deliveries in kind aggregated only 8,000,000,000 francs, while the cost of British unemployment was estimated at 15,000,000,000 francs.

It would be idle to predict how the conference may succeed in resolving these difficulties, or whether, at the present session at least, it will succeed in resolving them satisfactorily at all. Mr. Snowden himself took pains to inform Premier Jaspar of Belgium, on Thursday, that the British ultimatum still stood, and that without a larger share in reparations the Young Plan would not be accepted by Great Britain. The response to this declaration, as reported on Friday, was an informal intimation that the other Powers might be willing to offer Mr. Snowden a sum or sums smaller than he had asked for. Unfortunately, too, the discussions at The Hague, as far as they have been reported in the American press, have not yet made clear all the data necessary for a proper understanding of the various questions in dispute. Great Britain is represented as objecting to the Young Plan because it runs counter to the Spa percentages, and because it gives to Great Britain less than that country would receive under the Dawes Plan, but we do not yet know on what basis the difference in the percentages, if there be any, is calculated. As the Dawes Plan did not fix the total amount of reparations which Germany should pay, but only a scale of annuities culminating in the maximum of 2,500,000,000 marks for 1928-29 and succeeding years indefinitely, it is impossible to tell how much in the aggregate any creditor country might properly expect to receive. M. Cheron, the French Finance Minister, is reported as saying that the percentage differences between the two plans are inconsiderable. The British objections to the Bank for International Settlements, again, have not been presented, and we are accordingly left in the dark as to whether, in case the other British demands are met, opposition to the Bank may not create another serious obstacle. At this point an objection raised by the Paris journal "L'Avenir," a paper which is regarded as speaking for the French iron and steel industry and other large enterprises, is of special interest. The Paris correspondent of the New York "Times" quotes the paper as urging that such a powerful agency for the control of credit as the

Bank should be added. The Bank, the paper declares, "is in fact a federal bank for a federation which does not exist, and to avoid political difficulties a refuge has been taken in absolute independence, but no one can seriously contemplate giving to financiers, however eminent and able, powers which are destined to have such important political consequences."

With the possibility that the conference may end in a stalemate, and that another conference may be necessary before agreement can be reached, interest has begun to turn toward the situation which will be presented if the Young Plan, intended to supersede the Dawes Plan, is not approved and set in operation before September 1, when the fifth or normal year of the Dawes Plan expires. As the Dawes Plan is not subject to any limit of time, presumably it would continue in force indefinitely pending the substitution of the Young Plan, but dispatches from Berlin and The Hague represent Germany as entirely indisposed to go on with the Dawes Plan after Sept. 1. If Germany were to take this position it would not necessarily mean that reparation payments would cease. It seems more probable that the payments would continue to be made, but on the reduced scale provided by the Young Plan, pending a settlement of the controversy over the latter scheme. As a matter of fact, there is now a practical certainty of considerable delay in putting the Young Plan into effect, since even if The Hague conference were to succeed in meeting all the British demands thus far made, the Bank, which is the core of the Young scheme, could not possibly be organized within the next two weeks, or the other details of reorganization effected. It must still be assumed that the British, in interposing objections to the Young Plan, have not desired to defeat it *in toto* and leave Germany and its creditors under the Dawes Plan, but they have at least made it certain that the Young Plan will not be given immediate effect.

#### **Natural Law in the Banking World.**

In view of legislation likely to come, in both State and nation, affecting the constitution and conduct of banks, it is well to review the fundamental principles upon which they rest. In the first place, banking is a business. It has what may be termed common law rights. Primarily, then, it is not a creature of government. Nor is it a function of government. A banker is a dealer in credits. Credits are an outgrowth and need of commerce. Commerce includes the production and distribution and exchange of the essentials of life. Money, though it flows in and out of a bank, is no more necessary to a bank than to an industry. Credit is vital; money incidental.

In the increasing complexities of modern business and life, less and less actual money, more and more credit instrumentalities, are used. We sometimes look upon capital and deposits in banks as money. But the original cash capital paid in, and the deposits, cash and credits, placed therein (really loaned to the bank), soon lose the character of money and take on that of credit. In fact, only the reserves are constantly in the form of cash, money, gold or its representatives. For this reason, if for no other, we need not consider money or monetary theories in attempting to perfect our banking sys-

tem. The country and the banks are on a sound gold standard basis, and we may dismiss "money" from our consideration.

The second primal fact to be emphasized is that since banks are not creatures of government, and have a natural right to their existence, they are not within the control of the Government, save as it acts for the people, and by the sanction of the banks, in a supervising capacity. We are aware that this statement, though broadly true, requires modification—for the National Banks were practically forced into existence to make a market for National bonds, and were subsequently forced into a Federal Reserve System to provide a means for the issuance of an emergency currency in time of need. But the original "dealing in credits" of these "National" Banks, as a common law business, remained unchanged. And if the Federal Reserve Banks have gone beyond this principle of their being, either through amendments to the Act or by assumptions of power, they have exceeded the intent of the law and are now impinging themselves upon our free and independent banks and are wearing the livery of "government" which does not of right belong to them as consolidated banks in the service of the banks that exist and function by right of the service of dealers in credit.

We must dismiss, therefore, from our consideration the idea that Government, either State or National, has an unlimited right of control over our banks. It is conceded by economist and by the banker that supervision in the interest of safety is within the scope of government (and this includes the right to charter and to enter and examine), but beyond this the right of the government to intervene and to control is not established. And this is founded upon reason and common sense—and upon experience. Control must rest upon ownership. And government is no more in the banking business than it is in the manufacturing or farming business. And we speak, of course, of the commercial bank as the representative unit bank, whether under State or National charter. If, however, a bank wishes to restrict its own field, to hold itself out for example as a "savings" bank, then supervisory laws may well regulate the character of its loans. But no matter how close and effectual supervision may be over the loans of commercial banks the law, beyond a few minor directory statutes, cannot of itself make these loans safe.

And conceding this ministerial supervision, laws which attempt to overcome the inherent faults in every kind of management of purely business institutions are apt, by too great restrictions, as by too great freedom, to make matters worse rather than better. And, in general, banks are no exception to this rule. Banks have in recent years failed in considerable numbers, but the number is small comparatively. The causes, put into a nutshell, were *non-liquid* loans. Back of these non-liquid loans were conditions we need not enumerate, but they were such as to enmesh the banks that were unwary, and to tie them up because of overconfidence in a future already predicated upon an inflated prosperity. And it is important to remember that, in the free flow of credit, to restrict in one direction is to force an outlet in another, and possibly a less safe one. No law can give to men intellect, more than it can give morals. No ministerial supervision, no statutory control (nothing short of ownership)

can prevent *some* bank failures through mismanagement, and, of course, through dishonesty.

Whatever is done with the Federal Reserve Act or to the State and National statutes provided for free and independent unit banks, the law should respect their essential nature, as dealers in credit—and in the case of the Federal or regional banks, as fountainheads of emergency currency through the rediscount of commercial paper. Looming ahead, and in the category of "control," are the problems of brokers' loans and branch banking. We can only point to the prime fact in each case. If restrictions upon central banks are too severe, they are no longer free common-law dealers in credits, and may be forced into expansions in other lines contrary to their primal essential nature as such dealers (they may even be forced, in a sense, into nation-wide branch banking); and if the restrictions upon independent unit banks are made too severe, as to capital stock, character of loans, correspondent connections, statutory requirements as to management, they may be made tools of the Government, which, in unskilful hands, will in time work greater havoc than ever. Patrons are free to choose banks; and banks should be free to serve customers.

Too many and too specific laws weave the web of Government "control." And if this practice is to continue it is time to think of the Government's responsibility. This is illustrated by the history of guaranty of deposit laws. These laws have proved failures. Yet the State made them. Was this a quasi-guaranty by the State, or was it not? The question is open, and is in process of adjudication. We touch only on some of the larger phases. There are many proposals as to what and what not National and State banks shall do and how they shall do it. And we are in danger of precipitate action which will destroy a fabric of actual banking builded through a hundred years of helpful service. It is said that through mergers many big banks are seeking State charters and that the Federal Reserve based on National Bank membership is threatened. Why? Is it because of more freedom of action under State laws, because of restriction and interference by Federal Reserve Banks, or because of both?

Conditions in the changing business world, in the world of credits, can in some small degree be shaped by the free action of associated banks, but they cannot be controlled. And the control exerted by conditions on banks and banking is more imperative than the reverse. There must be (and there has been, save for the need of an emergency currency now averted) a reciprocal freedom of action if we are to preserve the autonomy, the helpfulness, and the essential nature of our banks. They are, and must remain, in the field of economics, not politics.

Supervision, not regulation or control, is all that may, fundamentally, be conceded to government. Statutory laws can no more control the swirling currents of commerce, and the consequent services of banks, than they can control the winds and weather, and danger lies in the assumption that government *ought* to exercise control or quasi-control. The people are not asking this effort at the hands of Congress or the State Legislatures. Forces that *do* shape the action and service of banks are the natural laws under which all business operates. Left free to meet the changing conditions of credit and commerce, banks fulfill their normal functions.



*Riches for Everybody—The Plan of John J. Raskob.*

John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is out in the "Ladies' Home Journal" with an article describing the form of "investment trust" he has long advocated. For many years he has been a successful organizer in this field; and he has more than one example to prove the sound advantages of his plan. He writes: "In conjunction with others, I have been interested in creating and directing at least a dozen trusts for investment in equity securities. This plan of equity investments is no mere theory with me. The first of these trusts was started in 1907 and the others in the years immediately following. Under all of these the plan provided for the saving of \$15 per month for investment in equity securities only. There were no stocks bought on margin, no money borrowed, nor any stocks bought for a quick turn or resale. . . . All stocks, with few exceptions, have been bought and held as permanent investments. The \$15 was saved every month and dividends from the stocks purchased were kept in the trust and reinvested. Three of these trusts are now twenty years old; \$15 per month equals \$180 a year. In twenty years, therefore, the total savings amounted to \$3,600. Each of these trusts is now worth well in excess of \$80,000. Invested at 6% interest, this \$80,000 would give the trust beneficiary an actual income of \$400 a month, which ordinarily would represent more than the earning power of the beneficiary, because had he been able to earn as much as \$400 per month he could have saved more than \$15. . . . Suppose a man marries at the age of 23 and begins a regular saving of \$15 a month—almost anyone who is employed can do that if he tries. If he invests in good common stocks and allows the dividends and rights to accumulate he will at the end of twenty years have at least \$80,000, and an income from investments of around \$400 a month. He will be rich. And because anyone can do that, I am firm in my belief that anyone not only can be rich but ought to be rich."

Now we are aware that systematic savings of \$15 per month, invested regularly at 4, 5 or 6% interest for twenty years, and compounded, produce startling results. But we are not aware of any bank, building association or life insurance company, that offers any such fabulous returns as this. The \$80,000 can be reached only by stock dividends at a much larger than a normal interest rate and by advances in the values of the common stocks themselves. And the risks of operation must be considered a part of the problem. Wise investments in common stocks of industries and adequate and safe administration of the trust over a period of twenty years are necessary elements of success. More than this, the twenty years since 1907 represent a general growth and expansion in industry in the United States that is without a parallel. As Mr. Raskob contends, the next "twenty years" of industrial development *may* equal or exceed that of the last twenty, but just as surely it *may not*. We realize the advantages to the investor of the diversity of stocks that may be held by such an investment trust but that is not an *infallible insurance* against losses by the failure of industrial companies that would seriously affect the \$80,000 terminal. We do not believe the plan has yet been devised to "make every

man rich." And we submit that in the course of the last twenty years industries have been created that as far as the normal needs of the people are concerned have had abnormal careers. Mr. Raskob has been a General Motors executive. It is reasonable to suppose that in most of his "trusts," automobile and kindred stocks have played a part with earnings that have no counterpart elsewhere.

When "anyone can be rich," by such a plan, we must envision all men as savers, and as investors in the stocks of these "investment trusts." Are all the industries to become mere feeders for these holding companies? Are all men to turn \$15 a month into them? Where are all the industrial stocks to come from; and what is to be the effect on direct investments in them such as is now open to employees and citizens generally? No such wholesale creation of industrial-stock trusts is possible. Holding out this "plan" as a universal panacea against poverty is chimerical. Even if the "plan" works perfectly it cannot enrich the masses. The vast business of the country must continue along its normally established lines. It is not that everybody cannot save fifteen dollars a month, or that many, many will not no matter what the inducements offered, but that manufacturing concerns represent only a portion of our industries? Will the "plan" apply to farming, or mining, or merchandising? If applied to chain-store stocks (though these have prospered mightily), will the same ratio of opportunity be afforded as in steel, oil, or radios?

The fact is that investment trusts are not yet tried out in this country. With us, at least, they have not encountered and weathered a long depression. No man, or set of men, however financially acute, can *assure* the people that the next twenty-five years will exceed in general "prosperity," in abundance of opportunities, the past twenty-five. Industry, at best, is certain to react upon the economic, social, and civil life of the people. We are paying taxes to pay the interest on our general debts but we are not, save in a few special instances, diminishing them. Will Rogers, the humorist, is not often quoted as a finance authority. The other day, in his daily paragraph, he said: "Henry Ford is 65 years old to-day. He has had more influence on the lives and habits of this nation than any man ever produced in it. . . . Great educators try to teach people, great preachers try to change people, but no man produced through the accepted channels has moved the world like Henry Ford. He put wheels on our homes, a man's castle in his sedan. Life's greatest catastrophe is a puncture. Everybody is rushing to go somewhere, where they have no business, so they can hurry back to the place where they should never have left. . . . So, good luck, Mr. Ford. It will take a hundred years to tell whether you have helped us, or hurt us, but you certainly didn't leave us like you found us." And the last statement is true—because we would not stay where we were. We went wild over "cars." And some day within twenty or twenty-five years we may have new toys and abandon the old. Mr. Edison insists, for example, that talking pictures will be a failure. Industrial stocks have no certainty of permanency, or, rather, no assurance that "bull-market-speculation" will, in a short period, double market values and thus react upon real and company book values.

Forfeitures are a decided part of insurance gains. Withdrawal payments, before fully sharing the

profits, are a part of building association gains. Premiums on called notes add to savings banks gains. And it must be shown that stocks in the holdings of the "trusts" have *not* afforded adventitious gains before "plans" can demonstrate eighty thousand dollar fortunes on fifteen-dollar-a-month payments for twenty years that the public may depend upon. Again, it is important to say that diversity of holdings is the key to successful industrial trusts. But whatever the future, prosperous or not, it is fraught with change no one can predict or measure. On the other hand, the fifteen-dollar-a-month payments over twenty years are constant and cumulative—and this is the only stable and dependable factor in the equation. Unless, and we hasten to add, this form of holding industrial trust is expected also to grow rich on the forfeitures of its subscribers, in which case it is not builded on a solid foundation, and no estimate can be placed on its maturity or even on its continuance.

We submit that these schemes must be tested by an analysis of the conditions under which they have lived, and under which they must live in the future. Why is it that compounding interest in banks and insurance companies has produced no such results? These institutions are admittedly financially expert. They deal in, and hold, to some extent, these "equity securities" that the "trust" is supposed to hold, save that they *do not* invest in frenzied industrials. Why do these not offer eighty thousand dollar fortunes in twenty years?

#### America's Material for Leadership.

Henry Ford deplors the lack of material for leaders in the business world. If one takes a cursory glance over the earnings of the large corporations engaged in industry in the United States the conclusion might well be drawn that as a group they are doing extraordinarily well. Back of the large gross and net earnings, which permit of liberal distribution of profits to stockholders, is leadership. It is the part of every well-organized corporation to keep in line young men who have demonstrated their fitness to succeed to the responsibilities of management. The incentive to obtain positions near to the top is greater than ever. Each year our colleges, universities and technical schools are turning out thousands of young men who have been educated to do a man's job, and most of them have the earnestness of purpose to take hold of life's work with energy, ambition and zeal. There surely must be plenty of good material among young Americans to carry on.

Not alone is industry thriving, but banks and trust companies, upon which industry depends, are keeping in the vanguard and American financiers are not only honored at home but throughout the world as they have never been honored before. Every progressive bank has in its ranks young men who have shown themselves worthy of trust and possessing capacity for the development of executive ability.

There is an interdependence which makes progress uniform. With the strides made in industry and finance there is similar development in the world of transportation. Recovery of the carriers from the handicaps of war has been slow, but steady and sure. The railroads are performing their functions on a larger scale than ever, and with better satisfac-

tion to the people whom they serve. Not only is able leadership essential to accomplish such wonderful results, but leadership is backed by a battery of capable workers who in time will themselves be fitted to assume direction.

Young men who are giving up the best part of their lives to the commission of crime are lacking in the essentials which make for industry, skill and executive ability. They possess shrewdness, craftiness and cunning; they have the recklessness of the gambler which often induces them to stake their lives, but it is not to men of such calibre that the world looks for leadership.

The great war was the most intense crucible which so far has tested the souls of men. Out of that terrible ordeal there have unquestionably come men whose arms, minds and purposes have been strengthened and who in the period which has elapsed since that termination of strife have forged to the front.

There is no doubt, however, that the war destroyed a great many of the flower of our youth, who had they survived would have been among our most useful citizens. One other cause is making a deplorable inroad among the youth of to-day. Aviation development calls for the sacrifice of many brilliant, brave and efficient individuals. This field requires young men possessing the highest qualifications, and their service is freely given. Perhaps Mr. Ford had this circumstance in mind and was looking forward to the time when a sacrifice of the aces may lose Uncle Sam many tricks. Nor is the automobile without its appalling toll.

#### Public Utility Earnings for June Show Moderate Increase Over 1928.

Gross earnings of public utility enterprises in June, exclusive of telephone and telegraph companies, as reported to the Department of Commerce by 95 companies or systems operating gas, electric light, heat, power, traction and water services and comprising practically all of the important organizations in the United States, were \$183,000,000, as compared with \$189,750,000 in May, and \$178,696,556 in June 1928. Gross earnings consist, in general, of gross operating revenues, while net earnings in general represent the gross, less operating expenses and taxes, or the nearest comparable figures. In some cases the figures for earlier years do not cover exactly the same subsidiaries, owing to acquisitions, consolidations, &c., but these differences are not believed to be great in the aggregate. This summary presents gross and net public utility earnings by months from Jan. 1926, the figures for the latest months being subject to revision.

##### PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS.

Gross Earnings—	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
January	\$177,473,781	\$191,702,022	\$196,573,107	\$203,000,000
February	165,658,704	177,612,648	187,383,731	194,000,000
March	167,642,439	179,564,670	187,726,994	195,000,000
April	166,927,022	176,467,300	181,143,683	190,000,000
May	159,135,618	171,255,699	180,255,407	189,750,000
June	157,744,715	167,975,072	178,696,556	183,000,000
Total (6 mos.)	\$994,582,279	\$1,064,577,411	\$1,111,779,478	\$1,154,750,000
July	\$153,245,315	\$161,638,462	\$173,645,919	-----
August	153,188,101	162,647,420	173,952,469	-----
September	159,519,246	169,413,885	179,346,145	-----
October	170,733,069	177,734,493	190,795,668	-----
November	176,000,649	182,077,497	198,032,715	-----
December	188,146,705	194,985,134	202,000,000	-----
Total (year)	\$1,995,415,364	\$2,113,074,302	\$2,229,552,394	-----
Net Earnings—				
January	\$66,974,941	\$73,746,891	\$79,013,279	\$92,000,000
February	61,555,164	66,907,757	74,296,576	86,000,000
March	60,696,920	65,412,739	72,811,146	85,000,000
April	59,471,359	64,907,729	68,971,324	83,000,000
May	54,993,907	61,194,779	67,732,911	82,500,000
June	55,699,751	59,167,096	67,537,149	79,000,000
Total (6 mos.)	\$359,392,024	\$391,336,991	\$430,362,385	\$507,500,000
July	\$49,238,806	\$53,980,280	\$62,260,333	-----
August	49,844,322	53,551,164	61,809,794	-----
September	56,930,481	61,897,207	68,235,698	-----
October	60,878,181	65,259,727	73,670,561	-----
November	65,844,729	70,214,468	81,363,806	-----
December	73,023,848	78,937,417	91,000,000	-----
Total (year)	\$715,152,809	\$775,177,254	\$868,702,577	-----

### Gross and Net Earnings of United States Railroads for the Month of June

For June, the closing month of the half year, our compilation of the gross and net earnings of United States railroads makes much the same showing as the returns for other months of 1929 in that it reveals gains in gross and net results alike, as compared with the corresponding month a year ago, and furthermore that it is the improvement in the net earnings which is particularly noteworthy. The increase in the gross revenues on the whole remains moderate, especially considering the wonderful industrial activity prevailing thus far in 1929, according to current accounts, and bearing in mind also that this year's addition to the gross revenues comes after losses in both 1928 and 1927.

The very handsome augmentation in the net earnings is the chief occasion for gratification, and it follows mainly from the steadily growing efficiency with which the roads are being operated. Just now stock market habitues are giving increased attention to the stocks of the railroads, and if these do show better returns on their capital than in other recent years, it should be distinctly understood that this reflects mainly growing economy in the management of the properties and that relatively little advantage has thus far accrued from additions to the gross revenues, notwithstanding the apparent great activity of trade and business. One reason, no doubt, for the comparatively small way in which gross income is increasing is no doubt found in the circumstances that except in the case of a few large systems, favored by a heavy through travel, passenger traffic and passenger revenues are still undergoing contraction owing to the intense competition of the automobile and the supplanting of rail travel by motor vehicles, either privately owned or operated by bus lines. With these preliminary remarks, the results of operations of United States railroads for the month of June may be briefly summarized by saying that our tabulation records an increase of \$28,577,315 in the gross earnings for the month the present year over June 1928, being an increase of only 5.68%, and that this was attended by an augmentation in expenses of no more than \$5,917,758, or but 1.57%, and accordingly net earnings (before the deduction of the taxes) are found to have risen \$22,659,557, or 17.77%. The ratio of expenses to earnings has fallen from 74.41% in June 1928 to 71.72% in June 1929, as will be seen by the following:

June—	1929.	1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	
Miles of road (184 roads).....	241,608	241,243	+365	+0.15
	\$	\$	\$	%
Gross earnings.....	531,033,198	502,455,883	+28,577,315	+5.68
Operating expenses.....	380,858,866	374,941,108	+5,917,758	+1.57
Ratio of expenses to earnings....	71.72%	74.41%	-2.69%	
Net earnings.....	150,174,332	127,514,775	+22,659,557	+17.77

Allusion has been made above to the comparisons being with diminished earnings both in June 1928 and 1927, and as that is a fact of no little importance, diminishing the significance of the present year's gains, it seems desirable to point out here, first of all, the extent of the falling off in these two years before proceeding further with our analysis of the 1929 figures and enumerating the influences and conditions responsible for the same. In June 1928 the falling off was not itself of very great magnitude, especially considering that June of that year had one less working day than June 1927 (it

having contained five Sundays, whereas June 1927 had only four), and it might be added that June 1929 likewise had five Sundays. Our tables for June 1927 registered \$14,871,440 decrease in gross, or 2.88%, and \$1,827,387 decrease in net, or 1.41%. The decrease, though not very large, was disappointing because the revival of trade and industry, which has since become so pronounced, was then already under way and because the decrease came after really quite heavy losses in June 1927. In this latter year our compilations registered a falling off of \$23,774,774 in the gross earnings, or 4.40%, and of \$20,897,156, or over 14%, in the net earnings. These large losses in June 1927 were the result of a variety of special unfavorable influences and conditions, the more important of which at least were not repeated in June 1928, hence the disappointment at the lack of recovery in June 1928.

In June 1927 there was in the first place the strike at the unionized bituminous coal mines in various parts of the country. This strike began on April 1 1927 and was still in full force in June of that year. It involved a substantial reduction in the coal tonnage of the railroads traversing the Central West, particularly those in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It is true that the strike benefited the roads serving non-union mines, and yet some of these latter, nevertheless, failed to equal their production of the year preceding (1926), one conspicuous instance being the railroads in the Pocahontas region, like the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western and the Virginian Railway, the explanation of this being found in the fact that these same roads had had their tonnage and revenues greatly swollen in 1926, owing to the large foreign demand for coal, which had developed because of the coal miners' strike in Great Britain. This latter began on May 1 of that year and did not terminate until towards the close of November in the same year. But though in 1928 there was no repetition of this coal miners' strike of 1927, it happened that bituminous coal production in June 1928 actually fell below that of June 1927, when the strike prevailed, the reason being that stocking up in anticipation of the strike had led to heavy accumulations of coal which it had not yet been found possible to work off in 1928. In the anthracite field, too, the further slump in production in June 1928 proved even more pronounced than in the case of soft coal, and a decrease appeared on top of the big decrease in 1927. As a matter of fact, the shrinkage in the anthracite output continued even into June of the present year, though there was a recovery in the production of bituminous coal, as will appear from our analysis of the influences and conditions prevailing the present year further below in this article.

The railroads were spared, however, one serious drawback in 1928, which they had encountered in June of the previous year. In June 1927 many of the roads in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest still suffered from the disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River and its tributaries for which that year was noteworthy. In fact, a portion of the afflicted area in that month of 1927 had to contend with a second overflow, caused by Spring freshets. As nothing of the kind was experienced in 1928,

some of the roads which in 1927 had had their earnings heavily reduced, by reason of the circumstance mentioned, were able to show substantial gains in earnings, representing a recovery of what had been lost in that way in 1927. And yet even in such instances the 1928 gains were by no means in proportion to the previous year's losses. As against any advantages to the roads on that account, however, the South was still suffering from trade depression due to the collapse of real estate booms, while Florida had many troubles of its own to contend against in addition to the collapse in land values, and accordingly the roads traversing Florida, or connecting with the same, suffered very heavy losses in traffic and earnings on top of the losses of the previous year.

The foregoing relates to the influences and conditions operative in 1928 and 1927 and indicates some of the reasons why the railroads (always speaking of them as a whole) sustained a further setback in 1928 as measured by their earnings, notwithstanding the absence of some of the special depressing influences which operated so heavily to reduce revenues in 1927. The present year, under the great trade revival with which the country has been blessed, very substantial recovery is in evidence, and yet, as far at least as the gross revenues are concerned, the recovery has not been fully equal to the losses sustained in the two years referred to. As just shown, the loss in gross in June 1927 amounted to \$23,774,774, and that of June 1928 to \$14,871,440, making for the two years combined \$38,646,214, whereas the increase now for June 1929 is no more than \$28,577,315. The net earnings, on the other hand, make a much better showing, there having been \$20,897,156 decrease in June 1927, and \$1,827,387 decrease in June 1928, or a falling off for the two years of \$22,724,543, while the increase for 1929 is \$22,658,557. In other words, with gross revenues roughly \$10,000,000 less than three years ago, net earnings, as a result of more efficient operations, are substantially the same. All the evidences of trade revival were present in June the present year, the same as in preceding months, and it is really quite noteworthy that in view of the story told by the trade statistics gross revenues should show relatively such small gains the current year for the whole body of roads. Automobile production in June was not quite as large as in May (there being usually some falling off in June), and yet the output of motor vehicles in the United States during June the present year reached 545,252, against only 396,796 in June 1928 and 321,967 in June 1927. This heavy production of automobiles obviously played an important part in maintaining the iron and steel trade in an exceptionally high state of activity, though there were other contributing causes.

According to the "Iron Age" of this city, the make of iron in the United States in June the present year was the highest ever reported for any month of June, aggregating 3,717,225 tons, against 3,082,000 tons in June 1928, and 3,089,651 tons in June 1927, an increase of considerably over 20%. The steel figures make an even more impressive showing, the calculated output as reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute being 4,881,370 tons for June 1929 against 3,743,903 tons for June 1928 and 3,309,160 tons for June 1927, the increase here over 1928 being fully 30%. Iron ore

shipments, of course, must also have been on a greatly enlarged scale, thereby swelling the revenues of the ore-carrying roads to Lake Superior and likewise those of the roads transporting the ore from the Lower Lake ports to the furnaces.

The roads, as a whole, were also favored by increased mining of soft coal after the severe falling off in the two years preceding, though anthracite production suffered a further falling off, as already indicated. The United States Bureau of Mines makes the production of soft coal in the United States in June 1929, 38,073,000 tons, against 35,963,000 tons in June 1928, and 36,483,000 tons in June 1927. On the other hand, the production of Pennsylvania anthracite is put at only 5,069,000 tons in June 1929, against 5,301,000 tons in June 1928 and 7,207,000 in June 1927. From a detailed statement, however, of the shipments of anthracite to tidewater, it appears that three of the anthracite carriers were exceptions to the further contraction experienced the present year, these three being the Reading, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Lehigh & New England.

As a composite picture of the entire traffic situation, perhaps the statistics furnished from week to week by the American Railway Association of the loading of revenue freight affords the best guide. These show that the loading of revenue freight by all the railroads in the United States for the five weeks in June reached 5,260,571 cars in 1929, against 4,924,115 in the corresponding five weeks of 1928, and 4,995,854 cars in the five weeks of 1927. The increase over last year in this loading of revenue freight figures out 6.83%, which is quite different from the 20% increase in the make of iron and the 30% increase in the output of steel. But even at 6.83% the ratio is somewhat higher than the increase in gross revenues for the month shown by our tables, which is only 5.68%.

It deserves to be noted, however, that as against the great activity in the manufacturing industries of the country there were some offsetting disadvantages. In the first place, the South, so long an exception to the prosperity enjoyed in so many other sections of the country, does not as yet seem to have fully recovered, or at least a few of the large railroad systems in that part of the country have not yet reached the end of their cumulative record of losses in gross revenues. In portions of the West, also, the low prices for grain reached in May 1929 have apparently proved a retarding influence. Grain prices sharply recovered from the May depression during June and July, and wheat at least was marketed on a somewhat larger scale under the stimulus of these higher prices, but unfortunately in the Spring wheat section of the Northwest the damage done by drought has been very severe, just as it has been in the Western Provinces of Canada, and accordingly there will be much less Spring wheat to market from the new crop. At all events, a few of the Western roads are obliged to report diminished gross earnings.

The few losses in earnings which our records for the month disclose are supplied almost entirely by roads and systems in the South, supplemented by one or two of the anthracite carriers. In the South, the Louisville & Nashville is one of the roads that has fallen behind, it reporting a decrease of \$510,749 in gross and of \$240,276 in net. In June 1928 the Louisville & Nashville reported \$733,148 decrease in

gross and \$63,743 decrease in net, following \$439,284 loss in gross and \$824,005 loss in net in June 1927, the shrinkage here having thus been continuous for three years. The Florida East Coast also again falls behind, it reporting \$198,292 decrease in gross and \$152,507 decrease in net. In this case, also, the shrinkage, at least in gross, has been continuous for three years, the Florida East Coast in June 1928 having shown \$267,531 decrease in gross, though \$108,544 gain in net, and this having come after \$703,169 loss in gross and \$498,614 loss in net in June 1927. On the other hand, some of the other roads in that part of the country which in June of previous years suffered heavy losses this time show improved results and in particular mention might be made of the Atlantic Coast Line, which this time has added \$260,559 to gross and \$414,889 to net, and the Seaboard Air Line, which has added \$213,678 to gross and \$181,051 to net.

The Southern Railway System, which in previous years suffered relatively less than other roads in the South from the effects of the long continued depression, submits for June 1929 a strikingly good exhibit. For the Southern Railway itself an increase of \$1,282,259 in gross is reported and an increase of \$1,182,304 in net. For the Southern Railway System (including, along with the Southern, the Alabama Great Southern, the Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pac., the New Orleans & Northeastern, the Georgia Southern & Florida, and the Northern Alabama) the increase reaches no less than \$1,926,447 in gross and \$1,632,154 in net. In the Southwest, the Texas & Pacific, which in previous years so enormously enlarged its earnings as a result of the oil development in Northern Texas, this time reports decreases—\$314,933 in gross and \$191,185 in net. The larger systems in the Southwest, however, all show very substantial gains in gross and net alike. The Atchison in particular is distinguished in that respect, heading the list of increases with gains of \$4,222,954 and \$4,868,289 in gross and net, respectively.

As a matter of fact, gains over last year are the rule among the separate roads and systems, and decreases are the exception. In these circumstances, to attempt to enumerate all these increases would be a work of supererogation. Even in the Northwest the Chicago & North Western, with \$260,555 decrease in gross and \$77,164 decrease in net, along with two of the smaller roads, forms the only exception to the rule. In the case of the Great Northern, the increase is of exceptional dimensions by reason, doubtless, of the large movement of iron ore to the head of Lake Superior; the gain reaches \$860,924 in gross and \$479,684 in net. On the other hand, the Northern Pacific shows only \$197,167 gain in gross, and this has been converted into a loss of \$111,125 in net owing to increased expenses. The Milwaukee & St. Paul has added \$451,637 to gross and \$382,805 to net.

Among the great East and West trunk lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad has enlarged its gross by \$2,995,319 and its net by \$2,024,011; the New York Central shows a gain of \$1,228,318 in gross and of \$550,562 in net for the Central proper and \$1,836,402 in gross and \$851,452 in net when the various auxiliary and controlled roads are taken into account, the whole forming the New York Central Lines. The Baltimore & Ohio shows \$1,449,258 improvement in gross and \$628,768 in net. The Erie has

added \$482,815 to gross and \$190,453 to net. The Del., Lack. & West., having suffered a heavy reduction of its anthracite traffic, reports \$123,718 decrease in gross and \$62,734 decrease in net, and the Reading, though reporting \$146,277 increase in gross, shows \$108,532 decrease in net, and the Lehigh Valley, while having added \$206,231 to gross, falls \$220,615 behind in net. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net:

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	Increase.		Increase.
Atch Topeka & S Fe (3)	\$4,222,954	Lehigh Valley	206,231
Pennsylvania	2,995,319	Northern Pacific	197,167
Southern Pacific (2)	1,476,722	Virginian	190,422
Baltimore & Ohio	1,449,258	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	185,697
Southern Railway	b1,282,259	Buffalo Roch & Pittsb.	182,866
New York Central	a1,228,318	Mobile & Ohio	181,443
Great Northern	860,924	Nashv Chatt & St Louis	177,352
Missouri Pacific	826,215	Bessemer & Lake Erie	156,831
Union Pacific (4)	651,564	Reading	146,277
Norfolk & Western	636,088	Bangor & Aroostook	141,611
Pere Marquette	610,880	Western Maryland	138,796
Maine Central	606,575	Alabama Great Southern	137,784
St Louis-San Fran (3)	587,354	Michigan Central	135,687
N Y Chicago & St Louis	575,204	Chi Ind & Louisville	131,874
Wabash	523,610	Minn S P & S S M	128,559
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	521,447	N Y N H & Hartford	126,370
Erie (3)	482,815	Union	118,986
Chi Milw St P & Pac	451,637	Central Vermont	113,307
Illinois Central	441,349	Montour	108,258
Detroit Tol & Ironton	432,894	Detroit Gr Hav & Milw	106,486
Chi Burl & Quincy	423,641	Central of Georgia	104,622
Delaware & Hudson	417,150		
Cinc N O & Tex Pac	360,487	Total (68 roads)	\$28,133,014
Denv Rio Gr & West	327,072		
Chi R I & Pac (2)	299,496		
Duluth Missabe & Nor	293,393	Louisville & Nashville	\$510,759
St Louis Southwest (2)	290,460	Texas & Pacific	314,933
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	287,079	Chic & North West	260,555
Chesapeake & Ohio	276,090	Florida East Coast	198,292
Atlantic Coast Line	260,559	Norfolk Southern	170,589
Long Island	257,263	Kan City Mex & Or of T	128,663
C C C & St Louis	248,811	Del Lack & Western	123,718
Boston & Maine	222,626	Galveston Wharf	120,242
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	222,008		
Seaboard Air Line	213,678	Total (7 roads)	\$1,827,751

a These figures merely cover the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the result is an increase of \$1,536,402.

b This is the result for the Southern Railway proper. Including the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, the Georgia Southern & Florida, the New Orleans & Northeastern and the Northern Alabama, the whole going to form the Southern Railway System, the result is an increase of \$1,926,447.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

	Increase.		Increase.
Atch Topeka & S Fe (4)	\$4,868,289	Denv Rio Gr & Western	187,700
Pennsylvania	2,024,011	Seaboard Air Line	138,051
Southern Railway	b1,182,304	Delaware & Hudson	178,273
Norfolk & Western	1,122,872	Bessemer & Lake Erie	168,989
Southern Pacific (2)	1,010,529	Mobile & Ohio	156,611
Baltimore & Ohio	628,768	Atlantic City	155,224
Union Pacific (4)	592,409	Boston & Maine	155,076
New York Central	a550,562	Minn & St Louis	137,221
Illinois Central	485,205	Nashv Chatt & St Louis	134,080
N Y Chi & St Louis	480,110	Wabash	133,803
Great Northern	479,684	Union	133,191
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	460,754	Chesapeake & Ohio	129,368
Pere Marquette	439,640	Detroit Gr Hav & Milw	119,728
Atlantic Coast Line	414,889	St Louis Southwest (2)	114,184
N Y N H & Hartford	400,036	Central of New Jersey	105,534
Chi Burl & Quincy	398,459	West Jersey & Seashore	104,526
Missouri Pacific	386,554	Alabama Great Southern	100,084
Chi Milw St P & Pac	382,805		
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	363,323	Total (63 roads)	\$22,407,667
Maine Central	357,941		
Long Island	299,872		
Central Vermont	280,757	Louisville & Nashville	\$240,276
Duluth Missabe & Nor	262,456	Lehigh Valley	220,615
Detroit Tol & Ironton	258,721	Texas Pacific	191,185
Chi St P Minn & Omaha	236,298	Florida East Coast	152,507
St Louis-San Fran (3)	235,503	Grand Trunk Western	140,556
Virginian	234,818	Galveston Wharf	135,196
C C C & St Louis	234,587	Norfolk Southern	113,775
Minn St P & S S M	209,861	Northern Pacific	111,125
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	196,726	Reading	108,532
Cinc N O & Tex Pac	196,052		
Erie (3)	190,453	Total (9 roads)	\$1,413,767

a These figures merely cover the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the result is an increase of \$851,452.

Note.—The Southern Railway proper shows a decrease of \$3,397. Including the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, the Georgia Southern & Florida, the New Orleans & Northeastern and the Northern Alabama, the whole going to form the Southern Railway System, the result is an increase of \$1,632,154.

When the roads are arranged in groups, or geographical divisions or regions, according to their location, we find just what would be expected, namely, that the increases in both gross and net, while varying in percentage, extend all through the list, the different districts as well as the separate regions in those districts all participating in the improvement. Our summary by groups is given below. As previously explained, we group the roads to conform with the classification of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The boundaries of the different groups and regions are indicated in the footnote to the table:



was the time of the Presidential election, when a tremendous slump in business occurred, which was reflected in sharply declining railroad revenues. Our table for June 1924 showed a falling off in the gross of no less than \$75,442,339, or 13.97%, with a decrease in the net of \$22,846,602, or 18.37%. But it should also be borne in mind that these losses in turn followed heavy gains in 1923. This last-mentioned year was in many respects the best in railroad history, particularly in the case of the great East and West trunk lines serving the big manufacturing sections of the Middle States and the Middle West. The improvement in earnings in June of that year amounted to \$66,903,501 in the gross, or 14.14%, and to \$14,427,896 in the net, or 13.16%.

In carrying our comparisons back beyond 1923, to 1922 and 1921, a fact which must not be overlooked, especially in the case of the net, is that in these years the managers of the roads made very notable headway in regaining control of the expenses of the roads after the unfortunate period of Government operation. While the improvement in the net in June 1923 was relatively small and fell below expectations, it came on top of improvement in gross and net alike in 1922 and very striking improvement in 1921 in the case of the net, though not in the gross. Our statement for June 1922, though recording only \$12,376,822 increase in gross, or 2.69%, showed \$28,989,678 increase in net, or 6.03%, because of a concurrent reduction of \$16,112,856 in expenses. That reduction in expenses in turn followed an even greater reduction in 1921, when our tables recorded \$65,390,662 gain in net in face of a loss of \$33,582,095 in the gross earnings, indicating that operating expenses for the month in that year were reduced no less than \$98,972,757, or over 20%; the loss in the gross then would have been much larger than that shown except for the fact that the Commerce Commission the previous July had authorized advances in freight and passenger rates which it was computed at the time would add \$125,000,000 a month to the gross earnings of the carriers—supposing the volume of traffic had remained unchanged instead of undergoing an enormous shrinkage. In like manner, the \$98,972,757 saving in expenses would have reached still higher figures except that wage schedules the previous July had been raised 20%—which advance would have added \$50,000,000 a month to the annual payrolls of the carriers if the volume of traffic and the force of employees had been maintained at the high levels existing when the wage award was made.

Previous to 1921, on the other hand, expenses had been mounting up in a perfectly frightful way until in 1920 a point was reached where even the strongest and best managed properties were barely able to meet ordinary running expenses, not to mention taxes and fixed charges. And it is these prodigiously inflated expense accounts that furnished the basis for the savings and economies that were effected in 1921 and 1922. In June 1920, particularly, expenses were exceptionally heavy and the net correspondingly low. At that time in 1920 railroad managers had very distressing conditions of operations to contend with, the troubles experienced in that respect in April and May having extended into June. What with car shortages, freight congestion, outlaw strikes on the railroads themselves and additional labor troubles at terminal points by reason of strikes of teamsters and draymen and the like,

which interfered with unloading and removal of freight—intensifying the congestion existing—and with wages high, it was impossible to avoid heavy increases in expenses, even though comparison was with totals of expenses in themselves large the year before.

In speaking of expenses in the year before (1919) having been large, a word of explanation is necessary. Actually, our tables recorded \$78,763,342 reduction in expenses coincident with a gain of \$30,769,974 in gross revenues, yielding, therefore, an addition to net in the huge sum of \$109,533,316. But this followed entirely from the exceptional nature of the result in June of the year preceding. In this preceding year (1918) there was included in the expenses one item of huge magnitude and wholly abnormal in character. William G. McAdoo was then Director-General of Railroads, and after granting a big increase in wages to railroad employees, retroactive back to Jan. 1, he directed that the whole of the extra compensation for the six months should be included in the returns for the month of June. The increases in wages at that stage (subsequently there were numerous other increases) added, it was estimated, somewhere between \$300,000,000 and \$350,000,000 to the annual payrolls of the roads. Accordingly, the June expenses in that year included \$150,000,000 to \$175,000,000, representing the wage increases for the six months to June 30. The result was that with a gain in gross earnings for the month of \$40,002,412, there was an augmentation in expenses of no less than \$182,340,983, or over 84%, leaving, therefore, a diminution in the net of \$142,338,571. With that large item included, the railroads actually fell \$40,136,575 short of meeting their bare running expenses—from which an idea may be gained of the abnormal character of the exhibit at that time. The reduction in expenses in 1919, with the elimination of the special item referred to, followed, therefore, as a matter of course.

In the subjoined table we furnish the June comparisons back to 1906. For 1909, 1910 and 1911 we use the Inter-State Commerce totals (which then were more comprehensive than they are now), but for preceding years we give the results just as registered by our own tables each year—a portion of the railroad mileage of the country being then always unrepresented in the totals, owing to the refusal of some of the roads in those days to furnish monthly figures for publication.

Year.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).
June.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906	100,364,722	90,242,513	+10,122,209	31,090,697	27,463,367	+3,627,330
1907	132,060,814	114,835,744	+17,225,040	41,021,559	36,317,207	+4,704,352
1908	126,818,844	153,806,702	-26,987,858	41,818,184	46,375,275	-4,557,091
1909	210,356,964	184,047,216	+26,309,748	74,196,190	59,838,655	+14,357,535
1910	237,988,124	210,182,484	+27,805,640	77,173,345	74,043,999	+3,129,346
1911	231,988,124	259,238,499	-27,250,375	72,794,069	77,237,252	-4,443,183
1912	243,226,458	228,647,383	+14,579,115	76,223,732	71,689,581	+4,534,151
1913	259,703,994	242,830,546	+16,873,448	75,093,045	76,232,017	-1,138,972
1914	230,751,850	241,107,727	-10,355,877	66,202,410	70,880,934	-4,678,524
1915	248,849,716	247,535,879	+1,313,837	61,649,636	69,481,653	-7,831,997
1916	285,149,746	237,612,967	+47,536,880	97,636,815	76,639,703	+20,947,112
1917	351,001,045	301,304,803	+49,696,242	113,816,026	103,341,815	+10,474,211
1918	351,001,045	301,304,803	+49,696,242	113,816,026	103,341,815	+10,474,211
1919	363,565,528	323,163,116	+40,402,412	361,565,952	106,181,619	+254,384,333
1920	424,035,872	393,265,898	+30,769,974	69,396,741	140,136,575	-70,739,834
1921	456,209,842	420,586,968	+35,622,874	21,410,927	68,876,632	-47,465,705
1922	460,582,512	494,164,607	-33,582,095	80,521,999	15,131,337	+65,390,662
1923	472,353,903	460,007,881	+12,376,822	109,445,113	80,455,435	+28,989,678
1924	540,054,165	473,150,664	+66,903,501	124,046,578	109,618,682	+14,427,896
1925	464,759,956	540,202,295	-75,442,339	101,527,990	124,374,592	-22,846,602
1926	506,002,036	464,774,329	+41,227,707	130,837,324	101,457,318	+29,380,006
1927	538,758,797	506,124,762	+32,634,035	149,492,478	130,920,896	+18,571,582
1928	516,023,039	539,797,813	-23,774,774	127,749,692	148,646,848	-20,897,156
1929	501,576,771	516,448,211	-14,871,440	127,284,367	129,111,754	-1,827,387
1929	531,033,198	502,455,883	+28,577,315	150,174,332	127,514,775	+22,659,557

Note.—In 1906 the number of roads included for the month of June was 80; in 1907, 84; in 1908 the returns were based on 147,436 miles of road; in 1909, 234,183; in 1910, 204,596; in 1911, 244,685; in 1912, 235,585; in 1913, 230,074; in 1914, 222,001; in 1915, 240,219; in 1916, 226,752; in 1917, 242,111; in 1918, 220,303; in 1919, 232,169; in 1920, 225,236; in 1921, 235,208; in 1922, 235,310; in 1923, 236,739; in 1924, 236,001; in 1925, 236,779; in 1926, 236,510; in 1927, 238,405; in 1928, 240,302; in 1929, 241,608.

## The New Capital Flotations During the Month of July and for the Seven Months Ending with July.

The new capital issues brought out in this country during July, after the temporary setback encountered in June, staged a quick recovery, and this, too, notwithstanding the meagre offerings on foreign account, for which latter money market conditions have not been favorable for some time back. Our compilations, as always, include the stock, bond and note issues by corporations, by holding and investment companies of one kind or another, and by States and municipalities, foreign and domestic, and also farm loan emissions. The grand total of the offering of securities under these various heads during July did not reach a full billion dollars, but did not fall greatly below that amount, aggregating in exact figures \$939,885,041. In June the new financing footed up only \$789,707,377. On the other hand, during May the total of the new financing aggregated no less than \$1,511,714,703, several offerings of huge size having swelled the total to unexampled dimensions (the most prominent of these having been the offering of \$101,660,500 of new common stock by the United States Steel Corporation to its shareholders at \$140 per share, involving \$142,324,700; the offering of \$108,250,550 Anaconda Copper Mining stock at \$55 per share of \$50, and representing therefore \$119,075,605, and \$219,000,000 American Tel. & Tel. conv. debentures), as a result of all of which the financing was brought to a figure that had never previously been even closely approached. In April the total of the financing under the various subdivisions did not differ greatly from that for the month of June, being a little larger and footing up \$816,329,711. In March the total was \$1,047,473,452; in February \$1,019,431,752, and in January \$1,065,575,103. In December the offerings aggregated \$1,178,659,551, or far in excess of any previous monthly total up to that time. In November 1928 the offerings were \$961,566,999. In October, before full recovery had occurred from the mid-Summer slump which was such a conspicuous feature of the 1928 financing, the new emissions were \$797,508,691.

It thus appears that, barring the extremes, the new financing has for some time been running in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000 a month, and on that basis the July total may be said to have been of about average size. As compared with July last year, however, a very noteworthy contrast appears, the total of the new capital flotations then having been no more than \$447,343,439. The contrast follows from the fact that a great slump in the bringing out of new issues occurred during the Summer months of last year. In August of that year the aggregate of the new issues brought out fell still lower, it dropping to \$267,001,422, this last standing as the smallest amount of new financing done in any month of any year since July 1923. The drop reflected the very pronounced slowing down in new financing at that time because of the money tension, which was then in its early stages, and the readjustment of security values that this made necessary. In brief, the money situation, along with the congested condition of the bond market, operated then to hold down the appeals to the money and investment markets.

The distinctive feature of the capital flotations the present year is again in evidence in the compilations for July. In the first place the foreign issues are again down close to the minimum as already noted. No foreign government issues were floated during the month in this country, while the foreign corporate issues for which a market was sought in the United States comprised merely \$25,000,000 on Canadian account and \$10,433,000 on account of other foreign countries.

Most important of all, however, is the fact that the corporate issues again to a preponderating extent consist of stocks rather than of bonds. The grand total of the domestic corporate issues for the month is \$825,314,496. Of this \$499,792,596 consisted of common stock issues, \$145,278,400 of preferred stocks, and only \$180,243,500 of bonds and notes. As is well known, popular taste is running strongly in favor of stock issues, and more particularly common stock, because of the supposed valuable equities attaching

to the same. And the figures just cited furnish proof anew of the prevailing tendency in that respect.

So strong is the popular desire for common stock issues that even the bond issues in many cases, as likewise the preferred stock issues, are given the right of conversion into common stock at certain prices and within certain limits of time, or have warrants attached, carrying the right to purchase stocks—all in order to make more attractive the bond issues or the preferred stock issues for which a market is sought and to meet the popular demand for participation in the supposed growing value of the equities carried by common stock issues. So prominent is this feature becoming in current financing that we bring together in the following the more conspicuous issues floated in July the present year containing convertible features of one kind or another, or carrying subscription rights or warrants to subscribe for or acquire new stock. In the detailed enumeration of all the issues which were brought out during the month of July, given at the end of this article, we have put in italics the part relating to the right of conversion or subscription in all cases where such right exists, italic type being used to designate the fact so that it may be readily detected by the eye.

### ISSUES FLOATED IN JULY 1929 WITH CONVERTIBLE FEATURES OR CARRYING SUBSCRIPTION RIGHTS OR WARRANTS.

\$50,000,000	<i>Shenandoah Corp.</i> 6% conv. pref. stock, convertible at any time into common stock at rate of 1½ shares of common for each share of preference.
24,000,000	<i>Continental Shares, Inc.</i> 6% cum. conv. pref. stock, convertible at par into common stock at \$80 per share to Aug. 1 1930, at \$100 per share thereafter to Feb. 1 1932 and at \$125 per share thereafter to Aug. 1 1933.
15,000,000	<i>Commercial Credit Co.</i> \$3 class A conv. stock, convertible share for share at any time into common stock upon payment of \$5 per share.
325,000 shs.	<i>American and Continental Corp.</i> common stock, carrying warrants to purchase additional common stock up to July 1 1932 at \$50 per share at rate of ½ share for each share held.
162,500 shs.	<i>Sharp &amp; Dohme, Inc.</i> \$3½ cum. conv. pref. stock, each share convertible at any time into 2 shares of common stock.
\$10,000,000	<i>General Public Service Corp.</i> conv. deb. 5½% 1939, convertible to within 10 days of maturity or prior redemption date into common stock on basis ranging from 13 shares to 10 shares of stock for each \$1,000 debenture.

Another point of great interest with reference to these new capital flotations is the part played by Investment Trusts in swelling the totals from month to month. Investment Trusts and holding companies have latterly become very prominent in emitting new securities and obviously they differ so sharply from new financing of other descriptions that we have again made computations to indicate their contributions to the grand totals of the new capital flotations for July and for the seven months of the calendar year ending with July. In our detailed analysis of the corporate financing given at length each month in tabular form these security offerings by investment trusts and holdings companies are grouped under the designation "Miscellaneous." For the month of July, out of a grand total of \$860,747,496 of corporate financing, domestic and foreign, no less than \$326,843,500 consisted of corporations thus classed as miscellaneous, and we now find that \$222,011,290 of the \$326,843,500 comprised financing done by investment trusts and holding and trading companies. In like manner, out of a total of \$6,377,630,219 of new corporate issues brought out during the seven months of the present year ending with July, \$1,881,582,695 consisted of corporations classified as "miscellaneous," and out of this latter in turn no less than \$1,110,900,352 comprised issues brought out by investment trusts and holding companies. In the following we show the figures for each of the seven months separately and also indicate what portion of the financing by these investment trusts and holding companies was in the shape of bonds and notes and what portion consisted of stock issues.

### FINANCING BY INVESTMENT TRUSTS AND TRADING AND HOLDING COMPANIES DURING FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1929.

1929.	Long-Term		Stocks.	Grand Total.
	Bonds & Notes.	Bonds & Notes.		
January	\$9,000,000	-----	\$256,645,500	\$265,645,500
February	21,500,000	-----	175,814,050	197,314,050
March	47,000,000	-----	102,963,088	149,963,088
April	1,500,000	-----	98,256,500	99,756,500
May	-----	-----	90,356,200	90,356,200
June	9,000,000	-----	76,853,724	85,853,724
July	20,250,000	-----	201,701,290	222,011,290
Total	\$108,250,000	-----	**\$1,002,650,352	\$1,110,900,352

\* Includes \$26,000,000 Canadian. \*\* Includes \$1,925,000 Canadian.



The significance of the foregoing should not escape attention. It brings out the fact that investment trusts and trading and holding companies were responsible for \$222,011,290 of the new capital flotations during July and have to their credit \$1,110,900,352 for the seven months since the first of January.

An analysis of the corporate offerings during July shows that the greater part still represents industrial and miscellaneous financing. The total for this group during July reached \$513,371,590 as against \$409,199,899 recorded during June—an increase of 104 millions. Public utility financing also shows an impressive gain over June, the figures being \$319,795,906 for July and only \$139,551,943 for June. Railroad issues, on the other hand, totaled only \$27,580,000 during July, while the amount for June was \$91,350,000.

Total corporate offerings, foreign and domestic, during July were, as already stated, \$860,747,496, and of this amount stock issues, foreign and domestic, accounted for no less than \$648,503,996, long-term bonds and notes aggregated \$183,525,000, while short-term offerings totaled only \$28,718,500. The portion for refunding was \$59,294,141, or not quite 7% of the total. In June the amount for refunding was only \$16,222,217, or less than 3% of the total. In May the refunding portion was no less than \$390,847,640, or nearly 30% of the total. This, it may be noted, established May as the largest month on record in respect to amount raised for refunding. In April the amount was \$134,171,779, or over 18% of the total. In March it was only \$58,327,000, or not 6¼% of the total. In February the amount was \$122,393,350, or over 13% of the total, while in January it was \$142,547,192, or nearly 15% of the total. In July 1928 the refunding portion was \$38,945,202, or slightly over 12% of the total. There were no large refunding issues during July 1929.

The total of \$59,294,141 raised for refunding in July (1929) comprised \$15,240,000 new long-term issues to refund existing long-term issues, \$3,577,000 new short-term issues to refund existing long-term, \$17,563,000 new short-term to refund existing short-term, and \$22,914,141 new stock to replace existing stock.

Foreign corporate flotations in our markets during July aggregated \$35,433,000, which shows a sharp decline from the June output of \$172,540,000. The July offerings were as follows: Canadian—\$25,000,000 Canadian International Paper Co. 1st mtge. 6s 1949, offered at 95, to yield 6.45%. Other foreign offerings comprised: \$4,000,000 Italian Superpower Corp. deb. 6s "A" 1963, issued at 91, to yield 6.65%; 50,000 American shares, representing "B" shares of Swedish Ball Bearing Co., priced at \$68.66 per share, involving \$3,433,000, and \$3,000,000 Intercontinents Power Co. deb. 6s "A" 1948, offered at 96, to yield 6.35%.

No foreign Government loans were floated in the United States in July. Two more short-term credits for foreign account were arranged with New York bankers during July. Both credits were for German enterprises. They aggregated \$10,500,000 and comprised a one-year credit of \$7,500,000 for the Berlin Communications Co. through a group headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and \$3,000,000 for the Berlin City Electric Co., Inc., running for six months at a rate of 7½% extended by Dillon, Read & Co.

No farm loan securities were offered during July.

Among the domestic corporate issues during July the largest individual offering was 1,706,716 shares Electric Bond & Share Co. common stock offered at \$85 per share, involving \$145,070,860. Other public utility issues of unusual size comprised 1,318,427 shares Associated Gas & Electric Co. class A stock offered at \$42 per share, involving \$55,373,934; 1,153,253 shares United Corp. (Del.) common stock offered at \$37½ per share, accounting for \$43,246,987; \$20,000,000 Cities Service Pr. & Light Co. deb. 5½s 1949, priced at 93, to yield 6½%; \$13,500,000 Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. 3-year secured 6½s Aug. 1 1932, issued at 98½, to yield 7%, and 141,895 shares Standard Gas & Electric Co. common stock, issued at \$85 per share, involving \$12,061,075.

Industrial and miscellaneous offerings were featured by the following: \$50,000,000 Shenandoah Corp. 6% conv. pref. stock offered at par (\$50); 1,000,000 shares of common stock of the same company at \$17½ per share, involving \$17,500,000; 1,155,192 shares Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., common stock, priced at \$50 per share, involving \$57,759,600; \$25,000,000 Koppers Gas & Coke Co. deb. 5½s 1950, sold at 99, to yield 5.58%; \$24,000,000 Continental Shares,

Inc., 6% cum. conv. pref. stock, offered at \$99 per share, yielding 6.06%; 381,749 shares of common stock of the same company, offered at \$60 per share, involving \$22,904,940; 1,879,349 shares Transcontinental Oil Co. common stock, offered at \$9 per share, accounting for \$16,914,141; 400,000 shares Electric Power Associates class A stock, offered at \$40 per share, involving \$16,000,000; \$15,000,000 Commercial Credit Co. \$3 class A conv. stock, issued at par (\$50); 325,000 shares American and Continental Corp. common stock, sold at \$40 per share, involving \$13,000,000; 162,500 shares Sharpe & Dohme, Inc., \$3½ cum. conv. pref. stock, priced at \$62½ per share, involving \$10,156,250, and \$10,000,000 General Public Service Corp. conv. deb. 5½s 1939, issued at 102, to yield 5.24%.

Railroad financing was featured by an offering of \$9,450,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. equip. trust 4½s "P" 1930-44, at prices to yield 6.00% to 5.15%, and \$8,370,000 Erie RR. Co. equip trust 4½s 1930-44 at prices yielding from 6.00% to 5.15%.

There were ten offerings of securities during July which did not represent new financing on the part of the company whose securities were offered. These issues aggregated \$14,634,200, and, as pointed out by us in previous reports, are not included in our totals of new financing. The issues are shown, however, in tabular form following the details of actual new capital flotations during the month. See page 1038.

The following is a complete summary of the new financing—corporate, State and city, foreign government, as well as farm loan issues—for July and for the seven months ended with July. It should be noted that in the case of the corporate offerings we subdivide the figures so as to show the long-term and the short-term issues separately, and we also separate common stock from preferred stock, and likewise show by themselves the Canadian corporate issues, as well as the other foreign corporate flotations:

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, FARM LOAN AND MUNICIPAL FINANCING.

	1929.	New Capital.	Refunding.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
MONTH OF JULY.				
Corporate—				
Domestic—				
Long-term bonds and notes.....	136,285,000		15,240,000	151,525,000
Short-term.....	7,578,500		21,140,000	28,718,500
Preferred stocks.....	145,278,400			145,278,400
Common stocks.....	476,878,455		22,914,141	499,792,596
Canadian—				
Long-term bonds and notes.....	25,000,000			25,000,000
Short-term.....				
Preferred stocks.....				
Common stocks.....				
Other foreign—				
Long-term bonds and notes.....	7,000,000			7,000,000
Short-term.....				
Preferred stocks.....				
Common stocks.....	3,433,000			3,433,000
Total corporate.....	801,453,355		59,294,141	860,747,496
Foreign Government.....				
Farm Loan issues.....				
War Finance Corporation.....				
Municipal.....	78,273,045		864,500	79,137,545
Canadian.....				
United States Possessions.....				
Grand total.....	879,726,400		60,158,641	939,885,041
SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31.				
Corporate—				
Domestic—				
Long-term bonds and notes.....	1,309,768,840		389,845,260	1,699,614,100
Short-term.....	121,180,200		43,037,500	164,217,700
Preferred stocks.....	939,124,766		93,251,540	1,032,376,306
Common stocks.....	2,554,893,364		385,236,302	2,940,129,666
Canadian—				
Long-term bonds and notes.....	214,100,000			214,100,000
Short-term.....				
Preferred stocks.....	10,400,000			10,400,000
Common stocks.....	18,163,900			18,163,900
Other foreign—				
Long-term bonds and notes.....	150,010,000		2,000,000	152,010,000
Short-term.....	1,617,283		10,432,717	12,050,000
Preferred stocks.....	102,312,200			102,312,200
Common stocks.....	32,256,347			32,256,347
Total corporate.....	5,453,826,900		923,803,319	6,377,630,219
Foreign Government.....	41,750,000			41,750,000
Farm Loan issues.....				
War Finance Corporation.....				
Municipal.....	734,274,778		8,529,026	742,803,804
Canadian.....	28,612,000		8,000,000	36,612,000
United States Possessions.....	1,995,000			1,995,000
Grand total.....	6,260,458,678		940,332,345	7,200,791,023

In the elaborate and comprehensive tables on the succeeding pages we compare the foregoing figures for 1929 with the corresponding figures for the four years preceding, thus affording a five-year comparison. We also furnish a detailed analysis for the five years of the corporate offerings, showing separately the amounts for all the different classes of corporations.

Following the full-page tables we give complete details of the new capital flotations during July, including every issue of any kind brought out in that month.





DETAILS OF NEW CAPITAL FLOTATIONS DURING JULY, 1929.

LONG-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING LATER THAN FIVE YEARS).

Amount.	Purpose of Issue.	Price.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered.
\$ 9,450,000	Railroads— New equipment	---	6-5-15	Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. Equip. Tr. 4½s P, 1930-44. Offered by Bahkers Co. of N. Y., Continental Illinois Co. and Evans, Stillman & Co.
8,370,000	New equipment	---	6-5-15	Erie RR. Co. Equip. Tr. 4½s, 1930-44. Offered by the First National Corp. of Boston, Harrison, Smith & Co. and Kean, Taylor & Co.
2,400,000	New equipment	---	5.50-5.05	New York Chicago & St. Louis RR. Co. Equip. Trust 4½s, 1930-44. Offered by the First National Corp. of Boston, Harrison, Smith & Co. and Kean, Taylor & Co.
2,000,000	New equipment	---	6.30-6.00	Western Refrigerator Line Equip. Tr 6s A, 1931-43. Offered by Freeman & Co.
22,220,000	Public Utilities— Acq. or ret. fund. debt, pf. stks., &c.	93	6.12	Cities Service Pr. & Light Co. Deb. 5½s, 1949. Offered by Harris, Forbes & Co., National City Co., Guaranty Co. of N. Y. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
4,250,000	Acquisitions	95	6.46	Federal Public Service Corp. 1st Lien 6s, 1947. Offered by H. M. Bylesby & Co., Inc., E. H. Rollins & Sons, and Bartlett & Gordon, Inc.
3,000,000	Acquisitions	96	6.35	Intercontinentals Pr. Co. Deb. 6s A, 1948. (Each \$1,000 Debenture carries warrant to purchase 20 shares of Class A Common stock at \$25 per share to Dec. 31 1930; at \$27½ per share to Dec. 31 1932 and at \$30 per share until Dec. 31 1933.) Offered by Stroud & Co., Inc., and E. H. Rollins & Sons.
4,000,000	Acquisitions; other corp. purposes	91	6.65	Italian Superpower Corp. Deb. 6s, 1963. (Each \$1,000 Debenture carries warrant to purchase 15 shares of Class A Common stock at \$12½ per share to Jan. 1 1930; at \$15 per share to Jan. 1 1933 and thereafter to Jan. 1 1938 at \$20 per share.) Offered by Bonbright & Co., Inc., Field, Glorie & Co., and Banca Commerciale Italiana Trust Co.
31,250,000	Iron, Steel, Coal, Copper, &c. Retire indebtedness; cap. exp.	99	6.60	Standard Coal Co. of Utah 1st M. 6½s, 1944. Offered by Banks, Huntley & Co. and American Investment Co., Los Angeles.
150,000	Motors & Accessories— General corporate purposes	100	6.50	St. Marys Oil Engine Co. 1st M. 6½s, 1939. Offered by Forgan, Gray & Co., Inc., and Lloyd E. Work & Co., Chicago.
400,000	Other Industrial & Mfg.— New plant; other corp. purposes	99½	6.55	Aircraft Plywood Corp. 1st Conv. M. 6½s, 1944. (Each \$1,000 bond convertible at any time into 10 shares of 7% cum. pref. stock (par \$100) together with 10 shares of common stock.) Offered by Ballargeon, Winslow & Co., and First Securities Co., Seattle.
25,000,000	Acquisition & development of prop.	95	6.45	Canadian International Paper Co. 1st M. 6s, 1949. Offered by Chase Securities Corp., Bankers Co. of N. Y., Harris, Forbes & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Bancamerica-Bialr Corp., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Old Colony Corp., Otis & Co., and the First National Corp. of Boston.
500,000	Acquire constituent cos.	99	7.10	Consolidated Paper Box Co. Deb. 7s, 1939. (With warrants to purchase Class B shares between June 1 1930 and May 31 1934 at \$15 per share in proportion of 2 shares for each \$100 of Debentures.) Offered by Russell-Colvin & Co., San Francisco.
6,000,000	Acquisition of const. eos., &c.	99	6.10	General Theatres Equipment, Inc. Conv. Deb. 6s, 1944. (Each \$1,000 Debenture convertible at any time after Jan. 1 1930 into 30 shares of Common stock.) Offered by Chase Securities Corp., Pynchon & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., West & Co., and W. S. Hammons & Co.
2,500,000	Acquisitions; working capital	98½	6.15	Ground Gripper Shoe Co., Inc. Conv. Deb. 6s, 1944. (Each \$1,000 Debenture convertible into 23 shares of Common stock to Jan. 1 1931 thereafter to July 1 1932 into 21 shares thereafter to maturity into 18 shares.) Offered by Gulbord, White & Co., Inc., N. Y.
3,000,000	Acquisitions; other corp. purposes	100	6.00	Edward Hines Associated Lumber Interests Deb. 6s, 1931-39. Offered by Detroit & Security Tr. Co., Baker, Fentress & Co., First St. Paul Co., First Minneapolis Co., First National Co. of Detroit and First National Duluth Co.
25,000,000	Acquisitions; other corp. purposes	99	5.58	Koppers Gas & Coke Co. Deb. 5½s, 1950. Offered by Union Tr. Co. of Pittsburgh, Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Bankers Co. of N. Y., Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, Lee, Higginson & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc., Otis & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co.
4,000,000	Acquire constituent cos.	99	6.60	Pacific Coast Aggregates, Inc. 1st M. 6½s, 1944. (With allotment certificates entitling holder to receive on or before July 1 1931 without cost, voting trust cfs. for 10 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 bond, and 6 shares for each \$500 bond.) Offered by American Investment Co., California Co., Anglo California Trust Co., Banks, Huntley & Co., Drake, Riley & Thomas, Anglo London Paris Co., California Securities Co., Bradford, Kimball & Co., M. H. Lewis & Co., and California National Co.
1,500,000	Acquire constituent companies	99	7.45	Pacific Coast Aggregates, Inc. Conv. Deb. 7s, 1939 (convertible at any time into common stock in ratio of 40 shares for each \$1,000 of bonds.) Offered by American Investment Co., Anglo-California Trust Co., Drake, Riley & Thomas, Banks, Huntley & Co., Bradford, Kimball & Co., California Co., and M. H. Lewis & Co.
67,900,000	Oil— Acquisitions	100	6.50	Moreland Oil Corp. 1st (closed) Conv. 6½s, 1939 (convertible into class A stock at \$15 per share). Offered by Jennings, Ayers Co., Detroit.
600,000	Land, Buildings, &c.— Provide funds for loan purposes	100	6.00	American Home Security Corp. Guaranteed 1st M. Coll. Trust 6s. Offered by Smith, Hull & Co., Inc., Minneapolis.
277,000	Real estate mortgage	100	5.50	Augustinian Society of Illinois (Chicago) 1st M. 5½s, 1932-49. Offered by Stix & Co., St. Louis.
375,000	Retire outstanding debt, &c.	100	6.00	Beggs Building (Columbus, O.) 1st M. Leasehold 6s, 1931-39. Offered by Straus Bros. Investment Co., Chicago.
90,000	Refunding	100	6.00	Cambridge Apartments (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1936. Offered by Straus Bros. Investment Co., Chicago.
1,500,000	Provide funds for loan purposes	100	6.00	Central Securities Co. of Asheville, Inc., Coll. Trust 6s "B," 1932-49. Offered by Mortgage Guaranty Co. of America, Atlanta.
1,400,000	Acquisitions, improvements	99	6.65	Coast Valley Properties, Inc. (Los Angeles), 1st M. 6½s, 1939. Offered by Security-First Nat'l Co., Los Angeles.
500,000	Additions, improvements, &c.	99½	6.35	De Paul University Building (Chicago) Gen. M. Leasehold Coll. Trust 6½s, 1939. Offered by Mid-America Corp., Chicago.
400,000	Finance construction of building	100	5.50	Evangelical Deaconess Society of St. Louis 1st M. 5½s, 1932-40. Offered by Lindell Trust Co., Northwestern Trust Co., Tower Grove Bank and Wall Investment Co., St. Louis.
800,000	Real estate mortgage	---	6-6-25	Evanshire Hotel & Apts. (Evanston, Ill.) 1st M. 6s, 1931-41. Offered by H. O. Stone & Co., Chicago.
165,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	Farwell Ravenswood Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1932-36. Offered by Baird & Warner Inc., Chicago
6,000,000	Finance construction of building	100	5½-5	Fifth Ave. & 43rd St. Bldg. Corp. (N. Y. City) 1st (fee) M. 5½s, interest to July 1 1939; 5% interest thereafter to maturity. Offered by Lawrence Stern & Co., Inc. (placed privately).
4,000,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.25	59th Street & Madison Ave. Office Building Leasehold Mtge. 6½s, 1947. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
7,000,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.50	500 Fifth Ave., Inc., 1st M. 6½s, 1949. Offered by Redmond & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Manufacturers' Trust Co. and Greenebaum Sons Securities Corp.
375,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.00	Fort Wayne (Ind.) Paramount Theatre 1st M. 6s, 1931-40. Offered by Straus Bros. Investment Co., Chicago.
200,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	Fourth & Chestnut Streets Realty Co. (Louisville, Ky.) 1st Lien 6s, 1930-1939. Offered by Consolidated Realty Co., Louisville, Ky.
300,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.50	4935 Laporte Ave. Bldg. (Chicago) 1st M. 6½s, 1932-39. Offered by Leight & Co., Chicago.
77,500	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	4865 North Hermitage Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1932-37. Offered by Baird & Warner, Inc., Chicago.
130,000	General corporate purposes	100	6.00	Frederick Realty Co. (Columbia, Mo.) 1st M. 6s, 1930-1938. Offered by Real Estate Mortgage & Trust Co., St. Louis.
375,000	Finance lease of property	---	6.25	Hotel Charleston (Lake Charles, La.) 1st M. 6s, 1930-42. Offered by Canal Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.
265,000	Finance lease of property	100	6.00	Kansas City (Mo.) Leasehold & Improvement Co. 1st M. Leasehold 6s, 1930-44. Offered by Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City, Mo.
119,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	Lincoln-Leland Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1931-35. Offered by Baird & Warner, Inc., Chicago.
65,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	(Geo. and Louise) McBride (Cape Girardeau, Mo.) 1st M. 6s, 1929-39. Offered by Real Estate Mortgage & Trust Co., St. Louis.
300,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.00	Metropolitan Commercial Block (Detroit) 1st M. 6s, 1932-41. Offered by Straus Bros. Investment Co., Chicago.
1,000,000	Extension of business	100	6.50	Metropolitan District Finance Co. Coll. Trust 6½s "B," 1944. Offered by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
1,000,000	Real estate mortgages	93	6.00	Mills Trust (Chicago) 1st M. Coll. 5½s "B," 1943. Offered by Lawrence Stern & Co.
250,000	General corporate purposes	---	7.00	Mortgage & Contract Co. Land Contract Coll. 6s, 1930-37. Offered by company.
235,000	Real estate mortgage	100	7.00	Phoenix Land & Investment Co. 1st M. 7s, 1930-40. Offered by Mortgage Securities Co., New Orleans.
375,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.00	Plaza Office Building (Jackson, Mich.) 1st M. 6s, 1931-41. Offered by Canal Bank & Trust Co., Standard Bond & Mortgage Co., First National Bank and Mississippi Bond & Trust Co., Jackson, Miss.
535,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.25	Portage Park Business Block (Chicago) 1st M. 6½s, 1931-39. Offered by Greenebaum Sons Investment Co., Chicago.
400,000	General corporate purposes	---	4.75-4.40	Purdue University 5s, 1932-52. Offered by Peoples State Bank and Breed, Elliott & Harrison, Indianapolis.
514,000	Finance lease of property	99	6.12	Rentals Building Corp. 1st M. 6s "A," 1939. (Each \$1,000 bond carried warrant entitling holder to purchase 10 shares of capital stock at \$8 per share at any time prior to maturity; each \$500 and \$100 bond carries proportionate warrants.) Offered by Oliver J. Anderson & Co., Geo. H. Burr & Co. and Watson, Williams & Co.
150,000	General corporate purposes	100	5.50	Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of El Paso, Texas, Direct Obligation 5½s, 1930-44. Offered by Bitting & Co., St. Louis.
70,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	1638 Chase Ave. Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1930-35. Offered by Baird & Warner, Inc., Chicago.
275,000	Finance construction of building	---	5.50-6	Springfield (Mo.) Medical & Dental Bldg. Corp. 1st M. 6s, 1931-40. Offered by First National Co., St. Louis.
4,500,000	Finance construction of building	100	6.25	Squibb Building (N. Y.) 1st M. Leasehold 6½s, 1944. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
850,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	301 East 38th St. Apt. Bldg. (N. Y.) 1st M. 6s, 1939. Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
600,000	Finance constr. of garage bldg.	100	6.50	329-335 Plymouth Court Bldg. (Chicago) 1st M. Leasehold 6½s, 1932-44. Offered by Leight & Co., Chicago.
150,000	Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	1321 East 56th St. Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1930-38. Offered by Baird & Warner, Inc., Chicago.
172,500	Real estate mortgage	100	7.50	252-254 West 38th St. (N. Y.) 1st M. Leasehold 7½% Partic. Cfts., 1935. Offered by Spear Securities Corp., New York.

Amount.	Purpose of Issue.	Price.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered.
\$ 150,000	Land, Buildings, &c. (Conc.)— Refunding	100	6.00	Washington Park Court Apts. (Chicago) 1st M. 6s, 1936. Offered by Straus Bros. Investment Co. Chicago.
250,000	Acquisition of properties	100	6.00	(Fred) Wolferman Bldg. Co. (Kansas City, Mo.) Deb. 6s, 1939. Offered by Stern Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
36,790,000	Miscellaneous— Working capital	100	6.00	Chatham Savings & Loan Co. 1st M. 6s L. '39. Offered by Citizens & Southern Co., Savannah, Ga.
100,000	New store	100	6.00	Davidson Department Stores (Hattiesburg, Miss.) 1st M. 6s, 1931-39. Offered by Whitney Central Banks, New Orleans.
5,000,000	Prov. funds for invest purposes	99½	6.07	Equity Investors Inc. of Mass. Coll. Trust 6s, 1939. (Each \$1,000 bond carries warrant to purchase 4 shares of common stock at \$45 per share to July 1 1930; to July 1 1931 at \$50 per share and thereafter to July 1 1932 at \$55 per share.) Offered by S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.
10,000,000	Acquisition of investments	102	5.24	General Public Service Corp. Conv. Deb. 5½s, 1939. (Convertible into Common stock to July 1 1931 on basis of 13 shares of common stock for \$1,000 of Debentures; thereafter to July 1 1933 into 12 shares; thereafter to July 1 1935 into 11 shares; thereafter to maturity into 10 shares.) Offered by Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; Estabrook & Co., and Tucker, Anthony & Co.
250,000	Prov. funds for invest. purposes	100	6.00	General Utilities Holding Co. Coll. Trust 6s, 1936. Offered by Old Kent Corp., Grand Rapids, Mich.
5,000,000	Prov. funds for invest. purposes	100	5.50	Standard Investing Corp. Conv. Deb. 5½s, 1939. (Convertible at any time prior to maturity or redemption date on basis of 20 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 of Debentures.) Offered by Brown Bros. & Co. and Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.
4,250,000	Acquire predecessor company	99	6.10	Western Newspaper Union (Del.) Conv. Deb. 6s, 1944. (Convertible any time prior to maturity or up to 5 days prior to earlier redemption date on basis of 40 shares of common stock for each \$1,000 of debentures.) Offered by F. A. Willard & Co. and Ames, Emerich & Co., Inc.
24,665,000				

SHORT-TERM BONDS AND NOTES (ISSUES MATURING UP TO AND INCLUDING FIVE YEARS).

Amount.	Purpose of Issue.	Price.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered.
\$ 5,360,000	Railroads— Extension of maturity	100	6.00	Georgia Carolina & Northern Ry. 1st Extended 6s, July 1 1934. Offered by Mercantile Trust Co. of Baltimore; Baker, Watts & Co.; Continental Co. and Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore.
13,500,000	Public Utilities— Refunding; acquire bonds	98½	7.00	Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corp. 3-Year Secured 6½s, Aug. 1 1932. Offered by Chase Securities Corp.; J. & W. Seligman & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., and Kidder, Peabody & Co.
6,500,000	Iron, Steel, Coal, Copper, &c. Refunding; retire bank loans	99½	6.39	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. 1-Year 6s, Aug. 1 1930. Offered by Waldheim, Platt & Co., St. L.
250,000	Land, Buildings, &c.— Real estate mortgage	100	6.00	Armory Realty Co. 1st M. 6s, 1930-34. Offered by Milwaukee Co.
200,000	Finance lease of property	100	6.50	Illinois Grey Hound Lines, Inc. 1st M. 6½s, July 1 1934. Offered by Lane, Piper & Jaffray, Inc., Minneapolis Co.; First Minneapolis Co. and Northern National Co., Duluth, Minn.
48,000	Provide funds for loan purposes	---	6.50	Industrial Bank of Richmond Coll. Trust 6s, 1929-33. Offered by Scott & Stringfellow, Richmond, Va.
1,885,500	Real estate mortgage	100	5.50	Lawyers Mortgage Co. (N. Y.) Gtd. 5½% Cts., 1932-34. Offered by company.
125,000	Finance lease of property	100	6.00	Station "M" Post Office (N. Y.) 1st M. 6s, March 15 1932. Offered by Love, Bryan & Co., St. L.
850,000	Retire bank debt; other corp. purp.	98½	6.50	H. O. Stone & Co. 1st Lien 6s, May 15 1932. Offered by Union Trust Co., Detroit.
3,358,500				

STOCKS.

Amount.	Purpose of Issue.	a Amount Involved.	Price Per Share.	To Yield About.	Company and Issue, and by Whom Offered.
\$ 1,318,427½	Public Utilities— Acquisitions, &c.	\$ 55,373,934	42	---	Associated Gas & Electric Co., Class A Stock. Offered by Company to stockholders.
1,550,000	General corporate purposes	1,550,000	Placed privately.	---	Central States Electric Corp. Conv. Pref. Stock Series of 1929. Offered by Dillon, Read & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons; Dominick & Dominick, and Shields & Co., Inc.
*20,000 shs	Acquisition of properties	1,900,000	95	7.35	Central States Power & Light Corp. \$7 Div. Pref. Offered by Chase Securities Corp.; Pynchon & Co.; West & Co.; Central Illinois Co., and W. S. Hammons & Co.
850,000	Acquisitions; other corp. purposes	850,000	103	6.80	Diversified Investments, Inc. 7% Cum. Pref. Offered by Guardian Detroit Co., Inc.
*1,706,716½ shs	hs. Additional capital	145,070,860	85	---	Electric Bond & Share Co. Common Stock. Offered by company to stockholders; underwritten.
*479,444shs	General corporate purposes	5,993,050	12½	---	Lone Star Gas Corp. Capital Stock. Offered by company to stockholders.
4,000,000	Additions, extensions, &c.	4,000,000	100	6.00	Long Island Lighting Co. 6% Cum. Pref. Offered by W. C. Langley & Co., N. Y.
*50,000 shs	Additions to property	5,000,000	100	6.00	Montana Power Co. \$6 Pref. Stock. Offered by company to public.
*141,895shs	Acquisitions; working capital	12,061,075	85	---	Standard Gas & Electric Co. Common. Offered by company to stockholders; underwritten.
*1153253shs	General corporate purposes	43,246,987	37½	---	United Corp. (Del.) Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
		275,045,906			
	Iron, Steel, Coal, Copper, &c.				
50,000 shs	Acquire additional interests	3,433,000	68.66	---	Swedish Ball Bearing Co. American shares representing "B" shares. Offered by Lee, Higginson & Co. and Brown Bros. & Co.
200,000	General corporate purposes	800,000	40	---	Truscon Steel Co. Common. Offered by company to employees.
		4,233,000			
	Motors and Accessories—				
*23,230 shs	Acq. Joseph N. Smith & Co.	929,200	40	---	Ainsworth Mfg. Corp. Capital Stock. Offered by company to stockholders.
*250,000shs	Finance American production	3,125,000	12½	---	American Austin Car Co., Inc. (Del.) Capital Stock. Offered by Buckley, Vallante & Co., New York.
*40,000 shs	Finance new business	2,280,000	57	---	Clark Equipment Co. Common. Offered by Eastman, Dillon & Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc.
*25,000 shs	Plant expansion	750,000	30	---	Hercules Motors Corp. Capital Stock. Offered by Hornblower & Weeks, New York.
1,000,000	Retire debt; other corp. purposes	1,000,000	49	6.12	Walker Mfg. Co. \$3 Div. Conv. Pref. Stock. (Convertible at any time into common stock one share for share basis.) Offered by First Wisconsin Co., Quarles Co. and Milwaukee Co.
		8,084,200			
	Other Industrial & Mfg.—				
*101,684shs	Acquire constituent companies	1,754,049	17½	---	Aero Corp. of America Common. Offered by S. P. Woodard & Co., Inc., New York.
*45,000 shs	New plant; expansion, &c.	675,000	15	---	Axelsson Aircraft Engine Co. Common. Offered by Dean Witter & Co. and California Co.
400,000	Equipment of property, &c.	400,000	1 (par)	---	Cadiz Chemical Co. Common. Offered by R. L. Dunn Jr. & Co.
*60,000 shs	Acquire and operate mfg. eos.	1,140,000	19	---	Chain Store Products Corp. \$1.50 Cum. Conv. Partic. Pref. (Convertible at any time into common stock on share for share basis.) Offered by Underwriters & Distributors Securities Co., Inc.
*37,500 shs	Develop airport; working capital	375,000	10	---	Chicago Air Service, Inc. (Del.) Common. Offered by Harry C. Watts & Co., Inc., and Florian, Plaut & Co.
*50,000 shs	Acquire predecessor company	700,000	14	---	Corozone Co. Common. Offered by Middleton, Worthington & Co., Inc., Cleveland.
*5,500 shs	Acquire predecessor company	379,500	69	---	Edwards Dental Supply Co. Capital Stock. Offered by Schwabacher & Co. and Wm. Cavalier & Co.
*40,000 shs	Additions	940,000	23½	---	Ex-Call-O Aircraft & Tool Corp. (Mich.) Common. Offered by Baker, Simonis & Co., Inc.
*40,000 shs	Provide for purch. of patents, &c.	300,000	7½	---	General Razor Corp. Common. Offered by Traver & Dugan, Inc., New York.
*300,000shs	Acq. securities of constituent co's.	9,600,000	32	---	General Theatres Equipment, Inc., Common. Offered by Pynchon & Co., West & Co., W. S. Hammons & Co., Hunter, Dulin & Co., Bond & Goodwin and Tucker, Inc., and Folds, Buek & Co.
*100,000shs	Expansion of business	4,500,000	45	---	Kolster Radio Corp. \$4 Div. Conv. Pref. (First 50,000 shares convertible into common stock share for share; share for share plus payment of \$5 to corporation for next 25,000 shares, and share for share plus payment of \$10 for remaining 25,000 shares.) Offered by company to stockholders.
*60,000 shs	Acquire predecessor company	1,500,000	25	---	Neet, Inc., Class A Cum. Conv. Stock. (Convertible into class B stock on share for share basis at any time prior to redemption.) Offered by Moss, Pratt & Co., Inc., N. Y.
200,000	General corporate purposes	200,000	10b	---	New Process Fibre Corp. 7% Cum. Pref. Offered by W. H. Paige & Co., Inc., Portland, Me.
*7,105 shs	Expansion of business	426,300	60	---	Pantex Pressing Machine, Inc., Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
*5,000 shs	Working capital	227,500	1 sh. pref.) For ½ sh. com.)	\$45½	Schnebbe Fire Protection Engineering Corp. Pref. Stock. Offered by E. Paul Young & Co., Inc.
*2,500 shs	Working capital	---	---	---	Schnebbe Fire Protection Engineering Corp. Common. Offered by E. Paul Young & Co., Inc.
*162,500shs	Acquire predecessor company	10,156,250	62½	---	Sharp & Dohme, Inc., \$3½ Cum. Conv. Pref. Stock. (Each share convertible into two shares of common stock.) Offered by Chas. D. Barney & Co., Alex Brown & Sons and Brown Bros. & Co.
*50,000 shs	Expansion; working capital	1,250,000	25	---	Szekely Aircraft & Engine Co. Common. Offered by Stark & Co., Inc., New York.
500,000	Improvements; oth. corp. purposes	500,000	100	7.00	Tyre Bros. Glass Co. 7% Cum. Pref. Offered by Citizens National Co., Los Angeles.
*176,000shs	Acquire A. C. Barnes Co.	5,280,000	30	---	Zonite Products Corp. Capital Stock. Offered by company to stockholders; underwritten.
		40,303,599			
	Oil—				
*25,000 shs	Acquisitions	337,500	13½	7.41	Moreland Oil Corp. Class A Conv. Pref. (Convertible into class B stock share for share at any time up to 10 days before redemption.) Offered by Jennings, Ayers Co., Detroit.
287,150	Capital expenditures, &c.	287,150	25	7.00	Swan-Finch Oil Corp. 7% Pref. Offered by company to stockholders.
*1879349shs	Retire preferred stock	16,914,141	9	---	Transcontinental Oil Co. Common. Offered by company to stockholders.
		17,538,791			



## Indications of Business Activity

### THE STATE OF TRADE—COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

*Friday Night, August 16 1929.*

The condition of trade in the United States may still be summed up as fair to good. The stock market as one of the basic indices of the business times has latterly been advancing. The crops are being marketed with more than the ordinary ease, call money has latterly been 6 to 7%. Time rates have declined. Railroad earnings significantly enough for the half year are well in advance of those for the same period last year. The big cotton mill strike, involving 500,000 workers in Lancashire, has ended. It is hoped that the reports that Russia has committed acts of war on China are exaggerated. Also, it is hoped, that the offer of the Allies to allow Great Britain 60% of what it demands in adjusting reparations payments will unravel the snarl in which unhappily this whole question has become involved.

Meanwhile in some cases retail trade and the industries have shown rather less activity but the contrary is the case in many wholesale and jobbing lines, with the fall trade rather stimulating. Forty-six chain stores in July decreased 2-10 of 1% as compared with June, but increased over 27% as compared with July last year. The sales of combined chain and mail order concerns fell off in July 2% from the June total but increased over 28% as compared with July last year. For seven months ended July 21 mail order sales were over 30% larger and chain store sales 24% larger than in the like period last year. In the steel trade Chicago makes rather the best showing. In the South Steel production fell off somewhat. Steel backlogs are not quite so large as they were earlier in the summer nor are prices seemingly quite as steady. In the pig iron trade the feature is the gradual decline in Southern iron in a keen competition for northern business. In some parts of the South cotton mills are reported active. At the North there would seem to be a disposition to further curtail output in order to avert an undue increase in stocks. But cotton duck manufacturing is at 95%. Coarse yarn cotton clothes in New York have been quiet but firm. The mills are not tempted to increased business at the expense of prices. It is true that at second hands print cloths have been offered at declines but it is significant that even at lower prices second hand business has been anything but active. Sheetings were quiet but steady. Premiums were paid for some cotton constructions of which the supply was small. With raw wool a bit stronger woolen and worsted fabrics have been somewhat firmer. And there was some increase in the demand for coatings and dress fabrics as well as for men's wear fancy worsteds. There is a brisk demand for fall lines of silk goods. Raw silk has been firm with spot stocks small. Shoe manufacturing is on a larger scale. It is regrettable that the crops in New York and joining states are likely to be small on account of prolonged drought. One feature of the week was a larger trade in wheat for export on both the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts. There is a pretty good business being done in hardwood lumber. In the State of Washington forest fire damage which has continued for some time is aggravated by drought. Prices are good for canned fruits and vegetables in California. This month the piping of natural gas to San Francisco will be completed. Storage capacity for oil in southern California seems to be about exhausted. Storage facilities for winter wheat have been severely taxed. In the bituminous coal trade there is no particular activity but commercial consumers stocks are said to be the smallest in 7 years. At the same time there is a gain in consumption for the second quarter of the year of 4% as compared with the same period in 1928. The production and shipments of cement are smaller than at this time last year.

Wheat advanced with the crops of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia if not parts of Europe to all appearance likely to be considerably smaller than last year. The crop movement of winter wheat has reached its peak and the spring crop is 50% short in Australia. Canada's crop is called about 300,000,000 bushels at most, against 508,000,000 last year. Export business in this country at times has been better but it is suspected that not all of the export business is being reported. The American visible supply is up to 156,000,000 bushels, a high record. For a time it caused heavy liquidation, but it may turn out that it will

all be wanted. The intensive use of the new combine flooded the winter wheat markets for a time but later prices rallied as the evidence showed that the crest of the marketing wave had passed. There was big trading in wheat to-day at a rise of 4½ to 5c. in Chicago and 7c. in Winnipeg.

Some big operators in Chicago are turning from stocks to wheat. Corn advanced under the upward pull of wheat and also because the weather was too dry in the corn belt. Oats advanced to-day 1½c. to 2c., but they show only a fractional net rise for this week. The indications point however to a shortage of feed grain crops in Canada relatively greater than that of wheat there. There are fears of an acute shortage of feedstuffs in Northwestern Canada. Rye was up 2c. to-day but actually declined slightly for the week as the lack of export business is a keen disappointment. Provisions advanced noticeably in response to higher grain markets. Lard was affected by higher prices for cottonseed oil. To-day's rise in cottonseed oil of some 10 to 13 points was curbed however by reported sales of tallow at a decline of ¼c.

Rubber declined here some ½ to ¾c., as bullish figures had been discounted and trade was a bit sluggish. Coffee shorts once more realized that Brazil has not relaxed its grip on the market. It gave support. Covering here thereupon put prices up 25 to 39 points. Selling coffee short seems to some for the time like fooling with a buzz saw, despite the stereotyped talk of big interior stocks, "Defense Committee weakening" and similar banalities, not to mention the reports that mild coffee is cutting into the sale of Brazilian. Sugar declined under further realizing as the market awaits definite action on the tariff, and the selling agency factor has lost its potency as a bullish force. Cotton declined slightly for the week, though higher to-day as the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington stated that by reason of the sharp decrease in the world's carryover of American cotton the world's supply of such cotton may not be more than 200,000 to 300,000 bushels larger than that of last season. But in the background is the question of the possible effects of approaching hedge selling here unless the speculation broadens markedly. The public prefers stocks and grain.

The stock market completely regained tone after last week's sharp break. U. S. Steel common has been a leader yesterday. Many rivited their attention on the Federal Reserve Bank statement in view of the advance of the New York rediscount rate to 6%. It showed a decline in brokers' loans of \$68,000,000 and an increase in bill holdings of \$38,000,000 with a sharp decline in discounts. In the case of the New York bank statement the falling off of member discounts by \$100,000,000 was a distinctly interesting feature. Railroad shares on the 15th, inst., were popular. The big railroad carloadings explained that. Union Pacific New Haven and Wabash were in the forefront. In the industrial group, American-Can, Packard Motors, Wright Aeroplane, Gillette Safety Razor and Timken Roller Bearing were notable for their upward movements. Six to 7% money of late was a fillip. Rises of late on the curb of 100 points or more in this, that or the other stock have sharpened the quest for other stocks with promising possibilities. London and Berlin were braced by the decision not to raise the Bank of England rate of discount. To-day stocks spurred by the favorable statement of the Federal Reserve banks were more active and higher with money still 7%. The 5 cent rise in wheat rather helped stocks. European exchanges were firmer or higher. The sales of stocks approximated 4,800,000 shares a noticeable gain over those of the previous day and about 1,800,000 shares larger than on the same day last year. Bonds advanced for United States Government issues and convertibles. American Telephone 4½s advanced 3 points, American International 5½s about 2 points, and Aetna convertible 4½s and International Telephone 4½s of 1939 more than 2 points. Railroad bonds were irregular and lower. Florida East Coast 5s dropped 2 points; Chicago Burlington & Quincy 4½s, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific issues, St. Louis-San Francisco 5s B and Terminal Association of St. Louis 4s fell a point or more. Canadian National 4½s of 1930 and 1938 were a fraction higher. New York, Susquehanna & Western 5s, Kansas City Terminal 4s, Illinois Central 4s, Great Northern 5s and Omaha 5s stamped were also higher.

The July foreign trade was the largest since 1920. Exports were valued at \$401,000,000; imports at \$358,000,000; \$35,524,000 gold arrived. Exports of merchandise for the first seven months were \$3,024,068,000 against \$2,756,973,000 for the same time in 1928.

At Greensboro, N. C. the Proximity Manufacturing Co., White Oak Cotton Mills, Revolution Cotton Mills and Proximity Print Works resumed operations Aug. 12 after ending the annual summer vacation. In Gaston Co., N. C. it is stated that a voluntary reduction in hours of work per week from 60 to 55 with the same wages as for 60 days' labor has been announced by the yarn mills effective at once. Except for three or four mills which had orders compelling them to run the extra hours for the next week or two, every yarn mill is running on the 55 hour schedule. Mill operatives had the choice of working five full days of 11 hours or 5½ days of 10 hours. They chose five days of 11 hours. This represented an increase in pay, according to the agreement of 9%. Only the yarn mills of the county are affected. But they make 90% of the yarns made in the United States. At Marion, N. C. 1,000 more textile workers are now idle. The Clinchfield mill which has curtailed three weeks in the past two months has suspended operations indefinitely. Six hundred and fifty employes of the Marion Manufacturing Co. have been on strike for several weeks. Spartanburg, S. C. wired Aug. 15 that the Clinchfield Mills at Marion, N. C. will reopen Monday, according to reliable information, and it is indicated that all of the 1,000 employes will be eligible for jobs, except the 22 who were discharged and against whom proceedings were brought. The Marion Manufacturing Co. whose 650 employes are on a strike has made no direct move to oust their former employes from company houses. Rents have been raised.

London cabled that the Lancashire cotton mill employers and operators agreed to reopen mills Monday at wage rates which were in effect before the 12½% reduction, pending arbitration award.

Asto the weather, on the 11th inst. it was cloudy and close, with a maximum temperature of 81. It brought much more discomfort than a higher temperature with clear weather. No rain fell in this city beyond a brief shower at 1 p. m. in which the rainfall was too small to record. The humidity was 82 to 85 in the morning and evening. At Boston the temperature on the 11th inst. was 68 to 74, at Chicago 68 to 86, Cincinnati 72 to 88, Cleveland 72 to 82, Detroit 70 to 92, Kansas City 79 to 92, Milwaukee 64 to 86, St. Paul 64 to 88, Montreal 64 to 84, Omaha 70 to 96, Philadelphia 70 to 86, Portland, Me., 60 to 66, Portland, Ore., 64 to 88, Seattle 60 to 82, St. Louis 74 to 88, and Winnipeg 56 to 82. On the 13th inst. it was 68 to 80 degrees here. At Albany it was 68 to 82, Boston 60 to 70, Montreal 64 to 76, Philadelphia 72 to 88, Portland, Me., 58 to 68, Chicago 56 to 86, Cincinnati 64 to 90, Cleveland 62 to 86, Detroit 62 to 84, Milwaukee 54 to 80, Winnipeg 36 to 66. Frost in Canada over the 13th-14th inst. caused a big rise in wheat. Here to-day the temperatures were 62 to 74 degrees. Overnight Boston had 60 to 88 degrees, New York 58 to 80, Philadelphia 60 to 82, Portland, Me., 58 to 66, Chicago 56 to 72, Cincinnati 50 to 74, Cleveland 58 to 62, Detroit 58 to 68, Milwaukee 56 to 72, Kansas City 62 to 80, St. Paul 62 to 72, St. Louis 62 to 76, San Francisco 56 to 66, Seattle 56 to 74.

**July Operations, Based on Consumption of Electricity, Lower than June, But Well Above 1928 Level.**

July operations in industry, covering the country as a whole and based on the consumption of electrical energy, recorded a moderate decline from the June level. The July rate, not corrected for seasonal variations, but corrected for number of working days, was 4.6% under June, but 7.3% larger than in July 1928, "Electrical World" reports. This brings the average rate of manufacturing activity for the first seven months of 1929 to a point 12.7% higher than that established in the like period last year. The "Electrical World" adds:

The index of activity in general industry, based on consumption of electrical energy, stands at 129.0 for July, as compared with 135.2 in June and 120.2 in July last year. The average for the first seven months is 135.1, as against 119.9 in the same time last year.

All sections of the country, except the Mountain-Pacific States, reported a lower rate of operations as compared with June, but every section reported July operations were above those of July last year. The Western States reported the largest gain over last year with 18.2%; New England States, 10.8%; Middle Atlantic States, 10%; North Central States, 8%, and the Southern States, 0.7%.

The automobile industry, including the manufacture of parts and accessories, reported a drop in July as contrasted with June, of about 9.4%, but was operating at a rate 2.9% under July last year and 18.2% under the peak of activity recorded during April. This is the first time since

September 1927 that the rate of operations in the automobile industry in any one month has fallen below that of the same month in the year previous.

The rolling mills and steel plants recorded a drop of 6.4% compared with June of the current year, but operations were still on a plane fully 16.1% over July 1928.

July operations in the textile plants of the country were 7.8% under June, but 23.5% over July last year.

The food products industry reported increased operations during July as compared with June, the increase being 6.7%.

Manufacturing activity in the United States in July, as compared with June 1929 and July 1928, all figures adjusted for 26 working days and based on consumption of electrical energy as reported to "Electrical World"—monthly average 1923-25 equals 100—follows:

	July 1929.	June 1929.	July 1928.
All industrial plants.....	129.0	135.2	120.2
Metal industrial group.....	144.2	147.9	121.2
Rolling mills and steel plants.....	144.4	154.3	121.2
Metal working plants.....	144.0	143.4	126.3
Leather and its products.....	82.0	98.7	99.0
Textiles.....	113.4	123.0	108.8
Forest products.....	103.2	113.8	108.8
Automobiles and parts.....	139.5	154.0	143.7
Stone, clay and glass.....	154.7	170.3	129.8
Paper and pulp.....	122.3	137.3	127.3
Rubber and its products.....	136.7	158.1	135.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	127.0	133.8	128.5
Food and kindred products.....	129.9	123.0	129.2
Shipbuilding.....	107.7	106.9	67.2

**Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices.**

The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices stands at 148.7, an increase of 0.1 point from last week's index of 148.6 (revised), and compares with 150.6 for the same period last year. The index of the farm products group fell 0.5 points, textiles fell 0.2 points, the metals fell 0.5 points and the chemicals fell 0.2 points. In contrast, the food products' index rose 1.0 point. There were price increases in corn, hogs, eggs, beef, pork and veal and decreases in oats, rye, wheat, cotton, potatoes, cotton yarn and finished steel.

\*THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES. (1913=100.)

	Aug. 13 1929.	Aug. 6 1929.	Aug. 14 1928.
Farm products.....	147.2	147.7	---
Food products.....	154.8	153.8	---
Textile products.....	145.2	145.4	---
Fuels.....	161.8	161.8	---
Metals.....	127.8	128.3	---
Building materials.....	153.7	153.7	---
Chemicals.....	134.2	134.4	---
Miscellaneous.....	127.2	127.2	---
All commodities.....	148.7	148.6	---

\* Revised.

**Annalist Index of Business Activity for July Unchanged from June.**

The Annalist Index of Business Activity for July (preliminary) is 107.3 and is thus practically unchanged from the comparatively high revised figure for June, which is 107.5. The most striking increases among the component series for which July data are now available were in pig iron production, the adjusted index of which reached the highest point since August 1923 and in freight car loadings. Increases were also recorded in the adjusted indices of zinc production, cotton consumption and coal production. Offsetting these advances, however, were decreases in automobile and steel ingot production.

Table I summarizes for the last three months the movements of the combined index and of the ten component series, each of which has been adjusted for seasonal variation, long-time trend and variations in cyclical amplitudes before being combined into the Annalist Index of Business Activity. Table I also shows the combined index by months back to the beginning of 1925.

TABLE I—THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY. (A) BY GROUPS.

	July.	June.	May.
Pig iron production.....	127.4	123.1	116.3
Steel ingot production.....	130.8	131.6	121.7
Freight car loadings.....	102.1	101.9	102.8
Electric power production.....	94.7	101.7	105.2
Bituminous coal production.....	94.7	93.5	95.0
Automobile production.....	*140.9	150.6	145.9
Cotton consumption.....	104.9	104.8	113.5
Wool consumption.....	---	105.6	105.5
Boot and shoe production.....	---	111.2	114.3
Zinc production.....	102.5	100.2	99.3
Combined index.....	*107.3	107.5	108.8

\* Subject to revision.

(B) THE COMBINED INDEX SINCE JANUARY 1925.

	1929.	1928.	1927.	1926.	1925.
January.....	104.1	97.0	100.2	102.3	102.4
February.....	104.9	98.9	103.6	103.2	102.9
March.....	103.0	98.6	107.0	104.7	102.6
April.....	107.5	99.0	103.6	103.7	103.4
May.....	108.8	100.4	104.0	101.6	101.4
June.....	107.5	97.8	102.8	103.2	98.5
July.....	*107.3	99.7	100.7	102.8	101.1
August.....	---	101.3	101.9	105.0	107.7
September.....	---	101.3	101.1	107.1	100.8
October.....	---	103.6	97.5	105.0	102.1
November.....	---	101.5	94.4	103.7	104.0
December.....	---	99.1	92.3	103.2	105.8

\* Subject to revision.



**Loading of Railroad Revenue Freight the Largest on Record for This Season of Year.**

Freight traffic on the railroads of this country continues to be the largest for this season of the year on record, the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association announced on Aug. 14. Loading of revenue freight for the week ended on Aug. 3, according to reports just filed by the rail carriers, totaled 1,104,193 cars. This was an increase of 3,132 cars over the preceding week and an increase of 55,372 cars above the corresponding week last year. It also was an increase of 80,155 cars above the corresponding week in 1927. Further particulars are given as follows:

The increase in the loading for the week of Aug. 3 was due principally to the heavier movement of grain and grain products, miscellaneous freight, merchandise less than carload lot freight and coke. Reductions under the week before in the number of cars loaded with live stock, coal, forest products and ore were reported.

Grain and grain products loading for the week totaled 74,875 cars, the highest ever reported for this commodity in any one week. This exceeded by 2,359 cars the previous record, which was attained in the week ended on Oct. 27 1924, for which the total was 72,516 cars. Compared with the corresponding week last year, the total for the week of Aug. 3 was an increase of 19,028 cars, as well as 23,036 cars over the same period in 1927. In the Western districts alone grain and grain products loading totaled 53,745 cars, an increase of 13,174 cars over the same week in 1928.

Ore loading amounted to 74,060 cars, an increase of 11,764 cars over the same week in 1928 and an increase of 11,741 cars compared with the corresponding week two years ago.

Miscellaneous freight loading for the week totaled 431,971 cars, 11,096 cars above the same week last year and 40,433 cars over the corresponding week two years ago.

Coal loading amounted to 162,842 cars, an increase of 8,376 cars over the same week in 1928 and 6,411 cars above the same period in 1927.

Live stock loading totaled 21,603 cars, 1,284 cars below the same week last year and 3,573 cars under the corresponding week in 1927. In the Western districts alone live stock loading amounted to 16,458 cars, a decrease of 402 cars compared with the same week in 1928.

Loading of merchandise less than carload lot freight amounted to 259,398 cars, an increase of 2,204 cars above the same week in 1928 but 166 cars below the same week two years ago.

Forest products loading totaled 67,534 cars, 1,377 cars above the same week in 1928 but 89 cars below the corresponding week in 1927.

Coke loading amounted to 11,910 cars, an increase of 2,811 cars above the corresponding week last year and 2,362 cars over the same week two years ago.

All districts except the Southern reported increases in the total loading of all commodities compared with the same week in 1928, while all except the Pocahontas and Southern districts showed increases over the same week in 1927.

Loading of revenue freight in 1929 compared with the two previous years follows:

	1929.	1928.	1927.
Four weeks in January	3,570,978	3,448,895	3,756,660
Four weeks in February	3,767,758	3,590,742	3,801,918
Five weeks in March	4,807,944	4,752,559	4,982,547
Four weeks in April	3,983,978	3,740,307	3,875,589
Four weeks in May	4,205,709	4,005,155	4,108,472
Five weeks in June	5,260,571	4,924,115	4,995,854
Four weeks in July	4,153,220	3,944,041	3,913,761
Week ended Aug. 3	1,104,193	1,048,821	1,024,038
Total	30,854,351	29,454,635	30,458,839

**Record July Construction Volume—F. W. Dodge Corporation's Review of Building and Engineering Activity in 37 States East of the Rocky Mountains.**

Total construction contracts awarded during July in the 37 States East of the Rocky Mountains amounted to \$652,436,100, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. These States include about 91% of the total construction volume of the country. This was the second largest monthly total on record and represented an increase of 12% over the total for July 1928, and an increase of 20% over that for June 1929. Three districts made new high totals for the month of July. These districts were New York State and Northern New Jersey, the Middle Atlantic States and Texas. The New England States had the second highest July total on record. In analyzing the figures, the Dodge Review goes on to say:

The most noteworthy items in the building record for the 37 Eastern States were as follows: \$199,925,500, or 31% of the total, for residential buildings; \$194,546,700, or 30%, for public works and utilities; \$91,348,300, or 14%, for commercial buildings; \$66,604,000, or 10%, for industrial buildings; and \$47,979,300, or 7%, for educational buildings.

During the first seven months of this year there was a total of \$3,683,982,900 worth of new building and engineering work contracted for in the 37 Eastern States, as compared with \$4,028,299,900, the total for the first seven months of 1928, a decrease of 9%.

Contemplated projects reported in the 37 Eastern States during July amounted to \$480,212,100. This amount was 26% less than the contemplated work reported during July 1928 and 24% less than the amount reported during June of this year.

*New York State and Northern New Jersey.*

The volume of contracts awarded in New York and Northern New Jersey during the month was the highest July total on record and the second highest monthly total ever recorded in this district. The volume of construction contracts amounted to \$219,884,400, representing an increase of more than 104% over the preceding month and an increase of 60% over July of last year.

Included in this record July total were the following important classes of work: \$73,206,000, or 32% of the total, for public works and utilities; \$71,182,600, or 32%, for residential buildings; \$40,802,600,

or 19%, for commercial buildings; \$12,471,200, or 6%, for industrial buildings; and \$10,227,500, or 5%, for educational buildings.

Total contracts awarded in this district during the first seven months of this year amounted to \$907,405,700, as compared with \$1,071,398,600, the total for the corresponding period of 1928, a decrease of 15%.

Contemplated construction projects reported for this territory in July amounted to \$92,903,200. This was a decrease of 47% from July of last year and a decrease of 14% from June 1929.

*The New England States.*

Building and engineering contracts awarded in the New England States during the month of July amounted to \$42,623,300. This is the second highest July total on record and represents an increase of 16% over July of last year and an increase of 20% over June 1929.

Included in the July total were the following important classes of work: \$15,653,600, or 37% of the total, for residential buildings; \$7,375,700, or 17%, for educational buildings; \$5,620,100, or 13%, for public works and utilities; \$4,756,200, or 11%, for industrial buildings; and \$4,010,900, or 9%, for commercial buildings.

Total contracts awarded for building and engineering work in this district during the first seven months of this year amounted to \$250,490,200. This was a decrease of 12% from \$284,638,500, the amount of construction contracts awarded during the first seven months of 1928.

New work reported in the contemplated stage during July in the New England States amounted to \$29,560,500. This was a decrease of 17% from July of last year and a decrease of 41% from June 1929.

*The Middle Atlantic States.*

The Middle Atlantic States (Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and Virginia) had \$74,864,700 worth of contracts for building and engineering work during July. This was the highest July total on record for this district. The July figure was 20% greater than that for July of last year and 17% greater than the total for June 1929.

Included in the July total were the following important classes of work: \$29,072,700, or 39% of the total, for industrial buildings; \$22,392,300, or 30%, for residential buildings; \$7,684,200, or 10%, for public works and utilities; \$5,018,700, or 7%, for public buildings; and \$4,787,200, or 6%, for commercial buildings.

There was a total of \$462,798,100 worth of building and engineering work contracted for in this district during the first seven months of this year as compared with \$486,108,000 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 5%.

Contemplated work reported during July in the Middle Atlantic States amounted to \$72,949,600. This was a decrease of 21% from the total of contemplated work reported during July of last year and a decrease of 3% from the total for June 1929.

*The Pittsburgh District.*

July construction contracts let in the Pittsburgh District (Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky) amounted to \$65,614,300. This figure represents an increase of 2% over the total contracts awarded in this district during July of last year and an increase of 13% over the total for June 1929.

The more important items in the July construction record were as follows: \$25,303,000, or 38% of the total, for public works and utilities; \$15,550,800, or 24%, for residential buildings; \$7,279,900, or 11%, for commercial buildings; \$4,851,400, or 7%, for educational buildings; \$4,603,100, or 7%, for social and recreational buildings.

Total contracts awarded in this district during the first seven months of this year amounted to \$416,617,400 as compared with \$430,555,100 for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 3%.

Contemplated work reported during July in this district amounted to \$59,375,800, which represents a decrease of 34% from the total for July of last year and a decrease of 23% from June 1929.

*The Central West.*

The Central West (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Southern Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska) had \$160,032,200 in contracts awarded for building and engineering work during July. This amount was 21% less than the total for July of last year and 15% less than the June 1929 total.

The most important classes of work in last month's building record were the following: \$57,811,400, or 36% of the total, for residential buildings; \$40,071,900, or 25%, for public works and utilities; \$23,971,200, or 15%, for commercial buildings; \$14,311,400, or 9%, for educational buildings; and \$12,489,400, or 8%, for industrial buildings.

New construction started in the Central West during the first seven months of this year amounted to \$1,088,402,100 as compared with \$1,217,766,000 for the corresponding period of 1928, a decrease of 11%.

New work reported as contemplated during the month amounted to \$144,129,500. This total represents a decrease of 21% from the preceding month and a decrease of 8% when compared with the corresponding month of last year.

*The Northwest.*

The Northwest (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Northern Michigan) had contracts awarded for new construction work to the amount of \$8,855,100 during July. This amount was an increase of 3% over the July 1928 total, and an increase of 1% over that for June 1929.

The important items in the Northwest's construction record were as follows: \$2,721,700, or 31% of the total, for commercial buildings; \$2,504,600, or 28%, for public works and utilities; \$1,304,800, or 15%, for residential buildings; \$858,000, or 10%, for educational buildings; and \$766,200, or 9%, for industrial buildings.

During the first seven months of this year there was a total of \$57,431,400 worth of new building and engineering work contracted for in this district. The amount was 31% greater than \$43,783,000, the total for the corresponding period of last year.

The volume of projects reported as contemplated during the month shows the same favorable increase as is evident in the volume of contracts awarded. The July volume amounted to \$9,034,300, an increase of 13% over the preceding month and an increase of 7% over the corresponding month of last year.

*The Southeastern States.*

July construction contracts let in the Southeastern States (The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana) amounted to \$53,101,800. This amount was 1% greater than the construction contract total for July of last year, but 24% less than that for June of this year.

The important items in the July construction record were the following: \$25,507,100, or 48% of the total, for public works and utilities; \$10,908,400, or 21%, for residential buildings; \$5,431,400, or 10%, for educational buildings; \$4,613,000, or 9%, for commercial buildings; \$3,822,200, or 7%, for industrial buildings.

During the first seven months of this year there was a total of \$360,541,900 worth of new building and engineering work contracted for in this district, as compared with \$345,625,700 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 4%.

The volume of new work reported as contemplated during July in this district amounted to \$51,450,100. This total is 48% less than June 1929 and 15% less than July 1928.

Texas.

Building and engineering contracts amounting to \$27,460,300 were awarded during July in the State of Texas. This was the highest July total on record and was 43% greater than the total for July of last year and 99% greater than the June 1929 total.

Important items in the Texas construction record were as follows: \$14,649,800, or 53% of the total, for public works and utilities; \$5,181,600, or 19%, for residential buildings; \$3,804,700, or 14%, for commercial buildings; \$1,559,700, or 6%, for educational buildings; and \$1,089,800, or 4%, for social and recreational buildings.

There was a total of \$140,296,100 worth of building and engineering work contracted for in the State of Texas during the first seven months of this year. This amount was 5% less than \$148,425,000, the total construction contracts let in Texas during the corresponding period of 1928.

The amount of new work reported in the contemplated stage during the month showed a decline. The July total amounted to \$20,809,100 as compared with \$32,407,600 for June 1929 and \$29,442,100 for July 1928.

Building Permits for July Lower Than Last Year, According to S. W. Straus & Co.

Building construction, according to reports made to S. W. Straus & Co., on the basis of plans filed or permits issued in 577 comparable cities in the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, indicate a loss of 13% in July from the same month a year. The total volume of construction planned was \$289,156,107 as against \$332,312,452 in July last year and \$265,564,649 in June this year. These cities, however, made a gain of 9% over June of this year, indicating a slightly upward tendency. It is added:

Twenty-five Leading Cities.

The twenty-five leading cities in point of building volume indicated a loss of 10% as against July 1928, and a gain of 20% over June of this year. Among the larger cities, gains were made in Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Washington and San Francisco, while New York, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cincinnati and St. Louis indicated losses.

Pacific Coast Conditions.

Conditions on the Pacific Coast indicated a slight building gain as against last year but a loss of 10% in July from June of this year. The July total for 64 California cities showed an increase of 4% over last year. San Francisco with a total July volume of \$3,973,981 showed a 35% increase over July a year ago and an increase of 20% over June this year.

Building Materials.

Building material markets showed little changes from the preceding month and prices remained rather stable. Most fluctuations that were reported were local in character. There seems to be a tendency for weakness in the brick and lumber outlook but the other materials, especially structural steel, are holding their own.

The Labor Situation.

Considerable unemployment is evident in the large cities, but there is virtually no labor trouble in the building industry. A serious strike of 60,000 workers was threatened in New York the first of the month but an arbitration agreement was reached which if successful will gain for these workers the five-day week and the 10% wage increase granted on May 4 by the Building Trades Employers Association, to take effect Aug. 24; this agreement had been rescinded by the employers as a result of the failure to arbitrate a dispute involving the electricians. Some agitation is being started by builders in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other large cities to evolve some adjustment tribunal in which jurisdictional disputes may be settled. On July 15, St. Louis electricians were granted a five-day week, a wage rate of \$13.20 for an eight-hour day and an insurance benefit estimated to amount to \$2.80 a day.

TWENTY-FIVE CITIES REPORTING LARGEST VOLUME OF PERMITS FOR JULY 1929, WITH COMPARISONS.

Table with 5 columns: City, July 1929, July 1928, July 1927, June 1929. Lists 25 cities including New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Los Angeles, Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Baltimore, Newark, East Chicago, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Michigan City, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Flint, Yonkers, Evanston, Houston, Akron.

\$169,012,131 \$186,880,925 \$165,307,930 \$130,946,142 (P. F.) indicates "Plans Filed."

Increase in Orders for Electrical Goods.

New orders booked during the second quarter of 1929, as reported to the Department of Commerce by 81 manufacturers of electrical goods, were \$340,898,469, as compared with \$322,433,760, for the first quarter of 1929 and \$245,520,801 for the second quarter of 1928. The following totals of bookings for each quarter since the beginning of 1924 include motors, storage batteries, domestic appliances,

and industrial equipment, and are presented, not as a complete statement of the industry, but as probably sufficiently representative to indicate the trend.

ORDERS FOR ELECTRICAL GOODS.

Table with 7 columns: Quar., 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929. Rows for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th quarters and Total.

\* Revised.

Factory Employment in Pennsylvania on Upward Trend.

Factory employment in Pennsylvania in July continued the upward trend contrary to the usual downward tendency, according to 852 reports received by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. The number of wage earners showed an increase of nearly 1% between June and July and was almost 11% larger than in July 1928. From January to July the increase, which was steady, amounted to about 8%. The volume of wage disbursements, on the other hand, declined 5% from June to July, but increased nearly 16% in comparison with a year before. The decrease in the month reflected seasonal influences, evidenced chiefly by such factors as vacations and the taking of mid-year inventories. The decline in payrolls at the same time last year was more pronounced, amounting to almost 8%. The report adds:

All reporting manufacturing groups had larger payrolls than in July 1928, indicating a higher rate of plant operations. In comparison with June this year, however, only the chemical group showed a gain, owing exclusively to a marked increase in wage payments by the petroleum refining industry.

Reports by city areas also showed that the volume of wages paid during July was larger in all areas, except Lancaster and York, than in the like month last year. Comparisons with June, however, were not favorable, as was to be expected, Scranton and Wilmington alone reporting gains.

The manufacturing industry in Delaware reported a rise of almost 4% in the number of workers but a fall of less than 2% in wage payments between June and July. Tanneries and food industries reported increases in both the number of workers and in the amount of wages in the month.

The statistics follow:

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[Compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia and the Department of Labor and Industry, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.] Index Numbers, 1923-1925 Average=100.

Large table with 6 columns: Group and Industry, No. of Plants Reporting, July Index, June 1929, July 1929, July Index, June 1929, July 1929. Lists various industries like Metal products, Blast furnaces, Steel works, etc.

\* Preliminary figures.





Business in Minneapolis Reserve District Shows Large Growth According to Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

The volume of business in the Minneapolis Reserve District during July exceeded the volume in July last year by a larger amount than the increases shown in several preceding months, says the Federal Reserve Board of Minneapolis. The daily average of debits to individual accounts in July was 18% larger than the daily average in July 1928. The country clearings index in July was 7% larger than the index a year ago. Freight carloadings in the four weeks ending July 27 were 12% larger than carloadings in the corresponding period last year. Increases in carloadings were shown in all commodity groups. Postal receipts, building contracts and linseed product shipments in July were larger than in July last year, but department store sales, building permits and flour shipments were smaller. The Bank in its summary adds:

Farm income from cash crops and hogs marketed during July was more than double the income from these products marketed in July last year. The increase was due to higher cash grain prices, larger marketings of old grain and hogs and heavier market weights of hogs due to a longer feeding period. The income from dairy products during the latest month for which figures are available (June 1929) was slightly larger than the income from these products in the corresponding month last year. Increases in cash prices amounting to 30 cents in wheat, 24 cents in rye, 29 cents in flax and 42 cents in potatoes occurred between June and July. Prices of wheat, flax, potatoes, hens and veal calves were higher in July than a year ago. Prices of feed grains, rye, butter, milk, eggs, cattle and sheep were lower than a year ago.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF IMPORTANT FARM PRODUCTS MARKETED IN THE NINTH FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

Table with 4 columns: Product, July 1929, July 1928, % July 1929 of July 1928. Rows include Bread wheat, Durum wheat, Rye, Flax, Hogs, and Dairy products.

Lumber Production Exceeds Sales and Shipments—Sales for Week Ended Aug. 10 1929 Less Than a Year Ago.

Both shipments of lumber and orders received at the mills are indicated to have been behind lumber production for the week ended Aug. 10 in telegraphic reports for that period to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from 569 softwood and 227 hardwood mills. Softwood shipments and orders reported were each 13% below the cut, while hardwood orders were 14% below and shipments 12% below, respectively. Unfilled orders on hand, as given by 461 softwood mills, were the equivalent of 21 days' production, as against a 22-days' production equivalent shown by 466 mills the previous week. Judged by reports from groups of identical softwood mills, unfilled orders are 4% less than at this time last year, and new business was 17% less than for the corresponding week in 1928, while output was practically the same.

Lumber orders reported for the week ended Aug. 10 1929 by 569 softwood mills totaled 310,753,000 feet, or 13% below the production of the same mills. Shipments as reported for the same week were 310,814,000 feet, or 13% below production. Production was 355,842,000 feet.

Reports from 227 hardwood mills give new business as 41,867,000 feet, or 14% below production. Shipments as reported for the same week were 42,799,000 feet, or 12% below production. Production was 48,734,000 feet. The Association's statement also adds:

Unfilled Orders Decline.

Reports from 461 softwood mills give unfilled orders of 1,113,334,000 feet on Aug. 10 1929, or the equivalent of 21 days' production. This is based upon production of latest calendar year—300-day year—and may be compared with unfilled orders of 466 softwood mills on Aug. 3 1929, of 1,143,575,000 feet, the equivalent of 22 days' production.

Three hundred and thirty-nine identical softwood mills report unfilled orders as 826,325,000 feet on Aug. 10 1929, as compared with 862,652,000 feet for the same week a year ago. Last week's production of 387 identical softwood mills was 270,452,000 feet and a year ago it was 278,874,000 feet; shipments were respectively 237,257,000 feet and 279,818,000; and orders received 233,999,000 feet and 281,862,000. In the case of hardwoods, 209 identical mills reported production last week and a year ago 45,084,000 feet and 38,354,000; shipments, 39,603,000 feet and 39,677,000; and orders 37,979,000 feet and 39,147,000.

West Coast Movement.

The West Coast Lumbermen's Association wired from Seattle that new business for the 210 mills reporting for the week ended Aug. 10 totaled 157,003,000 feet, of which 48,367,000 feet was for domestic cargo delivery and 30,422,000 feet export. New business by rail amounted to 65,990,000 feet. Shipments totaled 159,816,000 feet, of which 46,713,000 feet moved coastwise and intercoastal and 30,871,000 feet export. Rail shipments totaled 70,008,000 feet, and local deliveries 12,224,000 feet. Unshipped orders totaled 676,301,000 feet, of which domestic cargo orders totaled 260,795,000 feet, foreign 227,084,000 feet and rail trade 188,422,000 feet. Weekly capacity of these mills is 241,733,000 feet. For the 31 weeks ended Aug. 3, 140 identical mills reported orders 6.2% over production, and

shipments were 4.8% over production. The same mills showed a decrease in inventories of 14% on Aug. 3 as compared with Jan. 1.

Southern Pine Reports.

The Southern Pine Association reported from New Orleans that for 156 mills reporting, shipments were 6% below production, and orders 6% below production and 1/2 of 1% above shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 65,583,000 feet (previous week 66,528,000); shipments 65,268,000 feet (previous week 66,612,000); and production 69,603,000 feet (previous week 70,137,000), two more mills reporting the previous week. The three-year average production of these mills is 77,892,000 feet. Orders on hand at the end of the week at 122 mills were 167,097,000 feet.

The 144 identical mills reported a decrease in production of 6%, and in new business a decrease of 20% as compared with the same week a year ago.

The Western Pine Manufacturers' Association of Portland, Ore., reported production from 38 mills as 40,165,000 feet, shipments 34,922,000 and new business 28,890,000 feet. Thirty-six identical mills reported production 7% more and new business 11% less than for the same period last year.

The California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco reported production from 17 mills as 26,314,000 feet, shipments 21,306,000 and orders 26,066,000. The same number of mills reported a decrease in production of 3% and an increase in orders of 20%, compared with 1928.

The Northern Pine Manufacturers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., reported production from nine mills as 9,642,000 feet, shipments 7,553,000 and new business 11,838,000. The same number of mills reported production 23% less and new business 71% more than for the corresponding week a year ago.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers' Association of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 27 mills as 2,970,000 feet, shipments 2,732,000 and orders 2,255,000. Twenty-five identical mills reported a decrease in production of 23% and in orders of 44%.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., reported production from 96 mills as 10,051,000 feet, shipments 11,070,000 and new business 12,632,000. Forty-three identical mills reported production 10% less and new business 5% more than for the same week in 1928.

The California Redwood Association of San Francisco reported production from 12 mills as 5,253,000 feet, shipments 7,536,000 and orders 6,062,000. The same number of mills showed a decrease in production of 10% and an increase in orders of 21% compared with the corresponding week last year.

Hardwood Reports.

The Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, of Memphis, Tenn., reported production from 200 mills as 43,358,000 ft., shipments 31,050,000 and new business 36,774,000. One hundred and eighty-four identical mills reported 20% increase in production, and new business the same, when compared with the same period a year ago.

The Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, of Oshkosh, Wis., reported production from 27 mills as 5,376,000 ft., shipments 5,794,000 and orders 5,093,000. Twenty-five identical mills reported production 3% more and orders 21% less than for the same week last year.

CURRENT RELATIONSHIP OF SHIPMENTS AND ORDERS TO PRODUCTION FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 10 1929 AND FOR 32 WEEKS TO DATE.

Table with 6 columns: Association, Production M Feet, Shipments M Feet, % of Prod., Orders M Feet, % of Prod. Rows include Southern Pine, West Coast Lumbermen's, Western Pine Manufacturers, California White & Sugar Pine, Northern Pine Manufacturers, Northern Hemlock & Hardwood (Softwoods), Northern Carolina Pine, California Redwood, Softwood total, Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute, Northern Hemlock & Hardwood, Hardwoods total, and Grand total.

West Coast Lumbermen's Association Weekly Report.

According to the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, reports from 213 mills for the week ended Aug. 3 1929 show that orders exceeded production by 1.94%, while shipments were 0.38% below output. The Association statement says:

WEEKLY REPORT OF PRODUCTION, ORDERS, AND SHIPMENTS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Production (187,532,666 feet (100%)), Orders (191,172,905 feet (1.94% over production)), and Shipments (186,825,652 feet (0.38% under production)).

COMPARISON OF CURRENT AND PAST PRODUCTION AND WEEKLY OPERATING CAPACITY (227 IDENTICAL MILLS).

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows include Actual production week ended Aug. 3 1929 (212,584,476 feet), Average weekly production, 31 weeks ended Aug. 3 1929 (197,794,324 feet), Average weekly production during 1928 (201,379,246 feet), Average weekly production last three years (204,980,346 feet), and \* Weekly operating capacity (279,097,190 feet).

\* Weekly operating capacity is based on average hourly production for the 12 last months preceding mill check and the normal number of operating hours per week.

WEEKLY COMPARISON (IN FEET) FOR 210 IDENTICAL MILLS—1929.

Table with columns for Week Ended, Production, Orders, and Shipments for Aug. 3, July 27, July 20, and July 13, 1929.

112 IDENTICAL MILLS.

Table comparing weekly production, orders, and shipments for 112 identical mills in 1929 and 1928.

Lumber Shipments for Second Quarter of 1929 Higher Than in Same Period Last Year.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in its report for the second quarter of 1929, shows estimated rail shipments of lumber to have been 8,074,208,000 board feet, as against shipments of 7,613,262,000 board feet for the same period in 1928.

Shipments of softwoods, based on 7,223 weekly mill reports during the second quarter, were 4,751,114,000 board feet, and the cut was 4,649,051,000 feet.

Reports from 459 softwood mills as of date July 1 1929 show: Gross stocks, 3,618,474,000 board feet; unfilled orders, 1,155,261,000, and unsold stocks, 2,463,213,000.

Lumber and sawn timber exports for the second quarter were 704,384,000 board feet as against 709,332,000 board feet during the corresponding period in 1928.

The retail sales of lumber (two Federal Reserve Districts—Minneapolis and Kansas City; average number of yards reporting, 675) were 61,760,000 board feet for the second quarter 1929 and 59,012,000 board feet for the same period 1928.

Wholesale sales—sash, doors and millwork (Eastern Central and Western—average number of firms reporting, 55) were \$7,870,000 in the second quarter 1929 and \$8,213,000 for the same period in 1928.

Imports of Crude Rubber of All Classes Slightly Lower in July—First Seven Months' Figures Show Large Increase Over Last Year.

Imports of crude rubber of all classes into the United States during the month of July totaled 44,252 long tons according to estimates issued by the Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

For the seven months ended July 31 total imports of crude rubber are estimated at 362,759 long tons as against imports of 245,879 long tons for the corresponding period of last year.

Country's Foreign Trade in July—Imports and Exports.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce at Washington on Aug. 15 issued its statement on the foreign trade of the United States for July and the seven months ending with July. The value of merchandise exported in July 1929 was \$401,000,000, as compared with \$378,984,000 in July 1928.

\$803,000, against \$74,190,000 in July 1928. For the seven months in 1929 the exports of the metal foot up \$7,853,000, against \$529,708,000 in the seven months of 1928.

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing total values of exports and imports of merchandise for July and 7 months ended July, comparing 1929 and 1928.

Table of exports and imports of merchandise by months from 1929 to 1924, including sub-totals for 7 months ending July.

Table of exports and imports of gold and silver by months from 1929 to 1926, including sub-totals for 7 months ending July.

Table of gold and silver exports and imports for July and 7 months ended July, comparing 1929 and 1928.

Total Value of Imports and Exports of Merchandise by Grand Divisions and Principal Countries.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington has issued its report showing the merchandise imports and exports by grand divisions and principal countries for the months of June and

the 6 months ending with June for the years 1928 and 1929. The following is the table complete:

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Table with columns for Grand Divisions (Europe, North America, etc.), Month of June (1928, 1929), and Six Months Ended June (1928, 1929). Includes Principal Countries like Belgium, Czechoslovakia, etc.

TOTAL VALUES OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY GRAND DIVISIONS AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Table with columns for Grand Divisions, Month of June (1928, 1929), and Six Months Ended June (1928, 1929). Includes Principal Countries like Belgium, Czechoslovakia, etc.

Estimated Consumption of Crude Rubber in July Higher Than in Previous Month—Stocks Increase.

Consumption of crude rubber of all classes by manufacturers in the United States in the month of July is estimated at 41,526 long tons, according to statistics compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

The Association estimates total domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand and in transit overland on July 31 at 95,536 long tons compared with 92,062 long tons as of June 30.

Agricultural Department's Complete Official Report on Cereals, &c.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture made public on Friday afternoon, August 9, its forecasts and estimates of the grain crops of the United States as of August 1, based on reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians and co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture.

The outlook for crop production in 1929 is somewhat below average, according to the August 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Of the principal crops, corn, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and rice show improvement over the July 1 prospects. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and flax declined during the month, as did hay crops, potatoes, and most fruits.

Corn.—Corn prospects improved materially during July throughout the country generally, except in the North Atlantic States and Ohio, where too much moisture was detrimental, and in North Dakota and Montana, where hot weather and deficient moisture brought prospects down sharply.

The condition of corn on August 1 was reported as 78.8% of normal, or about one point higher than on July 1, but 4.5 points below the 83.3% reported a year ago.

The reported condition of corn on August 1 was below the 10-year average for that date in the Central States from Kansas and Missouri East to Michigan and Pennsylvania, while in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin it was above.

The corn crop forecast on the basis of the August 1 condition is for a production of 2,740,514,000 bushels. This is about 3.5% below last year's final production estimate of 2,835,678,000 bushels, but is 3.0% above the early season forecast of a month ago.

The August 1 forecast showed a prospective production in the Eastern corn belt States 10% below last year's harvest, while in the Western corn belt States it was only about 4% lower.

Wheat.—The August 1st report for all classes of wheat indicates a probable production of 773,885,000 bushels, which is a reduction of 59,784,000 bushels from the report as of July 1.

The production of Winter wheat indicated by the preliminary estimates of yield on August 1 is 568,233,000 bushels, a reduction of 14,259,000 bushels for the July forecast.

Spring Wheat Other Than Durum.—The production of Spring wheat other than durum indicated by August 1 condition is 156,389,000 bushels, which is a decline from the July 1 prospect of 19%.

Spring Wheat Other Than Durum.—The production of Spring wheat other than durum indicated by August 1 condition is 156,389,000 bushels, which is a decline from the July 1 prospect of 19%.

Continued drought with high temperatures the latter part of July in parts of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana are the primary cause of the low conditions. Conditions in the Pacific Northwest have also been somewhat

dry, and in Eastern Washington unusually dry. The damage from rust up to August 1 in the principal Spring wheat States was not extensive.

Durum Wheat.—Exceedingly hot and dry weather in North Dakota and Montana during July reduced the prospective production of durum wheat from the 58,278,000 bushels expected a month ago to the 49,263,000 bushels indicated by the August 1 condition.

Both North Dakota and Montana now seem likely to have the lowest yields since 1919, and the total production is expected to be only 53% of last year's record crop and 82% of the average production during the previous five years.

Oats.—Oats prospects declined during July about 44,000,000 bushels, or between 3 and 4%. The present indications are for a crop of about 1,200,000,000 bushels, which is about 250,000,000 bushels below last year's production and 150,000,000 below the five-year average.

The present condition of oats is 75.6% of normal, compared with 84.8% on August 1 last year, and 78.2% the ten-year average.

Oats prospects are very much poorer than last year in the North Atlantic, North Central and Western States, but much better than last year in the South.

Oat Stocks.—Stocks of oats on farms August 1 are about 87,000,000 bushels against 42,000,000 a year ago.

Barley.—As with other crops extensively grown in the areas where moisture has been deficient, prospects for barley declined during July, practically all of the decline being in the States from Wisconsin West.

Hay.—The production of tame hay is now estimated at 97,421,000 tons, about one and one-half million tons below the July forecast, but slightly above production in any previous season except 1927.

Pasture.—The condition of pastures declined during July and on August 1 was reported to be 79.7%, or about average for that date.

Rye.—The yield of rye is now estimated at 12.5 bushels per acre, compared with the 12.8 bushels expected last month, the 12.1 bushels harvested last year, and an average of 13.6 bushels during the previous 10 years.

Flaxseed.—The production of flaxseed is now forecast at slightly under 18,000,000 bushels. This is a decline of 2,000,000 bushels since a month ago, due almost entirely to drought in North Dakota and Montana.

Grain Sorghums.—Grain sorghums were helped by rain in New Mexico, but were hurt by the dry weather which prevailed during July in the Western portions of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, and in Eastern Colorado.

Buckwheat.—The acreage planted to buckwheat is estimated at 738,000, an increase of 4.5% over that harvested last year, but the crop was caught by dry weather in New York and Pennsylvania shortly after planting and the August 1st condition of 78.6 was the lowest on record.

Rice.—Prospects for rice improved during July in all the important States, and a crop of 34,810,000 bushels is now indicated compared with 41,881,000 bushels harvested last year, and an average of 37,100,000 during the previous five years.

Potatoes.—Prospects for potatoes declined still further during July, and the condition of the crop on the 1st of August indicated a yield of about 110.6 bushels per acre and a total crop of about 373,000,000 bushels, compared with 464,500,000 bushels raised last year and 402,700,000 bushels the year before.

Sweet Potatoes.—Sweet potatoes improved a little during July, mainly in the South Central States. The crop is now expected to be around 80,000,000 bushels. The acreage is nearly the same as that harvested last year, and in nearly all parts of the country the condition of the crop is reported at close to the usual condition at this season.

Beans, Dry Edible.—It has been too dry for beans in Michigan, Montana, and some other States, and prospects have declined somewhat notwithstanding the good rain in New Mexico.

Tobacco.—Tobacco conditions on August 1 indicate a prospective total production of 1,519,383,000 pounds, compared with 1,492,508,000 pounds forecast on July 1. Most of the improvement has occurred in the flue-cured district of the Southeast Atlantic States.

Virginia Dark did not fare well in July. Fire-cured tobacco promises well in Kentucky and Tennessee. Stands are exceptionally good, especially in Kentucky, and the crop was not greatly retarded by the July drought.

The New England cigar leaf crop was very seriously damaged by hail late in the month, Broadleaf and Shade tobacco apparently suffering more damage than Havana Seed.

Pennsylvania tobacco was relatively small as the month closed, and lacked spread, but was in good condition to profit by the rains of early August.

Sugar Crops.—August 1 reports indicate that the total production of beet sugar and Louisiana cane sugar will be about 1,208,000 short tons, or about the same as the forecast of a month ago.

The forecast of Louisiana cane sugar production remains unchanged from July 1 at 218,000 short tons, compared with 132,000 short tons from the 1928 crop and an average of 101,000 short tons from the previous five cane crops.

The production of sugar cane syrup in eight Southern States is forecast at 23,000,000 gallons, compared with 20,400,000 gallons in 1928 and an average of 23,800,000 gallons for the previous five years.

Sorgo (sorghum) syrup production is forecast at nearly 27,500,000 gallons, compared with 27,000,000 gallons last year and average of 29,300,000 gallons during the previous five years.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 8 columns: Crop, Condition (Aug. 1 10-Year, Aug. 1 1918-1928, Aug. 1 1929), Total Production in Millions (Harvested, Indicated by Condition), and various crop types like Corn, Wheat, Barley, etc.

a Indicated production increases or decreases with changing conditions during the season. b Preliminary estimate. c Short time average. d All spring wheat. e Principal producing states. f For fresh fruit, juice and raisins, including some not harvested in 1928 and earlier years. g Thousands of tons.

Table with 6 columns: Crop, Acreage for Harvest (5-Year Average, 1929), Yield per Acre (Harvested, Indicated by Condition), and various crop types like Corn, Wheat, Barley, etc.

a Indicated yield increases or decreases with changing conditions during the season. b Preliminary estimate. c All spring wheat. d Principal producing states. e Short time average.









### World Wool Study Reveals Modern Production and Marketing Practices.

Wool classing or sorting fleeces according to grade, condition and other factors, is regarded by wool authorities in Australia, the world's leading wool producing country in both volume and quality of product, as the only satisfactory method of preparing wool for market, according to J. F. Walker, consulting specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, following a survey of wool production and marketing methods in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, England and France.

"The opinion of the best authorities in all of these countries," Mr. Walker says, "seems to be that selling the fleece entire as taken from the sheep does not react to the greatest possible advantage of the wool producer. Sentiment is apparently crystallizing to the effect that classing should be done in centrally located warehouses rather than at production points, as larger lines, more uniform in type, can be obtained, and the buyer is therefore assured of a better standardized product."

Discussing marketing methods, Mr. Walker declares that "the activities of the speculative buyer are being rapidly curtailed insofar as the purchase of the clip from the individual producer is concerned. Auction sales through brokerage houses are gradually gaining ground. In Australia 95% of the total clip is so disposed of. New Zealand closely approaches this mark, and South Africa sees yearly an increasing percentage. France and England are gradually adopting the plan.

These auctions may vary from a carefully planned system of sales covering the entire country, both as to time and quantity to be offered, to a local collection of wool to be sold at some fair; but in principle the operation is the same, and the fact that the auctions are steadily increasing in volume of wool sold is fairly conclusive proof that producers of wool consider them an advance step in marketing."

Co-operative marketing of wool is reported to be making progress in all countries surveyed, and as reflecting the world wide trend of agriculturists toward co-ordination of effort in the marketing of farm products. Recently the Australian Government appointed a committee on pastoral conditions to investigate transportation, pastures, preparation of products for market, and marketing problems.

"In Australia," Mr. Walker says, "the sheepman has developed a large-framed animal, which produces a heavy fleece of fair quality and which will range over wide areas. To accomplish this he has combined the blood of many families of Merinos, has at times gone outside the breed, and has rigorously culled to a standard. When parts of the country began a crop system of agriculture the Merino was crossed with the longwool breeds—Lincolns and Leicesters—to develop a market lamb having a good carcass and carrying a good fleece. On the high-producing areas of fairly good rainfall the fine-wool types have demonstrated their superiority, so that they have continued to supply the majority of the sheep of those sections.

"New Zealand, with more abundant vegetation and a heavier rainfall, has turned almost entirely to production of mutton. All the breeds of England have been tried and few have come up to the requirements of the New Zealand breeder, so he has evolved his own breed to meet the demand of his market for an early maturing lamb of light weight and little waste in dressing, produced from a dam that shears a heavy fleece. Of the two or three English breeds which have survived in New Zealand, radical changes have been made in type. These breeds are the Romney, Leicester, and Lincoln. In all three the size has been decreased, the legs shortened, the body made more compact, and the fleece refined, to secure a better sire for mating with Merino or crossbred ewes.

"Some Southdown and Ryeland rams are kept for use with crossbred ewes in order to secure a very fine lamb for later freezing purposes. In the rough country the Merino has held its own on account of its hardiness and ranging qualities.

"The Union of South Africa is a wool-producing country, and the efforts in sheep breeding have been to obtain higher yield and better quality of wool. England has a different breed or type in every section, all based on utilitarian features. In southern France, a type of Merino has been evolved which is long in leg, hardy, and able to return a good account to its owner. In northern France an entirely different type of Merino is found, and here also has been developed a crossbred, longwool Merino type to meet the demand for a market lamb. In short, the sheepmen of all these countries

seem to be more concerned about the utility of an animal than the breed to which it may belong, and breeds have been evolved and types established on this basis."

Complete details of Mr. Walker's survey have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture in Technical Bulletin 124-T, entitled "Some Factors Affecting the Marketing of Wool in Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, England and France." Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Activity of the Wool Weaving Industry During June 1929.

The Wool Institute, Inc. reports that with the exception of the Menswear Worsted and Menswear Manipulated Warp Groups, all branches of the Cloth Weaving Division of the Industry reported decreases in production for the Month of June, a seasonal "slacking off" period. The two exceptions showed slight increases.

All Groups, both Menswear and Womenswear, reported increased billings, while the Womenswear Worsted Group reported a decrease.

Stocks on hand decreased in the Menswear Groups with the exception of a small increase in Manipulated Fabrics.

The figures reflected a slight increase of Stocks of Womenswear Manipulated Fabrics, an increase in Womenswear Woolens and a decrease in Womenswear Worsteds.

The net trends were a decrease in production, an increase in billings and a decrease in stocks on hand.

#### JUNE ACTIVITY—YARDAGE OF COMBINED GROUPS ADJUSTED TO A 6-4 BASIS.

Production.....	10,737,942 yards
Billings.....	11,131,371 yards
Stock on hand.....	\$21,719,942
	7,112,014 yards

### New York Burlap and Jute Exchange Adopts Rules in Preparation for Opening.

The New York Burlap and Jute Exchange, which will open next month for futures trading in jute, burlap, sugar bags, and kindred products, has adopted trading and delivery rules covering tenderable grades of burlap, price differentials, and a standard form of contract to govern future burlap trading, Rutger Bleecker, President, announced this week.

Architects and builders have been working for the past two months in fitting the trading floor of the Exchange at 80 Wall Street, which will include some features new to commodity exchanges. Trading posts will be set up instead of rings, to provide for more orderly trading when the other allied commodities are adopted by the Exchange. Telephone booths have been ingeniously constructed so that an unobstructed view of the quotation board and of the posts will be possible when a broker is conversing with his principals.

The burlap contract will have as the basis grade 40-inch 8-ounce standard Calcutta burlap of A. B. Mill groups. Other grades in the A and B classifications, as well as the C and D mill groupings, are tenderable against exchange contracts with the usual premiums and discounts, as with other commodity exchanges. Price fluctuations will be in one-hundredths cent per yard.

Rutger Bleecker, President, commenting on the contract and the progress of the Exchange, stated, "While the burlap contract in its present form has been the subject of exhaustive study by the board of governors and the contract committee, and is considered unique in its simplicity and its fairness to both buyer and seller, as well as its flexibility to meet changing conditions in the trade, its final adoption will be deferred until just prior to the opening of the Exchange, after which changes affecting the monetary value of the contract cannot become effective for thirteen months.

"Despite the fact that the contract up to the present time had not been set up in a definite form, membership applications have far exceeded the expectations of the Board, and it is evident that the Exchange roster will shortly be completed.

"The calibre of the membership is high, including many firms affiliated with the New York Stock, New York Cotton and leading commodity exchanges, as well as prominent trade interests. The numerous inquiries regarding the contract received from principal world markets is indicative of the very large trading that should immediately develop, once the Exchange opens for futures trading."

The unit of trading on the New York Burlap & Jute Exchange will be 25 bales, equivalent to 50,000 yards, which must be made up exclusively of one of the constructions specified and be the outturn of one of the mills tenderable

against Exchange contracts. The Exchange will maintain complete listings of Calcutta mills whose burlap may be delivered on Exchange contracts, these mills being segregated into groups A, B, C and D. The list will be official when approved by the Board of Governors and will at all times be available to members for inspection. While the list may be altered, changed or amended from time to time by the addition, deletion or regrouping of mills, such revision will not be considered as altering the monetary value of outstanding contracts. The official list of Calcutta mills on file in the Exchange on the date of delivery of burlap against Exchange contracts will be the basis for fixing and determining the group in which burlap so sold is classified.

**Sign Terms in Shoe Strike—Haverhill Manufacturers Agree—Men to Vote To-day.**

A proposed agreement, drawn up by a joint conference committee representing the Haverhill Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association for settlement of the strike in progress at Haverhill, was ratified on Aug. 15, by the manufacturers. It will be placed before the union members for action to-day (Saturday).

The strike has been in progress for 11 weeks. About 6,000 employees of 30 factories have been involved. Mass meetings of the strikers were held yesterday when union members of the conference committee explained the details of the proposed pact.

Under the plans of settlement, the wages and hours of labor in effect when agreement expired last month would continue for 3 years with the privilege of extending it to Dec. 31 1934, if both groups agree.

The strike was called when the manufacturers refused to meet the demand of the employees for a 10% rise in wages and a 44-hour week of 5 days. Under the agreement they had worked 48 hours for a 5½-day week.

**Petroleum and Its Products—First Cut in Production in Three Months Achieved Despite Rise in California Output—Crude Prices Hold Steady in Mid-Continent—Another Cut in Pennsylvania.**

The first decrease in production of crude oil in more than three months was accomplished during last week, ending Aug. 10, when the daily average output totaled 2,896,000 barrels, which was 12,600 barrels less daily than for the previous week. However, as an indication of how production has mounted this year, last week's daily production was 271,250 barrels greater than during the week of May 11 when the last previous decrease in production appeared. Contrary to general belief, it was not in California that the cut was achieved last week. On the contrary, California output showed a slight increase over the previous week due to new completions that added nearly 30,000 barrels of flush oil to the Santa Fe Springs total. The largest gain of the week was reported in Gray County, Tex., which went up 10,400 barrels on daily average. The reduction was accomplished over a widespread area throughout all of the oil-producing States and was not attributable to any one locality.

Prices for crude in Mid-Continent have not yet taken the downward revision which is expected at any time. Despite the fact that Sept. 1 will mark the first enforcement of California's new gas conservation law, which it is hoped will serve to curtail somewhat the production of oil in that State, operations are continuing in testing the third Clarke sand at Santa Fe Springs. Leasing and drilling activity in the Ventura Basin and San Joachin Valley fields is also increasing and it is expected that some discoveries will be made that may materially increase California's production of oil.

The Mid-Continent has had a fairly quiet week with a lack of wildcats, while in the Rocky Mountain region an era of deep drilling is being experienced. There are at least six now drilling below one mile in depth.

A cut of from 25 to 35 cents a barrel in several grades of Pennsylvania crude oil was announced Friday, Aug. 16, in Pittsburgh. The new prices are: Pennsylvania grade in New York transit lines, Bradford district oil in National transit lines and Pennsylvania grade in Southwest Pennsylvania lines, \$3.25, a cut of 25 cents on all grades. Pennsylvania crude in Eureka lines, \$3.15, a cut of 25 cents. Pennsylvania grade in Buckeye lines, \$2.95, a cut of 35 cents. Other grades are unchanged. Changes for the week are:

Aug. 16.—Reduction of 25c. a barrel announced for Pennsylvania grade crude oil in New York transit lines; Bradford district oil in national transit lines and Pennsylvania grade in Southwest Pennsylvania lines, new price \$3.25 per barrel.

Aug. 16.—Reduction of 25c. a barrel in Pennsylvania grade in Eureka lines, new price \$3.15 a barrel.

Aug. 16.—Reduction of 35c. a barrel in Pennsylvania grade in Buckeye lines, new price \$2.95 per barrel.

**Prices of Typical Crudes per Barrel at Wells.**  
(All gravities where A. P. I. degrees are not shown)

Bradford, Pa.	\$3.45	Smackover, Ark., 24 and over	\$ .90
Corning, Ohio	1.75	Smackover, Ark., below 24	.75
Cabell, W. Va.	1.35	El Dorado, Ark., 34	1.14
Illinois	1.45	Urania, La.	.90
Western Kentucky	1.53	Salt Creek, Wyo., 37	1.23
Midcontinent, Oklahoma, 37	1.23	Sunburst, Mont.	1.65
Corsicana, Texas, heavy	.80	Artesia, New Mexico	1.08
Hutchinson, Texas, 35	.87	Santa Fe Springs, Calif., 33	1.35
Luling, Texas	1.00	Midway-Sunset, Calif., 22	.80
Spindletop, Texas, grade A	1.20	Huntington, Calif., 26	1.09
Spindletop, Texas, below 25	1.05	Ventura, Calif., 30	1.18
Winkler, Texas	.65	Petrolia, Canada	1.90

**REFINED PRODUCTS—BETTER DEMAND FOR UNITED STATES MOTOR GASOLINE, BUT PRICES FAIL TO REGAIN RECENT LOSS—KEROSENE ACTIVE.**

Although there was a better active demand for U. S. Motor gasoline in large volume during this week, the improved market failed to have any beneficial effect as far as prices are concerned, beyond firming them at the lower levels established during the heavy competitive period of the past few weeks. The price range runs from 9c. to 9½c. a gallon in tank cars at refineries, and from 10c. to 10½c. in tank cars delivered to the nearby trade.

Although it is generally understood that quite a bit of business was put through this week on the 9c. a gallon basis, other sales were accomplished at 9½c., the figure generally held to by the larger refiners. Considerable doubt is expressed among market factors as to the probability of gasoline prices again topping the 10c. mark in tank cars at refineries this year, although they admit that should conservation measures be undertaken in a real way, there might be some possibility of this move affecting prices favorably. California gasoline, which has proved a thorn in the side of Eastern marketers of mid-continent products, is selling at from 9½c. a gallon to 10c. a gallon and is still moving in heavy volume.

There has been a slightly improved tone in the export market, with several inquiries for large cargoes as yet unplaced. The buyers are believed to be awaiting developments of the next few days, during which time they believe that a further downward movement may take place. They feel sure that even if the expected drop does not take place, they will be able to secure their requirements at no higher prices than at present obtaining, and therefore are in the position of having nothing to lose and possibly something to gain.

There has been an active market in kerosene this week. A change in the weather such as occurred this week, always shows an almost immediate reaction in kerosene, and the coolness of the past few days, bringing with it a hint of an early fall with consequent better demand for kerosene and fuel oils, has brought several important inquiries into the open market, with at least two sales of good volume. The kerosene business is being placed at 7¾c. a gallon at refineries for 43-41 water white. Foreign buyers are also showing greater interest in kerosene.

Bunker fuel oil holds steady and fairly active at \$1.05 a barrel refinery and \$1.10 a barrel f.a.s. New York Harbor. Diesel oil remains quiet and unchanged. Domestic heating oils are showing more movement. Lubricating oils continue quiet, with an inactive demand.

**Gasoline, U. S. Motor, Tankcar Lots, F.O.B. Refinery.**

N. Y. (Bayonne)	\$.09¼-10	Arkansas	\$.06¼	North Louisiana	\$.07¼
West Texas	.06¼	California	.08¼	North Texas	.06¼
Chicago	.09¼	Los Angeles, export	.07¼	Oklahoma	.07
New Orleans	.07¼	Gulf Coast, export	.08¼	Pennsylvania	.09¼

**Gasoline, Service Station, Tax Included.**

New York	\$.19	Cincinnati	\$.18	Minneapolis	\$.182
Atlanta	.21	Denver	.16	New Orleans	.195
Baltimore	.22	Detroit	.188	Philadelphia	.21
Boston	.20	Houston	.18	San Francisco	.215
Buffalo	.15	Jacksonville	.24	Spokane	.205
Chicago	.15	Kansas City	.179	St. Louis	.169

**Kerosene, 41-43 Water White, Tankcar Lots F.O.B. Refinery.**

N. Y. (Bayonne)	\$.07¼-.08	Chicago	\$.05¼	New Orleans	\$.07¼
North Texas	.05¼	Los Angeles, export	.05¼	Tulsa	.06¼

**Fuel Oil, 18-22 Degree, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.**

New York (Bayonne)	\$.105	Los Angeles	\$.85	Gulf Coast	\$.75
Diesel	2.00	New Orleans	.95	Chicago	.55

**Gas Oil, 32-36 Degree, F.O.B. Refinery or Terminal.**

New York (Bayonne)	\$.05¼	Chicago	\$.03	Tulsa	\$.0
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**Average Crude Oil Output Slightly Lower as With Preceding Week, but Shows a Large Increase Over a Year Ago.**

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude production in the United States, for the week ended Aug. 10 1929, was 2,896,000 barrels, as compared with 2,908,600 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 12,600 barrels. Compared with the output for the week ended Aug. 11 1928, of 2,389,200 barrels per day, the current figure shows an increase of 506,800 barrels daily. The daily average production East of California for the week ended Aug. 10 1929, was 2,042,800 barrels, as











Returns of Member Banks for New York and Chicago Federal Reserve Districts—Brokers' Loans.

Beginning with the returns for June 29 1927, the Federal Reserve Board also commenced to give out the figures of the member banks in the New York Federal Reserve Districts as well as those in the Chicago Reserve District, on Thursdays, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and for the same week, instead of waiting until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks in 101 cities cannot be got ready.

Below is the statement for the New York member banks and that for the Chicago member banks thus issued in advance of the full statement of the member banks, which latter will not be available until the coming Monday. The New York statement, of course, also includes the brokers' loans of reporting member banks. The grand aggregate of these brokers' loans the present week has decreased \$68,000,000. This decrease follows an expansion of no less than \$265,000,000 made in the previous four weeks. For Aug. 14 1929 the total of these loans is \$5,952,000,000 as against \$6,020,000,000 on Aug. 7 1929, this latter having been the high record in all time. On Aug. 15 1928 the total was \$4,223,000,000.

CONDITION OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.

Table with columns for New York and Chicago, and sub-columns for Aug. 14 1929, Aug. 7 1929, and Aug. 15 1928. Rows include Loans and Investments—total, Loans—total, On securities, All other, Investments—total, U. S. Government securities, Other securities, Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank, Cash in vault, Net demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits, Due from banks, Due to banks, Borrowings from Federal Reserve Bank, Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, For own account, For account of out-of-town banks, For account of others, Total, On demand, On time, and similar categories for Chicago.

been revised to exclude a bank in the San Francisco district, with loans and investments of \$135,000,000 on Jan. 2, which recently merged with a non-member bank.

In the following will be found the comments of the Federal Reserve Board respecting the returns of the entire body of reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended with the close of business August 7:

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on Aug. 7 shows a decline for the week of \$152,000,000 in net demand deposits, accompanied with a relatively small reduction in loans and investments and a reduction of \$36,000,000 in Government deposits.

Loans on securities declined \$69,000,000 at all reporting banks, a reduction of \$118,000,000 in the New York district being partly offset by an increase of \$37,000,000 in the Chicago district and small increases in other districts. "All other" loans increased \$63,000,000 at all reporting banks, \$47,000,000 in the New York district and \$15,000,000 in the Cleveland district and declined \$9,000,000 in the Boston district.

Holdings of United States Government securities declined \$15,000,000 in the New York district and \$14,000,000 at all reporting banks, while holdings of other securities increased \$6,000,000 at all reporting banks, \$25,000,000 in the New York district and \$7,000,000 in the Atlanta district, and declined \$13,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$13,000,000 in the other districts.

Net demand deposits, which at all reporting banks were \$152,000,000 below the July 31 total, declined \$145,000,000 in the New York district \$19,000,000 in the Boston district and \$7,000,000 each in the Philadelphia and San Francisco districts, and increased \$13,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$8,000,000 in the Kansas City district and \$7,000,000 in the Richmond district. Time deposits show no net change for the week.

The principal changes in borrowings from Federal Reserve banks for the week comprise increases of \$11,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and \$6,000,000 at Philadelphia, and a reduction of \$12,000,000 at Boston, all reporting banks showing a net increase of \$3,000,000.

A summary of the principal assets and liabilities of weekly reporting member banks, together with changes during the week and the year ended Aug. 7 1929, follows:

Table comparing Aug. 7 1929, July 31 1929, and Aug. 8 1928. Rows include Loans and investments total, Loans—total, On securities, All other, Investments—total, U. S. Government securities, Other securities, Reserve with Federal Reserve banks, Cash in vault, Net demand deposits, Time deposits, Government deposits, Due from banks, Due to banks, Borrowings from Fed. Res. banks.

\* July 31 figures revised.

Summary of Conditions in World Markets, According to Cablegrams and Other Reports to the Department of Commerce.

The Department of Commerce at Washington releases for publication Aug. 17 the following summary of market conditions abroad, based on advices by cable and radio:

ARGENTINA.

As a result of rains, Winter crop conditions are about normal. The general impression is that business for the week ending August 9 was rather slow but that it is improving. July failures amounted to 8,700,000 paper pesos, a decline of 300,000 paper pesos from the previous month. The demand for carded yarns was fair and prices firm, but toward the latter part of the week dropped as a result of an estimated increase in the United States cotton crop. The demand for mercerized yarns was small but prices have generally been uniform since July 30. July retail sales of automobiles were about 20% larger than in June.

AUSTRALIA.

Continued drought in pastoral and wheat areas is causing a tendency to discount slightly earlier production estimates in these industries. It is reported that the Loan Council, which is meeting at present, will reduce loans during the present year, and some curtailment in public works operations is anticipated. The New South Wales Aero Club plans the expenditure of £55,000 on a new aerodrome.

BRAZIL.

Exchange and coffee have been steady, though January options for the latter opened low at 33.50 milreis per 10 kilos. Credits are still restricted and import trade in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo is slow.

CANADA.

Individual Eastern cities continue to report a very fair volume of retail business, but the wholesale trade is experiencing rather cautious buying from Western districts in view of the locally anticipated poor crop prospects. The Toronto clothing trade has been somewhat affected by cancellations of orders from the West, and some employment exists there, as well as in Oshawa and the Border cities in view of the slack season in automobile plants. Textile mills are said to be somewhat busier than a year ago, but tire fabric plants are not so active. Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary all report a fairly slow trend in all lines except builders' supplies in which demand is well maintained. Collections from most sections are slow to difficult. Good fruit crops are assisting Vancouver business, which is generally good. The Prairie crop outlook has not improved, with hot, dry weather forcing too rapid ripening and prospects very patchy as to yield. Feed crops, as well as wheat, are causing concern to the livestock and dairy trade. Drought has also affected Eastern crops to some extent, but the Fall wheat yield is reported excellent, with a total crop estimated locally at 24,476,000 bushels as compared with 20,054,000 bushels last year.

Complete Returns of the Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System for the Preceding Week.

As explained above, the statements for the New York and Chicago member banks are now given out on Thursdays, simultaneously with the figures for the Reserve banks themselves, and covering the same week, instead of being held until the following Monday, before which time the statistics covering the entire body of reporting member banks, in 101 cities, cannot be got ready.

Beginning with the statement of Jan. 9 1929, the loan figures exclude "Acceptances of other banks and bills of exchange or drafts sold with endorsement," and include all real estate mortgages and mortgage loans held by the banks; previously acceptances of other banks and bills sold with endorsement were included with loans, and some of the banks included mortgages in investments. Loans secured by U. S. Government obligations are no longer shown separately, only the total of loans on securities being given. Furthermore, borrowings at the Federal Reserve are not now subdivided to show the amount secured by U. S. Government obligations and those secured by commercial paper, only a lump total of the two being given. The figures have also

CHINA.

The general crop situation in the lower Yangtze Valley is favorable, with present prospects considered about normal. Arrangements were completed on August 8 by the National Reconstruction Commission to turn over 28 wireless stations now under their supervision to the Ministry of Communications, thus making 52 stations under the unified control of the latter agency. The Shanghai-Nanking air mail route, inaugurated on July 8, continues in operation and augmented by arrangement to carry passengers. Planes carry four passengers and 350 pounds of mail. The Shanghai municipal electricity department was taken over on August 8 by an American and foreign power company upon payment of the first installment of 30,000,000 taels on the total purchase price of 81,000,000 taels. (Par value of tael, \$0.5766.) Based on former tariff rates, customs revenue collections at Shanghai during the first seven months of the year were 18% in excess of that period last year, totaling 21,114,000 Haikwan taels, compared with 17,822,000 in the 1928 period. (Haikwan tael is valued at approximately \$0.72.) Shanghai import collections during the seven-month period were 21% in excess of the previous year's period, and totaled 15,318,000 Haikwan taels, against 12,626,000 in the 1928 period. Export collections were 13% in excess of last year's collections, totaling 3,499,000 Taikwan taels, compared with 3,080,000 in the first seven months of last year. Rains in about one-half of the famine areas in North China lend encouragement for Fall crops, but portions of Shensi, Kansu, Honan, Suiyuan and Chamber Provinces will probably not gather crops until next Spring. The Yangtze River burst through dykes near Peking during the week and low sections around Peking and Tientsin were inundated. Some crops were destroyed, property damaged, and large numbers of people were rendered homeless. Precautionary measures have prevented the flooding of Tientsin, but some fear is still felt owing to continuing rise of water. The Peking-Mukden railway track was washed out north of Shanhaikwan on August 6, but through traffic is expected to resume next week.

CUBA.

The monetary increase in business activity that has appeared each August in the past three years has again become evident. The sugar mills have begun making their repairs and are doing some work in the fields. As a result, Habana jobbing houses report an increase in both direct and indirect business. Money circulation in the interior of Cuba has increased slightly and as a result of money withdrawals from Habana, the latter has imported about \$500,000 during the first of the month, turning the exchange in favor of Cuba for the moment. Great public interest is centered upon the formation of the new Governmental selling agency for sugar which after September 1 will control the sale of sugar produced in the island. The head of this sales agency is an appointee of the President. The President of the National Sugar Commission, the Presidents of the National Association of cane growers and of the mill owners are ex-officio members of the Board of the National Sugar Sales Company. According to present plans there will be fourteen additional members elected by the six provincial mill owners' associations on the basis of their proportion of the production of sugar. The provincial associations of cane growers are also demanding representation on the Board.

INDIA.

The situation regarding jute mills in India has unexpectedly grown worse, with several additional mills becoming involved in the strike. It is estimated that 150,000 workers are affected, and there is said to be little hope of an early settlement.

JAPAN.

Favorable rice-growing conditions promise, it is believed locally, a record Japan crop. A further reduction of 110,000,000 yen in municipal, prefectural, and colonial budgets brings the total reduction in national and local expenditures to 200,000,000 yen. (Normal value of yen, \$0.4985.)

MEXICO.

The good condition of the highway from Laredo to Monterey is one of the chief reasons for the increased tourist travel from the United States to Mexico. The citizens of Monterey are said to be making a strong effort to attract tourists from the country and are making plans for their entertainment and accommodation while in that city. Conferences on tourist travel are now in progress and are being attended by Federal and State officials of Mexico and representatives of various Texas Chambers of Commerce. A number of factories at Monterey are making extensions and improvements, among which is a large steel plant which has received machinery for a new car wheel foundry. This company is also said to be planning a new residential sub-division adjoining its plant. Another factory engaged in the manufacture of glass products has just received machinery for the making of window panes. Some of the border cities, particularly Nuevo Laredo and Ciudad Juarez, are using funds derived from a three per cent surcharge on imports to better their civic improvements. A branch of the National City Bank of New York was opened in Mexico City on August 5.

PANAMA

The seasonal heavy rains have caused a falling off in the retail trade of the country. During July a total of 527 commercial vessels transited the canal, the tolls on which amounted to \$2,260,000. During July 267 American automobiles were received at the Canal Zone, to be held for orders to reship to other countries. Government receipts from taxes for the first month of the fiscal year amounted to \$652,000 and which it is reported exceeded the budget estimate by \$34,821.

PERU

Merchandise sales during the elapsed part of August were below normal in all lines excepting foodstuffs, and collections from retail distributors were difficult. The turnover in all lines is further restricted by the reports that cotton exports are but little more than sixty per cent of the volume shipped up to this time last year. A decree published on August 9 prohibits the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables from all North American points excepting California, Washington, and Oregon, the embargo being designed to prevent importations from Florida which are reported to be possible carriers of the Mediterranean fly.

The Department's summary also includes the following with regard to the Island possessions of the United States:

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

General trade conditions reflect the usual inactivity which accompanies the rainy season. Retail demand is slack, owing to heavy rains in the provinces, and dealers are finding business difficult. This situation reacts on import ordering. Textile trade continues depressed. Government income for the first five months of the current year is announced as totaling 37,200,000 pesos, an advance of 4,000,000 pesos over the same period last year. (One peso equals \$0.50.) The past week's abaca market was very firm with few sellers, particularly in medium and low grades in which the

New York market is interested, on account of advanced sisal prices. Normal arrivals for the next month or two are estimated at 25,000 bales per week. Last week's arrivals, however, were heavy, amounting to 31,000 bales due to accumulation from the provinces. Today's prices offered by local buyers, with sellers holding, are as follows: 26.50 per picul at 139 pounds for grade F; I, 25.25, JUS, 22.50; JUK, 18.25, and L, 15.75. Copra production is improving, all mills are operating, and the market is active. Current f.o.b. steamer prices for warehouse grade resecado are Manila, 11 pesos per picul; Cebu, 10.75; Hondagua, 10.625, and Legaspi, 10.50.

Modified Foreign Loan Policy Likely—Restrictions on Flotations Here Now Appear Probable.

The Hoover Administration is considering the advisability of adopting a new policy with respect to foreign loans floated in the United States, it was learned in official quarters yesterday, said the Washington correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce" under date of Aug. 1. Proposals now before the State, Treasury, and Commerce Departments for study involve important modifications of the policy announced by the Harding Administration in 1922 and followed consistently since that time. In defining the proposals, the correspondent added:

Under the new plan, countries desiring to float loans in the United States would be required to show that:

1. They have a balanced budget.
2. They are not in default on any outstanding loan.

Under the existing arrangement, American bankers interested in the flotation of foreign bond issues generally consult the State Department before undertaking such flotations. It has been the practice of the State Department, in co-operation with officials of the Treasury and Commerce Departments, to investigate the proposal and to report to the banker in question whether any reasons exist for refusing to underwrite the issue.

Grounds for Disapproval.

The principal grounds for disapproval of proposed loans in the past have been:

1. Failure of the applicant country to refund its war debt to the United States.
2. Indication that the proposed loan is to be used for increasing armaments.
3. Indication that the loan is to be used in furthering a monopoly of raw materials to the detriment of the United States.

Since all the war debts to the United States have now been refunded, this consideration apparently is no longer pertinent to any plan of Government supervision, or rather Government co-operation, with American bankers. Ample evidence was given during the process of refunding the debts of various European nations, of the power of the loan veto in expediting debt settlement negotiations.

It is likely, however, that the remaining two considerations, those regarding the use of loans for the increase of armaments and for furthering monopolies, will be retained in any new plan of supervision. President Hoover has shown himself to be particularly interested in bringing to an end competition in armaments, and it was Mr. Hoover himself, who, as Secretary of Commerce, undertook the war on foreign monopolies, such as the British rubber combine, the Brazilian coffee monopoly, and the sisal and potash combinations.

The new plan of supervision, like the one that has been in effect for years, contemplates co-operation with American bankers rather than any attempt to coerce them. The State Department all along has recognized that it has no power to compel bankers to consult with the Government before floating a loan. The old policy was based on the belief that a majority of bankers would welcome information of the act, if sound reasons existed for their declining to participate in a given loan. Behind this conception, too, lay the idea that if a banker looked for diplomatic support from the Government in case the loan went wrong, he ought to be willing to consult the Government before going into the undertaking.

President Hoover is a firm believer in the doctrine that unsound foreign loans lead inevitably to injustice and international misunderstanding. It is pointed out that in the past certain Latin-American loans have been floated in foreign countries, and when difficulties regarding payments developed and diplomatic pressure was exerted, charges of foreign imperialism were immediately raised by chauvinistic elements in Latin-America.

Plan Important.

The far reaching importance of the adoption of such a policy, officials pointed out, can scarcely be overestimated. With the United States the greatest creditor nation in the world and New York the world's premier loan market, the United States would be placed in a position virtually to demand that other nations of the world keep their financial affairs in order at the risk of being unable to obtain further capital.

To apply the policy with justice and fairness, it is necessary that some formula be worked out which is precise enough to allow the denial of loans in a routine manner in cases of flagrant violation of requirements and still broad enough to permit exceptions in particular cases. For example, the party which has just come into power in Japan is making strenuous efforts through governmental economies and otherwise, to balance the Japanese budget. That it will be balanced is taken for granted, as is also the fact that Japan is perfectly sound financially. Likewise, the Australian budget is not balanced, though no one doubts that an Australian loan would be redeemed. In both these cases it is believed that applications for loans would be approved. On the other hand, China has not a balanced budget, has defaulted on several outstanding loans, and probably would not be considered a proper subject for a loan. As a matter of fact, the Chinese Nationalist Government has been attempting to obtain funds in the United States, and has been told by Thomas W. Lamont, speaking for the banking interests of the world, that no loan is possible under present conditions.

A difficulty that has been encountered in the past is the meagerness of information furnished by certain European and many Latin-American countries. By juggling of items or suppression of important factors, these Governments have so confused the real facts of the situation that special studies generally are necessary, based upon information from American agents on the ground, before real conclusions could be arrived at.

The power of the loan veto has been exemplified in a number of cases in Latin-America. Certain Governments there have sought loans in the American market, only to be told that their financial condition made it impossible, and that fundamental changes in their financial administration would be necessary before a loan could be considered. In several instances this has led to the summoning of American financial experts to study the situation and make recommendations for putting the Governments' affairs in order. Commissions headed by Prof. Kemmerer of Princeton have

overhauled the finances of several Latin-American countries, with the result that they eventually were able to obtain loans.

#### Another Case.

Another evidence of the efficacy of the loan veto is seen in the case of Bolivia, which has been in the market for a loan of \$30,000,000. While the financial condition of Bolivia is understood to be not entirely satisfactory it is also true that Bolivia is now engaged in a controversy with Paraguay over the Gran Chaco territory, and a commission of inquiry and conciliation is endeavoring to settle this dispute. The life of the commission expires under the protocol on Sept. 13, but the commissioners are optimistic that a settlement will be reached. It is understood that Bolivia will not obtain her loan until after an agreement has been signed with Paraguay.

The original announcement of the policy of co-operation with American bankers was made in a statement from the State Department Mar. 3 1922. This statement said:

"At a conference held last summer between the President, certain members of the Cabinet and a number of American investment bankers the interest of the Government in the public flotation of issues of foreign bonds in the American market was informally discussed and the desire of the Government to be duly and adequately informed regarding such transactions before their consummation, so that it might express itself regarding them if that should be requested or seem desirable, was fully explained. Subsequently the President was informed by the bankers that they and their associates were in harmony with the Government's wishes and would act accordingly.

"The desirability of such co-operation, however, does not seem sufficiently well understood in banking and investment circles.

"The flotation of foreign bond issues in the American market is assuming an increasing importance and on account of the bearing of such operations upon the proper conduct of affairs, it is hoped that American concerns that are contemplating making foreign loans will inform the Department of State in due time of the essential facts and of subsequent developments of importance. Responsible American bankers will be competent to determine what information they should furnish and when it should be supplied.

"American concerns that wish to ascertain the attitude of the department regarding any projected loan should request the Secretary of State in writing for an expression of the department's views. The department will give the matter consideration and, in the light of the information in its possession, endeavor to say whether objection to the loan in question does or does not exist, but it should be carefully noted that the absence of a statement from the department, even though the department may have been fully informed, does not indicate either acquiescence or objection. The department will reply as promptly as possible to such inquiries.

"The Department of State cannot, of course, require American bankers to consult it. It will not pass upon the merits of foreign loans as business propositions, nor assume any responsibility whatever in connection with loan transactions. Offers for foreign loans should not, therefore, state or imply that they are contingent upon an expression from the Department of State regarding them, nor should any prospectus or contract refer to the attitude of this Government. The department believes that in view of the possible national interest involved it should have the opportunity of saying to the underwriters concerned, should it appear advisable to do so, that there is or is not objection to any particular issue."

### Economic and Industrial Conditions in Denmark During June 1929.

The National Bank of Copenhagen and the Danish Statistical Department have just issued the following statement regarding the economic and commercial conditions in Denmark during June 1929:

The Danish export of agricultural products was during the month of June larger for most products than during the corresponding month last year, only the export of bacon was somewhat smaller. The average weekly exportations thus amounted to: Butter, 3,481,500 kilos (June 1928, 3,200,000 kilos); eggs, 918,000 scores (854,900 scores); bacon, 4,380,300 kilos (5,331,400 kilos); beef and cattle, 1,649,700 kilos (1,281,100 kilos).

The prices of the exported products were considerably higher for bacon than in June 1928, for the other products slightly lower than last year. The average weekly notations were: butter, 285 Kr. (June 1928, 287 Kr.) per kilo; eggs, 1.21 Kr. (1.20 Kr.) per kilo; bacon, 1.64 Kr. (1.45 Kr.) per kilo; meat, 57 Ore (66 Ore) per kilo on the hoof.

The trade balance with foreign countries in May amounted to 166 Mill. Kr. for imports and 159 Mill. Kr. for exports, showing an import surplus of 7 Mill. Kr., while imports and exports in May last year were equal. For the months January-May the surplus of imports was this year 43 Mill. Kr. compared to 57 Mill. Kr. in 1928.

The Statistical Department's wholesale index went down in June from 148 to 146. The decrease is especially due to the fall in the prices of food stuffs and fodder.

The freight rate figure from May to June increased from 108.1 to 110.9, in June 1928 the figure was 97.8.

Concerning banking and financial conditions the following should be noted:

In the three principal private banks the outstanding loans have during the month of June increased 5 Mill. Kr., the deposits 2 Mill. Kr. Besides the banks have increased their cash on hand with about 14 Mill. Kr. This change is due to the banks having increased their loan with domestic banks and savings banks with about 18 Mill. Kr. A considerable part thereof falls on the National Bank, whose outstanding loan during the month has increased with 11 Mill. Kr.

Even though part of the sum which the principal private banks have borrowed from the National Bank has again been deposited in the bank on its folio account, where the banks as usual have deposited part of their cash on hand, and even though the National Bank has decreased its stock of currency with about 7½ Mill. Kr., the amount of bills in circulation has during the month gone up from 358.2 to 365.8 Mill. Kr. This is especially due to the fact that the Ministry of Finance during the month of June has drawn about 14½ Mill. Kr. on its account in the National Bank.

Coincident with the said decrease in the stock of currency in the National Bank the principal private banks net credits with foreign correspondents have also decreased somewhat, namely about 3 Mill. Kr. According to this the banks should thus during the month have delivered about 10 Mill. Kr.'s worth of foreign currency to the market.

For the settling of accounts at the check-clearing undertaken by the banks and savings banks through the National Bank, checks to the amount of 585.4 Mill. Kr. were delivered during the past month against 444.0 Mill. Kr. in May and 568.8 Mill. Kr. in June 1928.

The average weekly transactions on the Copenhagen stock exchange for bonds and stocks in June amounted to 3.2 Mill. Kr. for bonds and

1.9 Mill. Kr. for stocks (May 1929, 1.8 Mill. Kr. and 1.6 Mill. Kr.) In June 1928 the corresponding figures were 2.3 and 1.6 Mill. Kr.

In the index for stock exchange quotations there was no essential change from May to June, as the bond index decreased from 93.5 to 93.4, the stock index from 99.3 to 99.2 (the index figure per July 1, 1914 being fixed at 100). Compared with June 1928 shipping and industrial stocks were, as during the preceding months, higher, banks and other companies lower. The index for banks was 85.2 (June 1928, 86.8) shipping stocks 117.4 (115.9) industrial stocks 93.7 (91.7) and other companies 94.4 (104.5), while the complete index was 99.2 against 100.4 in June 1928.

The percentage of unemployed was at the end of June 1929 somewhat lower than in June 1928, namely 10.3 against 13.5% in June 1928. In the real industrial professions the percentage was 11.0 against 14.9 in June 1928.

The Government's revenue from consumption taxes was in June 11.3 Mill. Kr. of which 4.3 Mill. Kr. were custom revenue taxes proper. In June 1928 the corresponding figures were 11.4 and 4.2 Mill. Kr.

### Empire Free Trade Opposed in Australia—Report of Its Prime Minister's Tariff Committee Declares It Would Be Disastrous.

From Sydney (Australia), July 28, the New York "Times" reported the following Canadian Press advices via Reuters:

Free trade within the empire would be disastrous to Australia, since it must involve the abandonment of the present substantial protection to Australian manufacturers who must meet competition from Great Britain, the report of the Prime Minister's Tariff Committee, made public to-night, declares.

The report is of great interest in view of the campaign in certain quarters in Britain for free trade within the empire and a barrier against foreign products. No party in Australia would dare to accept abandonment of the present protection, the report asserted; nor would Australian products benefit because removal of British preferences would only affect wheat and dairy produce, with both of which the other dominions would then also compete on the advantageous terms.

The report concludes that the effect on Australia of empire free trade would be to develop British imports and disastrously prejudice Australian products, even though foreign imports would be reduced.

### Chinese Minister of Finance T. V. Soong Quits—Military Expense Cause—Unable to Balance Budget and Relieve Tax Load.

According to Shanghai (Associated Press) advices, Aug. 8, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and one of the strongest figures in the Nationalist Government, resigned on that day because internal military expenditures had not been cut sufficiently to enable him to balance the budget. The New York "World," from which we quote, also contains the following advices:

"It is my considered opinion," he said, "that unless the national budget is possible, all hope of early development of the nation is impossible."

He warned his associates in the Government that the people had borne their heavy taxes patiently only because they expected, with the unification of the country, that the military burden would be lifted.

In his letter to the State Council of the Nationalist Government, made public by the official Kuomin News Agency, Soong recalled that, ever since establishment of the Nationalist Government, its leaders have seen promising financial curtailment as soon as the country was unified.

"During recent years the financial situation of the Government has been fraught with overwhelming difficulties. The people have borne their heavy burdens only because of the hope that when the country was unified military expenditures would be greatly reduced, allowing enforcement of a budgetary system. There is even now no assurance that these primary principles are to be made effective."

The importance of the resignation lies not only in the fact that Soong is considered the most able financier in China, but also that he is brother-in-law to both the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Republic, and President Chiang Kai Shek, the present head of the State Council.

### Russian Soviet Agricultural Bank Authorizes 5% Loan.

An Associated Press dispatch from Moscow Aug. 15 says that the Central Agricultural Bank to-day authorized an issue of Government guaranteed bonds for 46,000,000 rubles (the gold ruble had a value of 51½ cents) for 31 years at a 5% rate.

### Williams Reappointed to Farm Loan Board.

Reappointment of Albert C. Williams of Texas as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board was announced on Aug. 13 by President Hoover. Williams has served on the Federal Farm Loan Board for a number of years. His re-nomination will be sent to the Senate after it convenes this month.

### Florida Growers of Fruit Granted First Farm Loan—Initial Award by Board to be Used in Equipping Plants to Fight Mediterranean Fly.

The Federal Farm Board announced Aug. 8 it will make the first loan under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act in the form of an advance of \$300,000 to the Florida United Growers and the Florida Citrus Growers' Exchange. The advance was authorized upon the joint request of the organizations and will be handled by the Florida Citrus Exchange.

The funds which will be made available from the \$150,000,000 which Congress has appropriated as the first install-

ment of \$500,000,000 authorized for relief of the agricultural situation under the Marketing Act, will be used, it was stated, to equip certain citrus packing plants in Florida with heating and precooling facilities to enable the growers to comply with Federal regulations for control of the Mediterranean fruit fly. The pest, according to information presented to the Board and to the Department of Agriculture, which has established quarantine regulations in Florida, is prevalent in various areas of the citrus growing sections. Members of the Board, it was explained, view advances such as has been authorized in the case of the Florida growers as legitimate under the provisions of the farm relief law, which provides for financial assistance to cooperative organizations in marketing agricultural commodities.

Requests for relief in the Florida situation presented to the Board were for far greater amounts than represented by the initial advance of \$300,000, according to an oral statement from the Chairman, Alexander Legge.

"I hope that more funds can be advanced for relief in this situation," said Mr. Legge, adding that \$300,000 was a start and its administration should serve as a test of the policy involved.

The full text of the statement, as given in the "U. S. Daily," says:

The Federal Farm Board today definitely agreed to make its first loan out of the \$500,000,000 revolving fund which has been entrusted to it by Congress. The loan was made on the joint request of the Florida United Growers and the Florida Citrus Growers Exchange and will be handled by the latter organization. The amount is \$300,000.

This money will be used immediately to equip certain citrus-packing plants in Florida with heating and pre-cooling facilities, to enable the growers to meet Government regulations, in controlling the Mediterranean fruit fly and thus to get their crop of this year onto the market. The loan is classed by the Board as an emergency loan to meet an emergency marketing situation.

Requests have come to the Board from organizations of Florida citrus growers for several million dollars of additional funds for the purpose of extending and improving their packing-house facilities and refinancing the plant obligations of some of the local associations.

The Board believes that the making of such loans is one of its legitimate functions under the Agricultural Marketing Act, but it is also apparent that loans which are made by the Board should be in furtherance of the development of a permanent policy of marketing agricultural products through co-operative associations.

Among those from Florida appearing before the Board were representatives of the Florida Citrus Exchange, the Florida United Growers, the Florida Citrus Growers Committee of Fifty, and other growers' organizations. The Board recognizes that these various organizations are all engaged in the marketing of the citrus fruit of Florida, but that at the present time there is no unity of action among them.

The Board believes that an agreement among these various groups looking toward more economical sales operations, greater efficiency and economy in packing house operations, and a more complete control of the citrus fruits of Florida to prevent both gluts and surpluses on American markets, is desirable from the viewpoint of both the producer and the consumer.

The Board has suggested to the Florida organizations whose leaders have appeared before it, that before any further applications for loans are made the growers themselves should unite on a common program for the benefit of the industry. Organization leaders who presented Florida's claims to the Board expressed themselves as being in thorough sympathy with the Board's attitude in this regard, and they have agreed to immediately develop such a common program. The loan of \$300,000 which was approved by the Board was made with this understanding.

### Organization of Fruit Growers Co-operative Marketing Association—Claims Support of Secretary of Agriculture Hyde.

In its issue of August 12 the New York "Times" reported the formation of a \$50,000,000 co-operative marketing association as a national agency to effect unity between national and local co-operatives' and growers' organizations dealing in fruit and vegetables was announced yesterday. The "Times" account said:

The association, which was incorporated in Delaware Saturday under the name of the United Growers of America, is headed by a distinguished list of directors, all of whom have been identified with agricultural interests. The Chairman of the Board is Julius H. Barnes, Chairman of the Board of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and at one time President of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation. Another member is William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture in the Coolidge Administration.

In its initial work the association will serve sixty subsidiary co-operatives in twenty-five States covering all parts of the country.

#### Second Major Step of Kind.

The organization of the co-operative marks the second major step in the combination of agricultural co-operatives since the new Federal Farm Board began to function. On July 26, at the instigation of the Board, the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was organized to unite grain-selling co-operatives on a national scale. It was widely hailed as a promising part of the program to solve the farm problem.

The new fruit and vegetable co-operative is capitalized at more than twice the figure set for the grain corporation, whose capitalization was put at \$20,000,000. The announced purpose of both is to give a "big business" sales organization to the farm products involved.

The announcement of the formation of the fruit and vegetable association came without preliminary intimation from the Farm Board of the new development. The next union of co-operatives had been expected rather among the cotton, rice or tobacco producers. The organizers of the association, however, have been in communication with both Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde and Chairman Alexander Legge of the

Federal Farm Board, and their program has the general approval of both. The attorneys of the Department of Agriculture looked over the plan and made suggestions which were adopted.

#### Seek Comprehensive Union.

Already assured of substantial support in their project by local co-operative and private marketing concerns, the initiators of the enterprise are negotiating with additional groups throughout the country with a view to a still more comprehensive union of activities among the growers of fruit and vegetables. Operation of cold storage houses will be among the duties of the association.

New York will be the executive headquarters of United Growers and from it will be directed a national and international sales service for the joint use of the member associations. No change in the existing associations is contemplated, but through the giant new co-operative more complete marketing service, adequate credits and other advantages will be offered to them.

Besides Mr. Barnes and Mr. Jardine the members of the Board of the organization will include:

Robert W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., publisher of "The Louisville Times" and "Courier-Journal," and sponsor of the co-operative movement in the South.

Arthur R. Rule, Executive Vice-President of the Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers, a national co-operative, with headquarters in New York.

Henry W. Jeffers, President of the Walker-Gordon Company, milk producers, of New York City.

John Burgess of Minneapolis, Minn., banker for Northwestern co-operative associations.

Gray Silver of Martinsburg, W. V., farmer, fruit grower, former Lieutenant Governor of his State and organizer of the farm bloc in Congress.

Other directors to a total of fifteen will be named. The counsel for the organization will be Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney, who has been connected with many co-operative programs. Mr. Rule has acted as Chairman of the Organization Committee.

In a statement announcing its purposes the association said:

"Much waste and loss can be avoided when the farmer goes into a complete organization program comparable with big business.

"There need be no fear of a so-called food trust, as this organization complies with the agricultural market law and the Capper-Volstead co-operative marketing act. Under the law, Government agencies have the power to prevent and control any attempt to fix prices on a basis that is unfair. Fruits and vegetables are generally perishable or semi-perishable and cannot be hoarded or held back to force a shortage or unduly enhance prices.

"Co-operatives of both national and local character have pledged their tonnage and financial support in the organization of United Growers. Such pledges already provide many thousands of carloads of fruit and vegetables of the best known brands shipped into domestic and foreign trade. Initial membership pledges comprise grower organizations whose crops are grown in more than twenty-five different States. Subscriptions guaranteed by the participating organizations and by investors insure the carrying through of this major-scale service to the fruit and vegetable industry.

"Invitations are being issued to co-operative associations throughout the United States calling for group conferences and negotiations looking to their participation on the same initial basis. Assurance has also been given by a number of private marketing concerns that they will be interested in joining in the program and readjusting their services to a large-scale merchandising of fruits and vegetables in accord with policies of the Farm Board. These negotiations are to bring to the organization the best qualified men in the industry, whether now engaged in marketing co-operatively or marketing privately."

Pointing out that, unlike many agricultural products, fruit and vegetables are brought to consumers in original form directly from the orchard and farm, the statement continued:

"Delivering these products in ripe, wholesome condition from the distant farm to the city consumers' table constitutes one of the romances of modern transportation. Freight trains are rushed across the continent on passenger-train schedules. Refrigeration equipment preserves the original flavor and freshness, so that berries, peaches, melons, pears, grapes, string-beans, peas, tomatoes, all in their turn, are delivered to the consumers twelve months in the year. The extremes of Winter temperature and Summer heat have been overcome.

"Improvement can still be made in sending riper, better-matured fruit and vegetables to the city markets. With lack of organization and the necessity of long delays between the farm and table, some crops are picked green and immature. Allowance is made for the ripening in the wholesale produce store or in the corner grocery. The flavor and sugar content is thus low. Improved methods of large-scale organization can greatly improve the quality of the fruit and vegetables the city housewife receives."

Mr. Rule said last night that the organization was to be financed in accord with the Capper-Volstead act, paying dividends limited to 8% on stock subscriptions, the surplus accumulations being refundable to the growers. The common voting stock will be issued only to farmers and their organizations, although there will be a public issue of preferred stock. Member co-operatives and investors have already pledged a major part of the corporation's capitalization, he said, and the stock will be issued as the funds are needed.

Mr. Jardine, he continued, presented the plans to the Farm Board more than ten days ago, and they were informally discussed.

"The importance to farmers of an efficient large-scale marketing organization in the fruit and vegetable trade can be seen from the fact that the annual crop value of these commodities is \$2,000,000,000, a figure exceeded only by the crop value of corn," he said.

Mr. Rule added that the most important of the California fruit organizations would not be included because they already had an efficient management doing business throughout the country. The smaller local groups will form the backbone of the new co-operative, although some national organizations will be associated.

It is believed that the organization will be in a position to obtain aid if necessary from the Federal Farm Board, which has made it clear that it will not deal with the many small co-operatives, but will meet them only as merged into great corporations. The fruit and vegetable organization is in line with the Board's policy of having one co-operative to handle a single class of crops.

Immediately following the appearance of the above article the Federal Farm Board issued a statement, under date of August 12, saying that its attention had been called to the article in the New York "Times" concerning the formation

of a \$50,000,000 co-operative fruit and vegetable marketing organization to be known as the United Growers of America, and then added: "The plan for this organization has not been presented to the Board, the organizers have asked for no endorsement by the Board, and the Board has no information concerning it and is therefore not in a position to express any opinion whatever about it."

Referring to the above, the "Times," in its issue of August 13, said:

At Washington the Federal Farm Board denied that it had endorsed the new organization, but Mr. Rule, who was in touch with both the Secretary of the Board and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, during the day, explained that he had never meant to imply that the United Growers had been specifically approved as an organization. It had been formed in compliance with the agricultural marketing law and the Capper-Volstead co-operative marketing act, he said, but had never sought formal official endorsement.

"While our plans were not submitted to the Farm Board for its official approval," he said, "the United Growers was organized in compliance with the declared policies of the Board, after we had informed Chairman Legge by letter in July of the organization plan and program. The plan was also discussed informally with other members of the Board by former Secretary Jardine."

#### Federal Farm Board Asked to Hear Fruit Plan—New Co-operative Marketing Association Will Explain Its Purposes—Loan Hearings Suspended—Board to Complete Organization of Department Before Other Applications Are Considered.

A hearing will be held before the Federal Farm Board, probably on Aug. 22, on the plans of the recently formed \$50,000,000 co-operative association to market fruit and vegetables. The managers of the organization on Aug. 15 asked to appear before the Board and explain their project. So far as known, the association will seek no financial aid. It merely desires, it was said, to get the board's sanction and possible guidance in an advisory way. In reporting this, a dispatch from Washington, dated Aug. 15, said:

Beyond that statement, board officials have no information as to the purposes of the United Fruit Growers of America in seeking opportunity to appear here. It is understood that Julius Barnes, Chairman of the directors of the vegetable and fruit co-operative, will be among those heard.

Until further notice, the Farm Board announced, it will be unable to grant hearings to applicants for loans from the \$150,000,000 revolving fund authorized by Congress to aid agriculture.

The Board has literally been swamped with requests for large amounts of money from co-operative marketing associations which represent but a small part of the production in which they are engaged. The loans requested would make a large hole in the revolving fund.

#### Will Organize Loan Committee.

The Board is working to set up a complete organization through which it can handle agricultural relief more satisfactorily. One of the divisions will have to do with commodity loans and will be composed of financial experts and appraisers.

Trustees of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, who have been conferring with the Board for a large amount of Government money to supplement their borrowing capacity through the Intermediate Credit and private banks, are endeavoring to obtain an arrangement through which the Board can use the Intermediate Credit banks for its financial operations. The Exchange trustees have indicated they would need between three and five million dollars to handle the current cotton crop.

The Board desires to aid the cotton co-operatives, but has set forth several conditions that would have to be fulfilled.

James C. Stone of Kentucky, a member of the Board, said to-day that it was endeavoring to reduce the number of advisory or commodity committees.

#### Text of Board's Statement.

The Board's statement, outlining its organization and announcing the restriction of loan hearings to emergencies, was as follows:

"The Federal Farm Board is nearing the end of the fifth week of its operations. During that time it has freely granted hearings to representatives of co-operative associations from every section of the United States. Approximately forty groups have been heard and in many cases more than one session has been necessary on a specific request.

"These hearings have been most valuable in that they have presented to the members of the Federal Farm Board a composite picture of the agricultural situation in the United States and of the various types of need which exist among the co-operative marketing associations.

"At the same time, in the majority of cases, the Board has been forced to postpone action on requests for loans or for other assistance because it has as yet had no time to develop policies, to set up machinery, or to engage personnel through which its loans and other operations may be handled on a business basis.

"Hearings desired by co-operative groups have occupied practically the entire time of the Board to the exclusion of its own organization work.

#### Will Create Legal Division.

"The board is attempting to organize a staff whose purpose will be to furnish facts concerning the cooperative movement and its need in respect to every commodity in every locality. The board is attempting to create a loan division of financial experts and appraisers who shall be able to pass intelligently on requests for financial assistance. The board is endeavoring to set up a legal division which can, under the law, protect the funds that have been entrusted to it by the taxpayers of the United States.

"All of these operating divisions are completely necessary in order that the board may efficiently serve American agriculture. To develop them and at the same time develop uniform policies of operation will demand the full efforts of the board for some time to come.

"For these reasons the board wishes to announce that until further notice it will not be able to grant hearings to applicants for loans except when such applications are of an emergency character. The board further asks that no delegations come to Washington expecting hearings except where appointments have been previously arranged."

#### Wool Co-operatives Seek Aid of Federal Farm Board—The Latter to Call a Conference in October.

A statement issued by the Federal Farm Board on August 12 reported that officials of the National Wool Marketing Council and of other wool marketing organization had had several conferences with the Federal Farm Board. They asked for the immediate formation of a commodity advisory committee for wool, and discussed unofficially the question of financial aid to wool co-operatives by the Board. It developed in the conference, it was stated, that of this year's clip of about 300,000,000 pounds, some 20,000,000 pounds are handled by members of the National Wool Marketing Council, about 7,000,000 pounds by co-operatives who are not members of the Council, about 35,000,000 pounds by farmer-owned warehouse companies in Texas, California, and New Mexico, and about 5,000,000 pounds by local co-operative pools in Western States. This total of about 70,000,000 pounds, or 35% of the total wool clip of the nation, represents actual or potential wool which might be handled by co-operative marketing associations. The Farm Board then added:

It is apparent that one of the major problems confronting the wool associations is a need for the co-ordination of their selling efforts. In order to improve this situation, it was agreed that some time in early October the Federal Farm Board would invite all producers' co-operative wool marketing associations in the United States, together with all producer-owned warehouse associations, to meet with it in Chicago for the purpose of discussing and, if possible, developing definite plans for a national co-operative wool sales agency, which shall include in its membership all of the various types of wool co-operatives now engaged in handling the product.

It was further agreed that out of the group of wool associations which participate in the Chicago meeting, the Board will at that time consider the selection of a wool advisory committee.

The National Wool Marketing Council is a trade federation of wool co-operatives. Its membership consists of:

The Ohio Wool Growers' Co-operative Association.

The Pacific Co-operative Wool Growers.

The New York State Sheep Growers' Co-operative Association.

The Wyoming Wool Co-operative Marketing Association.

The Montana Wool Growers' Co-operative Marketing Association.

The Utah Wool Marketing Association.

The Idaho Wool Growers.

The Minnesota Co-operative Wool Growers' Association.

There are other co-operatives and wool pools in Nevada, South Dakota, North Dakota, Colorado, Iowa, and Kansas, which are not to-day affiliated with the Council, and there are many producer-owned warehouse companies in various States which operate independently in storage and sales.

It was the opinion of the wool delegation which appeared before the Board that all of these wool co-operatives should find a way to come together under a common tent, and with this opinion the Board agrees. Among those who participated in the conference with the Board were: L. B. Palmer and J. F. Walker of Ohio; J. B. Wilson of Wyoming; R. A. Ward of Oregon; F. R. Marshall and J. A. Hooper of Utah; Senator Thomas of Idaho, and Mr. O'Daniels of Texas.

#### First Sea-Going Brokerage Office Opened on Ile de France to-day by De Saint-Phalle & Co., Special Arrangements for Speedy Transmission—All Facilities of Customers Room Aboard Ship.

The first sea-going brokerage office was established as a branch of de Saint-Phalle & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, aboard the S. S. Ile de France of the French Line (on Tuesday) when it left La Havre, France, for New York City. Service between the office on the liner and the main New York office of the firm was inaugurated when the Exchange opened on Wednesday.

Cable advices from C. Edward Grafmeuller, manager of the branch, informed the New York office that the board room, located on the promenade deck near the smoking room of the flagship of the French Line, had been completely refurbished and equipped with all of the facilities found in the customers room in Wall Street brokerage houses. Mr. Grafmeuller informed his firm that wireless tests conducted shortly before the vessel sailed westward showed the speed and accuracy with which orders and quotations could be sent and received.

The quotation board aboard the Ile de France, a duplicate of which will be installed in the S.S. Paris by de Saint-Phalle & Co., is capable of receiving continuous quotations on one hundred stocks, while the special wireless station is totally independent of the ship's wireless and is installed in a room adjoining the board room. Three radio channels—one to receive continuous quotations, the second to transmit orders to New York and the third to receive executions—are available for use. For speed in transmission of quotations to the board a special teletype relay is being used.

From the New York office, 15 Broadway, radiograms are coded, giving quotations on 100 stocks on each change in price. These messages are sent by private wire to the Radio Marine station in Tuckerton, N. J., from Tuckerton ships are reached wherever they are by means of a special

channel using a 36-meter wave length, assuring practically instantaneous contact with assurance of secrecy in transmission. Two special radio marine operators aboard the ship receive these coded messages and transmit them as they are received to the wire expert of de Saint-Phalle & Co., who decodes the messages and writes the quotations on the board. In a similar way, orders are coded by the wire expert, handed over to the wireless operators, transmitted to Tuckerton, and from there to the main office at 15 Broadway. This service on quotations and executions is similar to the service now given to the correspondents of de Saint-Phalle & Co. in Paris, London, Berlin, the Riviera, &c. If atmospheric conditions in Tuckerton are such that radiograms cannot be sent from there, these messages will be sent from London to the Portishead station.

In a statement issued by Fal de Saint-Phalle, founder of the American firm, describing the history of the plan to establish offices on ocean liners, he revealed that more than a year ago, the firm originated the plan and filed application with the New York Stock Exchange for authority to put such a plan into actual operation.

"Despite the fact that the business transacted by de Saint-Phalle & Co., through its many affiliated correspondents in Europe, which makes it the largest cable user in the world, has brought the security markets of both continents closer together," said Mr. de Saint-Phalle, "the firm realized that the link with Europe would be complete only if there was not a gap from five to six days for travelers on the ocean. So, in 1928, the partners of the firm formed a corporation under the name of the International Quotations Co., for the purpose of obtaining from the Federal Radio Commission in Washington a radio channel to broadcast to Europe and to ships on the ocean quotations of the New York Stock Exchange and other important markets in America.

"The Chicago Board of Trade and the New Orleans Cotton Market heartily endorsed the plan, but the New York Stock Exchange informed the Federal Radio Commission that they would not approve of any broadcasting of quotations because they felt that it would not be secure or reliable enough in the present stage of the radio art. Consequently, in August 1928, the matter was dropped by the dissolution of the International Quotations Co.

"In October 1928 a very important trader returned from Europe to America, and de Saint-Phalle & Co., with the aid of its correspondents abroad, furnished that trader a continuous private service on quotations. The success of this venture was so evident that the officials of the Radio Marine Corp., who were on board, were convinced that radio service was reliable after all. A few weeks later the Radio Marine Corp. offered de Saint-Phalle & Co. a special radio service for ships. De Saint-Phalle & Co. wrote to the New York Stock Exchange telling about the offer of the Radio Marine Corp. and asked to be allowed to contemplate branch offices on steamers, but no action was taken by the Stock Exchange, and the matter was once more temporarily dropped.

"It was not until the summer of this year that the newspapers mentioned that the New York Stock Exchange was investigating the possibility of allowing some of its members to establish branch offices on steamers. So de Saint-Phalle & Co. presented another request to obtain the authorization, and on Aug. 3 the firms of M. J. Meehan & Co. and de Saint-Phalle & Co. received formal notice from the Stock Exchange that they could open such branch offices provided these firms satisfied the Stock Exchange with respect to the secrecy of these quotations."

#### Brokerage Offices of M. J. Meehan & Co. on Ships Will Open To-day.

M. J. Meehan & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, will inaugurate to-day branch brokerage offices on two ocean liners sailing almost simultaneously from each side of the Atlantic—the Berengaria, which leaves Southampton, and the Leviathan, leaving New York for Europe. Both branches will offer complete brokerage services in securities and commodities.

Sailing of the Leviathan will mark the first instance in which an ocean liner has left the United States with a fully-equipped brokerage office on board. M. R. Meyer will be in charge of the Leviathan branch, while Charles H. Goudiss, Jr. will act in a similar capacity on the Berengaria.

Orders will be radioed from the ship to Tuckerton and immediately transmitted over M. J. Meehan & Co.'s private wire to the firm's order room. The operation is handled by short-wave transmitters and receivers, which eliminate interference with the commercial and other business of the ship's wireless.

Accuracy in the transmission of quotations and speed in the execution of the orders are assured, according to those in charge of the installation. Plans contemplate expansion of the Meehan branch offices to the Mauretania and the Aquitania.

#### Brokers Move for New York Stock Exchange Ban on Trading by the Employees of Members.

The "Times" of August 3 said:

Strenuous efforts to stamp out trading in the stock market by employees of members of the New York Stock Exchange and by bank clerks without the express permission of the Stock Exchange is being made by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms. These accounts are closed immediately by members of the Exchange when discovered, but it is no secret in Wall Street that many employees are heavy traders in firms other than their own, using some such subterfuge as a fictitious name or a numbered account.

The suggestion has been made to members of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, through its secretary, Frederick F. Lyden, that the following paragraph be inserted in the "Customer's Agreement" that each person signs on buying or selling stock:

"I hereby represent that I am of full age and sound mind, that I am not connected as a clerk or employee with the New York Stock Exchange or any other exchange, nor with a member of that Exchange or any other exchange engaged in the business of dealing in securities or commodities, nor am I connected as a clerk or employee with any bank, trust company, banker or insurance company, nor with any broker, firm or corporation engaged in the business or dealing in securities or commodities."

It is believed that this clause, with the suggestion that it be adopted by brokers generally, will be submitted to the Stock Exchange for its approval soon. Many members of the Exchange have experienced considerable difficulty in the last year or so in keeping some of their employees out of the stock market.

#### Philip G. Cameron To Join New York Stock Exchange —To Become Floor Trader for Tooker & Co.

According to the New York "Times," Philip G. Cameron, Secretary of the Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, is to become a member of the Exchange through the transfer to him, for a nominal consideration, of the seat of Marck L. Tooker. If elected to membership, Mr. Cameron will become the floor member of Tooker & Co., succeeding Mr. Tooker, who will remain a partner in the firm. Mr. Cameron is 40 years old. He became connected with the Stock Exchange in 1918, resigning in 1919. He returned to the Exchange on July 1 1920 as Assistant Secretary of the Stock List Committee and later was made Secretary. In that position he became an expert on the requirements and methods for listing securities on the Stock Exchange.

#### Decline in Resources of National Banks Under Call of Comptroller of the Currency for June 29.

Comptroller of the Currency J. W. Pole announced on Aug. 15 that the total resources of the 7,536 reporting National banks in the continental United States, Alaska and Hawaii, on June 29 1929, the date of the recent call for reports of condition, aggregated \$27,440,228,000, showing a decrease of \$1,581,684,000 since Mar. 27 1929, the date of the previous call, when there were 7,575 reporting banks, and a decrease of \$1,068,011,000 since the returns made by 7,691 banks on June 30 1928, the date of the corresponding call last year. Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, on June 29 1929, amounted to \$14,801,130,000, a decrease of \$48,796,000 since Mar. 27 1929 and a decrease of \$116,120,000 in the year. The total deposit liabilities were \$21,598,088,000, a reduction of \$1,274,792,000 since March and a reduction of \$1,041,249,000 in the year. Demand deposits, including United States deposits of \$228,243,000, were \$10,732,511,000, compared to \$11,207,887,000 on March 27, and \$11,189,711,000 on June 30 1928. Time deposits of \$8,317,095,000, which amount includes savings and time certificates of \$7,380,584,000 and postal savings of \$88,569,000, were \$150,499,000 greater than on the date of the previous call, and \$20,457,000 more than a year ago. Total individual deposits (time and demand) amounted to \$18,821,363,000 on June 29 1929.

Comparisons of the other items are given as follows:

Holdings of United States Government securities totaled \$2,803,860,000 and showed reductions of \$292,900,000 and \$87,307,000 since Mar. 27 1929 and June 30 1928, respectively. Other miscellaneous bonds and securities owned aggregated \$3,852,675,000, which was a decrease of \$121,320,000 since March and a decrease of \$403,606,000 in the year.

Balances due to reporting banks from other banks and bankers, including lawful reserve with the Federal Reserve bank of \$1,344,951,000, were \$3,914,049,000, and were \$876,140,000 and \$288,266,000 less, respectively, than the figures reported for March 1929 and June 1928. Cash in banks was \$298,003,000, in comparison with \$363,491,000 on Mar. 27 1929, and \$315,113,000 on June 30 1928.

The paid in capital stock was \$1,627,375,000, a decrease of \$5,896,000 since the date of the previous call, but an increase of \$38,519,000 in the year. Surplus funds of \$1,479,052,000 showed a reduction of \$49,274,000 since March, but were \$59,357,000 more than reported a year ago. Net undivided profits of \$487,504,000 showed reductions of \$51,240,000 since the date of the previous call and \$69,933,000 in the twelve-month period.

Circulating notes outstanding amounted to \$649,452,000, an increase of \$1,604,000 since March, and an increase of \$357,000 in the year.

Amounts on the books of reporting banks to the credit of correspondent banks and bankers, including certified and cashiers' checks together with cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding, totaled \$2,548,482,000, showing decreases of \$949,915,000 and \$604,506,000, respectively, since the returns of March in the current year and June of last year.

Liability for money borrowed, represented by bills payable of \$484,552,000 and rediscounts of \$229,953,000, aggregated \$714,507,000, an increase of \$10,695,000 since Mar. 27 1929, but a decrease of \$86,678,000 in the year.

The percentage of loans and discounts to total deposits on June 29 1929, was 68.53, in comparison with 64.92 Mar. 27 1929, and 65.89 June 30 1928.

Mr. Pole said the development of trust operations by national banks showed continued and substantial progress throughout the country from figures compiled as of June 29 1929. On that date 2,442 national banks, with a combined capital of \$1,218,049,515, held permits to exercise trust

powers, 1,734 of this number had established trust departments and were administering 75,988 trusts, with individual trust assets aggregating \$4,237,638,663. Seven hundred and thirty-six of these banks were also acting as trustees for bond note issues aggregating \$7,370,154,456.

Compared with Oct. 3 1928, these figures represent a net increase of 69, or 2.91 per cent in the number of national banks authorized to administer trusts under Section 11K of the Federal Reserve Act; an increase of 149 in the number of banks operating trust departments, or 9.40%; an increase in the number of trusts being administered of 12,212, or 19.15 per cent, and an increase in individual trust assets of \$940,338,544, or 28.52%.

The growth in the fiduciary activities of the banks in the national banking system and the growing popularity with the public of this important branch of national bank operations are even more impressive when comparisons are made with the activities of national banks in this field just three years ago.

In June 1926, national banks numbering 2,026 had authority to exercise trust powers, with only 1,104 actively engaged in this function. These banks were then administering 26,053 trusts, with individual trust assets of \$922,328,677, and were acting as trustees for bond and note issues aggregating \$2,463,553,316.

Compared with the figures compiled as of June 29 1929, this represents an increase in the number of national banks authorized to administer trusts of 416, or 20.53%; an increase in the number of banks operating trust departments of 630, or 57.07%; an increase in the number of trusts being administered of 49,935, or 191.67%; an increase in individual trust assets of \$3,315,319,986, or 359.45%, and an increase in the volume of bonds and note issues outstanding for which these banks were acting as trustees of \$4,906,601,140, or 199.17%.

### N. Y. Banks Refuse to Ship London Gold—Engagement Is Canceled Lest British Reserves Be Affected.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" yesterday, in discussing the gold engagements in London for shipment to New York, had the following to say:

Local banking houses which usually participate in international gold movements are refusing at present to import gold from London despite the fact that sterling is far below gold point, it was learned yesterday. The reason given for not participating in the shipment of metal was that the bullion holdings of the Bank of England had declined to their lowest level in several years and that further losses of British reserves would have undesirable effects which, through adverse publicity, would be reflected upon the banks importing gold.

Sterling during the past few days fluctuated between \$4.84 $\frac{3}{4}$  and \$4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ , closing yesterday at \$4.84 27-32. Because of the refusal of some of the banking houses to take gold under present conditions, the exchange was quoted steadily at levels consistently below shipping point.

The Irving Trust Co. announced the shipment of £500,000 gold on the steamer Ile de France, which sailed from Havre and Plymouth on Aug. 13 and which will arrive in New York on Aug. 19. It was reported in banking circles that another \$2,500,000 is being shipped on the Bremen. The Bremen sailed on Aug. 14 and is due on Aug. 20.

The shipment by the Irving Trust Co., it was reported, was arranged through the purchase of sterling at levels that will offer a profit at the rate of 9% annually. Bankers have during the past few months arranged shipments when a 6% per annum yield seemed assured.

The London correspondent of one of the local banking houses during the past few days, it was learned yesterday, had purchased a considerable volume of gold from the Bank of England for shipment to New York. Arrangements were actually made to insure and transport the metal. However, the New York office, fearing that the adverse effects of such a shipment would outweigh the high yield, wired its order that the gold purchase be canceled.

Banking opinion, however, was far from unanimous yesterday upon the question of shipping gold. It was pointed out that the refusal to take gold would lead to further depression of sterling, since purchases of the exchange would no longer be made with the purpose of converting it into metal at a profit. Attempts made in the past to avoid gold movements by agreements among bankers, it was stated, led to the further depression of the exchange below their gold points so that ultimately shipments were made by non-banking companies. The unofficial censure of houses importing gold, it was pointed out, would have the practical effect of taking England off the gold standard as long as such censure continued.

### Gov. Norman of Bank of England Disclaims Any Knowledge of Reported Credit in United States in Favor of Bank.

The New York "Times" in a cable dispatch from London dated Aug. 15, quotes Gov. Norman of Bank of England as fated in denial of the report which the "Times" had published, saying that a credit of \$250,000,000 in favor of Bank of England had been arranged or at least was in such shape, that it could be closed on 24 hours notice.

While a statement today by Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, that he knew nothing whatever about the credit of £50,000,000 arranged for the bank in New York has been accepted in financial circles here without question, there is still some mystification owing to the persistence of the report which has been in circulation here for some time.

Originally, the rumor placed the credit that Mr. Norman is supposed to have obtained in New York at a higher figure. It was large enough to offset any withdrawals of gold that France might make in the event The Hague conference broke down and it was recalled that, once before, in April 1925, when Britain returned to the gold standard, a credit of £60,000,000 was available in New York but never used.

On more than one occasion in the past few weeks the financial papers have pressed the Governor of the Bank of England for a frank statement on the position, but none was forthcoming until today.

The opinion held here is that there has never been any necessity since the return to a gold standard for the Bank of England to take special steps abroad for securing credits, even though such an arrangement would help the sterling exchange.

The sterling exchange is again weak tonight at 4.84 49-64, so that another gold movement to New York is to be expected, but that movement will cease of its own accord, financial authorities here have no doubt.

In any case, they argue, an increase in the bank rate here and not an overdraft on another central bank would be the corrective measure applied.

### Gov. Young of Federal Reserve Board Declares Report of British Credit as False—Report of \$250,000,000 Fund for Loans Without Foundation, Says Reserve Governor.

The "Wall Street News" on Aug. 16 published the following dispatch from its correspondent at Washington dated Aug. 15:

There is absolutely no foundation for the report in to-day's papers, that a fund of \$250,000,000 is on hand or will be made available for loans to the Bank of England, Gov. Young, of the Federal Reserve Board declared to-day, following conclusion of the meeting of the board. The governor said that, regularly twice a week, he is forced to deny that any loan is contemplated to the Bank of England, and that such denial also has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gov. Harrison of the New York, Federal Reserve Bank, would not comment upon the story that such a loan was to be made. Gov. Young added that bill rates were not discussed at the meeting of the board, and no announcement was made of any change in the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate.

Governor Harrison attended the morning session of the Federal Reserve Board. It was said that it is his customary action to confer with the Reserve Board each Thursday.

Just "A Good Yarn."

Revelation in yesterday's newspapers that the Federal Reserve had arranged a \$250,000,000 credit for London mystified the financial community for a few hours. Coming as a climax to rumors that Sir Montagu Norman had achieved some such assurance on his recent visit here, the report was coated with plausibility.

However, bankers here who participated in the London credit of 1925 and should be in a position to know if the performance was being repeated, explained that their knowledge of this sizable operation was gathered entirely from the report in the papers. "Midsummer fiction," said one. "A good yarn," said another.

True or false, the story was charged with interest for those who have been following the fortunes of the Young plan at The Hague conference. There, it was pointed out, England's financial position has assumed a unique importance in view of what has been happening in Anglo-French exchange.

Depression of sterling and siphoning of gold from London to Paris is felt by the British to be a deliberate attempt by the French to bludgeon them into yielding to the reparations demands of M. Briand. The French deny this, explaining that midyear settlement problems, among other necessities, have compelled them to convert their London balances into francs. Either way, it was pointed out here yesterday, news of financial bolstering of London at this stage of The Hague conference might have an appreciable effect on the bargaining temper of the British and French delegations.

### Federal Reserve Bank Buys Bills at New Rate—Takes Three Name Paper at 5%.

Large purchases of bankers' acceptances by the Federal Reserve Bank at the new reduced buying rate announced last week were reported on Aug. 13 by dealers said the New York "Journal of Commerce" in its issue of Aug. 14, and then added:

In addition to Reserve Bank purchases, it was stated, large foreign orders came into the market through private agencies.

The Federal Reserve Bank, it was stated, bought bills both for its own account and for the account of foreign correspondents, the former to be listed among the assets of the bank and the latter as contingent liability. It was stated that bills purchased for foreign correspondents this week are to mature in large volume and that, in consequence, the contingent liability of the Federal Reserve banks may, despite the large new purchases, show a decrease.

Federal Reserve Bank purchases for foreign account yesterday were chiefly at 5%, which was one-eighth of 1% below the official rate at which it purchases bills to be held in its own portfolio. However, it was pointed out, bills purchased for foreign correspondents are secured by three names: that of the drawee, the accepting bank and the additional name of an indorsing member bank.

It was stated that the Federal Reserve Bank, in buying bills to be held for foreign Central Banks, either buys three name paper in open market at one-eighth of 1% below the buying rate or else buys two name acceptances at the usual rate and itself becomes the indorsing bank. In the latter case, buying a bill at 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ %, it offers it to the foreign correspondent at 5%, the additional one-eighth of 1% being its fee as indorser. The same fee is charged on to bills by indorsing member banks when they receive unindorsed acceptances in collection of payments and, in placing them on the market, and their indorsement to them.

Dealers declared yesterday that foreign purchases of bills through private agencies continue in large volume yesterday. Such orders entered the market late last week and it was believed to have been occasioned by reports of difficulties faced by the diplomats in conference at the Hague in arriving at an agreement upon the Young plan.

### Col. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Co. on the Advance in the Rediscount Rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Cleveland Trust Co. in its business bulletin for Aug. 15 discusses last week's advance in the rediscount rate of the New York Reserve Bank interestingly as follows:

Two assumptions seem warranted in connection with the unexpected action of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in raising its rediscount rate to the highest point to which it has ever been lifted since the memorable period of the post-war inflation. The first is that the Reserve authorities intend to supplement this action by other steps having for their purpose the facilitating of the financing necessary for meeting the expanded credit needs of autumn business, and of the harvesting and exporting of crops. The second assumption is that they plan to take some course of action designed to avoid having the rate increase result in attracting gold imports from England. In the absence of these assumptions it would be



difficult to reconcile the rate increase of the New York bank at this time with sound banking policy.

Presumably the course of action which the Reserve System will follow will be to begin promptly to build up its holdings of acceptances, and to increase its portfolio of government securities. In these ways it can readily make available the additional credit needed for autumn business, and it can stabilize and ease call money rates, and thereby reduce the probability of attracting gold imports. If such policies are adopted promptly it seems probable that the rate increase will prove beneficial rather than detrimental to business, and even to the security markets.

It still seems probable that the figures for industrial output and for profits in the third quarter will reach new high levels in many lines, and it is beginning to appear almost equally sure that the momentum of activity and of confidence will carry through to the end of the year in enough lines to insure a long list of new high annual records for 1929 in trade, industry, transportation, and finance. The autumn and holiday trade of retail stores and mail-order houses promises to be better this year than ever before. The earnings of the railroads are likely to reach new high records. Despite the rate increase it does not seem probable that money rates will be so high as to have much restraining effect on business, or to overcome in the security markets the stimulating effects of large earnings.

### Geo. Foster Peabody Criticizes Rise in Federal Reserve Rediscount Rate.

Associated Press dispatches from Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 10, stated that criticism of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's decision to advance the rediscount rate from 5 to 6% had been made at the Institute of Politics by George Foster Peabody, former director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and by Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. Dr. Foster said present credit stringency was largely "artificial" and rise in the rediscount rate was not justified by the available supply of bank credit.

Mr. Peabody, who concurred in Dr. Foster's statement, said the statement of the Federal Reserve Bank accompany the announcement of the advance could not but be interpreted as "an attempt to arouse fear in the public."

### Conference on Child Health and Protection Proposed by President Hoover—Initial Meeting With Planning Committee.

Following the announcement on July 2 of his decision to call, sometime next year, a White House Conference on the health and protection of children, President Hoover held an initial meeting in Washington on July 29 with the planning committee of the proposed conference. At the time of his July 2 announcement the President indicated that the conference would be preceded by an exhaustive study of the problems of dependent children, child labor, hospitalization, teaching of health in the schools, facilities for recreation, &c. In addressing the planning committee on July 29, the President said:

"Through Secretary Wilbur and Secretary Davis, I have invited you here as the nucleus of a planning committee to inaugurate a most important movement to the nation as a whole, that is, that we should take national stock of the progress and present situation in the health and protection of childhood; that out of this investigation we should also develop common sense plans for the further development in these directions.

"I have suggested that in order that these investigations and recommendations may be brought about in the most effective manner a number of committees should be organized to cover different phases of the subject embracing the leadership in thought and knowledge of these subjects throughout the nation; that after these investigations have been carried forward and conclusions reached by these committees, then that we should call a White House conference of public officials, associations and others interested in these questions to consider the recommendations.

"Further, that such of the policies that may be adopted by that conference should be followed up by definite organization throughout the country.

"We realize that major progress in this direction must be made by voluntary action and by activities of local government. The Federal Government has some important functions to perform in these particulars, all of which will need to be considered, but we may save years in national progress if we can secure some measure of unity as to view and unity as to program, more especially as these views and programs are to be based on searching examination of fact and experience.

"Generous means have been provided to enable you to carry forward this task without difficulty, and I wish to assure you of the complete support of the Executive.

"I need not urge upon you the fundamental importance of this undertaking. The greatest asset of a race is its children, that their bodily strength and development should prepare them to receive the heritage which each generation must bequeath to the next.

"These questions have the widest of social importance, that reaches to the roots of democracy itself. By the safeguard of health and protection of childhood we further contribute to the equality of opportunity, which is the unique basis of American civilization."

At the meeting on July 29 Secretary Wilbur stated:

"The planning committee will do all of the preliminary work and develop facts for the conference. Experts will be engaged on this work for perhaps a year and make exhaustive studies here and in other parts of the country. The committees will be divided into a number of groups, which will apply themselves to these special fields: Growth and development of the child; medical service and public health; education and training; care of the handicapped child. In the latter field special study will be given as to how the schools can best aid the crippled child or the mentally delinquent and physically weak."

In his announcement of July 2 President Hoover indicated with regard to the undertaking that it is not the purpose "to

invade or relieve the responsibilities of parents, but to advance those activities in care and protection of children which are beyond the control of the individual parent." The President stated that the work of the conference is to be under the direction of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, with the co-operation of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Dr. Harry E. Blanchard, formerly Health Commissioner of Indiana, has been chosen Executive Secretary. The President made known that a small preliminary committee was in process of appointment and he stated that "to cover the expenses of the preliminary committees and the conference and follow-up work which will be required to carry out the conclusions of the conference, a sum of \$500,000 has been placed at my disposal from private sources." The President's announcement of July 2 follows:

"I have decided to call a White House conference on the health and protection of children. This conference will comprise representatives of the great voluntary associations, together with the Federal and State and municipal authorities interested in these questions.

"Its purpose will be to determine the facts as to our present progress and our future needs in this great field and to make recommendations for such measures for more effective official and voluntary action and their co-ordination as will further develop the care and protection of children.

"The conference will not be assembled for another nine months or a year in order that there may be time for complete and exhaustive advance study of the facts and forces in progress, of the experience with the different measures and the work of the organizations both in voluntary and official fields.

"In order that these determinations may be effectively made and intelligent presentation given at the conference, a series of committees will be appointed from the leaders in different national organizations and will be assisted by experts.

"The subjects to be covered embrace problems of dependent children; regular medical examination; school or public clinics for children; hospitalization; adequate milk supplies; community nurses; maternity instruction and nurses; teaching of health in the schools; facilities for playgrounds and recreation; voluntary organization of children; child labor and scores of allied subjects.

"To cover the expenses of the preliminary committees and the conference and follow-up work which will be required to carry out the conclusions of the conference, a sum of \$500,000 has been placed at my disposal from private sources.

"This will be the first national conference held in review of this subject since the conference called by President Roosevelt in 1909. That conference resulted in a great impulse to social and protective activities in behalf of children.

"It is proposed to include in the interested groups the educational associations, so far as education bears upon health and protection of child life. It is not the purpose of such efforts to invade or relieve the responsibilities of parents but to advance those activities in care and protection of children which are beyond the control of the individual parent.

"I have communicated with a number of the larger voluntary bodies and public officials throughout the country and find they are unanimous in the belief that such a national review is urgently needed in order to establish a new platform for further advance, and they are in agreement with me in the necessity for exhaustive examination of the whole situation and the preparation of material before such a conference is called if we are to secure effective results from the conference.

"We as a nation are fundamentally concerned with reinforcement of the equality of opportunity to every child and the first necessity for equal opportunity is health and protection.

"The work of the conference will be under the direction of Secretary of the Interior Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, with the co-operation of the Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis. Dr. Harry E. Barnard, formerly State Health Commissioner of Indiana, has been selected as Executive Secretary of the conference, and a small preliminary committee is in process of appointment which will expand its own membership and will determine the special subjects to be investigated by special committees outlined above and make recommendations for their personnel."

### Governor Roosevelt of New York Announces Personnel of Commission to Study Creation of State Old Age Pension System.

The names of those constituting a commission which is to study and report on the advisability of an old age pension system in New York State were announced by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 8, before a gathering of members of the Women's Trade Union League and officials of the State Federation of Labor assembled at the Governor's estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., at his invitation. The commission is made up of nine members, and according to the "Times" is constituted as follows:

Those appointed by the Governor to serve on the Old Age Pensions Commission are:

Mrs. Sidney Borg of New York, prominent in welfare and charity work.  
Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Methodist Episcopal Church.  
James M. Lynch, formerly State Commissioner of Labor and ex-member of the Industrial Board.

#### Has Confidence in Commission.

Appointments made to the Commission by the President of the Senate were announced by the Governor as follows:

Senator Seabury C. Mastick.  
Senator Samuel H. Hofstadter.  
Cornelius N. Bliss of New York.  
The Commission members named by the Speaker of the Assembly and made known by the Governor were:  
Assemblyman Frank Bernhardt.  
John T. Train of Utica.  
Thomas F. Farrell of New York, a national leader in Catholic charities.

The Governor's remarks incident to the creation of the Commission were given as follows in a Hyde Park dispatch to the "Times":

"This Commission is going to get somewhere," said the Governor. "They have a very difficult task before them but they will approach that task from the point of view of practical experience. I have confidence that the Commission will do a good job and that its work will mark a milestone for the State of New York in the next year.

"I cannot call it more than a gesture," said the Governor in discussing the creation of the Commission. "It is one of those crumbs, however, they have been kind enough to give us which may yet grow into a large loaf of bread before we are through with it."

The Governor expressed the hope also that the next session of the Legislature would see the adoption of "an honest forty-eight hour law" for women and children in industry instead of the present limited law which permits employment beyond the strict forty-eight hour limit.

"This year the Legislature gave us 2% of what we asked and refused us 98%," the Governor said. "That is why the work of such organizations as the Women's Trade Union League is necessary.

"The whole tendency of our modern civilization has been toward co-operation," the Governor went on. "Employers and employees alike have learned that in union there is strength; that a co-ordination of individual effort means an elimination of waste, a bettering of living conditions and is, in fact, the father of prosperity. Capital is realizing that without the friendly and intelligent co-operation of labor it cannot exist, and labor has learned that without the aid of capital it cannot earn its daily bread.

"Indeed, so successful has the new principle of arbitration, of calm discussion and a willingness to look fairly at the arguments on the other side proved in our industrial affairs as to lead to a general demand for its adoption between nations as the surest guarantee for the peace of the world.

"We've gotten away, thank God, from old distinctions of class and are thinking out our industrial problems in terms of citizenship. There has also been a growing realization on the part of our people that the State itself is under obligation to those who labor, that the citizen who contributes by his toil to the wealth and prosperity of the commonwealth is entitled to certain benefits in return, which only the commonwealth can give.

"It is my feeling, and the feeling I think of a majority of our citizens, that the time has now come to take a still further step, that we should forever banish the black shadow of old age want. By a proper system of old age pensions this dark blot on our modern civilization can be eliminated. I want New York to take the leadership in this matter, as it has in other things.

"Make it clear that this particular thing will not be allowed to sink silently into that slimy morass called politics, as has been the fate of so much labor legislation in the past. It is, I think, obvious to all that the problem of the needy aged cannot be solved by the mere building of vast State institutions in which to place them during their declining years.

"Modern thought is getting away from institutions. The tendency is more and more to take care of the individual in the home. For that reason I believe that all will agree that whatever the details of the plans which will be worked out by the new commission it is clear that they will not advocate taking our aged poor from their homes and placing them in hospitals and other public institutions.

"In the final analysis, good economics as well as proper humanity dictates that if the State is to aid them in their declining years that aid should be given to them under conditions where they may maintain their independent lives and hold up their heads as citizens of America."

According to the same account, among those who supported the social and economic philosophy expounded by the Governor was Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, who has been active in the development and progress of the Women's Trade Union League.

Internal Revenue Receipts in Fiscal Year 1929 Increase \$147,124,776 Over Yield of Previous Year—This Year's Total \$2,937,660,313.

Total internal revenue receipts in the fiscal year 1929 amounted to \$2,937,660,313, according to figures made public July 8 by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The present year's figures exceed by \$147,124,776 the yield in the fiscal year 1928, when the collections totaled \$2,790,535,537. Income tax collections (corporation and individual in the fiscal year 1929 total \$2,331,109,827, as compared with \$2,174,573,102 in 1928, a gain of \$156,536,724, while miscellaneous taxes in 1929 produced \$606,550,487, as compared with \$615,962,435 in 1928, a decrease of \$9,411,948. Of the total income tax yield in 1929, New York contributed the largest amount, namely \$843,312,795, of which \$744,529,907 represented income tax and \$98,782,888 miscellaneous taxes. North Carolina was second with \$254,494,957, Illinois third with \$238,249,311 and Pennsylvania fourth with \$237,576,472. In referring to the showing, the Washington account to the "Herald-Tribune" July 7 said in part:

Payments of income tax in the United States were \$156,536,724 higher than in the preceding fiscal year, with New York showing an increase of almost \$98,000,000. Pennsylvania was the only State among the first 11 in point of total amount paid which showed a decrease from the preceding fiscal year. The largest decrease shown was by Texas, totaling \$7,953,000. Pennsylvania stood a close second, with a drop of \$7,856,000.

Reflects Wall Street Activity.

Treasury officials said the figures justified conclusions by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, tracing the big increases in individual income tax payments to unusual Wall Street activity.

In all, 27 States of the Union showed some increase in their payments of income tax, while 21 showed a decrease. New York was by far the highest in payments of income tax, while North Carolina, by virtue of large tobacco taxes from that State, led in payments of miscellaneous

taxes. New York was second in payments of miscellaneous taxes, and Illinois second in payments of income taxes.

New York State's return of income and miscellaneous taxes amounted to 28.7% of the total for the nation.

In order of amount paid, the leading States were in the same order as in the fiscal year 1928, with the exception of the fact that Illinois displaced Pennsylvania for second place on the list, increasing its payments by \$16,000,000, while Pennsylvania payments showed a decrease of \$7,800,000.

Although in most cases the decreases were comparatively small, Wisconsin showed a sharp drop of about \$6,000,000. South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota were among the agricultural States which showed slight increases in payments, while Montana and Nevada, both agricultural and mining States, showed important gains.

Those States where stock market activity presumably affected individual incomes were, in general, the ones which showed appreciable gains in income tax payments.

It was due to the tremendous increase in cigarette sales, the production passing well beyond the 100,000,000,000 mark and bringing heavy payments to the Government, that miscellaneous tax collections did not suffer a much greater loss.

The presence of two predominantly non-agricultural States, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the list of States showing considerable declines in income tax payments is believed to be explained by the depression existing in the coal mining industry.

The following are the statistics made available by the Internal Revenue Bureau July 8:

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1929 (BASED ON COLLECTORS' TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF JUNE 29), TOGETHER WITH A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME TAX COLLECTED IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1928.

Table with 5 columns: Districts and States, Income Tax, Miscellaneous Taxes, Total Fiscal Year 1929, and Income Tax Fiscal Year 1928. It lists data for all 48 states and territories, including a total row at the bottom.

\*Eleven months' collections only.

SUMMARY (QUARTERLY COLLECTIONS). Table with 4 columns: Quarter Ended, Income Tax, Miscell. Taxes, and Tot. (all Sources). It shows quarterly and total data for 1929 and 1928.

**Nearly \$25,500,000,000 Invested in Public Utility Business by Three Million Security Holders—Additional Capital Funds of \$3,600,000,000 Expected to be Raised for Power and Light Industry in Next 5 Years.**

A total of nearly \$25,500,000,000 is now invested in the public utility business of the country, exclusive of the steam railroads, by more than three million investors, according to the annual public utility survey made by Bonbright & Co., Inc. The largest investment in any one branch of the industry is in the electric light and power field, amounting to approximately \$10,300,000,000. This compares with about \$5,419,000,000 in electric railways; about \$4,380,000,000 in telephone and telegraph companies; about \$4,700,000,000 in the manufactured and natural gas industry; and approximately \$700,000,000 in privately owned water supply facilities, not including several billions in municipal water systems. "The field for future development in the electric light and power industry is so great that capital investment is expected to increase by about 35% and gross receipts by about 37% during the next 5 years," the survey estimates. This predicted increase will require the raising of approximately \$3,600,000,000 in new funds.

The survey points out that in 1902 gross earnings of all the electric power and light companies in the country approximated \$85,700,000. Last year gross revenue totaled \$1,908,900,000, or more than 20 times as much. Among the reasons cited for the estimated growth of power and light consumption are the facts that one-third of the population of the United States still lives in unwired homes; more than 90% of the farms in the country are not yet served by the power and light companies; only half of the power requirements in industry is supplied by the power and light companies; less than 2% of the total railroad track mileage is electrified; lighting of the country's highways, airways and airports has little more than begun.

**Consolidations in Manufacturing Industry Tend to Stabilize Markets According to National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.**

Consolidations in the manufacturing industry have been a factor tending to resist the general upward movement of prices and in stabilizing the markets in which they operate, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York. Consolidations in general were found to have achieved an appreciable superiority in production over independent producers in their respective fields, although the same may or may not be true of the distributive phase of their operations which were not included in the scope of the Conference Board's study. In presenting the conclusions in the matter, the Board says:

A popular impression as to the financial success of consolidations generally is proved illusory in that the study of the business history of a large number of consolidations over a period of from ten to twenty three years prior to the war showed that, by and large, these mergers did not prove exceptionally profitable. Their combined record was found not to differ much from that of independent business concerns, in that, while many made high profits and grew in size and importance, many failed absolutely and the majority failed of conspicuous success, indicating that consolidation in itself is no substitute for business acumen or efficient management.

The effect of consolidations upon the price level is demonstrated with voluminous statistical evidence. Based upon 60 lines of manufacturing, the study discloses that the general upward trend of prices from 1900-1925 has been much less pronounced in those branches of manufacturing in which industrial consolidations have been a dominant factor in the market. The rise in prices in these 26 lines of manufacturing was only 28.8%, as against a rise of 110.6% during the same period in the 21 lines of manufacture which have not been affected by the consolidation movement. In the remaining 13 branches of manufacture, in which consolidations of limited scope have been formed, prices during the past quarter century rose on the average 70.7%. Reducing prices to dollars of equal purchasing power on a 1913 base, the disparity in price advance between the three groups is not so striking, of course, yet in the group where consolidations were dominant the price advance was approximately only one-half of what it was in the group where industries had not felt the effects of amalgamation.

The statistical evidence adduced by the Conference Board study supports the conclusion that consolidations have had a moderating influence upon short-time, particularly seasonal fluctuations of operations, but as regards cyclical fluctuations the picture is somewhat obscured by the fact that cyclical fluctuations of industrial activity in general had tended to increase during the period under review, that is from 1900 to 1925. The stabilizing influence of consolidations upon prices is definitely established, but this also was found to be more marked in the effect upon short-time or seasonal fluctuations. Indications are, however, that if the assembly of data had been continued through the period since 1925, so that account could have been taken of the exceptional price stability during recent years, a similar effect of consolidations upon year to year fluctuations would have been statistically demonstrable.

As regards productive efficiency, the Conference Board studied 18 branches of manufacturing, in which consolidations and independent concerns were represented in adequate numbers to allow definite conclusions, over the post-war period 1920-1926 inclusive. In nine of the 18 branches of manufacture, technological progress was found to have been more rapid among the amalgamated enterprises than among the independents; in four

others, the independents proved more efficient and in the remaining five the statistical evidence was inconclusive. In 1926, however, the last year of the period, the consolidations showed a superior productive efficiency in 11 out of the 16 branches of the manufacturing industry then available for comparison. In one of these instances, the consolidation output was 115% per hour of labor employed than the average output of the independent concerns. In the five branches of manufacture, however, where the independents showed greater efficiency, their advantage in the most notable instances showed an average gain of only 55% per hour of labor employed.

In the view of the Conference Board, the results of the study indicate that the improvements in productive efficiency and the stimulus to technical progress for which consolidations have been measurably responsible, have brought about lower prices to consumers and steadier employment for employees, so that the public generally has shared in the economic advantages of consolidation.

**Appointment By President Hoover of Board to Survey Nicaragua and Panama Canal Routes.**

On June 18, President Hoover appointed the Inter-oceanic Canal Board, headed by Major General Edgar Jadwin, Chief of Engineers of the army, to assist the Secretary of War in an original survey of the Nicaraguan Canal route and a resurvey of the Panama Canal route to determine whether the Panama Canal can be enlarged. The Canal Board was authorized by the last Congress—says a Washington dispatch to the New York "Times" June 18. The dispatch adds.

Besides General Jadwin, the members of the Board will be Major Ernest Graves, retired; Sidney B. Williamson, civil engineer, of New York City; Dr. Anson Marston, civil engineer, of Ames, Iowa, and Frank M. Williams, civil engineer, of Albany, N. Y. Lieutenant John Paul Dean, Corps of Engineers, was named secretary of the board.

Mr. Williamson from 1907 to 1912 was in charge of Pacific locks and division engineer of the Panama Canal, which position he resigned to become Chief of Construction of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation. Since 1916 he has been construction engineer for a private concern.

Mr. Marston has been dean and director of the engineering department of Iowa State College since 1904. From 1924 to 1925 he was a member of the Engineering Board of Review of the Chicago Sanitary District and from 1925 to 1926 was consulting engineer in the installation of a sewerage system at Miami, Fla.

Mr. Williams was admitted to the New York bar in 1897, but engaged in engineering construction at Oneida, N. Y., from 1897 to 1900, when he entered the Engineers' Department of the State. Since 1923 he has been consulting engineer for the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission and for private corporations.

**Philip L. Clarke, Hudson Clarke, Jr. and John D. Bouker of Failed Banking Firm of Clarke Brothers Sentenced to Serve One Year and Day—Sentence Suspended in Case of Hudson Clarke, Jr.—Milton C. Quimby and John W. Cutler Indicted for Using Mails to Defraud.**

Following the sentencing on Aug. 9 of James Rae Clarke, senior partner of the defunct banking house of Clarke Brothers, to eight years' imprisonment, prison sentences the same day were imposed on the three other members of the firm, which failed on June 29 and is now in receiver's hands. The sentences were meted out (we quote from the New York "Herald-Tribune" of Aug. 10) in the Federal Building at a joint session of the Federal Court and the State Court of General sessions after Philip L. Clarke, Hudson Clarke, Jr. and John F. Bouker had withdrawn pleas of "not guilty" and had joined James Rae Clarke in admitting their guilt. The sentences were similar in both Courts, for the greater part, the State penalties being made inoperative because the bankers are to serve terms in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta. All three men received terms of one year and a day, but in the case of Hudson Clarke, Jr. the sentence was suspended by both Courts in order that somebody might remain to support the crippled father of the Clarks.

On Wednesday (Aug. 14) a Federal Grand Jury returned indictments against John W. Cutler and Milton C. Quimby for using the mails to defraud, and both were subsequently held in \$7,500 bail. In reporting the matter Thursday night's New York "Sun" said:

John W. Cutler, indicted with Milton C. Quimby by a Federal Grand Jury for their connection with the wrecking of the private bank of Clarke Brothers, surrendered to the authorities at the Federal Building to-day and was held in \$7,500 bail by Judge Charles A. Boynton for pleading on Monday.

Cutler, who was formerly Secretary of the Private Bankers' Association of the State of New York and was influential in preventing the State Banking Department from examining the books of Clarke Brothers some years ago, arranged for bail with the aid of his attorney, M. M. Edelstein, and left the building shortly after his arraignment.

He and Quimby were indicted yesterday on 12 counts charging mail fraud. Their indictment was made possible by the breadth of the Federal statute, which provides that any person having anything to do with a fraudulent act or conspiracy to defraud may be charged with mail fraud if a letter, postcard or printed matter be sent through the mails by the defendant or any one else in connection with the enterprise complained of.

Cutler received money from Clarke Brothers, referred to in the indictment as "takings," over a period of several years, receiving at one time \$100 a week from the bank because, as James Rae Clarke put it, "he knew a lot of people in the financial district and I didn't like the expression on his face."

Cutler is said to have received around \$86,000 from the bankers in various forms, sometimes wildcat promotion schemes ran his "takings" up to \$182,000. Some of this latter was proven to have been turned back into the personal coffers of James Rae Clarke.

The indictment of the two men, both of whom are now held in \$7,500 bail, completes the case of Clarke Brothers as there are no charges pending against anyone else, and according to United States Attorney Tuttle, after the trial of Quimby and Cutler there is no further action contemplated.

Our last reference to the affairs of the failed banking firm appeared in the "Chronicle" of Aug. 10, page 909.

#### Texas Savings Deposits May Now Be Invested in Bankers Acceptances.

The following is from the July 31 number of the Acceptance Bulletin of the American Acceptance Council:

The market that is steadily being developed for bankers' acceptances is further widened by the recent action of the Legislature of Texas which has included bankers' acceptances in the class of securities available for the investment of savings deposits.

The amendment to the former investment law is incorporated in Senate Bill No. 50, as follows:

##### A Bill to Be Entitled

An Act to amend Article 416 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925, as amended by Chapter 252 of the General Laws of the Fortieth Legislature, regulating the class of securities for loans and investments of savings deposits, and declaring an emergency.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. Articles 416 of the Revised Civil Statutes of 1925, as amended by Chapter 252 of the General Laws of the Regular Session of the Fortieth Legislature, is hereby amended so as to hereafter read as follows:

Article 416. Such corporation shall invest and not more than 85% of the total amount of its savings in any of the following classes of securities, and not otherwise:

6. In bankers acceptances as defined by the Federal Reserve Act or in collateral loans, which loans are collateralized and secured by marketable stocks or bonds, the market value of which shall be at all times equal to 125% of the amount of the loan, such collateral loans always having a maturity of not longer than six months from the date of the purchase thereof. Provided that not more than 25% of such savings deposits may be invested in the class of securities mentioned in this subdivision.

It shall be the duty of the directors of such corporation as soon as practicable, to invest the moneys and funds of such savings accounts, by purchase or otherwise, in the securities hereinabove described. Such directors, from time to time, shall sell and invest the proceeds of such investments, and for the purpose of meeting current demands and expenses in excess of the receipts, any of the securities may be sold or pledged.

#### Pennsylvania RR. Puts 37,000 on Eight-Hour Day—Maintenance of Way Employees Get Two-Hour Reduction with Extra Pay for Overtime.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, August 2, to the New York "Times" said:

More than 37,000 employees of the maintenance of way department of the Pennsylvania RR. were placed on an eight-hour-day working basis under an agreement reached at a conference to-day attended by railroad officials and a committee of the Pennsylvania System fraternity.

The new schedule will go into effect on August 16. Heretofore nearly every other department of the railroad has worked on an eight-hour basis, while the maintenance of way employees have continued with a ten-hour day. Under the terms of the new agreement track walkers and workers, carpenters and plumbers will be granted time-and-a-half time for all working hours in excess of eight each day, whereas under the old schedule overtime pay was not allowed for work under ten hours.

#### New York State Reaches Agreement With Michigan, Wyoming and Missouri for Inheritance Tax Reciprocity.

Announcement that New York State has reached agreement with the States of Michigan, Missouri and Wyoming on death tax reciprocity was made at Albany on Aug. 15 by Thomas M. Lynch, Commissioner of taxation and Finance, who issued a statement signed by himself and Commissioners Mark Graves and John J. Merrill to this effect.

Such agreements are the results of legislation recently enacted in these states, and under the terms with each estates of decedents who die residents of New York State on or after the dates of the agreements will not be subject to death taxation on intangible personal property in these States. Likewise the intangible personal property of deceased residents of these three bodies politic dying on or after the dates of agreement will not be taxable in New York.

The agreement of reciprocity on death taxes with Michigan became effective May 21 and with Wyoming on February 23, while that with the State of Missouri will take effect Aug. 27, this year.

This announcement follows a similar one in May when agreement was reached with six States and one Canadian territory. New York now has reciprocal agreements with about 30 States. Authority for these agreements is granted by the tax law which provides for reciprocal exemptions.

#### New Officers for Investment Bankers Association of America.

Nominations for officers of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, announced on August 12, include Trowbridge Callaway, of Callaway, Fish & Co., New York, as President, six well known investment bankers for the offices of Vice-President, and thirteen to fill terms on the

Board of Governors. Jerome J. Hanauer, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, has been nominated to succeed himself as Vice-President, and Alden H. Little, of Chicago, as Executive Vice-President. The four new Vice-Presidents nominated to succeed Joseph R. Swan of New York, Frank M. Gordon of Chicago, Carroll J. Waddell of Philadelphia, and Joseph L. Saybold of Minneapolis are William J. Wardall, Bonbright & Company, Chicago; Sidney R. Small, Harris, Small & Co., Detroit; Henry T. Ferriss, First National Company, St. Louis, and Willis K. Clark, of Geo. H. Burr, Conrad and Broom, Inc., Portland, Ore.

Nominations to fill unexpired terms on the Board of Governors are as follows:

A. A. Greenman, Northwestern Trust Co., St. Paul, to succeed Sidney R. Small, Detroit, nominated a Vice-President; Albert E. Schwabacher, Schwabacher & Co., San Francisco, to succeed Trowbridge Callaway, New York, nominated President; Ralph Hornblower, Hornblower & Weeks, Boston, to succeed Herbert F. Boynton, New York, resigned.

Ten nominations to positions on the Board of Governors for regular terms expiring in 1932 are as follows:

George N. Lindsay, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, New York; Allan M. Pope, First National Corporation of Boston, New York; Arthur H. Gilbert, Spencer Trask & Co., Chicago; Edward Hopkinson, Jr., Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Ralph Fordon, Backus, Fordon & Co., Detroit; George G. Applegate, George D. Applegate, Pittsburgh; James H. Daggett, Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee; George W. Robertson, Canal Bank & Trust Company, New Orleans; Rogers Caldwell, Caldwell & Co., Nashville; Meade H. Willis, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Nominations by the Association's Board of Governors have always been equivalent to election, and it is expected that the nominees will take office at the close of the Association's 18th annual convention, October 12 to 18, at Quebec.

Mr. Callaway will succeed Rollin A. Wilbur, of Cleveland, as President. He has been a member of the Board of Governors only since 1927, and his selection for the highest honor in the organized investment business of the country comes as a recognition of his work to solve difficult business problems that have risen in the investment banking business coincident with its broad development since the war. For the last two years he has been Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Distribution of the Business Problems Committee. When the William A. Vawter Foundation, an endowment in Northwestern University School of Commerce to promote business ethics, recently selected five nationally known men in finance and education to give its first series of lectures on business ethics, it chose Mr. Callaway as the outstanding man to speak on the ethical problems of investment banking. The following account of his life is given:

Mr. Callaway was born in Chicago December 2 1882. His father, the late Samuel Rodger Callaway, was a former President of the New York Central Railroad, and was the organizer and first President of the American Locomotive Company. Mr. Callaway is a graduate of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and of Harvard University, receiving an A.B. degree in 1905. On graduation from college he was employed by Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York investment bankers, until 1910 when, with Stuyvesant Fish and Samuel T. Callaway, he formed the investment banking house of Callaway, Fish & Co., in which he is a partner. Mr. Callaway is a director in several corporations and educational organizations. He is a member of the Episcopal church. In 1917 he enlisted as a volunteer in the United States Army Signal Corps as a pilot in the Air Service, and was honorably discharged in 1919.

#### BOOK NOTICE.

The "Directory of Directors in the City of New York," 1929-1930 edition, has just been issued and contains an alphabetical list of some 43,000 directors or trustees having New York City addresses, followed by the names of companies with which they are connected. The name of the firm or company with which each director is most closely associated is given, in all cases where the facts were obtainable, directly on the line with the name and address.

The second part of the book (appendix) contains selected lists of corporations in banking, insurance, transportation, manufacturing and other lines of business, alphabetically arranged, accompanied in each case by the names of the company's principal officers and its directors or trustees.

To insure practical accuracy and completeness, this book has been compiled with all reasonable care and industry, and therefore forms a comprehensive and valuable directory of the large business interests in Greater New York and is published by the Directory of Directors Co., 26 Broadway, New York City.

**ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.**

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of the Estate of Sefton Tranter was reported sold this week to W. S. Dowdell, for another for \$35,000. This is the same as the last preceeding sale.

A Chicago Stock Exchange membership was reported sold this week for \$85,000, a new high record.

A Chicago Curb Exchange membership was reported sold this week for \$20,000.

The merger of the Chase National Bank and the National Park Bank of New York into one huge institution with capital, surplus and undivided profits totaling approximately \$238,000,000, was approved by the stockholders of both banks at special meetings held this week. The consolidation will create a bank, to be conducted under the charter and name of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, with deposits of approximately \$1,200,000,000 and total resources, including those of the security affiliates, in excess of \$1,700,000,000.

The physical merger will become effective at the close of business August 24 next. To carry out the provisions of the plan the capital of the Chase National will be increased from \$80,000,000 to \$105,000,000, to consist of 5,250,000 shares of \$20 par value. Of the additional 1,250,000 shares it is planned to allot 750,000 shares to stockholders of the National Park Bank, share for share, after an equalizing stock dividend, amounting to 500,000 shares, has been paid to stockholders of the Chase National Bank of record at the close of business August 23, in ratio of one new share for each eight held.

Capital of the enlarged institution will be \$105,000,000, and its surplus will be \$105,000,000. The plan of consolidation also calls for undivided profits of not less than \$28,000,000, making a total of \$238,000,000 capital funds. In addition to this, the merger of the Chase Securities Corporation and the Parkbank Corporation, security affiliates of the merging institutions, will bring together capital funds totaling about \$106,250,000, making a grand total of over \$340,000,000 capital funds of the enlarged Chase National Bank and its enlarged security affiliate. It is expected that a dividend rate of \$4 a share will be declared on the shares of the consolidated bank.

The combined bank will have 28 offices in New York City and Brooklyn, and three foreign branches. The Chase National Bank will bring to the consolidation, in addition to its head office in the new Chase National Bank Building, at Pine Street, corner of Nassau, 22 domestic branches in New York and Brooklyn, three foreign branches at Havana, Cuba; Cristobal, Canal Zone; Panama City, Republic of Panama, and representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and Rome. The National Park Bank, in addition to its head office, at 214 Broadway, will bring to the consolidation four branches advantageously situated in New York City.

The present Directors of the two banks will constitute the Board of Directors of the consolidated bank. Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Board of the Chase National Bank, will hold the Senior Executive position in the consolidated institutions, with John McHugh as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Charles S. McCain, now President of the National Park Bank, will become President of the bank and Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Securities Corporation. Robert L. Clarkson, now President of the Chase National Bank, will become Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors. The present officers of both banks will be officers of the merged bank.

At a meeting of the board of directors of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York this week the following Second Vice-Presidents were appointed Vice-Presidents: Franklin H. Gates, T. Arthur Pyterman, Ambrose E. Impey, Lynde Selden. The following Assistant Cashiers were appointed Second Vice-Presidents: Andrew G. Campbell, Kenneth C. Bell, Manfred Barber, Ernest H. Kuhlman. Assistant managers of the foreign department: James A. MacIlvaine and Otto T. Kreuser, were appointed Assistant Cashiers. Allan V. Daily, formerly Assistant Manager of the foreign department, was appointed Manager and James G. Baker and Edmund G. Powell were appointed Assistant Managers of that department.

Precisely two years to the day since the filing of its organization certificate, the International Germanic Trust

Company reports to-day the completion of the Mutual Trust merger. Starting with capital funds of \$5,000,000 in 1927, the company has grown rapidly. Its capital funds have increased to \$12,000,000 and deposits are in excess of \$20,000,000. The bank now has seven authorized branches in the City of New York in addition to its main office in the Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway. International Germanic Trust Company opened for business at 26 Broadway on October 17 1927, and this remarkable progress has thus been accomplished in less than two years of actual operation. Frederick E. Hasler, its President, was elected in July of this year; James A. Beha, Chairman of the Board of Directors, was elected in November 1928, and Harold G. Aron, Chairman of its Executive Committee, has held that office since the organization of the Trust Company.

The Mutual Trust Company, formed to salvage the City Trust Company, wrecked by the late Francesco M. Ferrari, transferred \$6,000,000 to the International Germanic Trust Company on Monday in the office of Joseph A. Broderick, State Superintendent of Banks. The New York "Times," in referring to this on August 13, said:

The check for the \$6,000,000 was drawn on the Guaranty Trust Company to the order of the Germanic Trust Company and was signed by John Lewis, President of the Mutual Trust Company, and countersigned by Simon H. Kugel, special counsel for the latter. It was uncertified.

Mr. Lewis handed it to Mr. Broderick, who handed it in turn to Frederick G. Hasler, President of the International Germanic Trust Company, after the merger contract had been signed. Among other leaders in banking who were present were:

Wolsey Sheppard of counsel for the Germanic Trust Company.  
 Carl Ownes of counsel for the Germanic Trust.  
 Edward Ward McMahon, Brooklyn counsel to the Superintendent of Banks.  
 James A. Beha, Chairman of the Board of the Germanic Trust Company.  
 Warren G. Fielding, counsel to the State Banking Department.  
 Jeremiah T. Mahoney, counsel to the State Banking Department.  
 Harold G. Aron, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Germanic Trust Company.

Before signing the contract Mr. Hasler declared that he wished to "express gratitude to the public and to the Banking Department." He went on to say that "we would not be here to-day if it were not for the splendid and efficient work of the department."

Mr. Broderick declared that "this act is bringing joy and happiness to 17,000 depositors. I am confident that the International Germanic Trust Company will enjoy the gratitude as well as the confidence of the people of this city. The evidence of that will be seen in the support that the depositors of the City Trust Company lend to the International Germanic Trust Company. I wish Mr. Hasler every possible success."

The depositors of the defunct City Trust will be permitted to make withdrawals about September 16.

The Mutual Trust Company will receive \$6,000,000 worth of stock in the Germanic Company, to be deposited in escrow for two years as a guaranty against loss on the part of the Germanic. The transaction yesterday involved the approximately \$4,000,000 of assets remaining to the City Trust Company. The \$6,000,000 in funds was guaranteed by the Mutual.

Henry J. Drake has been appointed an Assistant Cashier in charge of the Credit Supervision Department of the Bank of America National Association.

Henry C. Von Elm, President of Manufacturers' Trust Company, announces that Cleaveland V. Childs will join that institution on August 15th in the capacity of a Vice-President. Mr. Childs comes to the bank from the commercial paper and investment securities house of Hathaway & Company, in which he has been a partner for many years. His first experience after his graduation from college was with the New Jersey Registration & Trust Company in the technical operations incident to the organization of corporations under the laws of the State of New Jersey. Following this he joined the National Park Bank of New York, where he specialized in credits. Seven years later he was appointed Credit Manager of Hathaway, Smith, Folds & Co., later becoming a partner in that firm and in its successor, the present firm of Hathaway & Co. He is a member of the National Association of Credit Men and of the Robert Morris Associates.

At the regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, held on August 13, the following appointments were made:

H. H. Beaudoin, J. J. McClean, and Charles Cain, Jr., Assistant Vice-Presidents; Carl W. Weis, Executive Manager, foreign department; Charles J. Schaefer, Walter A. Peterson, P. F. Covington, Managers, foreign department; L. A. Albarracin, Manager, Mexico City office; C. J. Spies, Joseph V. Scully, and George R. Norman, Assistant Managers, foreign department.

The Manufacturers Trust Co. has made a contract to purchase from the Seaboard Bank the property now occupied by the Seaboard Bank at Broad and Beaver Streets. Upon the removal of the Seaboard offices to the Equitable Trust Building on or shortly after Sept. 16, the Manufacturers

Trust Co. contemplates using this property for its principal office, retaining its present main office at 139 Broadway as a branch office. The offices of the Seaboard Bank will answer the present requirements of the Manufacturers Trust Co., and in addition the Manufacturers Trust Co. has purchased from the Seaboard Bank additional property on Beaver Street, immediately adjoining the present bank which allows for an ample expansion program in the future.

Terms of the merger agreement by which the Prudential Bank of New York will acquire the Midtown Bank of New York and its branch office were announced this week by A. W. Renz, President of the former institution, in a letter notifying stockholders of a special meeting called for Sept. 19 next for the purpose of voting upon the ratification and confirmation of the agreement. In his letter Mr. Renz states that under the agreement the Prudential Bank will issue 3 shares of its \$20 par value stock for each share of outstanding Midtown stock of \$100 par value. As there are 5,000 shares of Midtown stock outstanding, the exchange would require 15,000 shares of Prudential Bank stock and to supply this amount, the bank has arranged for waivers of such number of shares from certain stockholders who have subscribed thereto under the recent stock increase issue. A notice accompanying the President's letter states that stockholders will be asked to authorize an increase in the number of directors from 9 to 21 and to authorize a change in the name of the Prudential Bank of New York to the Midtown Bank of New York.

Upon completion of the merger, the combined institution will have capital of \$800,000 and surplus of \$1,254,336 and will have 3 offices namely one at Seventh Ave. and 27th St.; another at 9th Ave. and 44th St. and a third at 6th Ave. and 9th St., New York.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York announces the appointment of Walter H. Zulch as an Assistant Treasurer of the company.

Frederic C. Myers has been elected an Assistant Vice-President of the Hibernia Trust Co. of this city.

Appointment of Victor J. Pere as President of the Washington Square National Bank of New York, to succeed John S. Scully, and of Edward S. Spafford, former National Commander of the American Legion, as Chairman of the Board was announced Wednesday (Aug. 14) simultaneously with the signing of a lease for quarters for the bank at 37 West Eighth St., New York City. Mr. Pere, who at 33 years of age will be one of the youngest bank presidents in the city, was formerly Vice-President of the Seventh National Bank of New York, merged with the Municipal Bank & Trust Co. Prior to that he was associated with the French-American Banking Corporation as Manager of their credit staff. Mr. Spafford, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, served in the war as Chief of Staff of the U. S. Naval forces operating in the Adriatic, receiving the distinguished service medal. He has been actively identified with veteran affairs and was unanimously elected National Commander of the American Legion in Paris in September 1927. The executive personnel of the bank will include Paul W. Garrett, as Vice-President, and Frank M. Davis, Jr., as Vice-President and Cashier. Mr. Garrett is a well-known financial writer and economist. Mr. Davis for 18 years was with the Corn Exchange Bank, being manager of its Seventh Ave. Branch in 1923, when he resigned to become cashier of the Pennsylvania Exchange Bank where he was subsequently promoted to a Vice-Presidency. The board of directors in addition to the officers will include Frederick P. Altschul, William S. Butler, Charles E. Duross, James F. Egan, Thomas F. Farrell, Charles F. Goetz, William Merrick, William J. Olvany, John S. Scully and Hamilton Vreeland, Jr. The opening of the bank, which received authorization last week from the Comptroller of the Currency to start operations immediately, has been delayed by the legal action taken by local interests to prevent its occupancy of the quarters originally selected by it at Fifth Ave. and Ninth St. in the building which was formerly the home of Mark Twain. The claim was advanced that such occupancy would constitute an infraction of the zoning laws and an injunction was granted by Supreme Court Justice William Collins prohibiting occupancy by the bank. In order to avoid further delays pending outcome of the suit, the bank obtained the quarters on Eighth St. and will immediately

proceed with necessary alterations so that it can take possession at the earliest possible moment.

Mark B. Peck, formerly Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, has been appointed an Assistant Vice-President of the Bank of America, N. A., 44 Wall St., this city. He will supervise banking and new business activities in Middle Western territory. Mr. Peck was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1896. He attended Columbia University and later served in the World War. For a time he was Secretary to the Superintendent of the Great Northern Railroad Co. and afterward spent about two years in the accounting department of the Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wash., His first banking experience was gained as traveling representative of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago. In Sept. 1925, he was appointed Assistant Cashier of the Griswold National Bank of Detroit, Mich., subsequently becoming Assistant, Vice-President and later Vice-President of that institution. Upon the merger of Griswold-First State Bank with the National Bank of Commerce of Detroit, Mr. Peck continued as Vice-President. Mr. Peck will take up his new duties during the early part of Sept.

The capital stock of The Guild State Bank of this city has been substantially oversubscribed, it is announced. Allotments will be made on August 20. The Guild State Bank has leased the entire building at 885-857 T Ave., near 57th St., for twenty-one years period with option of renewal for a similar period. The building plans have been approved and contracts let for the construction of the banking quarters. Construction is now under way.

Robert M. Catharine, Vice-President in charge of the Bronx and Washington Heights Division of the Bank of the Manhattan Co., of this city, announces the opening of a new office at Pelham Parkway and White Plains Ave., to be known as their Pelham Parkway Office to-day (17th). This office will be the 63rd office in Greater New York and the 11th in this division. It will be under the management of Leslie G. Daly. It will be open during the opening week from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

John L. Lotsch, member of the law firm of Schachter & Lotsch, has been elected a director of the Fort Greene National Bank. He is a brother of Frank Lotsch, cashier of the bank. Bennett de Beixedon, President, said that the Board personnel was not yet completed and further additions would be made later. The Fort Greene National Bank is the latest national bank to open in Brooklyn, having begun business June 17 at Flatbush and Atlantic Aves., in quarters formerly occupied by the Williamsburgh Savings Bank. Mr. de Beixedon also announced the election of Edmund Burke as executive Vice-President of the bank. Mr. Burke formerly was director in the Bushwick National Bank, before it was merged with the Glove Exchange Bank. He is a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, the Garden City Country Club and other organizations.

A proposal to reduce the par value of the capital stock of the Lynbrook National Bank & Trust Co., Lynbrook, N. Y., from \$100 a share to \$10 a share and to split the present shares 10 for 1, will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval at a special meeting on Sept. 10, according to the New York "Times" of Aug. 13. There will be no change in the bank's capital which stands at \$155,000. The "Times" furthermore said:

A limited number of shares, at present held under option, will be offered to depositors and the public. It is stated. This will be the first offering of the bank's stock since the institution was organized in 1907. Subscriptions for the shares will be received at the bank on a when-issued basis, subject to allotment.

William T. McCaffery, a Vice-President of the Union Trust Co., of Rochester, N. Y., will be President of the newly organized Lincoln National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y. A. Dean Dudley, Chairman of the board of directors of the new institution, announced Mr. McCaffery's acceptance of the Presidency on Aug. 15, according to the Syracuse "Post" of Aug. 16. Mr. McCaffery is a native of Syracuse, where he entered the employ of the Syracuse Savings Bank in 1908. The following brief sketch of his career appeared in the Rochester "Democrat" of Aug. 15:

Mr. McCaffery has had a wide and varied experience in financial circles. From 1908 to 1918 he was connected with the Syracuse Savings Bank, leaving the position to join the New York State banking department, with which he served as bank examiner for three years. During that time he was

located in the Rochester district and so acquired a thorough knowledge of local banking and business conditions. From the state department he went to Dunkirk as treasurer of the Dunkirk Trust Co., leaving there after three years to come to Rochester as a Vice-President of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank. He served with them for a year and then became Vice-President and director of the newly organized National Bank of Rochester.

From 1925 until 1928, when the National Bank was absorbed by the Union Trust Co., Mr. McCaffery served as President of the National Bank. Since the union of the two companies, he has served as a Vice-President of the Union Trust Co. in charge of the Rochester Bank.

According to the Boston "Transcript" of August 12, stockholders of the Needham Trust Co., Needham, Mass., have approved a plan to reduce the par value of the company's stock from \$100 to \$10 a share, and to issue ten shares of \$10 par value for each old share of \$100 par.

From the Boston "Transcript" of July 26 it is learned that the North End Savings Bank of that city, located at 52 Devonshire Street, has changed its name to the Massachusetts Savings Bank. The change has been made because of confusion which the name North End has created concerning the bank's location. For more than fifty years the institution has not been in the North End district and hence has found its name misleading. The Boston paper said:

When the bank was organized in 1870, it was essentially a local proposition, the incorporators being residents or business men of the North End. However, this condition continued for but a few years and, in 1874, the bank moved to Scollay Square and thence to Court Street, where it was for about fifty years until 1926, when it moved to its present location, 52 Devonshire Street.

There will be no change in management or policy, according to the committee, which comprised Frederic H. Curtiss, Charles G. Bancroft, Frank E. Buxton, President of the bank; John A. Bent and Edwin A. Bayley, Treasurer and Clerk, respectively.

Two Springfield, Mass., banks are to consolidate—the Springfield National Bank and the Chapin National Bank. The new institution, according to the Springfield "Republican" of Aug. 14, will be known as the Springfield Chapin National Bank & Trust Co. and will be capitalized at \$1,500,000 with surplus of like amount. The respective stockholders of the institutions will meet on Sept. 24 to take action on the proposed merger, and, if approved, the physical union of the banks will take place Oct. 11. The Chapin bank will move to the present quarters of the Springfield National Bank, it was said, as the building there provides ample room for expansion, the management planning to effect the move over the Oct. 12 holiday. Branches of the Chapin National Bank in Brightwood, Forest Park and Indian Orchard will be continued. Wallace V. Camp, the present head of the Springfield National Bank, will probably be President of the enlarged bank, while Henry A. Woodward, President of the Chapin National Bank, will be Chairman of the Executive Committee. It is expected that the Directorate of the new bank will be composed of the respective directors of the two institutions. Continuing the paper mentioned said in part:

The Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston will probably have representation on the board of directors, due to large stock interests which it has had in the two banks. The policy of Old Colony in other cities outside of Boston where it has taken an interest in a bank, has been to leave the management entirely in the hands of local people. The banks in such cities have felt that the affiliation with Old Colony has been valuable to the bank and also to the community. The Old Colony has interests in 14 other Massachusetts banks.

A new feature of the Springfield Chapin bank will be the establishment of a modern securities department in co-operation with the Old Colony corporation. This development is a departure from previous banking practice in Springfield, but is in line with what larger city banks are doing all over the country. Officers of the Springfield Chapin hope it will prove a great convenience to the investing public of Western Massachusetts. The manager of the securities department will be located on the main banking floor. Officers are also hopeful of expanding the activities of the trust department in the combined institution.

That negotiations were in progress which, if carried to completion, would mean the acquisition of control of the North Brookfield National Bank of North Brookfield (Worcester Co.), Mass., by interests identified with the Worcester County National Bank of Worcester, Mass., was reported in Associated Press advices from that city, appearing in the Boston "Transcript" of the same date. The dispatch went on to say:

The Worcester County National itself has already extended its field of activities outside of Worcester by the purchase a few years ago of the Fitchburg Bank & Trust Co.

The North Brookfield National Bank is an old institution. Its President is Henry E. Whitcomb of Worcester and his son, Douglas Whitcomb, is one of the directors.

The bank has capital stock of \$50,000, a surplus of \$13,000 and undivided profits of \$12,000. Individual deposits total \$530,000 and bank deposits \$64,000.

A recent statement shows loans and discounts of \$226,000, United States bonds \$32,000, other bonds and securities \$276,000; cash and exchange, \$120,000 and other resources \$15,000.

Stockholders of the Newton Trust Co., Newton, Mass., have approved a reduction in the par value of the bank's stock from \$100 a share to \$10 a share and the issuance of 10 shares of new stock of the par value of \$10 a share for each \$100 par value share outstanding, according to the Boston "Transcript" of Aug. 12.

With the receipt of a telegram on Aug. 12 carrying the final authorization of the Comptroller of the Currency, officials of the Asbury Park Trust Co. announced that the institution had closed its books on its last day's business as a State institution, and would open Monday morning as "Asbury Park National Bank & Trust Co." The telegram, received by W. J. Couse, President of the institution, from J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, at Washington, stated that the charter itself was put in the mail on Aug. 12 and authorized the bank to change over its books upon receipt of the telegram. The conversion was accomplished in what is believed to be record time. Just 15 days after the application was filed it was announced approved, and just 30 days after it was filed the final authorization was given. It is not uncommon for the formalities connected with the change-over to take months. The body of Mr. Pole's telegram read: "Asbury Park National Bank & Trust Co., No. 13,363, authorized to commence business. Charter mailed you to-day. Change books and open as national bank on receipt of this telegram."

On closing its books Saturday the trust company completed 18 years and 41 days of operation, having commenced business July 1 1911 in temporary quarters on Mattison Ave. "We have always looked upon the Federal Reserve System with favor," Mr. Couse said in commenting upon the conversion, "and have regarded it as a sound national banking structure. We believe that the Federal Reserve banks have been well managed and have demonstrated their value and usefulness to the public.

Until national banks were given trust powers, we did not feel that we could convert, as we had built up a very successful trust department. There are indications, too, that additional changes in the Federal Reserve Act will further broaden the powers of the national banks, making national charters even more desirable.

We feel that the change will broaden our service to the public and provide maximum protection for the funds of our depositors. As a national bank the institution will place at the command of its patrons every banking facility within the scope of the national bank laws and the Federal Reserve Act. It will operate under the direct supervision of the United States Government, while the trust department will be regulated by the laws of New Jersey. We feel that the new charter increases materially the bank's capacity for constructive service to Asbury Park and the North Jersey shore.

The bank's latest statement as of June 29 1929 showed aggregate resources of more than 4½ million dollars. The capital of the bank is \$300,000; surplus, \$300,000, and undivided profits in excess of \$157,000. No changes will be made in the organization or personnel of the bank as the result of the new charter.

A newly organized Jersey City institution—the Ocean Avenue Trust Co.—filed incorporation papers on Aug. 9 with the County Clerk, John J. McGovern, its application for a charter having been approved the previous week by State Banking and Insurance Commissioner, Frank A. Smith, according to the "Jersey Observer" of Aug. 10. The new bank will be located at 532 Ocean Ave., Jersey City. Control of the institution is vested in the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Co., whose President, Walter J. Gardner, holds 245 shares of the bank's stock. Other officers of that company are also listed as large stockholders. The bank is authorized to issue \$125,000 worth of stock divided into 1,240 shares of the par value of \$100 each, it was stated.

Further referring to the affairs of the failed Hobart Trust Co. of Passaic, N. J., and the bankrupt New Jersey Bankers' Securities Co., which controlled its stock, Harry H. Weinberger, former President of the Securities company, who on Aug. 2 was indicted by the Passaic County Grand Jury for alleged conspiracy to defraud and with appropriating \$412,803 of the company's funds, on Friday (Aug. 9) was named in another indictment handed up by the Grand Jury. The bill is the third to be returned in the investigation of the closing of the Hobart Trust Co. and its branches the Merchants' Bank & Service Trust Co., all of Passaic. A dispatch from Paterson on Aug. 9 to the New York "Herald Tribune," from which the above information is taken, went on to say in part:

Contents of the bill against Weinberger were not revealed but it was said to contain 25 counts. Immediately after it was handed up to Common Pleas Judge William B. Harley, Jr., the indictment was locked in a safe. It came after the grand jury had heard the testimony of former County

Judge Edward Schoen of Newark; former Assemblyman William W. Evans, both of whom were directors of the New Jersey Securities Co. and Miss Katherine Matey, who was secretary of the company.

Also under indictment are Dr. Joseph J. Weinberger, brother of Harry H. Weinberger and Corporation Counsel of Passaic, and Frank C. Campbell, banker. Weinberger was indicted alone on the charge of misappropriation; his brother and Campbell were named with him in the indictment for conspiracy.

A dispatch from Passaic on Aug. 11 to the same paper stated that the purchasers of the Hobart Trust Co. and its subsidiaries had said on that day that they planned to effect the reorganization in time to open these institutions about Sept. 16. They announced that the \$300,000 impairment of capital of the Hobart Trust Co. would not work to the disadvantage of the depositors. "The depositors are to be paid in full."

A dispatch from Passaic on Tuesday (Aug. 13) to the "Herald-Tribune" stated that on that day Mayor John J. Roegner suspended Dr. Joseph J. Weinberger, City Counsel of Passaic, who with his brother Harry H. Weinberger and Frank C. Campbell was indicted on Aug. 2. Dr. Weinberger is under \$100,000 bail. This dispatch went on to say:

The Mayor asked for the resignation when Dr. Weinberger was indicted. In response Dr. Weinberger wrote, requesting an indefinite leave of absence, without pay, and assailing the charges against him as false.

The Mayor made this announcement to-day:

"I am in receipt of a letter from former City Counsel Joseph J. Weinberger for an indefinite leave of absence. I advised him again yesterday, during a two-hour conference, that I felt the city's best interests required he resign, and that, if he did not do so, I would be compelled to suspend him at once.

"He has apparently refused to heed my request, so I have suspended him from office, to take effect to-day, and have so notified the City Clerk."

Dr. Weinberger was indicted with his brother, Harry H. Weinberger, former head of the securities company, and Frank C. Campbell, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Service Trust Co., a Securities Co. subsidiary, out of \$200,000. Campbell is under \$25,000 bail and Harry H. Weinberger is under \$50,000 bail.

Harry H. Weinberger's bond also covers an indictment charging misappropriation of \$412,000 from the Securities company, which he founded. He faces arraignment this week on another indictment of 25 counts.

According to the New York "World" of Aug. 15, Harry H. Weinberger and Frank Campbell have waived their rights to an argument on the question of bail before Vice-Chancellor Bentley and were to appear at Paterson on that day (Thursday, Aug. 15) to surrender themselves from the protection of writs of habeas corpus issued by Mr. Bentley and later revoked. The same paper stated that the Hobart Trust Co. and its two branches, the Merchants' Bank and the Service Trust Co., may be reopened by Sept. 15, according to an announcement by Arthur S. Hughes, head of the group that last week purchased the controlling interest in the Hobart Trust Co. from the New Jersey Bankers' Securities Co. Actual transfer of the stock, it was stated, will be made Monday, Aug. 19, Mr. Hughes said, and at that time he will give notice of a meeting (probably to be held next week) to reorganize the bank.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank, Toms River, N. J., held Friday, August 9 1929, the shareholders authorized an increase in the capital stock of the bank from 12,000 shares of \$25.00 par value to 14,000 shares of \$25.00 par value. Subsequently the directors voted to issue the 2,000 additional shares at \$80.00 a share. Warrants are to be mailed to shareholders as of August 16 1929, calling for payment on or before Oct. 4 1929. This increase in the capital stock will raise the capital outstanding from \$300,000 to \$350,000 and the surplus and undivided profits from \$270,000 to \$380,000, giving a combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$730,000, with total resources in excess of \$4,000,000.

The Colonial Trust Co., of Philadelphia, has inaugurated a policy of dividend payments to its stockholders under which a stockholder has the choice of receiving payment in cash or payment in stock of the bank. This, it is stated is the first financial institution to adopt this plan which enables its stockholders to increase their stock interest in the bank, although the plan has been in successful operation by some of the large industrial corporations of the country. The payments will be apportioned so as to make attractive to the stockholders acceptance of the dividend in stock rather than in cash. The dividend just declared by the Colonial Trust, in inaugurating the plan has a value in cash of \$2.50 a share, whereas the payment in stock has a value of \$4.50 on the basis of the present market value of the bank's shares. The additional advantage in accepting the stock dividend is that the stockholder retains his proportionate interest in the bank, it is pointed out.

The substantial stock interest in the Colonial Trust Co. was acquired some months ago by the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation, which is controlled by the investment banking house of Goldman Sachs & Co. Early this month the Colonial Trust Co. announced the incorporation of a security company affiliate as the wholly owned subsidiary of the bank.

Leon L. Darling, a Vice-President since 1913 of the Textile National Bank of Philadelphia, on August 6 was appointed President of the newly-organized Plaza Trust Co. of Philadelphia, according to the Philadelphia "Ledger" of the next day. Previous to his connection with the Textile National Bank, Mr. Darling was Cashier of the First National Bank of Union City, N. J. Other officers which have been appointed for the new trust company are Henry D. McChard Weir, Chairman of the Board, and Arthur E. Custer, Secretary. N. S. Hall, of Gillet & Co., has been made a Director. The new bank will open for business September 10 in the bank building formerly occupied by the West End Trust Co., at Broad Street and South Penn Square, where the banking quarters have been completely remodeled to accommodate the modern financial equipment which is being installed, the paper mentioned said. The institution starts with a paid-in capital of \$1,000,000, and a surplus of \$1,500,000. Items concerning the new bank appeared in our issues of October 6 and October 13 1928, pages 1901 and 2047, respectively.

From the Indianapolis "Sun" of Aug. 12 it is learned that the controlling stock of the Farmers' Trust Co. of Indianapolis, with resources of \$2,000,000, has been acquired by the Washington Investors' Corp., a holding company with assets in excess of \$16,000,000. The paper mentioned stated that final details of the stock purchase by the Washington Investors' Corp., which was said to have been made for a consideration of \$500,000, were expected to be announced at a meeting of the board of directors of the trust company that afternoon (Aug. 12). "At that time it was understood that the further announcement would be made of the selection of Mark V. Rhinehart, Vice-President and Secretary of the Washington Bank & Trust Co., of Indianapolis, which also is owned by the Washington Investors' Corp., as the new President of the Farmers' Trust Co. Charles N. Williams, President of the Farmers' Trust Co., it was said, was expected to announce his resignation in order to become Chairman of the board of directors of the institution. In connection with Mr. Williams assuming the Chairmanship, it was announced, that, although the controlling interest in the trust company was acquired from him by the Washington Investors' Corp., he will still retain stock in the Farmers' Trust Co., in the establishing of which he had an active part. No other changes in the personnel of the institution are contemplated, it was said, and the trust company will retain its separate identity as one of the oldest banking institutions in Indianapolis. In becoming President of the Farmers' Trust Co., Mr. Rhinehart will relinquish his positions of Vice-President and Secretary of the Washington Bank & Trust Co., in which offices he will be succeeded by Francis W. Payne, who now is Vice-President and Trust Officer of the institution.

Two more Michigan banks are to be added to the Guardian Detroit group of financial institutions, according to the Detroit "Free Press" of Aug. 13, which stated that announcement had been made in a joint statement by S. A. Graham, President of the Federal Commercial & Savings Bank of Port Huron; D. D. Brown, President of the First National Bank & Trust Co. of the same place, and Robert O. Lord, President of the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc. of Detroit, that at recent meetings of the respective directors of the above named banks, it was unanimously recommended to the stockholders that the institutions become units of the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc. We quote, in part, from the Detroit paper as follows:

When, as and if the stockholders of these two institutions approve the proposed plan, the capital assets of this group of Michigan financial institutions will approximate \$23,000,000 and it will have total resources of over \$146,000,000. The Guardian Detroit Bank, Guardian Trust Co. and Guardian Detroit Co. were the original units of the Guardian group. On July 1st the Highland Park State Bank and the Highland Park Trust Co. became members of what was thereupon designated as "Guardian Detroit Group, Inc." Shortly thereafter the Bank of Dearborn, situated near the Ford industries, became a unit. Monday (Aug. 12) A. C. Bloomfield, President of the National Union Bank & Trust Co. of Jackson, Michigan, another proposed affiliate of the Guardian group, announced that 84%



of the stock of that institution has been deposited by its stockholders under the provisions of the plan submitted by the directors in order to make this institution a member of the group.

The directorate of the Guardian group of financial institutions includes men prominent in the commercial and industrial life of Detroit and Michigan, executives of corporations identified with products and services known the world over. The scope of activity of the group is not only thus enlarged, but the facilities of all units thus become available to amplify the services which have been rendered in the respective communities of each unit of the group.

The Federal Commercial & Savings Bank of Port Huron has a combined capital, surplus and undivided profits exceeding \$700,000 and deposit of \$7,500,000 while the First National Bank & Trust Co. has combined capital and surplus of more than \$500,000 and deposits in excess of \$6,000,000.

A press dispatch from Detroit on Aug. 9 to the Wall Street "Journal" with reference to the then proposed taking over by the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc. of the National Union Bank & Trust Co. of Jackson, Mich. (referred to above), reported that the Jackson bank had capital assets totaling \$1,000,000 and deposits of approximately \$8,000,000.

Other than President Lord, officers of the Guardian Detroit Group, Inc., (as given in the "Free Press") are as follows: Henry E. Bodman, Chairman; John C. Grier, Jr., James L. Walsh and Phelps Newberry, Vice-Presidents, and Lewis K. Walker, Secretary.

According to the Detroit "Free Press" of August 2, the People's Wayne County Bank of Detroit will establish a trust department, to be operated by the bank, the directors of the institution having unanimously approved the setting up of such a division at a special meeting on August 1. Formal application had been made to the Banking Commissioner, it was said, for authorization of the procedure, such expansion being permitted under the provisions of the recent revised banking code. Continuing, the Detroit paper said:

The bank will allocate \$2,000,000 of capital and \$3,000,000 of surplus to the trust department, thereby making new financing unnecessary.

Inasmuch as no new corporation is being formed, the trust division being operated instead as a department of the bank, it will not be necessary to develop a separate organization. Details of the personnel are reserved for later announcement.

This expansion of the People's Wayne County Bank—reported to be one of the largest in the Middle West and one of the 50 largest banks in the United States—has been reflected in marked activity and appreciation in the bank's shares on the local exchange.

People's Wayne has 102 branches, and the main office, at Fort Street, and has over 450,000 depositors. From among the many customers and from outside interests a demand has risen that trust services be rendered by the institution.

As of the close of business June 29, People's Wayne County Bank had capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$38,714,056.74. Stockholders of the bank own the like-named institutions of Highland Park, Hamtramck, River Rouge, Dearborn and Ecorse.

James Vernor, Jr., has been appointed President of the Central Trust Co. of Detroit, to succeed U. Grant Race, who has been promoted to Chairman of the Board of Directors, according to the Detroit "Free Press" of Aug. 15. Julius H. Moeller, heretofore a Vice-President has been advanced to Executive Vice-President.

Henry S. Pickands, 53, member of the firm of Pickands, Mather & Co., and a director of the Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, died suddenly Aug. 10 in his office in the Union Trust Building. He was stricken with a heart attack.

Besides being a member of the firm of Pickands, Mather & Co., which was founded jointly by his father, the late Col. James Pickands and Samuel Mather, and a director of the Union Trust Co, he was a director of the American Shipbuilding Co., member of the executive committee of the Empire Steel Co., and a director of the Great Lakes Towing Co. and a director and member of the executive committees of the many steel and transportation concerns affiliated with Pickands Mather & Co. He was also Chairman of the board of trustees of University School. Mr. Pickands was born at Marquette, Mich. His parents moved here when he was six. He attended the public schools and graduated from University School in 1894. He then completed a course in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, receiving his degree in 1897. He has been a partner in Pickands, Mather & Co. since 1900.

Chauncey Keep, Chicago financier, died on Aug. 12 of heart disease at his summer home in Camden, Me., in his 76th year. He had been in retirement for the last six years because of ill health. Mr. Keep was born in Whitewater,

Wis., and received his education in the Chicago public schools. After engaging in the lumber business for a number of years, he turned his attention to lead manufacturing in 1888, in which he continued until 1903, when he entered the banking and real estate field. At the time of his death he was trustee of the United States Trust Co. of New York and a trustee of the Marshall Field estate, having held the latter office since 1906. Among other interests he held directorships in the Chicago & North Western Railway Co., the Pullman Co., the Elgin National Watch Co., Chicago Telephone Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. Until recently Mr. Keep was a Vice-President and a director of the former Illinois Merchants Trust Co.

Stockholders of the Immel State Bank of Chicago will vote on Sept. 6 on a proposed increase in the bank's capital and surplus from \$200,000 and \$50,000, respectively, to \$300,000 and \$100,000.

The closing on Aug. 13 of the Carolina Banking & Trust Co. of Elizabeth City, N. C., was reported in the following dispatch from that place on Aug. 14, appearing in the Norfolk "Virginian" of the next day:

Assets of the Carolina Banking & Trust Co., which closed its doors here yesterday, are ample to protect all depositors, it was announced to-day by Marshall H. Jones, Cashier of the First and Citizens' National Bank of this city. Mr. Jones made the announcement after officers of the latter institution had examined the books of the closed bank.

For 10 days before the closing of the Carolina Banking & Trust Co., officials said, negotiations had been under way for transfer of that bank's assets to the First and Citizens' National Bank with a view to avoiding the necessity for closing the doors of the former institution. This action was prevented, however, by red tape incident to the transfer because of the fact that one is a State bank and the other a national bank, it was said.

A representative of the Treasury Department is expected in Elizabeth City in a day or two to investigate the proposed transfer.

J. Warren Andrews was appointed a Vice-President of the First National Bank of Montgomery, Ala., at a meeting of the directors on August 8, according to the Montgomery "Advertiser" of August 10. Mr. Andrews succeeds W. C. Bowman, who was promoted to the Presidency of the bank several months ago. The new Vice-President was born in Montgomery and is a graduate of the Barnes School and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. After serving in the World War, he became military law instructor at Princeton. He later was connected with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York. For the last few years he has specialized in investment securities as Secretary of the Investment Research Corporation in Detroit. Mr. Andrews is expected to assume his new duties September 1.

At the same meeting of the directors, Henry C. Meader, formerly Assistant Trust Officer of the bank, was promoted to Trust Officer.

As an aftermath to the recent closing of 5 banks in Birmingham, Ala., and vicinity (one of the institutions—the Southside Bank of Birmingham was subsequently found in sound condition and reopened July 15), 18 persons have been indicted by the Jefferson County Grand Jury and articles of impeachment were voted against C. E. Thomas, the State Superintendent of Banks. The 4 institutions investigated by the Grand Jury were: The City Bank & Trust Co., the Avondale Trust & Savings Co., the Woodlawn Savings Bank and the Leeds State Bank. According to the Birmingham "Age-Herald" of Aug. 7, six articles of impeachment were recommended by the inquisitors against Judge Thomas. These were listed as follows:

1. Neglect of duty.
2. Wilful neglect of duty.
3. Incompetency.
4. Misfeasance in office.
5. Malfeasance in office.
6. Disqualification to hold office.

In a subsequent issue (July 9) the "Age-Herald" in regard to the indictments returned by the Grand Jury, said in part as follows:

The Grand Jury Tuesday returned 26 indictments against 17 men and one woman and in addition, recommended the impeachment of the State Superintendent of Banks, Judge C. E. Thomas.

Under the personal direction of Solicitor George Lewis Bailes and Attorney-General Charlie C. McCall, the Grand Jury worked on the investigation for four weeks.

Plans for the defense of the 18 persons indicted were being laid Thursday, while Solicitor Bailes and his aids began preparations for an early trial of the cases, during the October term of Circuit Court.

Eleven of those indicted either surrendered or were served with capias and made bond Wednesday. The remainder made their appearances in the Sheriff's office or were served with the papers Thursday.

Those indicted were: J. B. Lassiter, President of the City Bank & Trust Co., Avondale Bank & Trust Co., and the Avalon Securities Co. of Delaware, named in 16 indictments which included charges of embezzlement, forgery and conspiracy. His bonds totaled \$57,500.

Judge C. E. Thomas, charged with conspiracy with Lassiter and Harvey L. Kyle, Executive Vice-President of the Avalon Securities Co. of Delaware. The bond in the conspiracy case for both Thomas and Kyle was \$500. In addition, Kyle was charged with violation of the "blue sky" securities law and his bond for that indictment was \$3,000.

James M. Pledger Jr., Cashier of the Leeds State Bank and one of its directors, was indicted on three charges of accepting deposits after knowing that the bank was in a failing or insolvent condition and on a charge of declaring an illegal dividend. His bonds totaled \$6,500.

James M. Pledger Sr., director Leeds State Bank, was indicted on a charge of declaring an illegal dividend and released under a \$500 bond. Miss Margaret E. Gribbon, Cashier, director and Vice-President of the Woodlawn Savings Bank, was charged in two indictments with making false entry on bank records, in another with receiving deposits after having reason to believe the bank was insolvent and in a fourth indictment was charged with declaring an illegal dividend.

J. C. Roberts, former Cashier of the Leeds bank and Vice-President and director of the Woodlawn Savings Bank, was named in two indictments which charged him with making false entry on a bank record and with declaring an illegal dividend.

According to a press dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., on Aug. 13, printed in the "Age-Herald" of the following day, impeachment proceedings against Judge C. E. Thomas, State Superintendent of Banks, will be filed in the Supreme Court about Oct. 1, it was announced by Attorney-General C. C. McCall. Mr. McCall's announcement, it was said, followed the receipt of a letter from Governor Bibb Graves, instructing him to file the charges recommended by the Jefferson County Grand Jury, and preparation of the impeachment charges against the official were started in the Attorney-General's office the same day—Aug. 13. In conclusion the dispatch said:

Under the rules of the Supreme Court, the defendant in impeachment proceedings is allowed 20 days for the preparation of his defense, following notice of the impeachment recommendation.

According to the Attorney-General, the Thomas case will begin during the last week of October unless other delays are encountered.

A charter was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency on July 31 for the new Woodlawn-American National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., with capital of \$200,000, and also on the same date for the new Leeds-American National Bank of Leeds, Ala., a Birmingham suburb, capitalized at \$50,000. J. T. Rhodes is President and John A. Hand, Cashier, of the former, while F. R. Hurst and Roy Rogers, are President and Cashier, respectively, of the latter. These banks, it is understood, will act as liquidating agents for the closed Woodlawn Savings Bank and the Leeds State Bank, as mentioned in our item of July 20 (page 426) concerning the recent closing of banks in Birmingham and vicinity.

With reference to the recent changes in the control and personnel of the San Jacinto Trust Co. of Houston, Tex., indicated in the "Chronicle" last week, page 913, the following news item has been received from the company:

R. W. Wier enters to-day (August 6) upon his duties and responsibilities as President of the San Jacinto Trust Company. Whatever Bob Wier does, he does well. As the head of a large lumber company, as a trustee of the Hermann Hospital Estate, and as a plain citizen of Houston, interested always in the welfare of his city and State, Bob Wier holds the confidence and esteem of the people of this country.

Truly remarkable has been the progress and development of the San Jacinto Trust Company. It has advanced to be one of the foremost financial institutions of this city under the guidance of George F. Howard, who retires from its presidency to give attention to other important affairs.

A press dispatch from San Bernardino, Cal., on July 30, printed in the Los Angeles "Times" of the following day, stated that J. B. Gill, President of the San Bernardino National Bank and the San Bernardino Co. Savings Bank, both of San Bernardino, on that day (July 30) acquired controlling interest in the First Bank of Highland, Highland, Cal., purchasing 248 of the 500 shares of stock issued. Heretofore he had owned 28 shares, it was said. Mr. Gill, it was stated, would be elected to the Board of Directors the next day, succeeding the late J. T. Wells. The dispatch went on to say, in part:

The consideration involved in the transfer of the bank's stock was not announced.

The bank has a capital of \$55,000 and the last statement, issued on June 30, shows resources of \$706,049. It has for many years been regarded as a substantial institution and, with the affiliation with the two San Bernardino banks operated by Mr. Gill, will make possible the extension of its operations during the seasonal fluctuations of the citrus fruit industry, served by the bank.

The acquisition on July 31 of George W. Bates & Co., bankers, an Eastside Portland, Ore., institution, by the First National Corporation, a \$3,750,000 investment trust company, organized in February last by interests that control the First National Bank of Portland, was reported in the Portland "Oregonian" of Aug. 1. The First National Corporation owns all the stock of the Bank of East Portland at Grand Ave. and East Washington St., and 25% of the stock of the First National Bank and the Security Savings &

Trust Co., a group of banks, it is understood, having combined resources of \$54,000,000. The Bates bank, which is said to be the oldest and largest bank on the East side, on June 29 showed combined, capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$129,600; deposits of \$1,392,000 and total resources of \$1,522,432. C. F. Adams, President of the First National Bank and the First National Corporation, was quoted as saying that there would be no immediate change in the management of the institution, nor in its personnel, save that E. A. Wyld and E. B. MacNaughton, Vice-Presidents of the First National Bank, and he, himself, would be added to its directorate. Officers of the Bates Bank are as follows: George W. Bates Jr., President; J. S. Birrel, Vice-President and Cashier, and T. A. Lumberg, Assistant Cashier. Mr. Bates has been President of the institution for fifteen years, while Mr. Birrel has been connected with the institution for twenty-five years.

Supplementing our item of last week (page 913) with reference to the proposed amalgamation of ten Seattle banks with combined resources of approximately \$120,000,000 to create a new organization to be known as the First-Seattle-Dexter Horton National Bank, advices from that city on Aug. 11 to the New York "Journal of Commerce" reported that the merger had been announced the previous day (Aug. 10). W. H. Parsons, President of the Dexter Horton National Bank; M. A. Arnold, President of the First National Bank, and J. W. Spangler, President of the Seattle National Bank, the three major institutions consolidating, issued the following statement:

"The boards of directors of the First National Bank, the Dexter Horton National Bank and the Seattle National Bank, voted to consolidate under the name of the First-Seattle-Dexter Horton National Bank. The new bank will have a capital, surplus and undivided profits of \$10,000,000 and total resources of over \$119,000,000. The board of directors will consist of present boards, and an executive committee of ten will be appointed.

According to a dispatch from Seattle on Aug. 10, appearing in the San Francisco "Chronicle" of the following day, officers announced for the new institution are as follows: W. H. Parsons, Chairman of the Board; J. D. Hoge and J. A. Swallow, Vice-Chairmen of the Board; M. A. Arnold, President; J. A. Spangler, Chairman of the executive committee, and H. C. MacDonald, Cashier. The remaining officers of the three major banks involved, it was stated, will remain in their present capacities. After stating that the actual consolidation, the formal announcement indicated, could not become effective for several months. The dispatch went on to say that the following banks are owned through a new holding company created by the merger, to be known as the First-Seattle-Dexter Horton Securities Co.; Metropolitan National, University National, First Greenwood National First Canal, First Ranier Valley, First Security and Dexter Horton State. The Seaboard and Ballard branches of the Dexter Horton National Bank also will be taken over as branch banks, it was said. The advices furthermore stated that the new holding company also acquires the business of the First Securities Co., the Dexter Horton (National) Securities Co., and the Seattle National Co.

#### THE WEEK ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Indifference to or defiance of the rise in the Federal Reserve Bank rate was manifested in the stock market virtually all this week by a strong bullish demonstration which not only restored all the declines suffered in the break on Friday of last week, following the change in the Bank rate, but carried the market averages to a point higher than any previous peak. The movement was characterized by a remarkable series of advances in United States Steel which figured as the leader and center of activity during the first half of the week. Net advance of that stock from its low point on the previous Friday to its close yesterday was about 25 points. The market's advance was arrested in the middle of the week but was resumed on a broad scale on Friday under the leadership of Standard Oil of New Jersey. A broad list of other oil shares, rails and some industrials shared in the movement which apparently was based upon renewed confidence inspired by a decline of \$68,000,000 in outstanding loans to brokers.

Contrary to expectations, the market executed a sharp "about face" movement on Saturday of last week, and Friday's hysterical rush to sell was followed by an orderly advance in which prices regained approximately half their losses of the day previous. Heavy selling orders were withdrawn and under the stimulus of active covering by shorts,

confidence was restored and stocks which had been driven down most relentlessly on Friday led in resuming the advance. Apparently overnight consideration had led to conclusion that the effect of the rise in the rediscount rate was at least partly offset by a reduction of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 1% in the Reserve Bank's buying rate for bankers' acceptances, indicating that the Reserve intended to add materially to its bill holdings. As a result prices closed at about the best levels of the day with U. S. Steel at 218 up  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; New York Central at 232 up 4; National Biscuit 8 points higher at  $204\frac{1}{2}$ ; Atchison up  $9\frac{3}{4}$  to  $277\frac{1}{2}$ ; North American up 7 to  $171\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Auburn Automobile up  $20\frac{1}{4}$  to 410.

Powerful buying operations centered in United States Steel accompanied by urgent covering by shorts accelerated the pace of the recovery on Monday and under Steel's leadership other standard and popular shares joined in a bullish demonstration which gathered momentum toward the close. The market's surprising recovering is believed to have reflected large buying by investment trusts which has placed themselves in a liquid position in expectation of a shake-out. By the end of the day, most of the average losses of Friday had been regained. Favorites in the advance were United States Steel which was up  $11\frac{5}{8}$  to  $229\frac{5}{8}$ , a new high record; General Electric up  $7\frac{1}{4}$  to 379. American Tel. & Tel. closed at  $279\frac{1}{2}$ , up 6; Westinghouse Electric at  $230\frac{7}{8}$ , up  $4\frac{3}{8}$ ; American Can at 164, up  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; Johns-Manville at 183, up 3; National Cash Register at  $123\frac{1}{8}$ , up  $3\frac{7}{8}$ ; Atchison at  $279\frac{3}{8}$ , up  $1\frac{7}{8}$ .

The forward movement was resumed on Tuesday with U. S. Steel again the center of spirited activity; transactions in that stock alone aggregating 488,000 shares, or one-eighth of the total sales for the day. Under the impetus of the drive the price of Steel was forced up to  $240\frac{1}{2}$ , or more than 23 points above its low point in the market crack on Friday. The drive in Steel carried upward a dozen other leading issues and the day's advance restored the averages of 90 industrials, railroads and utilities to their level before the break on Friday. U. S. Steel closed at 237, up  $7\frac{3}{8}$ ; Bethlehem Steel at 126, up  $1\frac{3}{4}$ ; Anaconda Copper at  $121\frac{1}{2}$ , up  $2\frac{3}{8}$ ; Westinghouse Manufacturing at 234, up  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ; General Electric at  $388\frac{3}{4}$ , up  $9\frac{1}{4}$ ; Consolidated Gas at  $163\frac{1}{2}$ , up  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ; Internat. Tel. & Tel. 117, up 3. The market appeared selective and while gains were recorded in some leaders, others receded from their advances of the previous day. Atchison was down  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $275\frac{1}{8}$ . Other declines in the leaders were mostly fractional.

Although the market leaders presented another impressive demonstration of buoyancy in the early trading on Wednesday in which advances of 8 to 16 points were scored for United States Steel, General Electric and Westinghouse Manufacturing, the forces pressing the advance encountered stubborn and effective resistance in the last two hours and surrendered the greater part of their earlier gains on the day. The fact that the forward movement was slowing down was disclosed by a net gain of less than one point in the averages of 90 stocks. Nevertheless 8 leading stocks scored substantial gains on the day, while nearly an equal number suffered losses of 1 to 3 points, indicating irregularity usually encountered when a rising market is near its peak. U. S. Steel, after rising 8 points to 245, closed at 238, up 1; General Electric after a 10-point gain to 399, dropped back at the close to 392, up 2; Westinghouse which at one time touched 250, a gain of 16, closed at  $242\frac{1}{2}$ , up  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; American Can retained all its 6-point gain and closed at  $169\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chesapeake & Ohio closed at  $266\frac{1}{2}$ , up  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and Standard Oil of New Jersey at 63 was up  $2\frac{7}{8}$ . Atchison was down  $2\frac{3}{8}$  closing at 273, American Smelting dropped 2 to  $114\frac{1}{2}$ ; Anaconda lost  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , to close at  $120\frac{1}{4}$  and Goodyear Tire & Rubber lost  $2\frac{7}{8}$  closing at  $106\frac{5}{8}$ .

Profit-taking halted the rise of U. S. Steel and imparted considerable irregularity to the market on Thursday, but nevertheless it made substantial progress in other departments, notably in the rails. American Can manifested signs of leadership with a substantial advance, but heaviness evidenced in many other shares gave signs of liquidation. American Can closed at  $174\frac{3}{8}$ , up  $5\frac{1}{8}$ ; U. S. Steel at  $237\frac{1}{2}$ , off  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Consolidated Gas at 171, up  $3\frac{3}{8}$ ; Chesapeake & Ohio at  $270\frac{1}{2}$ , up 4; New York, New Haven & Hartford at 293, up 3; Union Pacific at 277, up  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; Wabash Railroad at  $70\frac{1}{4}$ , up  $2\frac{1}{4}$ .

An impressive rally apparently on confidence imparted by the decrease of \$68,000,000 in the amount of brokers' loans outstanding made Friday's market the strongest, broadest and most active session of the week. Averages were advanced about 8 points. The greatest activity occurred in the oil group under the leadership of Standard Oil of New

Jersey in which trading was extremely large but the railroad group also was very strong, scoring advances of 2 to 7 points, and many of the leading industrials and specialties shared in the movement. Standard Oil of New Jersey closed at  $70\frac{1}{2}$ , up  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; Standard Oil of New York at  $43\frac{1}{8}$ , up  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Atlantic Refining at  $69\frac{3}{4}$ , up  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sinclair Oil at 39, up 3; Union Pacific at 287, up 10; New York Central at  $243\frac{1}{4}$ , up  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; Erie at  $87\frac{3}{8}$ , up 4; Baltimore & Ohio at  $137\frac{3}{4}$ , up  $3\frac{3}{4}$ ; New York, New Haven & Hartford at  $123\frac{1}{8}$ , up  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to a new high; General Electric touched 400, a new high point, and closed at  $398\frac{1}{4}$ , up  $7\frac{1}{4}$ .

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Week Ended Aug. 16.	Stocks, Number of Shares.	Railroad, &c., Bonds.	State, Municipal & Foreign Bonds.	United States Bonds.
Saturday	1,478,450	\$3,896,000	\$960,000	\$160,000
Monday	3,610,090	7,684,000	2,019,000	352,000
Tuesday	4,096,730	8,353,000	2,042,500	435,000
Wednesday	4,198,820	8,397,000	2,047,000	119,000
Thursday	3,413,930	6,388,000	2,333,000	317,000
Friday	4,796,030	6,586,000	1,019,000	407,000
Total	21,594,050	\$41,304,000	\$10,420,500	\$2,490,000

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week Ended Aug. 16.		Jan. 1 to Aug. 16.	
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Stocks—No. of shares.	21,594,050	13,026,881	680,710,700	463,020,417
Bonds				
Government bonds	\$2,400,000	\$2,640,000	\$80,804,500	\$133,577,250
State and foreign bonds	10,420,500	10,300,000	392,203,150	522,792,565
Railroad & misc. bonds	41,304,000	27,512,000	1,274,087,000	1,581,323,025
Total bonds	\$54,214,500	\$40,452,000	\$1,747,094,650	\$2,237,692,840

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Week Ended Aug. 16 1929.	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	*25,853	\$30,000	a54,670	\$2,000	f2,213	\$11,000
Monday	*57,205	19,000	a55,006	29,200	f2,589	7,600
Tuesday	*60,409	24,000	a66,331	38,800	f4,007	10,000
Wednesday	*65,276	27,000	a80,750	13,200	f3,586	9,000
Thursday	*55,926	48,000	a60,136	71,800	f6,355	147,500
Friday	*52,325	17,000	a37,480	-----	f5,291	17,000
Total	316,094	\$165,000	384,373	\$155,000	240,041	\$202,100
Prev. week revised	361,803	\$236,000	497,028	\$34,800	21,362	\$117,200

\*In addition, sales of rights were: Saturday, 86; Monday, 172; Tuesday, 88; Wednesday, 71; Thursday, 275.  
 a In addition sales of rights were: Saturday, 7,700; Monday, 13,800; Tuesday, 26,100; Wednesday, 37,840; Thursday, 27,300.  
 f In addition sales of warrants were: Saturday, 2,100; Monday, 4,400; Tuesday, 2,200; Wednesday, 3,135; Thursday, 2,600; Friday, 500.

COURSE OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings will again show a very substantial increase the present week. Preliminary figures compiled by us, based upon telegraphic advices from the chief cities of the country, indicate that for the week ended to-day (Saturday, Aug. 17), bank exchanges for all the cities of the United States from which it is possible to obtain weekly returns will be 33.9% larger than for the corresponding week last year. The total stands at \$13,010,069,153, against \$9,716,382,442 for the same week in 1928. At this center there is a gain for the five days ended Friday of 58.3%. Our comparative summary for the week follows:

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week Ended Aug. 17.	1929.	1928.	Per Cent.
New York	\$7,074,000,000	\$4,467,000,000	+58.3
Chicago	610,259,770	548,558,592	+11.3
Philadelphia	453,000,000	390,000,000	+16.2
Boston	401,000,000	325,000,000	+23.4
Kansas City	138,324,424	136,506,790	+1.3
St. Louis	126,600,000	129,800,000	-2.5
San Francisco	200,304,000	178,000,000	+12.5
Los Angeles	181,692,000	179,717,000	+1.1
Pittsburgh	157,725,321	134,578,784	+17.2
Detroit	184,632,093	181,790,709	+1.6
Cleveland	144,064,057	115,928,935	+24.3
Baltimore	87,595,708	81,785,836	+7.1
New Orleans	44,338,631	49,582,560	-10.6
Thirteen cities, five days	\$9,803,536,004	\$6,918,249,206	+41.7
Other cities, five days	1,038,188,290	1,014,291,575	+2.4
Total all cities, five days	\$10,841,724,294	\$7,932,540,781	+36.7
All cities, one day	2,168,344,859	1,783,841,661	+21.6
Total all cities for week	\$13,010,069,153	\$9,716,382,442	+33.9

Complete and exact details for the week covered by the foregoing will appear in our issue of next week. We cannot furnish them to-day, inasmuch as the week ends to-day (Saturday) and the Saturday figures will not be available until noon to-day. Accordingly, in the above, the last day of the week has in all cases had to be estimated.

In the elaborate detailed statements, however, which we present further below, we are able to give final and complete results for the week previous—the week ended Aug. 10. For that week there is an increase of 35.2%, the 1929 aggregate of clearings for the whole country being \$12,541,017,738, against \$9,277,483,744 in the same week of 1928. Outside of this city the increase is only 17.2%, the bank exchanges

at this center having recorded a gain of 47.3%. We group the cities now according to the Federal Reserve districts in which they are located, and from this it appears that in the New York Reserve District (including this city) the expansion reaches 47.0%, in the Boston Reserve District it is 25.1% and in the Philadelphia Reserve District 21.8%. In the Cleveland Reserve District the totals are larger by 15.5%, in the Richmond Reserve District by 29.3%, and in the Atlanta Reserve District by 2.8%. In the Chicago Reserve District the gain is 19.8%, in the St. Louis Reserve District 2.3%, in the Minneapolis Reserve District 26.7%, in the Kansas City Reserve District 15.0%, in the Dallas Reserve District 3.8% and in the San Francisco Reserve District 7.1%.

In the following we furnish a summary by Federal Reserve districts:

SUMMARY OF BANK CLEARINGS.

Table with 6 columns: Week End. Aug. 10 1929., 1929., 1928., Inc. or Dec. %, 1927., 1926. Rows include Federal Reserve Districts (1st Boston to 12th San Fran), Outside N. Y. City, and Canada.

We now add our detailed statement, showing last week's figures for each city separately, for the four years:

Detailed table of bank clearings by city for weeks ended August 10, 1929, 1928, 1927, and 1926. Columns include city name, 1929, 1928, Inc. or Dec. %, 1927, and 1926. Rows are grouped by Federal Reserve District (1st to 12th).

Table of bank clearings by city for weeks ended August 10, 1929, 1928, 1927, and 1926. This section includes cities like Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, Calgary, St. John, Victoria, London, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brantford, Fort William, New Westminster, Medicine Hat, Peterborough, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, Windsor, Prince Albert, Moncton, Kingston, Chatham, and Sarnia.

\* Estimated.

THE CURB EXCHANGE.

Curb Exchange stocks were strong at the opening of trading this week but thereafter moved around in irregular fashion. To-day, however, there was a better market—more activity and a general advance in prices. In utility issues business has fallen off somewhat, American Cities Power & Light, class A, gained six points to 76; the class B stock advancing from 48 3/4 to 54 1/2 and reacting finally to 53. Central States Elec. rose from 69 1/4 to 75 7/8 and closed to-day at 75 1/4. Commonwealth-Edison was up at first from 365 to 395, but reacted finally to 385. Duke Power advanced from 240 to 290 and sold finally at 289. Electric Bond & Share from 134 reached 151 5/8 closing to-day at 150 1/2. Electric Investors sold up from 261 3/4 to 280. Middle West Utilities, com. moved up from 376 1/4 to 438 and reacted finally to 430. Industrials and oils were in better demand. Aluminum Co. improved from 482 to 500, then dropped to 471. Insull Utility Investments recovered some of its recent loss, selling up from 92 to 114, but reacting to 105 1/4. The close to-day was at 107 3/4. National Investors, com. moved up from 174 1/2 to 196 and ends the week at 193. Oils were generally high. Humble Oil & Ref. sold up from 116 to 124 3/4.

A complete record of Curb Exchange transactions for the week will be found on page 1106.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE.

Table with columns: Week Ended Aug. 16., Stocks (No. Shares), Rights, Bonds (Par Value), Domestic, Foreign Government. Rows include Saturday through Friday and a Total row.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of July 31 1929:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserves against notes amounted to £149,466,630 on the 24th inst. (as compared with £154,443,014 on the previous Wednesday), and represents a decrease of £4,439,685 since April 29 1925 when an effective gold standard was resumed.

No gold was available in the open market this week and the usual requirements of India and the Trade yesterday were met by withdrawals from the Bank of England.

Large withdrawals of bar gold from the Bank of England for export to the Continent have continued throughout the week. Following are the details of the movements announced by the Bank, showing a net efflux of £8,098,130 during the week under review—a fresh record week's movements since the resumption of an effective gold standard:

Table with columns: July 25, July 26, July 27, July 29, July 30, July 31. Rows include Received and Withdrawn.

Apart from £5,000 in sovereigns, the withdrawals were in bar gold of which about £6,800,000 was for France and £1,900,000 for Germany. The receipt to-day included £350,000 in sovereigns "released," and about £339,000 in bar gold the origin of which is at present unknown.

The German exchange has moved above the rate at which exports to that country are profitable, but the French exchange remains well under parity, although the margin has narrowed considerably.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 22d inst. to mid-day on the 29th inst.:

Table with columns: Imports, Exports. Rows list countries like France, British West Africa, etc., with values in £.

The South Rhodesian gold output for the month of June last amounted to 48,406 ounces as compared with 48,189 ounces for May 1929 and 51,762 ounces for June 1928.

The composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve as on June 30 1929 is detailed below:

Table with columns: In India, In England. Rows include Cash at the Bank of England, Gold, British Treasury Bills, etc., with values in £.

SILVER.

During the week the market has been rather idle with no important variations in prices. China has been the chief operator, both buying and selling emanating from that quarter. Until to-day, when buying orders were received for the "settlement" steamer next week, the Indian Bazaars have shown little interest. The Continent has continued to make moderate sales, but America has not been very active, although yesterday afternoon they were inclined to support the market, business being done at 1-16d. over the fixed rate.

The following was received under mail advice from Bombay dated the 12th inst.:

"The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd., have by a recent resolution made the Indian Mint refined silver tenderable at par in the settlements on and from the October settlement. It will be remembered that the silver bearing the Indian Mint stamp was made good for delivery in the settlements of Bombay Bullion Market last year for the first time at a discount of 1/2 Rs. per 100 tolas. The above resolution annuls this discount and makes such silver equally good for delivery in the settlements along with other silver."

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 22d inst. to mid-day on the 29th inst.:

Table with columns: Imports, Exports. Rows list countries like France, Mexico, Canada, etc., with values in £.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

Table with columns: In Lacs of Rupees, July 22, July 15, July 7. Rows include Silver coin and bullion in/out of India, Gold coin and bullion in/out of India, Securities (Indian/British Government).

The stocks in Shanghai on the 27th inst. consisted of about 81,700,000 ounces in sycee, 123,000,000 dollars and 11,260 silver bars, as compared with about 80,600,000 ounces in sycee, 123,000,000 dollars and 9,480 silver bars on the 20th inst. Statistics for the month of July are appended:

Table with columns: Bar Silver per Oz. Std., Bar Gold per Oz. Fine. Rows include Highest price, Lowest price, Average price.

Quotations During the Week—

Table with columns: July 25, July 26, July 27, July 29, July 30, July 31, Average. Rows list various gold and silver prices.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/2d. and 1-16d. below those fixed a week ago.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

Table with columns: Sat., Aug. 10, Mon., Aug. 12, Tues., Aug. 13, Wed., Aug. 14, Thurs., Aug. 15, Fri., Aug. 16. Rows list Silver, Gold, Consols, British, French Rentes, etc.

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been:

Table with columns: Silver in N. Y., per oz. (cts.), Foreign. Rows show values for Aug. 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Bank Notes—Changes in Totals of, and in Deposited Bonds, &c.

We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in national bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit thereto:

Complex table with columns: Amount Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation for National Bank Notes, National Bank Circulation Afloat on—Bonds, Legal Tenders, Total. Rows show monthly changes from July 31 1929 to Apr. 30 1927.

\$7,311,131 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding Aug. 1 1929, secured by lawful money, against \$4,154,618 on Aug. 1 1928.

The following shows the amount of each class of United States bonds and certificates on deposit to secure Federal Reserve bank notes and national bank notes on July 31 1929:

Table showing U. S. Bonds Held July 31 1929 to Secure— with columns for Bonds on Deposit, On Deposit to Secure Federal Reserve Bank Notes, On Deposit to Secure National Bank Notes, and Total Held.

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal tender deposits July 1 1929 and Aug. 1 1929 and their increase or decrease during the month of July:

Table showing National Bank Notes—Total Afloat— and Legal Tender Notes with columns for Amount afloat July 1 1929, Net decrease during July, Amount of bank notes afloat Aug. 1, and Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Aug. 1 1929.

Foreign Trade of New York—Monthly Statement.

Table showing Merchandise Movement at New York and Customs Receipts at New York with columns for Month, Imports, Exports, and Receipts for 1928 and 1927.

Movement of gold and silver for the twelve months:

Table showing Gold Movement at New York and Silver—New York with columns for Month, Imports, Exports, and Receipts for 1928 and 1927.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 1155.—All the statements below regarding the movement of grain—receipts, exports, visible supply, &c., are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange.

Table showing Receipts at— with columns for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye, listing various ports and their monthly receipts.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, August 10, follow:

Table showing Receipts at— with columns for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, and Rye, listing various ports and their weekly receipts.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10 1929, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing Exports from— with columns for Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, and Barley, listing various ports and their weekly exports.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1929 is as below:

Table showing Exports for Week and Since July 1 to— with columns for Flour, Wheat, and Corn, listing various destinations and their weekly exports.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Saturday, Aug. 10, were as follows:

Table showing GRAIN STOCKS with columns for United States—, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley, listing various locations and their grain stocks.

Table showing Total Aug. 10 1929, Total Aug. 3 1929, and Total Aug. 11 1928 for various grain categories.

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, New York, 96,000 bushels; Boston, 3,000; Philadelphia, 5,000; Baltimore, 221,000; Duluth, 17,000; total, 342,000 bushels, against 51,000 bushels in 1928.

Table showing Canadian— with columns for Montreal, Ft. William & Pt. Arthur, and Other Canadian, listing their grain exports.

Table showing Exports. with columns for Wheat and Corn, listing various countries and their weekly exports.

Cleveland Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cleveland Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1 (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Aetna Rubber, American F & P, etc.

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS. Aug. 5—The First Nat. Bank of Vermillion, S. Dak. 75,000. The Merchants Nat. Bank of Fargo, N. Dak. 100,000. The Colton National Bank, Colton, Calif. 50,000. The College National Bank of Berkeley, Calif. 200,000. The Community Nat. Bank of Buffalo, N. Y. 1,000,000. The American Nat. Bank of Okmulgee, Okla. 200,000. Fordham National Bank in New York, N. Y. 500,000. The First National Bank in Escondido, Calif. 50,000. Aug. 9—The First Nat. Bank of Bement, Ill. 50,000. Aug. 10—The National Bank of Wheaton, Minn. 25,000.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following, not actually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were sold at auction in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo on Wednesday of this week:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, New York: Shares. Stocks. \$ per sh. 250 The Miami Giro Corn, pref., \$1 lot. 60-144,000 trustees' ctf. Shumway Royalty, representing 60-144,000 interest in the fee title and 1-8 royalty interest in lands in Butler County, Kansas. \$8 lot.

By R. L. Day & Co., Boston: Shares. Stocks. \$ per Sh. 25 Nat. Shawmut Bank, par \$25. 85 1/2. 100 First Nat. Bank, par \$20. 176. 100 Nat. Shawmut Bank, par \$25. 82 1/2. 8 Old Colony Trust Co., ex-div. 649. 60 Lancaster Mills, pref. 11 1/4. 5 Sagamore Mfg. Co. 84 1/2. 25 Sharp Mfg. Co., pref. 25c. 10 Wamsutta Mills. 33 1/2. 3 Pepperell Mfg. Co. 96. 109 Saco Lowell Shops, com. 9. 18 Old Colony Trust Associates. 52 1/2. 8 Heywood-Wakefield Co., com. 13 1/2. 24 Western Massachusetts Co's. 81. 50 Mass. Bonding & Insur. Co. 200. 7 Boston Insurance Co. 937. 28 West Boston Gas Co., un- 45 1/2. 20 Dedham & Hyde Park Gas & Electric Co. v. t. c., par \$25. 45 1/2. 50 Mass. Bondg & Ins. Co., par \$25 200. 82 Hood Rubber Co., 7 1/2% pref. 65 3/4.

By Wise, Hobbs & Arnold, Boston: Shares. Stocks. \$ per Sh. 10 Nat. Shawmut Bank, par \$25. 85. 100 Nat. Shawmut Bank, par \$25. 82 1/2. 50 Nat. Shawmut Bank, par \$25. 82 1/2. 15 Associated Textile Cos. 35. 88 Arlington Mills, pref. 9. 10 Ipswich Mills, pref. 55 1/2. 500 York Mfg. Co. 8 1/2. 23 Otis Co. 49 1/2. 15 Boot Mill. 125. 5 Pepperell Mfg. Co. 95 1/2. 25 William Whitman, Inc., pref. 94 1/2. 1,000 Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of Bost. 411 1/2. 50 Ludlow Mfg. Assoc. 160 ex-div. 15 New Bedford Gas & Edison Light, v. t. c., par \$25. 102 1/2. 1 unit First Peoples Trust. 30. 9 units First Peoples Trust. 3. 25 Gratton & Knight Co., com. 7 1/2. 18 Haverhill G. L. Co., par \$25. 58.

By Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia: Shares. Stocks. \$ per Sh. 40 Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank Woodbury, N. J. 80 1/2. 70 Swedesboro National Bank, Swedesboro, N. J. 41. 1 Richmond Trust Co. 90. 4 Phila. Bourse, common, par \$50. 27 1/2. 15 Phila. Nat. Bank, par \$20. 179. 10 Phila. Nat. Bank, par \$20. 179 1/2. 30 Penn National Bank, par \$10. 85. 25 Lehigh Nat. Bank, par \$10. 15. 10 Sixth National Bank. 372. 80 Adelpia Bk. & Tr. Co., par \$10. 24 1/2. 1 Olney Bk. & Tr. Co., par \$50. 445. 15 Ninth Bk. & Tr. Co., par \$10. 60 1/2. 80 Commercial National Bank & Trust Co., par \$10. 39. 22 First Camden (N. J.) National Bank & Trust Co. 135. 9 William Penn Title & Trust Co., par \$50. 65. 277 Bankers Trust Co., par \$50. 138 1/2. 10 Nor. Cent. Tr. Co., par \$50. 174. 5 Sixty-Ninth St. Terminal Title & Trust Co., par \$50. 177. 150 Franklin Trust Co., par \$10. 71. 15 Broad St. Tr. Co., par \$50. 70. 10 Colonial Trust Co., par \$50. 336.

By A. J. Wright & Co., Buffalo: Shares. Stocks. \$ per Sh. 200 Tonopah Midway Cons. Mining Bank, ass't No. 6 paid, par \$1. 25c. lot. 1,000 Apex Mines, Ltd., par \$1. 1/4 c. lot.

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

APPLICATION TO ORGANIZE RECEIVED WITH TITLE REQUESTED.

Aug. 10—The Willmar National Bank, Willmar, Minn., Soo Line. Capital. \$100,000. Correspondent: J. W. Black, 806 1st Nat. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Aug. 3—The Washington Square Nat. Bank of New York, N. Y. 500,000. President: John S. Scully. Cashier: Frank M. Davis, Jr. Aug. 5—The Oklahoma First Nat. Bank of Skiatook, Okla. 25,000. President: A. W. Lucas. Cashier: Sam L. Nabors. Aug. 6—The First Nat. Bank in Cooperstown, N. Dak. 50,000. President: L. Almklov. Cashier: R. A. Hammer. Aug. 10—Ashbury Park Nat. Bank & Tr. Co., Ashbury Park, N. J. 300,000. Conversion of Ashbury Park Tr. Co., Ashbury Park, N. J. President: W. J. Couse. Cashier: J. Forsyth.

CHANGES OF TITLES.

Aug. 9—The Briggs Nat. Bk. of Clyde, New York, to "The Briggs National Bank & Tr. Co. of Clyde." The First Nat. Bank of Walton, New York, to "The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Walton."

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends are grouped in two separate tables. In the first we bring together all the dividends announced the current week. Then we follow with a second table, in which we show the dividends previously announced, but which have not yet been paid.

The dividends announced this week are:

Table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes sections for Railroads (Steam), Public Utilities, Fire Insurance, and Miscellaneous.

Table with 4 columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Includes a section for Miscellaneous (Concluded) with various company names and their respective dividend details.



Below we give the dividends announced in previous weeks and not yet paid. This list does not include dividends announced this week, these being given in the preceding table.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. Categories include Railroads (Steam), Public Utilities, Banks, and Miscellaneous.



Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive, Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed Days Inclusive. The table is divided into two main sections: Miscellaneous (Continued) on the left and another Miscellaneous (Continued) on the right, listing various companies and their financial details.



Weekly Return of the Federal Reserve Board.

The following is the return issued by the Federal Reserve Board Thursday afternoon, Aug. 15, and showing the condition of the twelve Reserve banks at the close of business on Wednesday. In the first table we present the results for the system as a whole in comparison with the figures for the seven preceding weeks and with those of the corresponding week last year. The second table shows the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve banks. The Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (third table following) gives details regarding transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and Reserve Agents and between the latter and Federal Reserve banks. The Reserve Board's comment upon the returns for the latest week appears on page 1057, being the first item in our department of "Current Events and Discussions."

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 14 1929.

Main table showing combined resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business Aug. 14 1929. Columns include dates from Aug. 14 1928 to Aug. 15 1929. Rows are categorized into RESOURCES (Gold with Federal Reserve Agents, Gold held exclusively agst. F. R. notes, Total gold reserves, Reserves other than gold, Total reserves, Non-reserve cash, Bills discounted, Total bills discounted, Bills bought in open market, U. S. Government securities, Total U. S. Government securities, Foreign loans on gold, Gold held abroad, Due from foreign banks, Bank premises, All other resources, Total resources) and LIABILITIES (F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, Total deposits, Deferred availability items, Capital paid in, Surplus, All other liabilities, Total liabilities, Ratio of gold reserves to deposits and F. R. note liabilities combined, Ratio of total reserves to deposits and F. R. note liabilities combined, Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents, Distribution by Maturities, F. R. notes received from Comptroller, F. R. notes held by F. R. Agent, Issued to Federal Reserve Banks, How Secured, Total).

\*Revised figures.

NOTE.—Beginning with the statement of Oct. 7 1925, two new items were added in order to show separately the amount of balances held abroad and amounts due to foreign correspondents. In addition, the caption, "All other earning assets," previously made up of Foreign Intermediate Credit Bank debentures, was changed to "Other securities," and the caption, "Total earning assets," to "Total bills and securities." The latter item was adopted as a more accurate description of the total of the discounts, acceptances and securities acquired under the provision of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, which, it was stated, are the only items included therein.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 14 1929.

Table showing the weekly statement of resources and liabilities of each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks at the close of business Aug. 14 1929. Columns include Total, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran. Rows are categorized into RESOURCES (Gold with Federal Reserve Agents, Gold held excl. agst. F. R. notes, Total gold reserves, Reserve other than gold, Total reserves, Non-reserve cash, Bills discounted, Sec. by U. S. Govt. obligations, Other bills discounted, Total bills discounted, Bills bought in open market, U. S. Government securities, Bonds, Treasury notes, Certificates of indebtedness, Total U. S. Gov't securities) and LIABILITIES (F. R. notes in actual circulation, Deposits, Total deposits, Deferred availability items, Capital paid in, Surplus, All other liabilities, Total liabilities, Ratio of gold reserves to deposits and F. R. note liabilities combined, Ratio of total reserves to deposits and F. R. note liabilities combined, Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents, Distribution by Maturities, F. R. notes received from Comptroller, F. R. notes held by F. R. Agent, Issued to Federal Reserve Banks, How Secured, Total).



Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Aug. 16 1929.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The review of the Stock Market is given this week on page 1074.

The following are sales made at the Stock Exchange this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

Table with columns: STOCKS, Week Ended Aug. 16, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include Railroads, Industrial & Miscel., and various stock categories.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies.

(All prices dollars per share.)

Table listing New York City Realty and Surety Companies with columns: Bid, Ask, Company Name, Bid, Ask.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies.

(All prices dollars per share.)

Table listing New York City Banks and Trust Companies with columns: Bid, Ask, Company Name, Bid, Ask.

\*State banks. †New stock. ‡Ex-dividend. §Ex-stock div. ¶Ex-rights

United States Liberty Loan Bonds and Treasury Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.—Below we furnish a daily record of the transactions in Liberty Loan bonds and Treasury certificates on the New York Stock Exchange. The transactions in registered bonds are given in a footnote at the end of the tabulation.

Table titled 'Daily Record of U. S. Bond Prices' with columns: Bond Name, Aug. 10, Aug. 12, Aug. 13, Aug. 14, Aug. 15, Aug. 16. Rows include First Liberty Loan, Treasury, and other bond types.

Note.—The above table includes only sales of coupon bonds. Transactions in registered bonds were:

Table showing registered bond transactions with columns: Bond Name, Date, Price.

Foreign Exchange.—

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4.84 5-16 @ 4.84 7-16 for checks and 4.84 1/2 @ 4.84 1/2 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4.84 1-16 @ 4.84 1/2; sixty days, 4.79 5-16; ninety days, 4.77 1-16 @ 4.77 1/2; and documents for payment, 4.78 5-16 @ 4.79 5-16. Cotton for payment, 4.83 1/2, and grain for payment, 4.83 1/2.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 3.91 1/2 @ 3.91 5-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40.02 @ 40.05 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 123.84 francs; week's range 123.98 francs high and 123.84 francs low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Table showing foreign exchange rates for Sterling, Paris Bankers' Francs, Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders, and Germany Bankers' Marks.

The Curb Market.—The review of the Curb Market is given this week on page 1077.

A complete record of Curb Market transactions for the week will be found on page 1106.

Quotations for U. S. Treas. Cts. of Indebtedness, &c.

Table with columns: Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked, Maturity, Int. Rate, Bid, Asked. Rows include various Treasury securities.





For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see second page preceding.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday to Friday), share prices, and stock names under 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE'. Includes sub-sections for 'RAILROADS (CON.)', 'INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS', and 'AMERICAN RAILROADS'. Each entry lists the stock name, share price, and historical price ranges.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-dividend. ‡ Ex-rights.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see third page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday, Aug. 10 to Friday, Aug. 16); Sales for the Week; STOCK NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots (Lowest, Highest); PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1928 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like \$ per share, \$35 40, \$54 54, \$31 31, etc., and include company names like Indus. & Miscel. (Con.), Austin, Nichols & Co., etc.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. b Ex-div. 50% in stock. c Ex-dividend and ex-rights. z Ex-dividend.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see fourth page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday to Friday) and 'Sales for the week'. Rows list various stock symbols and their corresponding prices.

Table titled 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Shares', 'Indus. & Miscel. (Con.)', and 'Par'. Lists various stock names and their share counts.

Table titled 'PER SHARE' with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1.' and 'On basis of 100-share lots'. Shows price ranges for various stocks.

Table titled 'PER SHARE Ranges for Previous Year 1928' with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest'. Shows historical price ranges for various stocks.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. x Ex-dividend.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see fifth page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday, Aug. 10 to Friday, Aug. 16), Sales for the Week, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE (Range Since Jan. 1, On basis of 100-share lots), and PER SHARE (Range for Previous Year 1923). Rows list various stocks like 125 1/2, 125 1/4, 125 1/8, etc., with their respective prices and historical data.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. b Ex-dividend 75% in stock. z Ex-dividend. s Shillings. y Ex-rights.

New York Stock Record—Continued—Page 6

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see sixth page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Sat., Mon., Tue., Wed., Thu., Fri., Sat. for the week); STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Indus. & Miscel. (Con.) Par); PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. (Lowest, Highest); PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1928. (Lowest, Highest).

\* Bid or "asked" prices; no sales on this day. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see seventh page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday), sales for the week, stock names, and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) for the current week and previous year (1928).

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

For sales during the week of stocks not recorded here, see eighth page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday through Friday) and price ranges per share. Includes a 'Sales for the Week' column.

Table listing various stocks on the New York Stock Exchange, categorized by industry (Indus. & Misc., Chem., Text., etc.), with columns for share counts, prices, and historical price ranges.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. a Ex-div. distributed 1 additional share for each share held. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.





Table with columns: N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Aug. 16., Interest Period, Price Friday Aug. 16., Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1., Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1., Price Friday Aug. 16., Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1. Includes sections for Railroad, Bonds, and various bond listings.



Table with columns for Bond Type, Interest Period, Price, Week's Range, Bonds Sold, Range Since Jan. 1, and Bond Description. It lists various bonds such as N.Y. Stock Exchange, Norfolk & West, and Pennsylvania RR.

d Due May. e Due June. f Due August.

Table with columns for Bond Type, Price, Week's Range, Range Since Jan. 1, and various bond titles like 'Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s', 'Denver Cons Tram 1st 5s', etc.

Table with columns: BONDS, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, Week Ended Aug. 16., Price Friday Aug. 16., Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1., and various bond titles and prices.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Boston Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes sections for Railroad, Boston & Maine, Miscellaneous, and various individual stocks.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes sections for Mining, Bonds, and various individual stocks.

\* No par value z Ex-dividend.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes various individual stocks and their trading details.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including Chicago Railways, Common We'll Corp, City Radio Stores, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Table of stock prices for various companies, including Peoples Light & Power A., Perfect Circle (The) Co., Pines Wintertrout, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock prices for various companies, including Almar Stores, American Stores, Bankers Securities, etc. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

Table of stock transactions for Baltimore Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, 1937. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

\* No par value.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Baltimore Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, 1937. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

\* No par value.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, 1937. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).

\* No Par Value. † New Stock.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Cincinnati Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table of stock transactions for various markets, including Unlisted and other categories. Columns include Stock Name, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), and Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High).



Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Procter & Gamble, Pure Oil, Rapid Electrotape, etc.

Table with columns: Stocks (Concluded), Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Pacific Public Service, Pacific Western Oil Corp., Pickwick Corp, etc.

\* No par value.

St. Louis Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at St. Louis Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes sections for Bank Stocks, Trust Co. Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks, and various individual stock entries.

\* No par value.

Los Angeles Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at the Los Angeles Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Associated Gas & El., Barnsdall Oil, Balsa Chile, etc.

San Francisco Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at San Francisco Stock Exchange, Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Alaska Packers Assn, American Co., Anglo & London P Nat Bk, etc.

Cleveland Stock Exchange.—For this week's record of transactions on the Cleveland Exchange see page 1079.

New York Curb Exchange—Weekly and Yearly Record

In the following extensive list we furnish a complete record of the transactions on the New York Curb Exchange for the week beginning on Saturday last (Aug. 10) and ending the present Friday (Aug. 16). It is compiled entirely from the daily reports of the Curb Exchange itself and is intended to include every security, whether stock or bonds, in which any dealings occurred during the week covered.

Table with columns: Week Ended Aug. 16., Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1., Stocks, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1. The table lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

Table with columns: Stocks (Continued) Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range Since Jan. 1., and a second set of columns for another group of stocks.

Table with multiple columns: Stocks (Continued) Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices Low, High, Sales for Week Shares, Range Since Jan. 1. Low, High. Includes various stock entries like Sellsfridge Provincial Stores, Sentry Safety Control, and numerous public utility companies.





Quotations of Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "C".

Main table of financial data with columns for security names, prices, and various indicators. Includes sections for Public Utilities, Railroad Equip., Chain Store Stocks, Investment Trust Stocks, Water Bonds, and Sugar Stocks.

\* Par share. † No par value. ‡ Basis. § Purohaser also pays accrued dividend. † Last sale. n Nominal. ‡ Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. ‡ Canadian quotation. Sale price





Carolina Power & Light Co.

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings, Total income, Dividends, and Balance.

Columbus Electric & Power Co. (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, and Balance.

Community Power & Light Co. (and Controlled Companies.)

Table with columns: Month of July 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. July 31. 1928. Rows include Consolidated gross revenue, Oper. expenses, Avail. for int., amort., deprec., Fed. inc. taxes, dividends & surplus, and Balance.

Detroit Street Railways.

Table with columns: Month of July 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. July 31. 1928. Rows include Operating Revenues, Operating Expenses, Total operating revenues, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Deductions, Interest on funded debt, Total interest, Total deductions, Net income, Disposition of Net Income, Total sinking funds, Residue, and Total.

Eastern Texas Electric Co. (Delaware). (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Deductions, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Eastern Utilities Associates. (and Subsidiary Companies)

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Interest & amortization, Dividends on preferred stock of subsidiaries, Amount applic. to com. stk. of subs. in hands of public, and Balance applic. to res. & Eastern Util Associates.

El Paso Electric Co. (Delaware). (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Deductions, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Fall River Gas Works Co.

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest charges, and Balance.

Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville RR. Co.

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Freight revenue, Passenger rev., All other rev., Total ry. operating revs., Ry. oper. exps., Per cent. (expenses to earnings), Net rev. from ry. operat'ns, Railway tax accruals, Railway operating income, Misc. operating inc., Total operating income, Non-operating income, Gross income, Deductions from Gross Income, Rents for leased roads, Other rents accrued—debits, Interest on funded debt, Interest on unfunded debt, Amort. of disc. on funded debt, Miscell. income charges, Tot. deduc. from gross inc., Net income (or loss).

Galveston Electric Co.

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization (public), Balance, Interest and amortization (G.-H. E. Co.), and Balance.

Galveston-Houston Electric Ry. Co.

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization (public), Balance, Interest and amortization (G.-H. E. Co.), and Balance.

Galveston-Houston Electric Co. (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Georgia Power Co.

Table with columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30. 1928. Rows include Gross earnings from operations, Oper. expenses, Net earnings from operations, Other income, Total income, Interest on funded debt, Balance, Other deductions, Dividends on \$5 and \$6 cumulative pref. stock, and Balance for reserves, retirements and dividends.

Gulf States Utilities Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Haverhill Gas Light Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Interest charges, and Balance.

Houston Electric Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of July, 7 Mos. End., July 31. Rows include Gross revenues, Operating expenses & taxes, Balance applic. to charges, Charges, and Balance.

Jacksonville Traction Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Retirement accruals, Taxes, Operating revenue, City of South Jacksonville portion of oper. revenue, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Jamaica Public Service Ltd. (And Subsidiary Company)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper. expenses and taxes, Net earnings, Interest charges, and Balance\*.

\*For reserves, retirements and dividends.

The above figures converted from £ sterling at rate of \$4.86 2-3 to £1.

The Key West Electric Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

The Montana Power Co. (And Subsidiaries)

Table with 4 columns: Month of May, 12 Mos. End., May 31. Rows include Gross earns. from operation, Operating expenses & taxes, Net earns. from operation, Other income, Total income, Interest on bonds, Other int. and deductions, and Balance.

New York Power & Light Corp.

Table with 4 columns: Month of July, 12 Mos. End., July 31. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper. expenses and taxes, Net earnings, Int. and income deductions, Net income, and \*Incl. for credit to retire. res.

New Orleans Public Service Inc. (Electric Power & Light Corp. Subsidiary)

Table with 4 columns: Month of May, 12 Mos. End., May 31. Rows include Gross earns. from operation, Operating expenses and taxes, Net earns. from operation, Other income, Total income, Interest on bonds, Other int. and deductions, Divs. on preferred stock, and Balance.

Northern Texas Electric Co. (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Pacific Northwest Traction Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Depreciation of equipment, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization, Balance, Int. & amortization (Puget Sound Pow. & Lgt. Co.), and Balance.

The Pawtucket Gas Co. of New Jersey (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest charges, Balance, Interest charges (B. V. G. & E. Co.), and Balance.

Ponce Electric Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest charges, and Balance.

Portland Electric Power Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Oper. expenses and taxes, Gross income, Interest, &c., Net income, Dividends on stock, Prior preference, First preferred, Second preferred, Balance, Depreciation, and Balance.

Puget Sound Power & Light Co. (And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June, 12 Mos. End., June 30. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Depreciation of equipment, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Interest and amortization, and Balance.

Savannah Electric & Power Co.

Table with 4 columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization, Balance.

Sierra Pacific Electric Co.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Interest and amortization, Balance.

Tampa Electric Co.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Retirement accruals, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Interest and amortization, Balance.

Virginia Electric & Power Co.

(And Subsidiary Companies)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, June 30 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Taxes, Net operating revenue, Income from other sources, Balance, Interest and amortization, Balance.

The Washington Water Power Co.

(And Subsidiaries)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 12 Mos. End. 1929, May 31 1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses and taxes, Net earnings, Other income, Total, Interest on bonds, Other int. and deductions, Balance, Dividends on preferred stock, Balance.

Western Union Telegraph Co.

(And Subsidiaries)

Table with 4 columns: Month of June 1929, 1928, 6 Mos. Ended 1929, June 30 1928. Rows include Gross revenues, Net income.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Financial Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, public utility and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the first Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Aug. 3. The next will appear in that of Sept. 7.

Atlantic Refining Company.

(Semi-Annual Report—6 Months Ended June 30 1929.)

J. W. Van Dyke, Chairman of Board, says in part:

During the period under consideration the directors called 200,000 shares of 7% preferred stock for redemption at \$115 a share. To finance this transaction 666,667 shares of common stock were offered to the common stockholders at \$40 a share under the conventional procedure of subscription warrants. The recipients of these warrants exercised their rights to the extent of 99.79% of the stock so offered.

This adjustment of capital structure resulted in an increase of equity to common stock of \$23,306,000, after charging directly to surplus account (under the caption of "adjustment of surplus not incident to current period" on the income statement) the full premium on the preferred stock called, together with the cost of underwriting and other expenses incidental to the transaction. The new capital thus made available to the business, and approximating \$3,306,000, has been substantially ear-marked for investment in additional plant and equipment for retail sales purposes. This expenditure is proceeding as conditions and opportunities appear favorable.

The business experience of the company for the half year was very satisfactory. The volume of products sold was somewhat larger than for the first 6 months of 1928, and the earnings were about 55% greater.

While, naturally, in an integrated business of this kind there are generally many contributing causes to aggregate results, the outstanding explanation of the improved earnings for the period under review was the higher market level for export petroleum products. During the first 6 months of 1928 such markets were depressed to the lowest level of recent years. Though that year they reacted moderately and in so doing entered 1929 substantially above Jan. 1928, but only slightly above June 1928. The relative earnings of your company for the corresponding quarterly periods of the two years, are, in part at least, a reflection of these market conditions

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT, 6 MOS. ENDED JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926. Rows include Gross income, Raw mat'l, op., &c., exp., Net income, Other income, Total income, Interest, disc., &c., Insur. & other reserves, Deprec'n and depletion, Fed. taxes (estimated), Inventory adjustment, Intangible devel. costs, Net income, Dividends, Balance, surplus, Previous surplus (adj.), Adj. of sur. not incident to current period, Surplus—paid-in.

P. & L. sur. June 30, x\$8,585,046 \$37,104,089 \$30,519,241 \$29,385,843 x The Atlantic Refining Co. interest, \$58,612,496, less deficit of minority interest \$27,446.

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1929, 1928, 1929, 1928. Rows include Assets—Plant account, Invested in associated cos., Cash, U. S. Govt. sec., O. S. market secs, Accrued interest receivable, Accounts receivable, Notes receivable, Due from empl., Inventories, Prepaid and deferred items, Other current assets, Total, Liabilities—Common stock, Preferred stock, Cap. stk. of sub. cos. not held by A. R. Co., Debentures, Sub. co. bonds & mortgages, Accts. payable, Fed. taxes (est.), Notes payable, Other curr. liab., Acct. liabilities, Deferred items, Other oper. res., Surplus, Total.

x After deducting \$52,471,912 for depreciation and \$5,466,622 for depletion and amortization. y Less reserve for bad debts. z Consists of \$48,612,982 earned surplus; \$9,999,510 paid in surplus and \$336,604 capital surplus.—V. 129, p. 963.

Commercial Credit Company, Baltimore.

(Semi-Annual Report—6 Months Ended June 30 1929.)

A. E. Duncan, Chairman, July 31, wrote in substance:

The operations of Kemsley, Millbourn & Co., Ltd., are included in the operation for 1929, but not for 1928, since control was not acquired until Nov. 17 1928. A brief comparative summary of the consolidated operations and outstandings is as follows:

Consolidated Operations—Six Months Ended June 30.

Table with 2 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows include Gross receivables purchased, Average cash employed, Net operating income for interest and discount charges, prior to Federal taxes, Interest and discount charges, Net income applic. to capital stock, after Fed. taxes, Net income per cent per annum on average capital, surplus and undivided profits, Divs. on all pref. stocks, incl. substd., and minority interest (K. M. & Co., Ltd.), Net income applicable to common stock, Net inc. per sh. on annum on avge. com. stk. outst., Dividends on common stock, Net operating credit.

Consolidated Outstandings—June 30.

Table with 2 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows include Open accounts, notes, acceptances, and industrial installment lien obligations, Amount thereof over two months past due, Motor lien retail time sales notes, Amount thereof over two months past due on original terms, Repossessed cars—Depreciated value: Companies' possession—Amount, Companies' possession—Number, Consolidated net operating income for the six months ended June 30 1929, after Federal taxes, was 14.23% per annum on the monthly average capital, surplus and undivided profits of company, including its subsidiaries. This compares with 11.73% per annum for the six months ended June 30 1928; 14.79% for the 12 months ended June 30 1929, and 17.21% per annum for the three months ended June 30 1929.

Included under current motor retail time sales notes are \$212,333, representing 709 current repossessed cars held by responsible dealers who are liable for the balances due thereon. All known losses and doubtful items have been charged off and the assets of company and its subsidiaries are in clean, liquid condition, practically all cash and current receivables, and the figures show a minimum of past due items and repossessions. The balance sheet shows large reserves set up to cover deferred income deducted in advance, collection expenses, probable losses, taxes and other contingencies.

On Feb. 14 1929 company received approximately \$10,000,000, covering the sale of 258,365 shares of common stock under valuable rights given to common stockholders. On July 24 1929 company received the proceeds of the sale of \$15,000,000 class A convertible stock, series A 6%, \$2,000,000 of which has been added to the common shares of Commercial Credit Trust; \$500,000 has been paid into the surplus of Commercial Credit Co., Inc.; \$1,478,460 has been paid as an additional investment in the capital stock of Kemsley, Millbourn & Co., Ltd., and, subject to the approval of the New York State Banking Department, \$1,000,000 will shortly be added to the surplus of Commercial Credit Corp.

The proceeds of these two issues of capital stock have been charged with all underwriting fees and cost of financing of both issues; all unamortized discount on outstanding collateral trust notes of Commercial Credit Co. due in 1934 and 1935, respectively; the amount of all good-will in connection with the acquisition of other companies; and a substantial special reserve set up to cover contingencies. The financial statements herein as of June 30 1929 are after giving effect to all of these charges.

Company and its subsidiaries continue to diversify their business into many different commercial lines. They enjoy quite a number of exclusive contracts with leading manufacturers in various lines, and they also do a very large business with a great many distributors and dealers who sell numerous articles made by other manufacturers. Ample volume of desirable and profitable business is currently being obtained, and the future outlook is entirely satisfactory.



Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Income Account. Period End, June 30— 1929-3 Mos.—1928. 1929-6 Mos.—1928. Railway oper. revenues \$22,903,135 \$21,918,510 \$45,265,354 \$43,500,504

Earnings and Expenses. Years Ended— Dec. 31 '26. Dec. 31 '27. Dec. 31 '28. May 31 '29. Gross earnings \$2,192,964 \$2,114,450 \$2,466,296 \$2,606,722

Great Northern Ry.—Proposed Extension.—The company has asked the I.-S. C. Commission for authority to construct a 105 mile extension from Richey westward to Jordan, Montana.

Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co.—Earnings.—

Period End, June 30— 1929-3 Mos.—1928. 1929-6 Mos.—1928. Freight revenue \$1,022,770 \$981,096 \$1,991,419 \$1,947,692

Indiana Harbor Belt RR.—Income Account.— Period End, June 30— 1929-3 Mos.—1928. 1929-6 Mos.—1928. Railway oper. revenues \$3,235,092 \$3,057,675 \$6,329,021 \$6,077,406

Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Ry.—4% Dividend.—A semi-annual dividend of 4% was paid on the common stock on Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 1.

Michigan Central RR.—Income Account.— Period End, June 30— 1929-3 Mos.—1928. 1929-6 Mos.—1928. Railway oper. revenues \$24,968,235 \$23,361,314 \$48,838,929 \$45,289,157

Est RR. Co. of France.—Earnings.

Cal. Years— 1928. 1927. 1926. 1925. Gross receipts, all sources—Frs. 2,196,979,333 1,879,464,416 1,817,757,827 1,443,173,189

Net railway oper. inc. \$6,302,068 \$5,946,826 \$11,654,726 \$10,877,246

Midland Valley RR.—Int. on Adj. Mtge. Bonds.—The directors have declared for the year ended June 30 1929, 5% interest, payable Sept. 1 1929.

New Orleans, Natalbany & Natchez Ry.—Operation.—The I.-S. C. Commission, July 30, issued a certificate authorizing the company to operate, under lease, over the line of railroad of the Natalbany Lumber Co., Ltd., in Tangipahoa Parish, La.

New York Central RR.—Income Account.—

(Including Boston & Albany RR. and Ohio Central Lines.) Period End, June 30— 1929-3 Mos.—1928. 1929-6 Mos.—1928. Railway oper. revenues \$101,043,021 \$94,941,866 \$193,753,657 \$183,109,873

Galveston (Tex.) Wharf Co.—Bonds Offered.—Arthur Perry & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., are offering an additional issue of \$2,245,000 ref. mtge. 5½% gold bonds, series B, at 100 and interest.

Dated July 1 1929; due July 1 1954. Interest payable J. & J. Prin. and int., payable on 30 days' notice up to and incl. July 1 1930 at a price of 105 and int. the premium decreasing thereafter ¼ of 1% for each year or portion thereof, resulting in a call price of 100 and int. after July 1 1949.

Data from Letter of President George Sealy, Galveston, Aug. 3 Company.—Incorp. by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, approved Feb. 4 1854, as Galveston Wharf & Cotton Press Co.

Hearing on Guaranty of Subsidiary Obligations Aug. 26. The I.-S. C. Commission has assigned for hearing before Examiner A. C. Devoe on Aug. 26 the application of the company to assume obligation and liability in respect of outstanding securities of the Big Four, Michigan Central and Chicago Kalamazoo & Saginaw of which it was recently authorized to acquire direct control of by lease.

New York Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Case Closed.—

Attorney-General Mitchell recently sent a letter to the Alleghany Corp. and the New York Chicago & St. Louis RR. Co. advising that in view of the fact the I.-S. C. Commission has approved an arrangement by which the stock of those two companies in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. were to be placed in the hands of E. F. Francher, trustee, and that such an arrangement was accepted by the Commission in satisfaction of its order requiring the divestment of stock by those companies, the case was closed as far as the Department of Justice was concerned.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—Income Account.—

Period End, June 30— 1929-3 Mos.—1928. 1929-6 Mos.—1928. Railway oper. revenues \$8,828,029 \$7,730,882 \$16,888,673 \$15,024,785

Company owns and operates valuable wharf, warehouse, grain elevator and terminal railroad properties in which the City of Galveston has an undivided one-third interest. The entire property consists of 30,152 feet or 5.9 miles of wharves (extending over 12,400 feet or in excess of 2.3 miles of the city's improved water front), 51 miles of terminal railroad trackage, 4,067,411 square feet or over 93.3 acres of covered wharves and warehouses, grain elevators which on completion of construction now in progress will have a total capacity of 7,364,243 bushels, and other auxiliary property necessary to carry on the extensive business of the port.

The importance of the property owned by Galveston Wharf Co. in relation to the total facilities of the port is evidenced by the fact that it comprises over 84% of the improved water front of the city, about 75% of the total wharf frontage including slips, and over 92% of the covered wharf area of the port.

Capitalization— Authorized. Outstanding. Ref. mtge. 5½% gold bonds, series A and B (this issue) \$5,000,000 \$3,495,000

Security.—Bonds will be secured by a direct mortgage upon an undivided two-thirds interest in the entire property, subject only to the liens of \$1,505,000 closed mtge. bonds maturing in 1932 and 1940 and to certain valuable leases from which the company receives a substantial revenue.

Purpose.—Proceeds from the sale of \$2,245,000 ref. mtge. 5½% gold bonds, series "B," will be used for the construction of a modern fireproof grain elevator which will have a total capacity of 5,864,243 bushels and together with elevator "A," also owned by the company, will give the plant a total grain capacity of 7,364,243 bushels.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry.—Loses Appeal.—

The I.-S. C. Commission has denied the petition of the company for a rehearing of the Commission's decision in which it last month authorized the Wheeling & Lake Erie to abandon its Ontario Street passenger station at Cleveland.

Rutland RR.—Income Account.—

Table with columns for Period End, June 30, 1929-3 Mos., 1928, 1929-6 Mos., 1928. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, expenses, tax accruals, etc.

St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.—Regular Common Dividend.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the outstanding common stock, par \$100, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 3.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Committee Asks Aid in Finding Owners of Bonds.—

The adjustment bondholders' committee in a notice to bankers and brokers Aug. 12 says: "As there has been no recent interest payment on Seaboard Air Line Ry. 5% adjustment mortgage gold bonds, there is no complete list of the present owners of these bonds."

Both the officers of the company and the committee fear that many of these bondholders are not advised of the plan. In the belief that the prompt deposit of any undeposited adjustment bonds is greatly to the advantage of the owners thereof, they urge all bankers and brokers to bring the plan to the attention of all customers believed to own these bonds and to recommend the immediate deposit of all undeposited bonds.

Southern Ry.—Amended Complaint.—

The I.-S. C. Commission has issued an amended anti-trust complaint against the Southern Ry. in substitution of its original complaint issued in April which makes the definite allegation that the effect of the purchase by the Southern of the stock and bonds of the Mobile & Ohio and New Orleans & Northeastern may be to substantially lessen competition between the Mobile & Ohio and the New Orleans & Northeastern.

Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo Ry.—Income Account.—

Table with columns for Period End, June 30, 1929-3 Mos., 1928, 1929-6 Mos., 1928. Rows include Railway oper. revenues, expenses, tax accruals, etc.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.—Refuses Taplin Request.—

Chief Assistant Prosecutor P. L. A. Leighley at Cleveland has refused a request of the Taplin interests to bring quo warranto proceedings to test the legality of the recent election of officers and directors of the Wheeling & Lake Erie.

Order Amended.—

The I.-S. C. Commission has amended its order authorizing the company to abandon its Ontario St. station in Cleveland by making the order effective Aug. 20 instead of 30 days from July 9 as originally fixed.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Alabama Water Service Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Year Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, expense, maintenance, taxes, etc.

Allegheny Gas Corp.—Earnings.—

The company reports gas sales during the first 6 months of 1929 of over 1,000,000,000 cubic feet, or a gross of \$229,846, and earnings available for interest for the same period of \$155,085.

Subs. Co. Drilling Operations.—

The Upham Gas Co., a subsidiary, is drilling several new wells in Knox County, Ohio, in order to provide gas for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.'s new plant now under construction at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

American Community Power Co.—Power Output.—

This company, a subsidiary of the American Commonwealths Power Corp., reports electric sales for the seven months ending July 31 1929 of 120,662,000 k.w.h. as against 102,026,000 k.w.h. for the like period a year ago.

American Light & Traction Co.—Earnings.—

Large table with columns for Sub. Operating Cos., 1929-3 Mos., 1928, 1929-12 Mos., 1928. Rows include Gross revenue, expenses, maintenance, taxes, etc.

Associated Gas & Electric Co.—To Link Holdings.—

The expenditure of more than \$40,000,000 in interconnections, additions to facilities and construction of new plants has been planned by the Associated Gas & Electric System, it was recently announced, in order to knit together the several properties acquired by the system since the beginning of the year and its former companies.

An authoritative statement says: "The major properties of the Associated System are already tied in with the power pool of the Atlantic Seaboard, and further interconnections of an important nature are planned. Part of the Associated territory, is already served with electricity from Niagara Falls and Conowingo, the outstanding sources of hydro-electric power in the East, and within a year the huge Saluda hydro-electric development will have been completed and placed in operation in South Carolina."

The greatest efforts of the Associated management are being bent toward strengthening further the position of its own properties by closer physical unification, as well as making other outside connections where found feasible. The acquisition of the Rochester Central Power group from the E. L. Phillips interests and of the General Gas & Electric system from the Barstow interests has enlarged the scope of the improvements contemplated.

The Associated system now has over \$800,000,000 of assets, and a gross revenue approximately \$100,000,000 a year. The Associated system's interconnections with Niagara Falls are at the Pennsylvania-New York State line, where the Buffalo Niagara & Eastern system connects with the Pennsylvania Electric Co. of the Associated group, and at two other points, Rochester and Geneva, N. Y.

Interconnection with Conowingo dam occurs at Fremansburg, Pa., in the Pennsylvania-New Jersey power territory, and through this unit the Associated system also is interconnected with the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Co. from the West Wharton sub-station in New Jersey.

There is another interconnection between Associated properties at Dover, N. J., and the Roseland sub-station of the Public Service Corp. of New Jersey. The latter corporation also interconnects with the Livingston station of the Staten Island Edison Corp. of the Associated system.

The Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. of the Electric Bond & Share group, the Philadelphia Co. of the United Gas Improvement group, and the Pennsylvania Water & Power stations of the Alred system are also linked with the Pennsylvania-New Jersey power pool of the Associated system. In New England Associated's Cambridge Electric Light Co. is interconnected with the Edison Electric, Illuminating Co. of Boston, while the Portsmouth, N. H., unit of the system is linked with the New Hampshire Public Service Co. of the Insull group.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.—Acquisition.—

The I.-S. C. Commission, Aug. 3, approved the acquisition by the company of the properties of the Susquehanna Valley Telephone Co.—V. 129, p. 957.

Binghamton (N. Y.) Gas Works.—Probable Sale.—

See Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. below.—V. 125, p. 779.

California Water Service Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Year Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, expense, maintenance, taxes, etc.

Capital City Telephone Co., Jefferson City, Mo.—

Stock Authorized.—

The Missouri P. S. Commission has authorized the company to issue 2,500 shares of 6% pref. stock, par \$100 per share. This is to be sold at not less than par. The proceeds are to be used in the construction of a new building to house the telephone plant and office, with new switchboards, conduits, and new cables and general betterment of plant, all improvements made under the issue of stock to cost \$227,250.

Central Public Service Corp.—Rights Expire Sept. 16.—

Each holder of class A stock or common stock of record Aug. 26 1929 will be entitled to subscribe on or before Sept. 16 (not Sept. 15 as previously stated) for additional class A stock at \$40 per share in the proportion of one share for each four shares of class A stock or common stock held.

No fractional shares of stock will be issued. Albert E. Peirce & Co., 105 West Adams St., Chicago, has been authorized by the company to purchase and sell fractional 'rights' in order to facilitate the exercise by stockholders of the subscription 'rights' under this offer.

Payments for each share of class A stock so subscribed for should be made at the office of the company, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., as follows: \$10 per share on or before Sept. 16, \$15 per share on or before Oct. 16 and \$15 per share on or before Nov. 16 1929.

Stockholders residing abroad and desiring additional information or assistance in making subscriptions may communicate with Harris, Forbes & Co., Ltd., 77, Cornhill, E.C. 3, London, England, or with Pierson & Co., Amsterdam, Holland. If necessary such stockholders will be given sufficient additional time to enable them to receive their warrants and exercise their subscription 'rights.'—V. 129, p. 958.

Central & Southwest Utilities Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings. Table with columns for Period Ended June 30 1929, 3 Months, 12 Months, and Gross earnings of subsidiaries. Rows include Net earnings of subs. for retire. & stocks owned, Total earnings, and Net for retirement & stocks.

Central States Electric Corp.—Stock Placed on an Annual Dividend Basis of 40c. in Cash and 10% in Stock.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 10c. in cash and 2 1/2% on stock on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 5. Prior to the 200% stock dividend the company paid 25c. in cash and 2 1/2% on stock quarterly. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the 4% preferred, 1 1/2% on the 6% preferred, \$1.50 in cash or 3-32 of a share of non convertible, 1 1/2% on the convertible optional preferred stock, 1928 series, and an initial quarterly dividend of \$1.50 in cash or 3-64 of a share of common stock on the convertible optional preferred stock, 1929 series, were also declared, all payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 5.—V. 129, p. 630.

Central West Public Service Co.—Notes Offered.—

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and Porter, Fox & Co., Inc., are offering at 99 3/4 and int. \$1,000,000 3-year 7% gold notes. Dated Aug. 1 1929; due Aug. 1 1932. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000 c\*. interest payable F. & A. at office of trustee without deduction for normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2%. Red. all or part on 30 days' notice at 101 1/2 to July 31 1930; thereafter to July 31 1931 at 101, and thereafter to maturity at 100; plus int. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, trustee.

Data from Letter of Frank Milhollan, President of the Company. Company.—Incorp. in Delaware. Owns and operates public utility properties in Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota; with other utility properties in Nebraska and North Dakota owned through subsidiaries. Ice properties in Iowa and Texas are also owned by the company. Company owns all the capital stocks and all outstanding funded debt of the subsidiary companies, except a purchase money mortgage for \$5,000.

The company and its subsidiaries supply 206 communities with one or more classes of utility service. Electric light and power is furnished in 50, gas in 5, water in 1 and telephone service in 152 communities. Electric power is supplied wholesale to 3 additional communities. The population of the territories in which the electric, gas, telephone and water properties are located is estimated at more than 250,000, and the number of such customers and subscribers exceeds 57,500. Ice is supplied in Dallas, Texas and in Sioux City, Iowa. The Dallas property includes three manufacturing plants with a capacity of 290 tons per day and 22 retail ice service stations, and the business is the oldest and largest of its kind in that city. The Sioux City property includes two ice manufacturing plants with a daily capacity of 195 tons, 12 ice service stations, and buildings and equipment for storage of 93,000 tons of natural ice.

Valuation.—The depreciated valuation of the principal properties is estimated to be in excess of \$15,000,000, based on appraisals by independent engineers, plus the cost of subsequent additions, extensions, and of certain purchased property.

Earnings.—The combined earnings from the properties now owned by the company or through its subsidiaries, for the 12 months ended June 30 1929, before interest, depreciation, amortization and Federal income tax, are reported by the company's auditor as follows:

Table showing Earnings: Gross earnings, Operating expense, maintenance and local taxes, Net income before int., deprec., amortiz. & Federal income tax, Annual interest requirement of 1st mtge. bonds, Annual interest requirement of 10-year convertible 6% debentures and 3-year 7% gold notes.

The above net earnings before interest, depreciation, amortization and Federal income tax are 1.56 times the total annual interest requirement of the entire funded debt, including this issue. The balance after deducting interest on first mortgage bonds, but before depreciation, amortization and Federal income tax, is more than 2.8 times the combined annual interest requirements of the 10-year convertible 6% debentures and 3-year 7% notes to be outstanding.

Capitalization— Table with columns for Authorized, Outstanding. Rows include 1st lien coll. 5 1/2% gold bonds, Underlying 5 1/2% and 6% 1st mtge. bonds, 10-year convertible 6% debentures, 3-year 7% gold notes, Cumulative preferred stock, Series A (\$100 par), Series B (\$100 par), Common stock (no par).

Subsidiary companies have no funded debt in the hands of the public, except a purchase money mortgage for \$5,000. Additional series may be authorized, under restrictions of the first lien collateral indenture. Reserve for the conversion of the 10-year convertible debentures.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to reimburse the treasury of the company for the cost of purchased property, additions and extensions, and for other corporate purposes.

Management.—The outstanding common stock (except directors' qualifying shares) is owned by McGraw Electric Co. McGraw Electric Co. recently invested \$1,000,000 cash in additional common stock of company and these funds have been used for additions, improvements, working capital and other corporate purposes.—V. 129, p. 630.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Va.—Obit.—

President Albert E. Berry died in Washington, D. C., a week ago.—V. 29, p. 630.

Chester Water Service Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

Table showing Year Ended June 30— 1929, 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation expense, Maintenance, Taxes (excluding Federal income tax), Net earnings from operations, Other income, Gross corporate income, Annual interest requirements on total funded debt.

Cities Service Co.—Appliance Sales.—

Sales of gas and electric appliances by subsidiaries of the Cities Service Co. during the first 6 months of 1929 totaled \$5,668,924, an increase of \$1,021,157, or 33% over sales for the first half of last year. Electric appliances sold during the 6 months have an annual estimated consumption of approximately 7,000,000 k. w. h., while gas appliances sold are expected to consume 1,300,000,000 cubic feet yearly. It is estimated that the revenue from this additional load will amount to \$1,275,000 annually.

Sales activities during the first 6 months were centered on the larger revenue producing appliances such as electric ranges, ice machines and gas househeating equipment. Sales of electric ice machines totaled 5,413 units, 55% greater than sales for the same period last year. Sales of gas house-heating installations amounted to 5,178 units, 115% increase over the first half of last year.—V. 129, p. 793.

Citizens Water Co. of Scottsdale, Pa.—Sale.—

See National Water Works Corp. below.—V. 126, p. 250.

Citizens Water Service Co.—Earnings.—

Table showing Year Ended June 30— 1929, 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, Operation expense, Maintenance, Taxes (excluding Federal income tax), Net earnings from operations, Other income, Gross corporate income.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.—Bal. Sheet June 30

Table showing Assets and Liabilities for 1929 and 1928. Assets include Property & plant, Other investments, Cap'l expenditures, Special funds, Open accounts, Current assets, Bond & note dis., Deferred charges. Liabilities include Preferred stock, Common stock, Funded debt, Cur. liabilities, Accr. liabilities, Reserves, Surplus.

Total— 123,756,186 117,120,030 Total— 123,756,186 117,120,030 Our usual comparative income account for the 12 months ended June 30 was published in V. 129, p. 958.

Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. (& Subs.).—Earnings.

Table showing (Incl. co's controlled by over 99% common stock ownership or lease.) 1929—3 Mos.—1928, 1929—6 Mos.—1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Reserved for renewals & replacements & deplet., Taxes, Net operating earnings, Other income, Total income, Lease rentals, Int. charges of subsid's., Prof. divs. of subsid's., Int. charges of Columbia Gas & Electric Corp., Net income, Earnings for 12 Months Ended June 30— 1929, 1928.

Philip G. Gossler, President says in part: A contract has been entered into, subject to approval of the New York P. S. Commission, for the acquisition of common stock of Binghamton Gas Works, which supplies manufactured gas to upwards of 22,000 customers in Binghamton, N. Y., and neighboring communities. Its distribution system can readily be connected to the pipe line purchased earlier in the year, running eastward from Olean, N. Y., through which connection natural gas can be introduced for mixture with the gas manufactured in Binghamton. It is expected that this connection will greatly broaden the usefulness of the gas service to the communities so served.

Since the last previous shareholders' letter there has been consummated the acquisition of additional pipe lines, formerly used for the transportation of oil, running from near Morgantown, W. Va., generally eastward through the southern part of Pennsylvania into the eastern part of that State. These lines also can readily be used for the transportation of gas. On May 25 1929 corporation announced the terms of offers of its securities in exchange for the preferred and common stocks of Cincinnati Newport & Covington Light & Traction Co. and the common stock and class B common stock of Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co. Pursuant to these offers there has already been acquired more than 75% of the pref. stock and 85% of the common stock of the former and more than 80% of each issue of the latter company.

The foregoing offers necessitated the creation of an issue of cum. pref. stock, 5% series (being the remaining portion of the 1,000,000 shares of pref. stock authorized and not already designated as cum. 6% pref. stock, series A), and also the creation of an additional issue of 5% gold debenture bonds, due April 15 1932, both of which additional issues have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.—V. 129, p. 472.

Commonwealth Edison Co.—Earnings.—

Table showing Period End. June 30— 1929—3 Mos.—1928, 1929—6 Mos.—1928. Rows include Gross earnings, Net income, Shares of cap. stk. outst. (par \$100), Earnings per share, \* After taxes, interest, depreciation, &c.—V. 128, p. 2991.

Commonwealth Utilities Corp.—25c. Cash Dividend.—

The directors have declared the regular dividend of 25 cents per share on the class B common stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 30. The company pays 25 cents cash on April 1 and Oct. 1 and 1-40th of a share in stock on July 1 and Jan. 1.—V. 128, p. 2627.

Consolidated Gas, El. Lt. & Pr. Co., Balt.—Earnings.—

Table showing Period End. June 30— 1929—3 Mos.—1928, 1929—6 Mos.—1928. Rows include Gross revenue, Exp., taxes & deprec., Operating income, Other income, Gross income, Fixed charges, Net income, Prof. & com. dividends, Surplus, Shares of com. outstanding (no par), Earnings, per sh. on com.—V. 129, p. 279.

Duke Power Co.—Offers Rights.—

The stockholders of record Aug. 15 have been given the right to subscribe on or before Oct. 1, for additional capital stock at par (\$100) in the ratio of one new share to every 10 held.—V. 129, p. 793, 831.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates.—Listing of Stocks—Exchange of Stocks for Other Companies.—

There have been authorized for the Boston Stock Exchange list, as the same have been or may be issued under the conditions set forth below temporary certificates for 250,000 shares (total authorized), par \$100 4 1/2% cum. prior preference stock, 414,167 shares (total authorized, 1,000,000 shares), par \$100, 6% cum. pref. stock, and 1,658,334 shares (authorized issue, 2,000,000 shares), without par value, common stock.

As of Aug. 15 there were outstanding 210,000 shares of the 6% cum. pref. stock and 1,250,010 shares of the common stock.

The 4 1/2% cum. prior preference shares are to be offered to holders of the 4% pref. stock of the Massachusetts Gas Companies share for share, and should the complete exchange be made it will call for the 250,000 shares of 4 1/2% prior preference shares of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates called for above. The 6% pref. stock and common stock of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates is being offered to holders of Massachusetts Gas Companies common stock on the basis of one share of 6% pref. stock and two shares of common stock of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates for each common share of Massachusetts Gas Companies common.

The complete exchange would call for 204,167 shares of 6% cum. pref. stock and 408,334 shares of common stock of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates. As to the shares now outstanding, there have been issued to the organizers of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates in exchange for 65,030 shares Massachusetts Gas Companies common stock, plus rights, and \$20,160,000 in cash, 210,000 shares of 6% cum. pref. stock and 403,635 shares of common stock. The balance of the outstanding common stock, or 846,375 shares, has been issued in payment for 100% of the preferred and common stocks of The Connecticut Coke Co. and Philadelphia Coke Co.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates was established under the laws of Massachusetts on July 18 1929, originally as Eastern Gas & Coke Associates, latter name changed to present. The shares as issued are full paid and non-assessable and no personal liability attaches to ownership as per the declaration of trust July 18 1929.

The common stock only has voting rights except when four quarterly dividends are in arrears, in which event the prior preference and pref. shares have votes on a specified basis. In the event of a distribution of assets the prior preference stock has a liquidating value of \$105 per share and accrued dividends, if the liquidation is voluntary, and \$100 per share and accrued dividends if it is involuntary. The pref. stock has a liquidating value of \$110 per share if it is voluntary and \$100 per share if it is involuntary, plus accrued dividends in each case. The prior preference stock is subject to redemption at \$105 per share and the pref. stock at \$110 per share.

To adjust the dividends on Massachusetts Gas Companies common stock and Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates pref. stock which such holders receive in exchange for Massachusetts Gas Companies common stock, the pref. shares so issued will bear the legend: "To adjust dividends on the exchange of Massachusetts Gas Companies common shares, the dividends payable hereon Oct. 1 1929 will be for two months only."

Transfer agent, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, Mass. Registrar, Peabody Trust Co., Boston, Mass.

The Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Massachusetts voluntary trust, has been created by the Koppers interest through the filing of declaration of trust dated July 18 1929, with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The trustees include Charles A. Coolidge, Jr., and Paul C. Cabot of Boston, and Thomas J. Michie, Jr., of Pittsburgh. The declaration provides the trustees with power to manufacture, produce, purchase, mine or otherwise acquire, hold own, use sell or otherwise dispose of or deal in, coke, oil, tar, chemicals iron, steel and other metals.

Eastern Minnesota Power Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Year Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows: Gross revenue, Operating expenses, Gross income.

Engineers Public Service Co. (& Subs.)—Earnings.—

This statement reflects results of operation, preferred dividends and provision for retirements of Puget Sound Power & Light Co. only from date of acquisition, Dec. 1 1928.

Table with 3 columns: 12 Months Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows: Gross earnings, Operation, Maintenance, Depreciation of equipment, Taxes.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Net operating revenue, Income from other sources.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Total income, Interest and amortization.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Balance, Divs. on pref. stock of sub. cos. (accrued), Amt. applic. to com. stk. of subs. in hands of public.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Bal. applic. to reserves & to Engineers P. S. Co., Average common shares outstanding during period, Earnings per share on average shares (after deducting charges for retirements).

Consolidated Surplus Statement June 30 1929.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Prior earned surplus, Puget Sound Power & Light Co. charges applicable to 1928 prior to acquisition, Balance, Balance after interest and amortization charges, Total surplus, Retirement reserve, Net direct charges.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Balance, Dividends paid or declared—Subsidiaries, preferred, Subsidiaries, common, Engineers Public Service Co., preferred, Common, cash, Common, stock.

Earned surplus June 30 1929 \$14,859,548 x Amount set aside by the directors of subsidiary companies during the 12 months' period.

Balance Sheet June 30 1929.

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Property, plant, &c., Excess of stock value of sec. of sub. cos., Investments, Cash, Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, Materials and supplies, Prepayments, Subscribers to stock, Sinking funds, Special deposits, Unamortiz. debt disc. & exp., Unadjusted debits, Preferred stock, Preferred stock scrip, Common stock, Common stock scrip, Pref. stk., Bonds (subsidiaries), Coupon notes (subs.), Notes payable, Accounts payable, Acts. not yet due, Dividends declared, Retirement reserve, Operating reserves, Unadjusted credits, Minority int. in capital and surplus of subs. (earned surplus \$178,576), Earned surplus.

Total \$325,654,536 x Includes \$11,509,500 bonds of subsidiaries held in sinking funds and in escrow. y Represented by 186,220 shares of \$5 dividend convertible preferred and 106,902 shares \$5.50 cumulative dividend preferred of no par value. z Represented by 1,659,919 shares of no par value. a Surplus of subsidiary companies at date of acquisition by Engineers Public Service Co. was \$9,361,468.

Stock Offered Employees—Electrical Output.—

President C. W. Kellogg on Aug. 12 announced a plan for the sale of common stock to employees of the company and of the operating utility companies which it controls. This will enable the 10,000 employees of this organization to purchase stock on time payments at \$50 per share. The maximum subscription allowed is one share of stock for each \$300 of annual salary and monthly payments will be \$3 per share. It is expected that approximately 30,000 shares will be subscribed for under this plan. The company reports electrical output of its subsidiaries for July of 166,959,900 k. w. h., an increase of 16% over the corresponding month of 1928.—V. 129, p. 733, 631.

Eastern States Power Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: 6 Months Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows: Gross income from all sources, Expenses, taxes, interest paid, &c., Net income available for dividends, The balance sheet of the company for June 30 1929 shows security holdings carried on the books at \$12,064,566 but having a market value on that date of over \$35,500,000 and cash and notes receivable amounting to \$6,710,527.

Federal Light & Traction Co.—Usual Stock Dividend.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 37 1/2c. per share in cash and 1% in common stock on the common stock, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 13. Like amounts were paid on April 1 and July 1 last. A dividend of 20c. per share in cash and 1% in stock was paid on this issue in each of the 15 preceding quarters.—V. 128, p. 4320.

Federal Water Service Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Year Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows: Operating revenues, Operation expense, Maintenance & deprec. (as provided in subsidiary companies' mortgages), Taxes (excluding Federal income tax), Net earnings from operations, Other income, Gross corporate income, Annual int. req. on funded debt of subs. cos., Annual div. req. on pref. stk. of subs. cos., Reserve for miscellaneous charges.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Balance, Ann'l int. req. on Fed. Water Service Corp. debent.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Balance, Annual div. req. on Fed. Water Service Corp. pref. stock.

—V. 129, p. 473.

General Water Works & Electric Corp.—Control.—

Announcement is also made of the acquisition by American Equities Co. (see that company) of the entire outstanding class B common stock of General Water Works & Electric Corp.—V. 129, p. 128.

Green Mountain Power Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Year Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows: Gross revenue, Operating expenses, maintenance, &c., Gross income.

Houston Gulf Gas Co.—Earnings.—

The company and subsidiaries report consolidated gross revenue for the 6 months ended June 30 1929 of \$3,531,989, representing an increase of over 7 1/2% compared with the corresponding period in 1928. Consolidated net earnings available for funded debt interest of Houston Gulf Gas Co., after deducting all prior charges of subsidiaries but before depreciation, depletion, &c., was \$1,591,902, equivalent to over 4.8 times interest requirements for the period on the 1st mtge. bonds, and after deducting such interest to over 4.8 times requirements for the period on the 6 1/2% debentures.—V. 129, p. 793.

Illinois Bell Telephone Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Six Mos. End. June 30, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926. Rows: Total revenues, Total exp., incl. taxes, Interest, Net income, Dividends.

Table with 3 columns: 1929, 1928. Rows: Balance.

Illinois Water Service Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Year Ended June 30, 1929, 1928. Rows: Operating revenues, Operation expense, Maintenance, Taxes (excluding Federal income tax), Net earnings from operations, Other income, Gross corporate income, Annual interest requirements on total funded debt.

—V. 129, p. 128.

Indiana Gas Utilities Co.—New Trustees.—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., corporate trustee, under the 1st mtge. dated July 1 1926, in succession to National Bank of Commerce in New York, has appointed Arthur E. Burke, individual trustee of the trusts created by said mortgage in succession to C. Allison Scully, until a new trustee shall be appointed by the bondholders or the Indiana company.—V. 126, p. 576.

Inland Utilities, Inc.—Stock Offered.—E. R. Diggs & Co., Inc., New York, are offering 87,000 shares participating class A stock (\$1.70 cumulative dividend) at \$24.25 per share and div., to yield over 7%.

The class A stock is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of \$1.70 per share per annum, payable Q.-J., in priority to any dividends on the common stock; in addition, it shall participate equally with the common stock, class for class, in any additional dividends declared in and for such calendar year after dividends are declared on the common stock in amount up to one-half of the aggregate amount of the class A stock cumulative dividends paid or set apart for such calendar year. Red, as a whole or in part at any time on 30 days' notice to and incl. Dec. 31 1930, at \$35 per share, thereafter and to and incl. Dec. 31 1931 at \$37.50 per share, thereafter and to and incl. Dec. 31 1932 at \$40 per share, thereafter and to and incl. Dec. 31 1933 at \$45 per share, thereafter and to and incl. Dec. 31 1934, at \$50 per share, and thereafter at \$75 per share; in each case plus divs. to date of redemption. The class A stock is preferred over the common stock in liquidation up to \$30 per share, plus divs.; thereafter any remaining net assets are to be distributed equally between the class A stock and the common stock, class for class. No preferred stock may be issued which will reduce net tangible assets of the company and its subsidiaries, below \$35 per share on the class A stock, or which will reduce its consolidated net income, similarly defined, below twice cumulative dividend requirements on the class A stock. Non-voting unless dividends for 6 quarterly periods are in default, in which event the class A stock is entitled to vote until such condition is remedied.

Transfer Agents: The Seaboard Bank of the City of New York, and First Union Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Registrars: Interstate Trust Co., New York, and Chicago Trust Co., Chicago. Listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.



Data from Letter of Robert Hall Craig, Pres. of the Company.

Company.—Organized in Delaware. Supplies, through its constituent companies, one or more classes of service to a population estimated to be in excess of 225,000. Water or manufactured or natural gas for domestic and industrial purposes is supplied to 15 centralized communities in Pennsylvania and 16 centralized communities in the Kanawha Valley and Coal River districts of West Virginia...

Capitalization— Authorized. Outstanding. Convertible 6% gold debentures... Preferred stock (no par) issuable in series... Participating class A stock (no par)... Common stock (no par)

x Subject to divisional liens of \$1,176,800. y Further issuance of debentures is limited under the conservative restrictions of the debenture agreement.

Dividend Policy.—The board of directors has announced a policy, which is subject to change, of permitting the holders of class A stock at their option to apply such cash dividends toward the purchase of class A stock at the quarterly rate of one-fortieth of a share of such stock for each share held...

Consolidated Annual Earnings of the Properties for 1928 (as per Footnote). Gross revenue... Net income before income taxes... Interest on \$3,250,000 debentures

Clark & Krebs, Inc., estimate that the net income of three gas companies will be increased 21% during the first year of operation by the development program of the new management. This alone is sufficient to increase the above earnings to \$4.18 per share on the class A stock.—V. 129, p. 958.

Internat'l Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Definitives.— J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that on and after Aug. 19, they will be prepared to deliver definitive 10-year conv. 4 1/2% gold debenture bonds, due Jan. 1 1939, in exchange for temporary bonds now outstanding...

Interstate Rys.—Resumes Common Div.— The directors recently declared a dividend of 35c. a share on the common stock, payable Aug. 8 to holders of record July 20...

Income from interest and dividends. Expenses. Interest on bonds. Taxes. Net income. Profit and loss credit Jan. 31

Massachusetts Gas Cos.—Exchange Offer.— See Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates above.—V. 129, p. 280.

Mexico Tramways Co.—Interest Due March 1 1923.— On and after Sept. 2 1929, coupon No. 33, dated March 1 1923, detached from the gen. consol. 1st mtge. 50-year 5% gold bonds...

Middle West Utilities Co.—Earnings.— Period Ended June 30 1929. Gross earnings of subsidiaries. Net earn. of subsidiaries for retirement and stocks owned by Middle West Utilities Co.

Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Lt. Co.—Bal. Sheet June 30.— Net for retirement and stocks. The company has acquired the United Public Service Co., and Martin J. Insull has been elected President of the latter concern...

Assets— 1929. 1928. Property & plant. Capital expend's. Sundry invest'nts. Res-ve, sink'g & spec. fd. assets.

Our usual comparative income account for the 12 months ended June 30 was published in V. 129, p. 959.

Minnesota Northern Power Co.—Capital Increased.—

The company has filed a certificate at Dover, Del., increasing its authorized pref. stock (par \$100) from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and its authorized common stock (no par value) from 60,000 shares to 800,000 shares.—V. 126, p. 3754.

Mississippi River Fuel Corp.—Bonds Offered.— Jesup & Lamont, New York, are offering at 103 and int. \$16,000,000 (closed) 1st mtge. 15-year 6% sinking fund gold bonds (with common stock subscription warrants). The major portion of this issue is being retained by the companies controlling the Mississippi River Fuel Corp.

Dated Aug. 15 1929; due Aug. 15 1944. Denom. \$1,000 e\*. Interest payable F. & C. without deduction for normal U. S. Federal income tax up to 2%.

Stock Warrants.—With each bond of a face value of \$1,000 is a detachable warrant entitling the holder to purchase upon the terms and conditions set forth in the 1st mtge. and deed of trust, 10 shares (out not less) of the capital stock of the company, as at present constituted, at \$10 per share...

Capitalization— Authorized. Outstanding. First mortgage bonds. Common stock.

Organization.—Company has been incorporated in Delaware. The project covers the construction of 450 miles of main pipe line, 22 inches in diameter, from the Monroe Gas Field in northern Louisiana to the St. Louis district...

The interest, above named, on all the common stock of the Mississippi River Fuel Corp. at present outstanding. Deliveries of gas are to commence about Nov. 1 1929.

Security.—Bonds are secured by a closed first mortgage covering the pipe lines, measuring stations, compressing stations, and contracts above mentioned.

Contracts.—Corporation has concluded contracts with large industrial customers which it will supply by direct connection in the St. Louis industrial district and has application for gas from major industries in the district. It has concluded contracts with the Missouri Industrial Gas Co., affiliated with the Laclede Gas Co., for deliveries of natural gas to other smaller industries throughout the City of St. Louis...

Management.—The construction of the pipe line and the river crossings, including crossing the Mississippi River near St. Louis, is under contract to Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc. The company itself is constructing its five compressing stations. The pipe lines and stations of the company are more than one-third completed.

Mississippi River Power Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

12 Mos. Ended June 30— 1929. 1928. 1927. Operating revenues. Operating expenses. Maintenance. Taxes.

Net operating revenues. Non-operating revenues. Gross income. Interest on funded debt.

Assets— June 30 '29. Dec. 31 '28. Property & plant. Sundry invest'nts. Cash.

Liabilities— June 30 '29. Dec. 31 '28. Preferred stock. Common stock.

Missouri Hydro-Electric Power Co.—Sale of Site.— See Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis, below.—V. 128, p. 2804.

National Water Works Corp.—New Acquisitions.—

The corporation has acquired 7 new properties. They include the Mount Pleasant (Pa.) Water Co., formerly owned by the United States Steel Corp.; Citizens Water Co., Scottsdale, Pa.; Gettysburg (Pa.) Gas Co.; Buckhannon (W. Va.) Water Co., Kingwood (W. Va.) Water Co., and Phillip (W. Va.) Water Co.; Riverton & Palmyra (N. J.) Water Co.









Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet June 30 1929 (Incl. Subs.)

Table with Assets and Liabilities sections. Assets include Cash, Accounts receivable, Merchandise inventories, etc. Liabilities include Accounts payable, Accr. accts. incl. Fed. inc. taxes, etc.

Secured by closed first mortgage required under indenture of predecessor company. Represented by following capital shares: \$3 cum. conv. pref. stock, no par value...

American Stores Co., Phila.—Sales Increase.—Period Ended Aug. 3—1929—5 Weeks—1928—1929—31 Weeks—1928. Sales—\$13,217,412 \$12,361,765 \$83,944,162 \$80,541,292

American Utilities & General Corp.—Initial Dividends. The directors have declared an initial dividend of 10c. a share on the class B stock...

Table for American Woolen Co.—Earnings.—Six Months Ended June 30—1929, 1928, 1927. Net profit after taxes, Depreciation, Net loss, etc.

American Yvette Co., Inc.—New Laboratories.—The company has announced the formation of Catherin Day Laboratories in conjunction with the John Post Laboratories of New York...

Armour & Co. (Ill.).—Cites Reasons for Petition for Modification of Consent Decree.

F. Edson White, President of the company, authorizes the following summary of the reasons cited in the petition for modification of the consent decree, filed Aug. 10 in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia:

Three principal reasons call for modification of the consent decree, by which the four national packing companies are restricted in the conduct of their business...

Regarding the changes in the market situation since the decree was filed, the petition points out that chain food stores have grown from comparatively small beginnings in 1919 to 1,000 chains with 70,000 stores...

Particular reference is made to the Packers and Swockyards Act, which Congress passed in 1921, after the decree had been entered.

The change in marketing conditions, together with the Government supervision provided by law, makes monopoly impossible and the restrictions of the decree are therefore unnecessary.

The petition for modification also points out that the decree prevents the four packers from fully using their existing facilities of distribution.

These factors prevent full efficiency in distribution and cause an economic waste which is necessarily reflected in prices.

The injustice of the restrictions is supported by a review of recent business trends on the part of competitors, who are free to adopt methods which the four national packers are forbidden to use.

Similarly, while meat food producers are tending to establish retail meat markets, the chain store systems already owning retail outlets...

The decree therefore sets up an artificial discrimination between competitors by forbidding only four to do what all the others are allowed to do.

In general, the decree prevents the four national packers from handling any food products except meat and meat products...

Anglo-American Shares, Inc.—Further Expansion.—Phillip A. Frear sailed last week for London, where he will confer with European bankers relative to the acquisition of interests in European

aviation companies as the first step in the world-wide expansion plans announced by this company at the time of its formation. At present, it has arranged for extensive holdings in such British companies as Handley-Page, Ltd., Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Fairey Aircraft Co., Ltd., and in the Whitely Manufacturing Co. of Bridgeport, Conn.—V. 129, p. 799.

Table for Art Metal Construction Co.—Earnings.—Period End. June 30—1929—3 Mos.—1928—1929—6 Mos.—1928. Gross earnings, Expenses, Estimated taxes, Net income, Dividends, Surplus.

Bastian-Blessing Co.—Shipments Higher.—Lewis G. Blessing, Vice-President, on Aug. 13, reported that shipments in July showed a 61% increase over the same month a year ago...

Aviation Corp. (Del.)—Listing.—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 3,032,410 shares of common stock (no par value), which are issued and outstanding...

Table listing Subs. of Aviation Corp., Subs. of Colonial Airways Corp., Subs. of Universal Aviation Corp., etc., with columns for Par, Shares Issued, Parent, and % Owned.

Income Statement for Four Months Ended June 30 1929. Dividends earned, Profits on syndicate participations, Total income, Administrative & general expenses, Interest paid, Loss on sale of securities, Total expenses, Net income, before Federal income taxes.

Balance Sheet June 30 1929.

Assets - Cash & call loans, Marketable secur. at cost, Notes receivable, Accounts receivable, etc. Liabilities - Accounts payable, Accrued interest payable, Stock subscription payable, etc.

-V. 129, p. 964.

Bates Manufacturing Co. - Balance Sheet June 30.

Assets - Real estate, machinery, &c, Securities, Cash, Interest accrued, Notes receivable, etc. Liabilities - Capital stock, Guarantee fund, Improvement fund, etc.

-V. 129, p. 800.

(Ludwig) Baumann & Co., N. Y. - Net Deliveries.

Month of July - Net deliveries. Compare V. 129, p. 284.

Belding Hemingway Co. - Earnings.

6 Mos. End. June 30 - Operating profit, Net after Fed. taxes, int. amortiz. & deprec., etc.

The balance sheet shows total current assets of \$7,850,408 against total current liabilities of only \$254,815, a ratio of 30 to 1.

Bellanca Aircraft Corp. - Earnings.

Income Account Six Months Ended June 30 1929. Gross sales and other income, Cost of sales, Selling expenses, etc.

The balance sheet as of June 30 1929, shows current assets of \$1,646,316 and current liabilities of \$122,732. Cash and call loans totaled \$1,118,312.

Best & Co., Inc. - To Increase Capital - Proposed Split-Up.

The stockholders will vote Sept. 9 on increasing the authorized common stock, no par value, from 150,000 shares (all outstanding) to 500,000 shares and on approving the issuance of two shares of new stock in exchange for the present common stock.

President Phillip LeBoutillier, on Aug. 13, announced that the company had leased for 10 years, beginning in 1930, a store now being built for it in Southampton, L. I., and that the lease of space occupied in the Beaux Arts Building at Palm Beach, Fla., had been extended for 5 years and the space doubled.

(H. C.) Bohack Co., Inc. - Gross Sales.

The corporation reports gross sales for the month of July to Aug. 3, a five-week period of \$2,719,993. This compares with the month of July 1928, a four-week period of \$1,884,001. The increase for the five-week period of 1929 adjusted to compare with the four-week period of 1928 shows a net increase of \$364,992, or 15 1/2%.

Gross sales for the six months ending Aug. 3 1929 were \$13,997,410 as compared with the same period of 1928 when sales amounted to \$12,278,664. This is a net increase over last year of \$1,718,745, or 14%.

Briggs Manufacturing Co. - Earnings.

Period End. June 30 - Net inc. after deprec., Fed. taxes & all chgs., Shares of capital stocks, etc.

British Type Investors, Inc. - To Increase Capital and Split Stock 2-for-1 - Rights.

The stockholders will be asked to approve an increase in the authorized capital from 500,000 to 3,000,000 class A shares at the special meeting to be held Aug. 26. The present 500,000 A shares will be split 2-for-1 which will then make 1,000,000 shares outstanding.

This is the third split-up and the second series of rights the class A holders have received in less than 2 years. The original stock was first split 4-for-1 on March 1928 when rights were also given to buy one new share at \$25 a share for each old held; split again 4-for-1 on June 4 1929 and now comes a 2-for-1 split with valuable rights. Total resources now exceed \$9,000,000 without bank loans or borrowed money of any kind.

Brown Paper Mill Co., Inc. - Bonds Offered. Continental Illinois Co., Inc., Estabrook & Co., and Whitney Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, are offering an additional issue of \$1,500,000 1st (closed) mtge. sinking fund 6% gold bonds, series B, at 99 and int., to yield 6.10%.

Dated June 1 1929; due June 1 1944. Principal and int. (J. & D.) payable in Chicago or New Orleans. Interest payable without deduction for any Federal income tax not in excess of 2%. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500.\*

Company - Is an important manufacturer and distributor of kraft paper and kraft paper board, used for various commercial purposes such as wrapping paper, bags and container board for paper boxes.

Purpose - Proceeds from the sale of these 1,500,000 1st mtge. 6% bonds and from \$3,000,000 6% debentures will be used, together with other cash appropriated by the company, for the additions to plant and equipment.

\*The remaining \$150,000 bonds have been retired and canceled. y Includes 60,000 shares to be reserved for conversion of debentures.

Security - The series B bonds, together with serial 6% bonds, will be secured by a first (closed) mortgage on all the fixed properties of the company now owned or hereafter acquired, including the additional plant and equipment to be constructed.

Earnings for Calendar Year 1927, 1928, 1929. Net earns. available for depreciation, interest and Federal taxes, Depreciation, etc.

Balance available for int. & Federal taxes \$379,125 \$670,029 \$619,039 \$2,200,000 Annual int. requirements on 1st M. bonds to be outstanding \$231,000 On 6% debentures to be outstanding 180,000

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. - Earnings. The company reports for the quarter ended June 30 1929 profit of \$805,325 before depreciation and depletion against \$1,655,000 in the June quarter of 1928.

Campbell, Wyant & Cannon Foundry Co. - Output. The company produced approximately 51,300 tons of finished castings in the six months ended June 30, an increase of about 40% over the turn-out of 36,600 tons in the corresponding period of 1928.

Carpel Corp. - Stock Sold. Waggaman, Brawner & Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., announce the sale at \$22.50 per share of 22,500 shares, common stock (no par value).

Capitalization - Authorized. Outstanding. Common stock (no par) 25,000 shs. 22,500 shs.

Data from Letter of Harry L. Carpel, President of the Corporation. History - Corporation was organized for the purpose of acquiring control through stock ownership of the food distributing business of the Carpel Co., Inc., of Washington, D. C., established in 1918; H. L. Carpel of Baltimore, Inc., established 1923; H. L. Carpel of Richmond, Inc., established 1923, and The Food Products Co., Inc., of Norfolk, Va., which business was acquired in 1926.

Earnings - Consolidated net profits of the four companies for the 3 years ending Dec. 31 1928 and for the first quarter of 1929, after all charges, including interest, depreciation and Federal taxes, are as follows: Year - 1926, 1927, 1928, 1st quarter '29.

Carr Fastener Co. - Merger, &c. Stockholders of the company have approved the merger with the United States Fastener Corp. and have voted to change the name of the company to United-Carr Fastener Corp.

Celotex Co. - Listing. The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 10,000 additional shares of common stock (no par value) on official notice of issuance, making the total amount applied for 209,194 shares of an authorized issue of 500,000 shares.

Certain-teed Products Corp. (& Subs.) - Earnings. 6 Mos. End. June 30 - Gross profit after repairs, maint. & depreciation, Other income, etc.

Company - Is an important manufacturer and distributor of kraft paper and kraft paper board, used for various commercial purposes such as wrapping paper, bags and container board for paper boxes.

Purpose - Proceeds from the sale of these 1,500,000 1st mtge. 6% bonds and from \$3,000,000 6% debentures will be used, together with other cash appropriated by the company, for the additions to plant and equipment.

Company - Is an important manufacturer and distributor of kraft paper and kraft paper board, used for various commercial purposes such as wrapping paper, bags and container board for paper boxes.

Earnings for Calendar Year 1927, 1928, 1929. Net earns. available for depreciation, interest and Federal taxes, Depreciation, etc.

Balance available for int. & Federal taxes \$379,125 \$670,029 \$619,039 \$2,200,000 Annual int. requirements on 1st M. bonds to be outstanding \$231,000 On 6% debentures to be outstanding 180,000

Net income, Pref. dividends, 1st pref. dividends, 2d pref. dividends, Common dividends, Balance, surplus, Shares of common outstanding, Earnings per sh. on com.

A comparative balance sheet was published in V. 129, p. 965.













Sinking Fund.—The corporation will establish and maintain a continuing sinking fund on a graduated scale of gasoline prices and sales, payable quarterly to the trustee beginning Jan. 1 1930, payable April 1 1930. (These funds shall be used to purchase bonds in the open market or at below call price, and if not available at these prices, bonds shall be called by lot.) On this graduated scale and proposed increased production, these payments should retire the entire issue between 3 and 4 1/2 years. Purpose.—Proceeds will be used to provide, in part, purchase money for the acquisition of four new plants known as the "Cushing properties," and their adjacent gasoline reserves, for plant extensions and betterments, and for other corporate purposes, enabling the company to increase present production of 85,000 gallons to 130,000 gallons or more per day.

Offer of Gold Sinking Fund Debentures to Stockholders for Subscription.—

The directors have voted to offer to the preferred and common stockholders of record Aug. 5 the right to subscribe on or before Aug. 20 to 5-year 6 1/2% sinking fund gold debenture bonds, with stock purchase warrants.

The above stockholders are entitled to subscribe for \$100 of 6 1/2% debentures with non-detachable warrants for each six rights given on the preferred and common stock respectively held. Each share of 7% preferred stock entitles holder to two rights. Each 100 shares of common stock entitles holder to two rights. An owner of six full rights is entitled to purchase on a three-payment basis \$100 of the debentures and will receive on completion of payment six shares of common stock.

Payment for above debentures may be made in full when rights are exercised, or as follows: 33 1-3% when rights are exercised, 33 1-3% Sept. 20 1929, and 33 1-3% Oct. 20 1929.—V. 128, p. 3836.

Glidden Co., Cleveland.—Sales Expand.—

Table with 4 columns: Sales for Month and Nine Months Ended July 31, 1929, 1928, Increase, 1929-9 Mos.—1928, Increase. Rows include Net sales, Manufacturing, &c., exp.

(B. F.) Goodrich Co. (& Subs.).—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: 6 Mos. End. June 30—1929, 1928, 1927, 1926. Rows include Net sales, Net profit, Miscellaneous income, Total net income, Depreciation, Federal tax reserve, Interest, Profit applic. to subs., Net income, Pref. dividend (3 1/2%), Common dividends (\$2), Res. for gen. contingent, Balance, surplus, Previous surplus, Prof. stock redemption, Amt. paid in settlement of old fabric contract, Div. credits on employ. stock accounts, Adjustments, Provision for Federal tax prior years, Exp. in acquir. of affil. co., Total p. & l. surplus, Shs. com. outst. (no par), Earnings per sh. on com.

Balance Sheet June 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1929, 1928, 1929, 1928. Rows include Assets: Real estate and plants, 25-yr. 1st M. S. F. bonds, Inv. in other cos., Treas. prof. stk., Due from empl., Inventory, Trade notes and accts. rec., Other notes and accts. rec., Cash, Prepaid assets, U. S. Liberty bds., Liabilities: Com. stock equit. (see note), Preferred stock, Bills pay. to bks., Bills pay., issued, 25-yr. 1st M. 6 1/2% gold notes, 5% gold notes, Bonded indebt. of foreign sub., Min. stockholders int. in foreign subsidiary, Accts. payable, Sund. acer. liabil., Prov. for Federal taxes, Reserves, Empl. net cred., Earned surplus.

Total (each side) 138040.260 120179.599

a Real estate, buildings, machinery and sundry equipment, less reserve of \$19,246,632 for depreciation. Note.—Common stock, June 30 1929, authorized, 1,500,000 shares of no par value; outstanding 953,638 shares, or \$87,021,188, less exclusion of intangible capital assets, namely, patents, trade-marks and good-will, \$57,798,001, leaving \$29,223,187.—V. 129, p. 973.

Goodyear Cotton Co. of Canada, Ltd.—Refunding.—

In accordance with a recent notice regarding redemption of the 6% 1st mtge. sinking fund gold bonds on Oct. 1 1929, at par and int. Holders of the bonds have been notified that on the surrender of their bonds on Oct. 1 next, they have the right of either: (a) Receiving the par value thereof plus accrued interest in cash, or (b) exchanging their bonds for bonds of a new issue, particulars of which are as follows:

Authorized issue 20-year 6% gold bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 (closed). Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date of maturity Sept. 1 1949. Place of payment, Montreal, Toronto or New York. Bonds redeemable at \$103 for first 5 years, \$102 during the second five \$101 during the third five and \$100 during last five years. Sinking fund to be paid to trustee for redemption of bonds not less than \$50,000 per annum. Bonds are secured by a trust deed in favor of Montreal Trust Co. forming a first and specific hypothec, mortgage and pledge on all real property of the company and a first floating charge on all other assets. These bonds are further secured by a sales contract with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., which company will take the entire output of the Cotton company for the manufacture of its products. Trustee, Montreal Trust Co.—V. 127, p. 2692.

Grand Rapids Varnish Corp.—Earnings, &c.—

President Wallace E. Brown announced that profits for July were \$19,000 as compared with \$15,000 in the same month last year. Sales for the first 7 months of this year, he said, were \$125,000 in excess of sales for the corresponding period of 1928.—V. 129, p. 641.

Grigsby-Grunow Co., Chicago.—Split-up in Stock.—

The stockholders on Aug. 14 voted to increase the authorized capital stock (no par value) from 5-0,000 shares to 2,000,000 shares, the new shares to be distributed to stockholders of record Aug. 16 on the basis of 4 new shares for each old share held. There are now outstanding 437,040 shares.—V. 129, p. 642.

Hahn Department Stores, Inc.—Effecting Large Savings.

The establishing of a standard of selling cost for each department in the member stores of the Hahn system will effect a saving of \$400,000 during the first year, it is estimated by Alexander Fraser, director of the store management division.

The store management division has three specific duties: (1) Store operation and customers' service, (2) supplies and purchases, (3) building and equipment and merchandise layout. The value of the building management service was effectively demonstrated at the opening of the Bon Marche,

Seattle, Wash., this month when the store management division made it possible for the store to be opened three months before it had been anticipated. This advance date of opening made possible a saving of \$40,000 a month for the lease of the old store.—V. 129, p. 973.

(R.) Hoe & Co., Inc.—Earnings.— 6 Months Ended— June 30 '29. June 27 '28. Operating income \$599,980 \$141,215 Interest 214,415 191,446 British income taxes 43,650 Depreciation 139,265 137,077

Net profit \$202,649 def \$187,308 Shares class A stock outstanding (no par) 96,000 80,000 Earnings per share \$2.11 Nil

Comparative Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Table with 4 columns: June 30 '29, June 27 '28, June 30 '29, June 27 '28. Rows include Assets: Real estate, plant & equip, Patents, Cash, Mark securities, Accts. & notes rec., Inventories, Mortgage receiv., Deferred charges, Liabilities: Capital stock, Gold bonds, Accounts payable, Notes payable, Acrued expenses, S. F. bonds, Mtge. payable, Cont. res., &c., Surplus.

Total 12,951,712 12,093,915. x Represented by 96,000 no-par shares of class A stock and 160,000 no-par common shares. y After deduction.—V. 128, p. 3003.

Holly Oil Co.—Earnings.—

Income Account Year Ended June 30 1929. Crude oil sales & transfers, less royalty \$329,158 Decrease in inventory 23,726 Crude oil purchased 172,981 Well pumping & maintenance 27,704 Crude oil earnings (141,335 barrels produced) \$104,746 Wet gas produced 24,037 Sale of topping plant products & dry gas 73,198 Total revenues \$201,982 Taxes, expenses, insurance, &c. 58,341 Operating profit \$143,641 Other income, interest, &c. 23,952 Total income \$167,593 Depreciation and depletion 48,563 Net income \$119,029 Earned surplus, July 1 1928 403,991 Gross earned surplus \$523,020 Dividends 182,000 Well drilling cost written off 27,586 Provision for additional Federal income taxes 22,261 Earned surplus, June 30 1929 \$290,17

Balance Sheet June 30 1929.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, Assets, Liabilities. Rows include Oil reserves, field equip., &c., Cash & accts. receivable, Oil, topping plant products & supplies, Deferred charges, Capital stock (\$5 par), Accounts payable, Federal income taxes payable, Gasoline taxes payable, Reserve for depreciation, Surplus.

Total \$6,650,979 Total \$6,650,979

Home & Foreign Securities Corp.—Initial Div.—

The directors have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 75c. a share on the \$3 cumulat. pref. stock, no par value, payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 20. See offering in V. 128, p. 4166.

Hudson Insurance Co.—Split-up—Rights.—

The stockholders will vote Sept. 10 on approving a plan to split up the shares on a 5-for-1 basis, by changing the present 10,000 shares of capital stock, par \$50, to 50,000 shares, par \$10.

The stockholders also will be given the right to subscribe to 20,000 new shares, \$10 a share, at \$25 a share.

Imperial Sugar Co., Sugar Land, Tex.—Preferred Stock Offered.—

The company, with offices at Sugar Land, Texas, is offering at 100 and div. 10,000 shares \$7 preferred stock (no par value), with privilege of conversion into common stock on basis of 3 shares of common for one share of \$7 preferred at option of holders before Feb. 28 1935. Free from present normal Federal income taxes. Free from State, county and city taxes in Texas.

Capitalization— Authorized. Outstanding on July 12 1929.

x Preferred stock (\$100 par) 25,000 shs. 8,885 shs. y 7% Preferred stock (no par value) 35,000 shs. 9,267 shs. Common stock (no par value) 300,000 shs. 100,000 shs. x Convertible into \$7 preferred stock share for share. y Conversion privilege into common stock, 25,000 shares reserved for conversion of preferred stock.

Business & Equipment.—A Texas corporation. A comparison of the initial daily output in 1905 of 120,000 pounds of refined sugar with that of 1,500,000 pounds at present forcibly illustrates the development of the business. Company's imperial pure-cane sugar, well established through 22 years of successful effort, is found in grocery jobbing houses not only in Texas and Oklahoma, but elsewhere in the Mid-Continent territory. The refinery group embraces several units with modern machinery, modern electric plant, general office, by-product mill, machine shop, &c., with provision for future expansion. The plant is fully protected by insurance.

Sales & Earnings.—The sales have increased from 48,000,000 pounds in 1912 to approximately 300,000,000 pounds in 1928. Earnings for 1928, after all charges including depreciation and Federal income tax, amounted to approximately 4 1/2 times dividend requirement on preferred stock and no dividends were in arrears on this stock at Dec. 31 1928. Since the incorporation of the company in 1924, full quarterly dividends have been paid on the preferred stock on each regular dividend date.

Assets.—Net assets, at Dec. 31 1928, as shown by J. A. Phillips Co., were \$5,622,307.

Purpose.—Proceeds will be used for plant improvement now in progress or contemplated, and to provide for additional working capital.

Bankers Who Participate in Offering.—J. E. Jarratt & Co., and B. F. Diltmar Co., San Antonio; B. V. Christie & Co., Houston; United States National Bank, C. P. Mann & Co., George D. Morgan, and E. A. Toebeleman, Galveston; Dallas, Fort Worth and other houses participating in the offering are in process of arrangement now.

Income Properties of California, Inc.—Reincorporates.

This corporation owning several large holdings of income producing property in the San Francisco Bay district, has changed from a Delaware corporation to one under the Nevada laws, using the same name. The former capitalization of \$5,000,000 represented by 50,000 shares of \$100 par value has been changed to 1,500,000 shares of common, 200,000 shares of class A preferred and 200,000 shares of class B preferred stock, all of no par value. The exchange of stock to conform to the new basis has been authorized by the California Corporation Commission.

The company reported net of \$17,967 for the first 6 months of 1929, but stated that considerable sums had been drawn from surplus for the recent construction in the East Bay district. Six months' earnings were about 25% of annual dividend requirements for the preferred stock outstanding. Net after interest for the year ended Dec. 31 1928, was \$111,626.

Industrial Acceptance Corp.—Earnings.—

The company reports earnings before taxes, &c., of \$501,778 on a total volume of \$46,000,000 for the first six months of 1929. This is equivalent





(J. B.) Lyon Building Corp., Albany, N. Y.—Bonds Offered.—S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., are offering at 100 and int. \$1,000,000 1st mtge. fee 6 1/2% sinking fund good bonds.

Dated July 1 1929; due July 1 1944. Int. payable (J. & J.). Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Red, except for sinking fund purposes at 102 1/2% and int. Callable for sinking fund retirement at 101 and int. Principal and int. payable at office of S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., in N. Y. City; the interest being paid without deduction for Federal income tax up to 2%.

The bonds are secured by a direct closed first mortgage on two parcels of land in fee and improvements located in Albany, N. Y., and its immediate northern suburb, the village of Menands. The Albany property is the home of the J. B. Lyon Co., the largest printing company east of Chicago, founded in 1876. The Menands plot will be improved with a new plant designed to house this printing company, effect economies and increase its business.

The total amount of the bonds represented approximately 62% of the appraised value of the property.

Net annual rental earnings directly applicable to these bonds, derived from a 30-year lease to the printing company, will amount at a minimum to more than the greatest annual interest and sinking fund charges; this sum is to be augmented by a participation in the earnings of the company.

The Menands plant, designed to be one of the best and most modern of its type in the country, is located in a definitely established and rapidly growing industrial center, with a number of other large plants in the immediate vicinity.

Through the operations of a sinking fund \$654,500 in bonds will be retired, leaving a balance to be paid July 1 1944 of \$345,500.

MacMarr Stores, Inc.—July Sales.—1929—July—1928. In cme. 1929—7 Mos.—1928. Increase. \$5,030,495 \$4,538,846 \$411,649 \$34,183,929 \$30,058,667 \$4,125,262 —V. 129, p. 488, 294.

Maddux Air Lines Co.—Bal. Sheet June 30 1929.—Assets—Cash—\$532,744 Accounts receivable—350,000 Notes receivable—1,000,750 Accrued interest receivable—14,303 Investment assets—892,031 Deferred charges—12,900 Liabilities—Common stock—x\$2,336,438 Reserve for financing—50,000 Res. for contingencies—500,000 Surplus—6,291 Total—\$2,892,729

(Thomas) Maddock's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.—Merger See American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. above.—V. 119, p. 1071.

(B.) Manischewitz Co., Cincinnati.—1% Stock Div.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1% in stock, payable Sept 3 to holders of record Aug. 20—V. 127, p. 3714.

Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Co.—25% Stock.—The directors have declared a 25% stock dividend, an extra cash dividend of 40 cents per share and a semi-annual cash dividend of 60 cents per share, all payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 2.—V. 128, p. 4333.

Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.—Acquisition.—President William H. Baker announces that the corporation has acquired the goodwill and plant of the Federal Lighterage Co., 44 Whitehall St., N. Y. City. The latter concern was established about 20 years ago and has been engaged principally in the handling of marble and stone around New York harbor.—V. 128, p. 3696.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.—Pref. Stk. Called All of the outstanding 7% cum. conv. pref. stock has been called for redemption at 110 and divs. on Nov. 15 1929, at the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co., 54 Wall St., N. Y. City. Up to the redemption date, holders may exercise the privilege of converting their shares into 2 1/2 shares of common stock for each share of preferred. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, as transfer agents, are prepared to effect this conversion. More than half the original issue has already been converted.—V. 129, p. 977

Missouri State Life Insurance Co.—Business.—Company reports a large gain in paid-for production during the first seven months of 1929, with a total of \$205,420,387, ordinary and group life, according to Hillsman Taylor, President. This is a gain of 31% over the corresponding period in 1928.

During July of this year \$32,388,292 of insurance was reported paid-for, as against \$20,890,275 during July, 1928. This is an increase of \$11,498,017. An increase of \$12,980,170 written production, ordinary and group, is reported for the month of July 1929, compared with the same month in 1928. The total written production for July, 1929, is \$35,083,108. During the past eight months of 1929 written production has totaled \$223,812,087, an increase of nearly \$51,000,000 over the corresponding period for 1928.—V. 129, p. 488.

Motor Wheel Corp.—Liberal Cash Dividend Policy in the Future.—President H. F. Harper, Aug. 15, says in substance:

On Aug. 1 the stockholders were advised of action by the board of directors declaring a cash dividend of \$1 per share, payable Sept. 20, and a stock dividend of 20%, payable Oct. 1, both to holders of record Sept. 5 this year.

Since this announcement we have received so many letters from stockholders asking about our future dividend policy that this letter to all stockholders seems advisable.

At the time of the organization of this corporation in 1920, there was issued \$2,500,000 in 1st pref. stock, and in 1923 \$2,000,000 in 1st mtge. bonds. During the period 1920-24 the corporation paid cash dividends of 80c. per share yearly on the common stock. Since that time we have paid cash dividends of not less than 50c. per share quarterly. The board considered this conservative policy necessary as long as we had outstanding preferred stock and bonds. In 1925 all bonded indebtedness was paid off and in 1927 all preferred stock was called in and retired.

Since 1920 we have paid out of earnings the following: Cash dividends on common stock—\$7,042,139 Bond interest and to retire bonds—2,431,090 Preferred dividends and to retire preferred stock—3,782,179 Total—\$13,255,408

After the payment of the 20% stock dividend on Oct. 1 next, we will have paid out in common stock dividends since our organization a total of 425,000 shares.

The corporation now finds itself with no indebtedness except current bills, with sales so far this year exceeding \$25,000,000, and with net earnings for the first six months of this fiscal year \$2,432,998, after all taxes and ample depreciation.

Sales for the first seven months of this year were about 100% greater than last year, which was our best previous year. New lines of business outside of the automotive field are increasing and stabilizing our sales volume.

After 137,500 shares are paid as stock dividend on Oct. 1 next, we will have 825,000 shares of common stock outstanding with nothing ahead of it to share in our earnings. Earnings for the first six months of this year were approximately \$3 per share on these 825,000 shares.

While the directors have not committed themselves to a fixed dividend policy, in view of the above and the fact that our surplus is now amply sufficient for future operations, it is evident that a more liberal cash dividend can be maintained in the future.—V. 129, p. 978.

Murray Corp. of America.—Ruling.—The Committee on Securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that the common stock of the corporation be not quoted ex-rights until Sept. 3. See also V. 129, p. 489.

National Radiator Corp.—Earnings.—The company reports for the year ended June 30 profit, before depreciation, of \$471,691, and, after providing for depreciation, doubtful account adjustment of inventory, miscellaneous items and interest on debenture a net loss of \$1,280,847. The balance sheet as of June 30 showed total current assets of \$6,891,571 as compared with current liabilities of \$677,261.—V. 128, p. 3008.

National Republic Investment Trust.—Stocks Sold.—A. G. Becker & Co. announce the sale of 100,000 cum. conv. preference shares (non-voting) and 100,000 non-voting common shares (in the form of allotment certificates calling for units of one share of each class at \$55 per unit) representing beneficial interest in National Republic Investment Trust, organized as a trust in Illinois to deal generally in securities of all kinds. The trustees are all executive officers of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago.

Allotment certificates, representing one cum. convertible preference share (non-voting) and one non-voting common share, have been admitted to trading on a when, and if issued basis on the Chicago Stock Exchange Compare also V. 129, p. 978.

National Shirt Shops, Inc.—July Sales.—1929—July—1928. Increase. 1929—7 Mos.—1928. Increase. \$388,430 \$309,342 \$79,088 \$2,217,655 \$1,869,941 \$347,714 —V. 129, p. 295.

National Steel Car Corp., Ltd.—Annual Report.—Years End. June 30—1929. 1928. 1927. 1926. Profit for year—\$602,230 \$534,849 \$288,766 \$151,111 Reserve for deprec'n of bldgs., mach. & equip.—212,136 211,110 215,250 55,000 Interest on bonds—28,558 54,970 76,521 81,600 Loss due to disposal of used motor trucks, &c.—45,400 Balance—\$361,536 \$268,768 def.\$3,005 def.\$30,400 Dividends—130,000 Balance—\$231,536 \$268,768 def.\$3,005 def.\$30,400 Previous capital & surp.—2,170,023 2,164,731 2,167,737 2,198,743 Sale of capital stock—Cr2,250,000 Dr.263,478 Claims written off— Balance June 30—\$4,651,558 \$2,170,022 \$2,164,732 \$2,167,743 Shs. cap. stock outstanding (no par)—130,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 Earns. per share—\$2.78 \$2.69 \$2.69 Nil

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30. Assets—1929. 1928. 1929. 1928. Land, bldgs., plant and equipment—\$5,698,250 \$3,385,708 Patents & goodwill—1 1 Bank loans (see'd) \$4,651,558 \$2,170,022 Cash—26,657 195,221 First mortgage 6% 860 Call loans (secured) 400,000 Accounts payable—1,969,278 419 Acc'ts & bills rec.—1,496,273 189,184 Accrued wages, &c 100,867 49 Cash surr. value—72,500 Life insurance—72,500 63,000 Res. for conting. 50,889 Sundry invest'mts 4,126 5,101 Reserve for depreciation—1,624,753 1,446 Inventories—3,365,043 696,258 Total (ea. side) \$10,725,595 \$4,945 Deferred charges—62,744 10,995 x Represented by 130,000 shares of capital stock without nominal or value.—V. 128, p. 3201.

National Surety Co.—Casualty Branch Joins Insurance Securities Group.—

Fusion of the New York Indemnity Co., one of the largest casualty companies in the country, with the Insurance Securities Co. group, was officially announced on Aug. 12 by William B. Joyce, chairman of National Surety Co., the world's largest surety company, of which the New York Indemnity Co. is the casualty branch. Simultaneously, the Insurance Securities Inc., through W. Irving Moss, its President, confirmed the addition of New York Indemnity Co. to the fleet of insurance companies owned and operated by Insurance Securities Co., Inc.

The merger of these interests marks a new and close relationship between two of the largest and most active insurance groups in the country. A number of directors of the National company will become members of the Insurance Securities Co., and a mutual company will be created between the two groups as the New York Indemnity goes under the management of the Insurance company.

The following are identified on the Board of the New York Indemnity Co. as follows: Frederick W. Allen, Sumner Ballard, S. Reading, Frank Co. Brown, P. A. S. Franklin, E. Roland Harriman, Charles Hayes and Samuel Sloan.

Among the directors of Insurance Securities Co., Inc., besides Moss Brothers, who built up that enterprise, are Rudolf Hecht, Orleans; John Puelicher, Milwaukee; A. H. Grant, New York; James Butler, New Orleans; Felix P. Vaccaro, New Orleans; A. D. Geoghegan, New Orleans, and John T. Ryan, Boston. These and other members of the Insurance Securities Board will join the Board of the New York Indemnity Co.

The New York Indemnity Co. was organized at the close of 1921 at a statement of Dec. 31 1928 shows total assets of \$8,567,665, a capital of \$1,000,000, and a surplus of \$679,799. Its total premium writings last year were \$7,331,748 and its unearned premium reserve amounted to \$3,045,000.

The addition of the New York Indemnity gives the Insurance Securities Co. a complete diversification in all branches of insurance underwriting materially enhances its already strong position in the Metropolitan territory.—V. 128, p. 4334.

Naval Stores Investment Co.—Status, &c.—

The following is taken from a circular letter of Baker, Fentress & Company, Incorp. in Illinois in 1923 with an authorized capital of 50,000 shares of common stock (\$25 par); since reduced to \$18.50 by liquidating dividend to purchase and hold for investment, 3,594 shares of common stock (\$100 par) and 7,188 shares of common stock (\$100 par) of the Consolidated Naval Stores Co. of Jacksonville, Fla. Subsequent to the acquisition of the Consolidated Naval Stores Co. common stock were acquired and in July 1929 the authorized capital stock of the Naval Stores Investment Co. was increased from 50,000 to 90,000 shares in order to bring its ownership of Consolidated Naval Stores Co. common stock to a majority of that company's stock; 12,868 shares out of the 24,753 outstanding, being presently held.

Capitalization—Authorized. 90,000 shs. 76.4 Common stock— Officers.—Calvin Fentress, Pres.; C. H. Worcester, Vice-Pres.; C. W. R. Coachman, Vice-Pres., Jacksonville, Fla.; W. A. Graff, Sec., Chicago.

Directors.—The above and: E. P. Strong; C. M. Cavenee, Chicago; Henry F. Chaney, Portland, Ore.; George L. Gilkey, Merrill, Wis.

Balance Sheet July 26 1929. Assets—Cash on hand & in banks—\$57,749 Consolidated Naval Stores Co. com. stock (12,868 shs.)—5,790,600 Naval Stores Investment Co. stock (624 shares)—18,900 Total—\$5,867,248 Liabilities—Bills payable & accrued int.— Capital stock (76,459 shares) & surplus (incl. apprec.)— 5,789,500 Total—\$5,867,248





**Oliver Farm Equipment Co.—Sub. Co. Acquis.**—This corporation, through a Wisconsin subsidiary, has acquired the properties and business of the McKenzie Manufacturing Co., of Lacrosse, Wis., manufacturer of a complete line of potato machinery.—V. 129, p. 140.

**107 West 86th Street, N. Y. City.—Certificates Offered.**—The Prudence Co., Inc., is offering \$825,000 5½% guar. Prudence-Certificates.

Legal for trust funds in State of New York. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1. The purchase of one of these certificates makes the holder the owner of a participation equal to the amount of his subscription in a first mortgage made by 107 West 86th St. Corp. on the property described below.

The mortgage is a first lien on the land and newly completed 16 story and basement fireproof apartment house at 107 West 86th St., Manhattan. It is situated on the north side of the street 50 ft. west of Columbus Ave. and occupies a plot fronting 100 ft. on West 86th St. with a depth of 100 ft. 8½ inches.

The building is of steel frame, concrete, brick and stone construction, and contains 124 apartments dividend into suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms each. The grade floor contains a spacious entrance lobby as well as four modern shops, two physicians suites of two rooms each, and also a three and a four room apartment. The building is equipped with two passenger and one service high speed electric elevators, and there are two attractive pent house apartments of three and five rooms on the roof. The building is well planned and contains splendid light and air features.

The apartment house, although just completed, is already 90% rented and the annual gross rentals are estimated at over \$28,000.

**Outboard Motors Corp.—Earnings.**

For the three months ended June 30 1929 the company reports gross sales of \$2,074,661 and net profits of \$323,567. This period marks the first quarter's operation for the new company, which is a combination of the old Elto, Evinrude and Lockwood outboard motor companies.—V. 129, p. 490.

**Packard Motor Car Co.—To Extend Operations.**

The company has started commercial production of its aviation Diesel engine, and the ultimate capacity of its plants is expected to be 500 engines monthly. The success of this engine, which in the opinion of Hornblower & Weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange, is a marked tribute to the scientific and engineering skill of the company's engineers, is expected to bring about a widening market for the company's Diesel engines.

Commenting upon this development, the bankers in a special survey of the company's outlook in part say: "We foresee in the near future first, the marketing of the Packard-Diesel engine; second, the wide use of the Diesel marine engine; third, the increased importance of the United States in the aviation export business under the leadership of Packard, and finally, the eventual development of a Diesel engine for automobile use."—V. 129, p. 980, 140.

**Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., Los Angeles, Calif.—Rights, &c.**

The stockholders of record Aug. 14 will be entitled to subscribe on or before Sept. 30 for one additional share for each 10 shares held at 50 a share. No fractional shares will be issued.

The stockholders this week formally approved the directors' proposal to increase the capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$4,400,000 through the issuance of 40,000 additional \$10 par shares. This capital increase is in line with the program to increase the capital a similar amount each year for the next 10 years, when the present capital stock will be doubled.

**Panhandle Prod. & Refin. Co.—Earns. (Incl. Subs.).**

Table with columns: Period End. June 30, 1929-3 Mos., 1928, 1929-6 Mos., 1928. Rows include Operating revenues, Operating expenses, Admin., selling & taxes, Net earnings, Other income, Gross income, Deductions, Balance, surplus, and Comparative Balance Sheet with Assets and Liabilities.

x After depreciation, depletion and amortization of \$7,525,902. y Represented by 199,370 shares of no par value.—V. 128, p. 3203.

**Paramount Famous Lasky Corp.—Listing.**

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of 369,350 additional shares of common stock (no par value) upon official notice of issuance as follows: (1) 20,750 shares for the acquisition of an interest in the stock and (or) assets of Dent Theatres, Inc. (2) 58,823 shares for the acquisition of an interest in the stock of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (3) 67,000 shares for the acquisition of an interest in the stock and (or) assets of Kunsy Theatres Corp. and in certain leasehold properties. (4) 30,000 shares for the acquisition of an interest in the stock and (or) assets of Great States Theatres, Inc. (5) 85,000 shares for the acquisition of the entire capital stock and (or) assets of Northwest Theatre Circuit, Inc. (6) 107,777 shares for the acquisition of an interest in the stock and (or) assets of Saenger Theatres, Inc. If, as and when this stock is listed, the corporation will acquire therefor 75% of the common stock of the Kunsy Theatres in Detroit, Mich., the other 25% being owned by Balaban & Katz, another subsidiary of Paramount; 50% of the Dent Theatres, Inc., operating theatres in the State of Texas, the other 50% being owned by Paramount; 100% of the preferred stock and 90% of the common class A stock of Saenger Theatres, Inc., which operates theatres in the 11 southern States, with headquarters in New Orleans; 70% of the stock of Great States Theatres, Inc., which operates theatres in the principal cities of Illinois, the other 30% being owned by Balaban & Katz another subsidiary of Paramount; 100% of the preferred and common stock of Northwest Theatres, known as the Ruben & Finkelstein Circuit, operating theatres in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin; and 50% of the stock of Columbia Broadcasting System, which system is one of the principal radio broadcasting companies in the United States, having facilities for broadcasting from 40 different large cities in the country. In commenting upon the application to list additional stock, Ralph A. Kohn, Treas. of the company, stated: "The board of directors of the company believes that the acquisitions to be made with the issuance of this stock will greatly enhance the stability of the company and will add at least \$2,500,000 per annum to the profits of the company in the first year of the consolidation, with a reasonable expectancy that this increase of profit will become greater in subsequent years. On this basis the earnings realized from these additional acquisitions will be better than \$6.75 per share on the additional stock listed for the purpose of acquiring these properties."

**Earnings.**—Corporation in its consolidated statement which includes earnings of subsidiary companies reports combined net profits of \$2,574,878, for the 3 months to March 30 1929, after deducting all charges and reserves for Federal income and other taxes. The above earnings amount to \$1.17 per share for the 3 months on the common stock outstanding.

The corporation's receipts from domestic film rentals for the first 6 weeks of the third quarter, commencing July 1 1929, were 37% ahead of the corresponding weeks of 1928.—V. 129, p. 812.

**Paraffine Cos., Inc.—Earnings.**

Table with columns: Years End. June 30, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926. Rows include Profit after exp., interest & depreciation, Federal taxes, Net income, Preferred dividends, Common divs. (cash), and Surplus.

Balance Sheet June 30 1929. Assets: Inventories, Notes & accts. rec., Marketable securities, Cash, Invest. in stocks of other cos., Land, bldgs., mach., &c., Patents, tr.-mks. & good-will, Prepd. ins. & miscellaneous. Liabilities: Notes payable, Accounts payable, Provision for Fed. income tax, Res. for roofing guaran., &c., \*Com. stock (458,170 shs.), \*Surplus.

Total \$17,178,875. \* After giving effect to the 2% stock dividend declared May 21 1929 payable June 27 1929 to stockholders of record as of June 17 1929.—V. 129, p. 980.

**Parker Trading Corp.—Regular Dividends.**

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30c. a share on the class A participating convertible common stock and class B common stock, both payable Sept. 3 to holders of record Aug. 15. See offering in V. 128, p. 2284.

**(David) Pender Grocery Co.—July Sales.**

Table with columns: 1929-July-1928, Increase, 1929-7 Mos.-1928, Increase, 1929-6 Mos.-1928, Increase. Rows include Net sales, Net income before Fed. & State inc. taxes.

Balance Sheet June 30. Assets: Land, buildings, equipment, &c., Cash, Notes & accts. rec., Inv. in other cos., Inventories, Insur. fund, Suspende account, Good-will. Liabilities: Class A & B stock, Accounts payable, Notes payable, Res. for Fed. and State tax, Res. for divs. "A", Res. for divs. "B", Insur. fund, Cap. stock (empl), Surplus.

Total \$2,829,301. x Represented by 30,207 shares of class A no par pref. stock and 65,070 shares class B no par common stock. y After deducting \$730,412 reserve for depreciation and amortization. z After deducting \$8,763 for reserve.—V. 129, p. 296.

**(J. C.) Penney Co.—Earnings 6 Mos. Ended June 30.**

Table with columns: x1929, x1928, x1927, 1926. Rows include Sales, Costs, deprec. & Fed. tax, Balance, Other income, Gross profits, Preferred dividends, Divs. on cl. A pref. stock, Surplus.

\* Of which \$3,019 applicable to classified common and \$3,179,306 applicable to common.

Comparative Balance Sheet June 30. Assets: Furniture, fixtures, land, &c., Cash, Merchandise, Stk. subsp. held for emp., Accts receivable, advances, &c., Inv. in sub. cos., Impts. and lease-holds, less amort., Treas. stk. (com.). Liabilities: 6% pref. stock, Classified common, Common stock, Accts payable, Notes payable, Fed'l tax reserve, Mortgages payable, Reserve for fire losses, &c., Surplus.

The company plans to open in Minneapolis, Minn., the first of the regional offices that are being established throughout the country. The Minneapolis regional headquarters will supervise the operations of about 500 Penney stores in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Western Wisconsin. For some time the company operated in Minnesota but had not entered the Twin City field except for one large store in St. Paul. This year, however, three stores have been opened in Minneapolis and more are in prospect.—V. 129, p. 980.

**Pilot Radio & Tube Corp.—Acquisition.**

The corporation has acquired by exchange of shares all the capital stock of the Twin Coupler Co., Inc., radio frequency coil manufacturers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., J. Benjamin, Treasurer of the Pilot company states that his company expects to make a further announcement shortly relative to the acquisition of a large tube corporation.—V. 129, p. 980.

**Pirelli Company of Italy (Societa Italiana Pirelli).—Subsidiary Acquires Interest in Brazilian Company.**

In participation with the International General Electric Co., the International Pirelli Co. of Brussels, a subsidiary of The Pirelli Co. of Italy, has acquired control of the National Copper Manufacturing Co. of Brazil. The latter company, known as "Conac", manufactures electric wire, &c., and its production at present is equal to about two-thirds of the consumption of electric wire in Brazil. An immediate and considerable expansion of the "Conac" company has been decided upon to include also the manufacture of underground transmission and telephone cable to meet the growing requirements of the Brazilian market.—V. 128, p. 2648.

**Pittsburgh Steel Foundry Corp.—Rights.**

The common stockholders of record Sept. 30 have been given the right to subscribe on or before Oct. 15 for additional no-par value common stock at \$10 a share in the ratio of one additional share for each share held. The proceeds of the sale will be used principally to finance the acquisition of the Sharon Steel Foundry Co. The offering is subject to approval by stockholders of a proposed increase in authorized common stock from 30,000 shares to 60,000 shares, a special meeting having been called for Sept. 30 to vote on the proposition.—V. 129, p. 980.

**Poland Paper Co.—Bonds Called.**

The company has called for redemption Sept. 9 next \$62,500 of 1st mtge. 7% bonds, due Sept. 8 1930. Payment will be made at the New England Trust Co., trustee, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.—V. 125, p. 926.

**Pond Creek Pochontas Co.—Coal Mined (Tons).**

Table with columns: Month of, July '29, June '29, July '28. Rows include Coal produced (in tons).

—V. 129, p. 646, 296.







ness Aug. 12 than on July 31 1929. Tri-Continental Corp. common stock was offered by J. & W. Seligman & Co. in Jan., 1929, at which time the liquidating value was \$25 per share.—V. 128, p. 3015.

Trico Products Corp.—Earnings.— Six Months Ended June 30— 1929. 1928. 1927. Net profit after taxes and charges... \$1,249,427 \$986,190 \$741,560

Comparative Balance Sheet. Assets— June 29 '29, Mar. 30 '29. Liabilities— June 29 '29, Mar. 30 '29. Cash, marketable securities, notes, acct. rec. (less res. for doubtful acct.)...

Two Park Avenue Building (Two Park Avenue Corp.), N. Y. City.—Bonds Offered.—S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., are offering \$2,500,000 10-year 2d mtge. fee 6 1/2% sinking fund gold bonds at 96.45 and int., to yield 7%.

Dated July 15 1929; due July 15 1939. Federal income tax paid by borrowing corporation up to 2% per annum. Various state taxes refunded if proper application is made within 4 months from date tax is due. Trustee, Straus National Bank & Trust Co., New York.

Tyre Bros. Glass Co.—Pref. Stock Offered.—Citizens National Co., Los Angeles, are offering at 100 and dividend, \$500,000 7% cum. pref. stock.

Preferred over common stock as to cum. divs. at the rate of 7% per annum. Divs. payable Q.-M. (1st div. payable Sept. 1 1929). Divs. cumulative from date of issue. Red. as a whole or in part on 30 days notice at \$102.50 per share if retired on or before June 1 1935, and \$101 per share thereafter plus divs. Exempt from Calif. personal property tax.

Data from Letter of Louis Tyre, Secretary of the Company. Capitalization— Authorized. Outstanding. 7% cum. pref. stock (par \$100)..... \$500,000 \$500,000 Common stock (par \$100)..... 1,000,000 745,900

Company.—A California corporation. Was organized on June 1 1923, to take over the assets and business of the Tyre Bros. Glass Co., a partnership which was established in Los Angeles in 1908.

Earnings.—Net sales and net earnings of the company after depreciation and all charges, eliminating non-recurring items and the resultant revision of Federal income taxes calculated at present rates, are as follows:

United Aircraft & Transport Corp.—Acquisition.— See Standard Steel Propeller Corp. above.—V. 129, p. 650, 494.

United Business Publishers, Inc.—Permanent Notes.— Permanent 15-year 5 1/2% sinking fund secured gold notes, with stock purchase warrants attached, dated Feb. 1 1929, and due Feb. 1 1944, are now ready in exchange for interim certificates at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co. in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Period— —3 Months Ended— Total Mar. 31 '29, June 30 '29, 6 Months. Net available for dividends..... \$202,319 \$214,962 \$417,281

United-Carr Fastener Corp.—Debentures Offered.— The First National Corp. of Boston and Central Illinois Co., are offering \$2,000,000 10-year 6% convertible sinking fund gold debentures, at 99 and int., to yield about 6.13%.

Dated as of Sept. 1 1929; due Sept. 1 1939. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 e\*. Interest payable M. & S., without deduction for the normal Federal income tax, not exceeding 2%. Red. at the option of the company or through operation of the sinking fund, as a whole or in part, on any int. date, upon 30 days' prior notice, at 105 if red. on or before Sept. 1 1935; at 104 thereafter on or before Sept. 1 1936; at 103 thereafter on or before Sept. 1 1937; at 102 thereafter on or before Sept. 1 1938; and at 101 thereafter prior to maturity, in each case with accrued interest.

Sinking Fund commencing July 1 1931, of a minimum of \$50,000 per years plus 10% of net earnings, as defined in the trust indenture, for the preceding year, to be used for the purchase of debentures in the open

market at not to exceed the current redemption price and (or) for the call of debentures by lot for redemption on the next interest date following the date of each sinking fund payment.

Taxes.—Company will agree to reimburse to owners of these debentures resident in the respective states, upon timely application in the manner to be specified in the trust indenture, the following taxes paid in respect of these debentures or the interest thereon; any Penn. personal property tax, not exceeding in any year 4 mills on each dollar of the taxable value; or any Mass. income tax, not exceeding in any year 6% of the interest on such debentures; or any Conn. personal property or exemption tax, not exceeding 4 mills on each dollar of the taxable value in any year; or any Maryland personal property or security tax, not exceeding in the aggregate 4 1/2 mills on each dollar of the taxable value in any year; or any Calif., Oregon or Kentucky personal property tax not exceeding in any year 5 mills on each dollar of the taxable value; or any Mich. personal property tax, not exceeding 5 mills on each dollar of the taxable value in any year.

Conversion Privilege.—Debentures will be convertible into the no par value common stock at the rate of 40 shares for each \$1,000 debenture at any time on or before Sept. 1 1932; 36 shares on or before Sept. 1 1933; and 34 shares thereafter to maturity. Notice of call of debentures for redemption must be published at least 30 days in advance and conversion may be effected at any time up to 5 days before the date set for redemption.

Stock Offered.—The same bankers are offering 105,000 shs. common stock (no par value) at \$21 per share. The shares were acquired from stockholders and involve no new financing in behalf of the company.

Exempt from present normal Federal income tax and from present Mass. income tax. Transfer agents: First National Bank of Boston, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of New York, and Central Trust Co. of Illinois. Registrars: Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., Boston; Chase National Bank of the City of New York, and Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Dividends.—It is expected that quarterly dividends will be declared, at the rate of \$1.20 a year, payable on the first day of March, June, Sept. and Dec.

Data from Letter of Pres. Sinclair Weeks, Boston, Aug. 15 1929. History and Business.—Corp. has been incorp. in Mass. Successor of the Carr Fastener Co., originally organized in 1907. Company has grown to be the largest manufacturer and distributor of metal fasteners in the world and has recently contracted to acquire, contemporaneously with this financing, all the business and assets of the United States Fastener Co., the oldest company in this field in the United States.

Among its 3,600 customers are included all the leading automobile and automobile body manufacturers in the United States, as well as such representative concerns as Bellanca Aircraft Corp., Carter's Ink Co., Fairchild Aviation Corp., Fowkes Brothers Co., Hood Rubber Co., I. B. Kleiwert Glove Co., and United States Rubber Co.

Capitalization— Authorized. Outstanding. 10-year 6% conv. sinking fund gold debts..... \$2,000,000 Common stock (no par value)..... 500,000 shs. 250,000 shs.

Earnings.—The combined earnings of the company and its subsidiaries for the 3 years and 4 months ended April 30 1929, after reducing net profits from a department recently sold and crediting net profits with salaries of certain executives, amortization of patents now charged off and certain other non-recurring charges averaging for the period \$36,881 per year, have been as follows:

Year— Net Profit.\* Depr. ciation. Minority Int., &c. Deb. Int. Inc. Tax Net Avail Parent for Com. Divs. 1926..... \$676,966 \$178,618 \$32,986 \$120,000 \$30,891 \$314,471

\* Before Depreciation, int. & Federal, foreign & state income taxes. Earnings available for dividends on the common stock were \$2.45 per share in 1928. For the first 4 months of 1929 such earnings were \$1.05 per share, which is at the annual rate of \$3.15 per share.

Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheet April 30 1929. Assets— Cash..... \$269,964 Notes pay. & trade accept.... \$21,723 Notes & accounts rec. (net)..... 541,806 Accounts payable..... 279,361 Inventories..... 1,212,920 Accrued expenses..... 56,950 Life insurance..... 1,646 Reserved for taxes..... 147,771

Listing.—Stock Listed on Boston Stock Exchange.

United Department Stores (Inc.), Anderson, Ind.— Stocks Offered.—The Meyer-Kiser Bank, Indianapolis, recently offered 1,500 shares (par \$50) 7% preferred stock, and 1,500 shares no par value common stock in units of 1 share of each at \$64 per unit (plus pref. div.).

Prof. stock is entitled to preferential cumulative dividends payable Q.-F. (first dividend being payable Nov. 1 1929) at the rate of 7% from July 1 1929. Red. on 30 days' prior notice at any dividend date at 110 for 10 years and 105 thereafter. Stock matures at par in 25 years.

Data from Letter of Ray Weiler, President, July 10 1929. Company.—Has been formed by representatives of several of the leading department stores of Indiana for the purpose of acquiring a chain of department stores throughout Indiana and the Middle West. It is planned to acquire only well-established, profitable stores thereby adding thoroughly experienced management to stores already successful, and as a result making such stores more profitable than ever.

Capitalization— Authorized. Outstanding. 7% preferred stock (par \$50)..... 7,500 shs. 1,500 shs. Common stock (no par value)..... 50,000 shs. 10,000 shs.

Earnings.—As certified by George S. Olive, certified public accountant, earnings for the company for the calendar years 1926, 1927 and 1928, after all depreciation and income tax and adjusted to give effect to this financing, are as follows: 1926, \$24,018; 1927, \$24,159; 1928, \$23,634; average earnings for 3-year period, \$23,937; dividend requirements on prof. stock, \$5,250; balance for common stock, \$18,687.







**Winton Engine Co.—Earnings.—**

6 Months Ended June 30—			
	1929.	1928.	
Net profit after deprec. Fed. taxes, &c.....	\$384,511	\$210,189	
Shares com. stk. outstanding (no par).....	65,000	40,000	
Earns. per share.....	\$5.22	\$4.13	
—V. 128, p. 4339.			

**(L. A.) Young Spring & Wire Corp.—Listing.—**

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$2,500 additional shares of common stock without par value upon official notice of issue in payment of a stock dividend of 25% and upon consolidation of fractional scrip, making the total amount of such stock to be listed 241,500 shares. See also V. 129, p. 986.  
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has been appointed Registrar for 2,500 shares of no par value common stock.—V. 129, p. 986.

**Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.—Common Stock Increased—20% Stock Dividend.**—The stockholders on Aug. 15 increased the authorized common stock, no par value, from 1,000,000 shares to 2,000,000 shares. The directors have declared a 20% stock dividend, payable Sept. 9 to holders record Aug. 26.  
The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.25 a share on the common and 1 1/4% on the preferred stocks, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 14.—V. 129, p. 653.

**Zenith Radio Corp.—Orders Increase.—**

Orders from distributors of Zenith radios total thus far this year more than \$30,000,000, an increase of \$18,000,000 over the same period last year, according to a statement issued by President E. F. MacDonald.  
Production, Mr. MacDonald states, should be increased to 2,000 sets daily within the next few weeks following the announcement of the new models to be made shortly. Prices will range from \$175 to \$2,500 set and will embody the latest features in radio construction. The new models will be features by an automatic tuning device, by which stations may be "tuned-in" instantly and accurately by simply pressing a button. The company claims that the Zenith patents covering automatic tuned radio control entirely dominate this field.  
Mr. MacDonald states that the recent addition of a wood-working plant for the manufacture of many of the Zenith cabinets was financed without resorting to bank loans or permanent financing, and that substantial economies should be effected through the operation of this plant.  
The corporation has 500,000 shares of common stock authorized, of which 400,000 shares are issued and outstanding. Annual dividends are being paid at the rate of \$2. The corporation has no funded debt, no bank loans and no preferred stock.  
The Chemical Bank & Trust Co. has been appointed transfer agent for 500,000 shares of no par common stock.—V. 129, p. 499.

**Zonite Products Corp.—Earnings.—**

Period—	—3 Mos. Ended—		6 Mos. End.
	June 30 '29.	Mar. 31 '29.	June 30 '29.
Net profit after charges & taxes.....	\$69,096	\$89,600	\$158,696
Earns. per sh. on 176,000 shs. com. stock (no par).....	\$0.39	\$0.51	\$0.90
—V. 129, p. 299.			

**CURRENT NOTICES.**

—Saturday, Aug. 17, M. J. Meehan & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, inaugurated branch brokerage offices on two famous ocean liners sailing almost simultaneously from either side of the Atlantic—the Berengaria of the Cunard Line, which leaves Southampton for New York, and the Leviathan of the United States Lines, leaving New York for Europe. Both branches will afford complete brokerage services in securities and commodities. Sailing of the Leviathan marked the first instance where an ocean liner has left the United States with a fully-equipped brokerage office on board. M. R. Meyer will be in charge of the Leviathan anch while Charles H. Goudiss, Jr., will act in a similar capacity on the Berengaria. The Leviathan office is situated in what was formerly the room on the after part of the promenade deck and the Berengaria office is on the starboard side of the promenade deck, between the library and the lounge. Through arrangements with the Radio-Marine Corporation of America, M. J. Meehan & Co. have secured service through the powerful radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., which provides for constant and instantaneous communication between the headoffice of the firm at Broadway and the branch offices on shipboard. Quotations will be furnished directly to the ships as they appear on the tape through the R. C. A. office at 66 Broad St. by remote control. Orders will be radioed from ship to Tuckerton and immediately transmitted over M. J. Meehan & Co.'s private wire to the firm's order room. The operation is handled by short wave transmitters and receivers which eliminate interference with the commercial and other business of the ship's wireless.

—Charles C. Younggreen, Vice-President, Klan-Van Pieteron-Dunlapungreen Inc., and President, International Advertising Association, in his speech before the Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the International Advertising Association, held in Berlin, said:

"Admittedly, advertising is, and is so acknowledged, an industrial factor, a force which has become essential to industrial progress; but there is still lacking that full acceptance by industry of advertising, not as a specific force alone, but as an influence, a guide, which permeates and acts upon every phase of industry and especially upon the relation of the successive steps in production and distribution.  
Advertising is still to be accepted as a power which moves concurrently with the industrial line of continuity rather than a power to be directed only upon one element of that continuity. Indeed, so to limit advertising, so to develop its influence upon selling alone (and that means nothing more than selling for the individual producer and not for production as a whole), without any attempt to correlate its efforts with the other contributing factors in this chain, would be to court defeat of its own objectives. It would necessarily tend to disturb the essential industrial balance."  
He also states that: "No two individuals exhibit identical emotional reactions even to identical forces under identical conditions. And full consideration must be given to this variation in any discussion of the commercial application of advertising, are not made to the mass, but to the individual, to the unit."

—The possibility of a bounty for domestic beet sugar growers is remote, the opinion of Farr & Co., 90 Wall St., New York, whose current market letter testifies to the relief felt in the sugar trade at the abandonment of the sliding scale plan. Summarizing the sugar situation in its relation to developments at Washington during the week, the review says: "The sliding scale plan, as expected, has been abandoned and the sugar trade is breathing a sigh of relief. A good deal is being written in the newspapers about a sizable bounty for domestic beet growers but this also is not likely to materialize with favor. The probable result will be a moderate increase from the present rate but well below the House rate and the passage of the bill towards the end of November. The Finance Committee is expected to make public the sugar schedule during the next two days. If an increase is included in their recommendations, holders of September futures will be more inclined to accept delivery thereby narrowing the switch into later months. On the other hand, if no increase is recommended, the switches may widen."

—H. M. Byllesby and Co., Chicago, has announced that Robert H. Matthews, who for eleven years has been in the investment securities business in Illinois, has become associated with the Byllesby organization in charge of sales throughout the State. For the last two and one half years Mr. Matthews has been with Hill, Joiner and Co., having been Manager of their St. Louis office for a year and a half and Manager of their Detroit office for a year. During the preceding four and one half years Mr. Matthews represented the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank in Illinois.

—A 32-page booklet, representing a pocket-size edition of the "National Code of Practices for Marketing Refined Petroleum Products" and containing authorized interpretation of the code, has been issued by the American Petroleum Institute, 250 Park Ave., New York. The booklet is available to the petroleum industry generally. It will be supplied in small quantities without charge to members of regional, State or sub-committees desiring to distribute it for educational purposes.

—Geo. H. Burr & Co. and E. Naumburg & Co., bankers for I. Miller & Sons, announce that the death of I. Miller in Paris will in no way affect the business of the company. Although Mr. Miller was the founder of the company and President at the time of his death, he had been inactive for some time and active operation of the business rested with his five sons.

—Smith Brothers & Co., investment bankers, 116 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, have published an analysis on the Hydro Electric Securities Corp. in which is given a list of the investment holdings and a review of the earnings. This corporation is one of the utility companies that the late Alfred Lowenstein, the Belgian banker, was interested in.

—The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of New York, recently removed to 10 Park Place, Newark, has issued an illustrated circular detailing what the New York motorist must do to protect himself under the provisions of the New York State law governing operation of motor vehicles anywhere, which law takes effect Sept. 1.

—Frank J. Denison, formerly President of the Torrington National Bank, Torrington, Conn., has become affiliated with the investment banking organization of which Calvin Bullock is the head. Mr. Denison will serve the organization as head of the Philadelphia office.

—Hornblower & Weeks 42 Broadway, New York, have prepared a special analysis of the Grand Union Co. It shows that average sales per unit are now \$854 a week compared with \$691 a year ago, in spite of the fact that new units are being added to the system rapidly.

—Smith Brothers & Co., members Philadelphia Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their offices to 116 South Fifteenth St., Philadelphia, where they will occupy the entire building which was formerly the central city office of the Tenth National Bank.

—O'Brian, Potter & Stafford, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Benjamin E. Gulbert, formerly with Muir & Loomis, has become associated with them as Manager of the new business department of the New York office.

—Chas. D. Barney & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange have prepared for distribution a circular setting forth the earnings of Vick Chemical Co., and discussing the outlook for the makers of Vaporub.

—Hanson & Hanson, 25 Broadway, New York, have issued a comprehensive survey of New York banks and insurance companies including capital, surplus, earnings and dividends per share, yield and price.

—Jones, Miller & Co., associate members New York Curb Exchange and members Philadelphia Stock Exchange, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, have prepared a circular on Standard Brands, Inc.

—Gilbert Elliott & Co., 11 Broadway, New York, have issued special circulars on the Peoples National Fire Insurance Co., of Delaware and the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.

—Boenning & Co., 1606 Walnut St., Philadelphia, have prepared a pamphlet on the Scott Paper Co., which company's common stock was recently listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

—Mackenzie, Williams & Co., members of the New York Curb Exchange, announce that Benjamin F. Feiner, Jr., and Daniel S. Holder have been admitted as general partners in their firm.

—Edwin Barrell, formerly with the Interstate Trust Co., and Walter S. Sickels, have formed the firm of Barrell Co., to do a general investment business at 120 Liberty St., New York.

—Clark, Childs & Co., with offices in New York, Boston, Albany, Detroit, New Bedford, Syracuse and Washington, announce the opening of a branch office in Providence, R. I.

—Wisner & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, New York, announce the admission to general partnership of Alan L. Eggers, member of the New York Curb Exchange.

—C. C. Collings & Co., Packard Building, Philadelphia, announce that Clifford C. Collings has been elected a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

—Otis & Co. are distributing an analysis of rubber companies in which they make a comparative analysis of 13 of the leading companies in this field.

—J. Robinson-Duff & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, New York, announce that George Brown has been admitted to general partnership.

—Potter & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 5 Nassau St., New York, have issued a special circular on the American Bank Note Co.

—Simons, Blauner & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, have leased the entire ninth and tenth floors of 70 Wall St., New York.

—Dominick & Dominick, 115 Broadway, N. Y., have published a booklet reviewing The Public National Bank and Trust Co. of New York.

—McGlinn & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, announce the removal of their Philadelphia office to 1418 Walnut St.

—Drayton, Pennington & Colket, have removed their Philadelphia office to the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building.

—Ralph B. Leonard & Co., 25 Broad St., New York, have issued a 5-year analysis of New York bank and trust companies.

—Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York, announce that Louis J. Groch has become associated with their organization.

—Bauer, Pogue, Pond & Vivian, 20 Pine St., New York, have prepared a study of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

—Holt, Rose, & Troster, 74 Trinity Place, New York, are distributing a circular on the United Founders Corp.

—Stanley & Bissell, Inc., 120 Broadway, New York, have prepared a booklet on the Paris Pattern Co., Inc.

—The Philadelphia office of Prince & Whately is distributing the August analysis of New York bank stocks.

## The Commercial Markets and the Crops

COTTON—SUGAR—COFFEE—GRAIN—PROVISIONS  
PETROLEUM—RUBBER—HIDES—METALS—DRY GOODS—WOOL—ETC.

### COMMERCIAL EPITOME

The introductory remarks formerly appearing here will now be found in an earlier part of this paper, immediately following the editorial matter, in a department headed "INDICATIONS OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY."

*Friday Night, Aug. 16 1929.*

COFFEE on the spot was dull at 22 to 22½c. for Santos 4s, 15¾c. for Rio 7s, and 15c. for Victoria 7-8s. Mills were also quiet but steady. Fair to good Cucuta, 20 to 21c.; Ocana, 19½ to 20c.; Bucaramanga, natural, 20 to 21c.; washed, 21¼ to 22¼c.; Honda, Tolima and Giradot, 22 to 22½c.; Medellin, 23 to 23½c.; Manizales, 22¼ to 22½c.; Mexican washed, 24 to 24½c.; Surinam, 20½ to 21c.; East India Ankola, 28½ to 34c.; Mandheling, 34 to 37c.; Genuine, Java, 31½ to 33c.; Robusta washed, 19¾c.; Mocha, 26½ to 27½c.; Harrar, 25 to 26c.; Abyssinian, 21½ to 22c.; Guatemala, prime, 23½ to 24c.; good, 22¼ to 22¾c.; Bourbon, 21½ to 22c. On the 12th inst. cost and freight offers from Brazil were unchanged to lower. On the 15th inst. because of a holiday in Brazil cost and freight offers were smaller. Prices were unchanged to 25 points higher on Santos grades. Bourbon 4s for immediate shipment sold at 19.80c. and 4-5s for prompt shipment at 19.70c. Rio offerings small and not many from Victoria. Santos Bourbon 2-3s for prompt shipment were quoted at 21.80c. to 22¼c.; 3s at 21c.; 3-4s at 21c.; 3-5s at 19.45 to 21.40c.; 4-5s at 19.20 to 20.15c.; 5s at 19½ to 19.90c.; 5-6s at 19c.; 6s at 17.90c.; 6-7s at 17 to 18¼c.; 7-8s at 14.20 to 15.10c.; Part Bourbon, 3-5s, at 19¾c.; 4-5s at 19 to 19½c.; 5s at 19c.; 6s at 17¾c.; 6-7s at 18.10c.; Peaberry, 4s at 19¼ to 21.15c.; 4-5s at 19.55c.; 5-6s at 19 to 19½c.; rain-damaged 4-5s at 20c.; Peaberry 5-7s at 16.35c.; 7-8s at 15.60c., and Victoria 7-8s at 13½c.

To-day the few cost and freight offers here were generally 10 to 25 points higher. They included for prompt shipment Santos Bourbon 3s at 20.85c.; 3-5s at 20c. to 20.35c.; 4-5s at 19.60 to 19.95c.; 5s at 19.85 to 20¼c.; 5-6s at 18.35 to 19.10c.; 6s at 18.10c.; 6-7s at 18¼c.; 7-8s at 14.40 to 17½c.; peaberry 5-6s at 18¾c.; rain-damaged 6-7s at 16.90c.; Rio 7s at 15.20c.; 7-8s at 14.95c., and Victoria 7-8s at 13.60 to 13¾c. Later spot prices weakened under the strain of dullness of trade and keen competition. Santos Bourbon 4s, 21¼ to 22¼c.; Rio 7s, 15½ to 15¾c.; Victoria 7-8s, 15c. Futures on the 12th inst. declined on Santos 14 to 28 points net with sales of 38,000 bags and Rio fell 29 to 35 points net with sales of 17,750 bags. Liquidation in September and selling by foreign interests told on Santos prices, especially as there was no aggressive buying until the afternoon, when Brazilian interests are said to have bought September freely. Still, liquidation was too pressing to permit of any rally. Rio fell on liquidation, due to bearish advices from Brazil. Futures on the 13th inst. advanced 8 to 22 points on Rio with sales of 41,750 bags, and Santos rose 12 to 20 points with transactions of 37,000 bags. Stronger cables and Brazilian buying accounted for the rise with some covering of shorts. Cost and freight offerings were small.

Futures on the 14th inst. advanced, spurred by Brazilian buying and support and covering by local shorts in September, while offerings were small. Rio advanced 15 to 23 points with sales of 29,500 bags; Santos rose 10 to 28 points with sales of 53,750 bags. It was therefore a larger market. September and December were mostly traded in; after these came March. Considerable switching was done. The two Marches were exchanged at 574 points; March "A" and September "D" at 755 points; September and December "D" at 106 to 110 points; September and May "D" at 330 points; September and March "A" at 105 points, and September and May "A" at 122 points difference. Futures on the 15th inst. advanced 3 to 18 points on Rio and Santos with total sales of 41,750 bags, and Brazil apparently giving support. Shorts covered. Brazil, to all appearances, has its hand on the lever. It is apt to turn out that way. To-day prices closed 12 points lower to 5 points higher on Rio with sales of 20,000 bags, and 3 points lower to 10 higher on Santos with sales of 14,000 bags. Private cables estimating the next Santos crop at 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bags caused buying. The Sao Paulo Coffee Institute reports stocks in interior warehouses and at railways on July 31 at 10,448,000 bags, against 8,785,000 bags on June 30. It estimated the world's visible supply on Aug. 1 as 5,448,403 bags against 5,269,630 bags at that time last year. Final prices show an advance of 20 to 34 points for the week on Rio futures and 26 to 36 on Santos.

Rio coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial) ... 15½	December ... 13.74	May ... 12.93
September ... 14.25	March ... 13.30	July ... 12.68

Santos coffee prices closed as follows:

Spot (unofficial) ... 20.70	December ... 19.75@	May ... 18.55
September ... 20.70	March ... 18.98@nom	July ... 18.15

COCOA to-day ended 2 to 8 points higher with sales of 257 lots. August closed at 10.66c.; Sept. at 10.78 to 10.79c.,

and Dec. 10.30 to 10.32c. Final prices for the week are 3 points higher on Sept. but other months are 18 to 19 points lower.

SUGAR.—Anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 bags of prompt Cuban raws were sold, it is said, on the 12th inst. at 2c. London reported Moderate sales of raws afloat at 8s 4½d. c.i.f., equivalent to 1.70c. f.o.b. Cuba. The sliding scale of duties is said to have been abandoned. Receipts at U. S. Atlantic ports for the week were 73,552 tons, against 68,961 in previous week and 24,509 same week last year; meltings 72,529 tons, against 72,056 last week and 60,173 last year; importers' stocks 403,310, against 397,810 in previous week and 304,944 last year; refiners' stocks 239,704 against 244,181 in previous week and 105,877 last year; total stocks 643,014, against 641,991 in previous week and 410,821 last year. Receipts at Cuban ports for the week were 53,270 tons, against 33,120 last year; exports 85,713 tons, against 70,099 last year; stock (consumption deducted) 942,449 tons, against 940,641 last year; centrals grinding none. Exports were distributed as follows: Atlantic ports 31,854 tons; New Orleans, 14,536 tons; interior United States, 3,969; Galveston, 6,232; Canada, 1,636; China 6,114; Europe, 21,372.

There were vague rumors at one time of complications in connection with the single seller plan. One says that the big producing interests in the island have been requested by the Government to pledge themselves not to sell on the New York future market. It is even said that one of these large interests has posted a bond to insure the Government that he will observe this requirement. The trade was not disposed to pay much attention to such reports. The total domestic crop of beet sugar on Aug. 1 is estimated by the Government at 7,617,000 tons, against 7,101,000 last year. If an average extraction of sugar is obtained, about 990,000 short tons of beet sugar may be expected from this year's beet crop, compared with 1,061,000 short tons made from the 1928 crop and an average of 975,000 short tons from the previous five beet crops. The forecast of Louisiana cane sugar production remains unchanged from July 1 at 218,000 short tons, against 132,000 short tons from the 1928 crop and an average of 101,000 from the previous five cane crops. Denver wired that the Great Western Sugar Co. preliminary estimates, recently issued, for this company's 317,000 acres of growing beets, forecast an average yield of close to 13 tons per acre. In Colorado, where the bulk of the contracts are located, the average is estimated at 13.5 tons; Nebraska 12 tons, and the Montana-Wyoming territory, 11 tons per acre. While realizations of these estimates depend on continued favorable growing conditions, it is believed that under present circumstances the figures are conservative. Little or no abandonment of acreage in the company's territory has been reported this year. In fact considerable increase in actual plantings over the contracted acreage is the rule.

Geneva cabled: "In a concerted effort to overcome the world-wide sugar crisis which has resulted from the stupendous overproduction of recent years, the Council of the League of Nations will shortly request members of the League and "other interested countries" to consider whether they can lower their excise duties on sugar in order to increase consumption. The official report of the Committee of Sugar Experts, who under League auspices have made an exhaustive survey of the situation shows that production of cane sugar in the present commercial year will be 8,000,000 tons greater than in 1914. Beet sugar production has increased in the same period by about 500,000 tons." Futures on the 12th inst. closed 2 to 5 points lower with Wall Street selling of December a feature though liquidation of September dominated. Washington reports were rather disturbing. It was said that the tariff bill may not be enacted into law until the regular session convenes in December. Report from Cuba said to be of an authoritative nature although no official said that no definite program had yet been arranged for the carrying out of the edict creating the co-operative Selling Agency. Havana reports said that central selling agency plans will not be known until Senator Tarafa has returned to Cuba after having studied sentiment here and in Washington. One report was to the effect that the proposal to sell Cuban sugars through the agency on an f. o. b. basis was gaining in favor. Many here would look with favor on such a plan. It would enable operators to buy in blocks for shipment for over 60 days to resell to refiners and hed on the exchange.

Futures advanced 1 to 3 points on the 13th inst. on the Java drought menacing the crop there and the technical position better. The closing was unchanged, however, one point lower after covering had subsided. The sales were 64,300 tons. Futures on the 14th inst. advanced 2 to 4 points with sales of 53,250 tons of which about 20

were switches. The buying was mostly by trade and Cuban interests. Prompt sugar showed more strength on the increased firmness of futures. A rumor that a cargo of Cuban had sold at 2 1/2c. was authoritatively denied, but 12,000 bags of Cuba August loading sold at 1.90c. f. o. b. Cuba or about 2.05c. c. & f. New York. There was it appears a market for late August or early September shipment to operators at 2 1-32c. but refiners talked 2c. and not very interestedly at that. Refined was 5.50c. with little new business but a brisk withdrawal demand. Havana cabled on the 14th inst. that a program for the regulation of the Co-operative Selling Agency will be published on the 23th inst. London cables reported a better feeling on the 14th inst.

On the 15th inst. there was a rumor that 16,000 bags of Cuban raw sugar loading next week had been sold to an operator at 2 1-16c. c. & f., but it was doubted. Still refiners were reported to be asking for firm offerings for September shipment at 2 1-16c. c. & f. and operators were buyers for late August or September shipment at this price. One of them was said to be bidding 2 1/8c. for October shipment. As to reports that owing to drought the Java crop may be reduced to 2,800,000 tons one cable said the Trust estimate of 2,000,000 tons for its own production and 950,000 tons outside production, making a total of 2,950,000 tons was considered fair by them. Senator Smoot said yesterday that the sugar schedule will be reached Friday and disposed of that day or Saturday. The work of revising the House schedule will be completed this week and the new schedule will be made public Tuesday. Refined was 5.50c. Resale sugar is expected to be in large supply for a time.

Manila makes the exportable total of the Philippine crop this year about 700,000 tons, of which 610,000 tons are centrifugals and 22,000 tons Muscavados, balance representing home consumption. New Orleans, it turned out, bought 26,500 bags of Cuba for first half Sept. shipment on the 9th inst. at 2 1-16c. c. & f., and 10,000 bags, ex-store New Orleans, on the same terms, or 3.83c. delivered. Of Cuban raw, 30,500 bags sold to New Orleans on the 14th, it seems, at 2 1-32c. On the 15th inst. 2 1/8c. was asked. Futures on the 15th inst. advanced 4 to 6 points with sales of 35,300 tons. There was less activity and also less pressure to sell. To-day futures ended 5 to 6 points lower with sales of 31,750 tons. Some 10,000 bags Porto Rico for early Sept. arrival sold at 3.83c. delivered, or 2 1-16c. c. & f. Final prices on futures for the week are unchanged to 4 points lower.

Prices were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Spot (unofficial), 2 1-16; and a row for September, October, November, December with various price points.

LARD on the spot declined at one time; prime Western 12.30 to 12.40c.; Refined Continent, 12 3/4c.; South American, 13 1/2c.; Brazil, 14 1/2c. Later prime western was 12.30 to 12.40c. Futures on the 10th inst. were 2 to 5 points higher with less pressure to sell. Hogs were a little lower and Liverpool was unchanged to 3d. lower but the technical position of lard was evidently better. Hog receipts at Western points were 24,200 against 33,400 last week and 20,500 a year ago. Futures on the 12th inst. closed unchanged. Contradictory factors kept things in equilibrium. Grain was off but hogs were 10 to 15c. higher. The receipts at Western points were smaller than expected. Total clearances of lard last week were 9,177,641 lbs. against 3,915,000 the week previous. Most of the exports were to the Continent. Futures on the 13th inst. ended 5 points lower to 3 points higher. Firmness of hogs with smaller receipts largely offset the decline in corn. The total movement of hogs was 87,100 against 82,900 a week previously and 75,000 last year. Sept. ribs dropped 40 points. To-day prices advanced 10 points with hogs and grain higher. Final prices for the week show an advance of 25 to 30 points.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO. Table with columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and rows for September, October, December.

PORK firm; mess, \$32; family, \$37; fat back, \$25.50 to \$29. Ribs, 12.82c. Beef firm; mess, \$25; packet, \$26 to \$27; family, \$28 to \$30; extra India mess, \$42 to \$45; No. 1 canned corned beef, \$3.10; No. 2, six pounds, South America, \$16.75; pickled tongues, \$75 to \$80 per barrel. Cut meats quiet and steady; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 22 1/4 to 23 1/4; pickled bellies 6 to 12 lbs., 18 3/4 to 22c.; bellies clear, dry salted, boxed, 18 to 20 lbs., 16 3/8; 14 to 16 lbs., 16 3/8. Butter, lower grades to high scoring, 38to 44 1/2c. Cheese, flats, 22 1/2 to 29 1/4c., daisies, 23 1/2 to 28c. Eggs, medium to extra, 30 to 37c.; closely selected, 37 1/2 to 39c.

OILS.—Linseed was quiet. The local inquiry was a little more active. Raw oil in carlots was 12.8c. cooerage basis and single barrels 13.6c. Jobbing demand was fair and the movement against old contracts was good. Later linseed prices were reduced 1 point to 12.7c. in carlots cooerage basis. Very little new business is being done. Single barrels were offered at 13.5c., while in 5 to 10 barrel lots 13.1c. was quoted. Coconut, Manila, coast tanks, 6 3/4c. to 6 1/2c.; spot N. Y. tanks, 7 to 7 1/2c.; corn, crude barrels, tanks, f.o.b. mills, 7 1/2c.; olive, Den., \$1.15 to \$1.30; China-wood, N. Y. drums, carlots, spot, 14 1/2c.; Pacific Coast, tanks, futures, 13 1/2c.; soya bean, tanks, coast, 9 1/2c.; edible, olive, \$2.25 to \$2.40. Lard, prime, 15 1/2c.; extra strained winter, N. Y., 14 3/4c. Cod, Newfoundland, 62c. Turpen-

tine, 51 to 52c. Rosin, \$8.40 to \$9.30. Cottonseed oil declined to new low levels for the season owing to a bearish cotton crop report. A larger cotton crop, it is believed, will mean an increase in production of oil. To-day prices advanced 6 to 13 points with sales of 21,000 barrels. Prices closed as follows:

Table with columns for months (October, November, December, January, February, March) and prices (9.11@9.13, 9.15@9.22, 9.22@9.24, 9.25@9.29, 9.25@9.35, 9.40@).

PETROLEUM.—Gasoline recently was rather quiet with prices generally 9 1/2c. in tank cars refineries and 10 1/2c. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade. It was intimated, however, that business could be done on a firm bid at as low as 9c. Bunker oil was in better demand and steady at \$1.05 for Grade "C" at local refineries and \$1.10 f. a. s. New York harbor. Contract deliveries are still large. The crude oil outlook is more promising, what with Oklahoma operators talking of curtailment and the California conservation law which goes into effect Sept. 1st. Kerosene was in fair demand and steady at 7 3/4c. for water white 41-43 gravity and 8 3/4c. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade. Pennsylvania lubricating oils were more active and steady. Later on gasoline was in better demand and firm at 9 to 9 1/2c. in tank cars refineries and 10 to 10 1/2c. in tank cars delivered to nearby trade. On Friday there was a further reduction in Pennsylvania crude oil, the decline being 25 to 35c. a barrel.

Tables of prices usually appearing here will be found on an earlier page in our department of "Business Indications," in an article entitled "Petroleum and Its Products."

RUBBER.—On the 12th inst. was 10 to 30 points lower with sales of 216 lots or 540 tons. The London stock fell off last week 507 tons to 31,444 tons. London fell 1/2 to 3-16d. Singapore declined 1-16 to 1/8d. Here sellings of Sept. bought Dec. Outside trade was quiet. Sept. here on the 12th inst. ended at 20.70c.; Oct., 21c.; Dec., 21.60 to 21.70c.; Jan., 21.80 to 21.90c. March, 22.20 to 22.30c.; May, 22.90 to 23c. London closed on the 12th inst. with spot and Aug., 10 5/8d.; Sept., 10 11-16d.; Oct.-Dec. 10 7/8d.; Jan.-Mar. 11 3-16d.; April-June, 11 7-16d. Singapore, 10 3-16d.; Oct.-Dec., 11d.; Jan.-Mar., 11 1/4d. On the 13th inst. prices after declining 10 to 20 points on lower London and Singapore cables rallied later with London ending unchanged to 10 points net higher. The trading was mostly in Dec. and Sept. Far Eastern stocks increased in July 3,610 tons. That was rather bullish than otherwise because it was considered a relatively moderate increase. The sales here on the 13th inst. were 431 lots or 1,077 long tons or about double the business of the previous day. Outside trade was also noticeably larger. At New York on the 13th inst. the closing was with Sept. at 20.70c.; Oct., 21 to 21.10c.; Dec., 21.70c.; Jan., 21.80 to 21.90c. Outside prices: Ribbed smoked spot and Aug. 20 7/8 to 21 1/2c.; Sept., 21 1/4 to 21 1/2c.; Spot. first latex 21 1/8 to 22 3/8c.; thin pale latex 22 1/8 to 22 3/8c.; clean thin brown crepe 17 3/4 to 18c.; rolled brown crepe 12 3/8 to 13 1/2c.; No. 2 amber 18 to 18 1/4c. London Spot, Aug. and Sept., 10 9-16d. on the 13th inst. Singapore Aug., 10 1-16d.; Oct.-Dec., 10 3/4d., a decline of 1/8 to 1/4d.

On the 14th inst. New York ended unchanged to 20 points lower. At one time on that day May was 80 points higher and other months were up 40 to 50 points, as July consumption, though 1,700 tons smaller than in June, was the largest on record for July and was some 4,000 tons larger than many had expected. It is true that stocks gained, if there was less rubber afloat, i. e., 38,859 tons, against 46,036 tons a month ago and less than on July 31 in 1928 or 1927. But profit taking set in later and carried prices downward. London weakened for the same cause. Outside prices were firm and unchanged. At New York September ended on the 14th inst. at 20.70c., December 21.70c., January 21.80 to 21.90c., March 22.20 to 22.30c., May 22.80 to 22.90c. London ended on the 14th inst. 1-16d. up with spot and August 10 5/8d., September 10 3/4d., Oct.-Dec. 10 15-16d., Jan.-Mar. 11 3-16d., April-June 11 7/8d., closing barely steady. Singapore up 1-16 to 1/8d., August 10 1-16d., Oct.-Dec. 10 13-16d., Jan.-March 10 1/4d. Consumption of crude rubber of all classes of manufacturers in the United States in the month of July is estimated at 41,526 long tons, according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association, against 43,228 long tons for the month of June and 37,407 for July 1928. For the first seven months of this year the total consumption by American manufacturers is estimated at 310,834 long tons as against 248,972 in the same period last year. These estimates are based on reports from 90% of the consumers in the United States. Domestic stocks on hand and in transit overland on July 31 were put at 95,536 long tons, against 92,062 long tons as of June 30 and 83,243 tons on July 31 1928. Crude rubber afloat for United States ports on July 31 was estimated at 38,859 long tons against 46,036 long tons on June 30 and 42,304 on July 31 1928. These estimates are based on reports to the association which are believed to represent 95% of the total for the United States.

Dealers' stocks of crude rubber at principal primary markets in the Far East totaled 36,651 tons at the end of July, against 33,040 tons on hand June 30. Singapore stocks were 28,505 tons, against 24,930 tons in the previous month; Penang, 5,354 tons, against 5,473 tons; Malacca, 2,576 tons, against 2,387 tons, and others 216 tons against 250 tons. Harbor stocks at Singapore and Penang on July 31 were 1,614 tons, against 1,458 tons at the end of the previous month. Singapore harbor stocks were smaller at 445 tons

against 711 tons on June 30, but Penang stocks were sharply up at 1,169 tons as against 747 tons on June 30. On the 15th inst. New York fell 30 to 60 points with sales of 623 lots due to the fact that consumption figures fell flat and that foreign markets declined. New York closed on that day with Sept. 20.40c.; Oct., 20.50 to 20.60c.; Dec., 21.20 to 21.30c.; Jan., 21.50c.; Feb., 21.60c.; March, 21.80c., and May, 22.20 to 22.30c. Outside prices: Ribbed smoked, spot and Aug., 20¼ to 20½c.; Sept., 20⅝ to 20⅞c.; Oct.-Dec., 21 to 21¼c.; Jan.-March, 21½ to 21¾c.; spot first latex crepe, 20⅝ to 20⅞c.; thin pale latex, 21⅝ to 21⅞c.; clean thin brown crepe, 17¼ to 17½c.; specky crepe, 16⅞ to 17⅞c.; rolled brown crepe, 12⅝ to 12¾c.; No. 2 amber, 17½ to 17¾c.; No. 3, 17¼ to 17⅝c.; No. 4, 17 to 17¼c. London spot and Aug., 10 7-16d.; Sept., 10½d.; Singapore, 10 1-16d.; Oct.-Dec., 10 13-16d. To-day prices ended unchanged to 20 points lower with sales of 544 lots. Sept. ended at 20.30c.; Oct., 20.50 to 20.60c., and Dec. 21.20c. London closed with spot and Aug. 10 5-16d.; Sept., 10⅝d.; Oct.-Dec., 10 9-16 to 10⅝d.; March, 10⅞d., and April-June, 11 1-16d. Singapore, Aug., 9 13-16d.; Oct.-Dec., 10 11-16d.; Jan.-March, 10 15-16d.; No. 3 ambers, spot, 8d. Early prices here were lower on weak cables and liquidation. Final prices for the week are 50 to 80 points lower.

**HIDES.**—On the 12th inst. prices at the Exchange ended 11 points off to 5 up with sales of 480,000 lbs. September ended at 16.20 to 16.75c.; December at 17.45c.; January at 17.50 to 17.60c.; May at 18.16 to 18.18c. Recently sales were made of 42,000 Argentine steers at 17 6-15c. and 17 7-16c., 12,000 Uruguayan steers at 17 5-16c., 8,500 frigorifico cow hides at 16 13-16c. to 17 3-16c. In other branches trade was quiet though there was a little more inquiry for common dry. Central America, 19c.; Savanillas, 18½c.; Santa Marta, 19c.; Packer, native steers, 18c.; butt brands, 17½c.; Colorados, 16½c. New York City calfskins 5-7s, 1.80 to 1.85c.; 9-12s, 3.15c.; 7-9s, 2.30c. On the 13th inst. prices ended 25 points off to 25 up with sales at the Exchange of 280,000 lbs. December ended at 17.53 to 17.80c. after selling at 17.45c.; January, 17.65 to 17.90c.; earlier, 17.56c. In Chicago 40,000 branded hides sold on a basis of 16c. for branded cows, an unchanged price. There was a rumor that July light native cows sold in Chicago at 16½c, a decline of ½c., but it was not confirmed. Local packers are not yet offering their August production. River Plate frigorifico was firmer and prices were advanced 50c. It was said that 16,000 frigorifico steers sold at 17 11-16c.

New York on the 14th inst. closed 15 points lower to 50 higher with sales at the Exchange of 200,000 pounds closing on that day with Sept. 16 to 16.50c.; Dec., 17.95c.; Jan., 18c. River Plate did a fair business; 1,000 July cows sold at 17¼c.; 2,000 Aug. cows at 17c. and 4,000 frigorifico steers at 17¾c. On the 15th inst. prices advanced early and weakened later closing 25 points lower to 49 points higher. Argentine markets were ½c. higher. New York closed on that day with Sept., 16.49 to 16.55c.; Dec., 17.70 to 17.75c.; Jan., 17.95c. A sale was reported of 9,000 Aug. frigorifico steers at 17¾c. an advance of ½c. over the last previous trading and 1,000 Aug. frigorifico cows sold at 17 5-16c. To-day prices closed 10 points lower to 40 points higher; Aug. ended at 16c.; September at 16.65c. and December at 18.05c.

**OCEAN FREIGHTS.**—Grain tonnage was in some demand. Later trade fell off. Still later the tone was rather more cheerful. Gulf grain rates advanced to 15c. for first half of September.

**CHARTERS** included: Grain, 3,500 qrs. first half Sept., Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, 14¼c.; 1c. more for Hamburg-Bremen; 3s. 3d. United Kingdom picked ports; Gulf to Continent, 14¼c. Sept.; 22,000 qrs. Montreal, Aug., to west coast Italy, 15¼c.; Gulf, Sept. 10-25, to Greece, 4s. 3d. in Greece; 30,000 qrs. Gulf to Piraeus, late Sept.-early Oct., 21¼c.; 42,000 qrs. late Aug., Gulf to Antwerp or Rotterdam, 14¼c.; Hamburg or Bremen, 15¼c.; United Kingdom, 3s. 3d. Coal: Hampton Roads, late Aug., to west Italy, \$2.50; Hampton Roads, Aug., to Rio, \$3.30; Hampton Roads, Sept.-Oct., to Montevideo-La Plata, \$3.55. Sugar: Cuba, Sept., to U. K.-Continent, 18s. 3d.; Cuba to U. K.-Continent, Sept., 18s. Lumber: 1,277 standards, Parrsboro, Aug., to U. K., 65s. Time: 2,897 tons, west coast South America round, Aug.-Sept., \$1.25; 1,000 tons, short West Indies period, \$2.50 for Aug.-Sept. loading; five months in West Indies trade, \$1.55. Tankers: Eighteen months, clean, continuation, 4,225 tons, 8s. 3d.

**TOBACCO.**—Connecticut advanced 10c., it is stated, owing to the recent hail storms in that State, damaging, it is said, 8,500 acres instead of 7,000 as previously estimated. No. 1 seconds, 1925, 75c.; seed fillers, 30c.; medium wrappers, \$1.35; dark, 1925, 50c. It is asserted that only about 10% of the tobacco in the damaged district can be harvested. If that is so, it is suggested that another advance may be in prospect. Sumatra wrappers are in steady demand for the making of 5c. cigars. Other kinds of tobacco were reported quiet. The Government report estimated the crop in this country on Aug. 1 as 1,519,000,000 lbs., against 1,492,508,000 in July, with the condition 76.4% on Aug. 1 this year. Most of the improvement has occurred in the flue-cured district of the Southeast Atlantic States. Harvested tobacco there is weighing somewhat heavier than was expected and marked improvement of the growing crop is reported in the more northern portions of the belt. The quality in Georgia and portions of North Carolina appears to be exceptionally good.

Hartford, Conn., wired the "United States Tobacco Journal": "Six to seven thousand acres of Broadleaf tobacco were totally destroyed by the recent storm, according to well-informed authorities. Approximately 2,000 acres of Havana seed also suffered damage, while upwards of 700 acres of shade tobacco were ruined. According to a report from the Department of Agriculture issued less than a month

ago, acreage under cultivation here this year numbered approximately 11,900 acres of broadleaf, 12,500 acres of Havana seed and about 8,800 acres of shade. There will be a shortage this year of about 40,000 cases of binders, according to one estimate." Havana advices said that current tobacco crop is curing well in Havana houses; 15,442 bales received; 1929 yield is said to be pliable, not too gummy; 4,539 bales are reported sold. In Memphis trade is brisk; in New Orleans it has fallen off owing to the car strike." In 22 leaf markets in South Georgia sales of tobacco in the first two weeks of the season were larger than expected—that is, about \$12,000,000—a large increase over the same period last year. Prices were 42 cents at Baxley downward. The average at that market was 19 cents. The average at the various markets was 15 to 25 cents. The average daily sales were around \$1,000,000. In about two weeks the market will close.

**COAL.**—The production in general is increasing with trade in fair shape for this season. August 1st wholesale prices are as follows: Mines in long tons:—Grate, \$8.20 to 8.50; egg, \$8.50; stove, \$9; chestnut, \$8.50; pea, \$4.70 to \$4.80; buckwheat, \$2.50 to \$2.75; buckwheat domestic, \$3.25; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$1.50; No. 4, \$1.75. Soft coal at mines f.o.b., navy standard, \$2 to \$2.35; high volatile steam, \$1.40 to \$1.50; high grade medium volatile, \$1.60 to \$1.75. Illinois bituminous output was swung up to 900,000 tons for the July 27th week that of Pennsylvania to 2,635,000 tons; of West Virginia to an aggregate of 2,753,000 of Kentucky to 1,131,000. There were small decreases in Indiana and Ohio but other western and southwestern producing areas more than made up for them. Hampton Roads loading for the week of Aug. 8th totalled 128,843 tons. Straight navy standard there, \$4.25 to \$4.50 and mixed lows, \$4 to \$4.25. Chicago lump and egg firm at \$3 to \$3.25; mine ran from southern West Virginia at \$2.25 and nut and slack at \$1.25. The producers are getting their August circular prices. In the Aug. 5th week Lake Erie loadings totalled 1,283,781 net tons against 1,337,188 tons a year ago. Later there was a better inquiry from the interior both for hard and soft coal. There is a gradual increase in the trade in steam coal here. Hampton Roads last Monday loaded 50,000 tons of high and low volatile coal on to steamers including some smokeless for New England wholesalers. New York tidewater sales of bituminous coal are larger than a week ago. Soft coal producers sensing the situation increased their Aug. 10th week output by 280,000 tons for 7 days to a total of 9,500,000 tons.

**COPPER** was in fair demand and steady at 18 to 18.30c. the latter for export. Export sales on the 14th inst. were 950 tons or 100 tons more than on the previous day. Most of the buying has been of August and September deliveries. In London on the 14th inst. spot standard rose 7s. 3d. to £75 6s. 3d.; futures up 3s. 9d. to £75 1s. 3d.; sales, 100 tons spot and 800 futures. Electrolytic unchanged at £84 5s for spot and £84 15s. for futures. At the second session in London standard fell 7s. 6d. with total sales 1,150 tons. Later export sales increased. On the 14th inst. they were 3,500 tons. But domestic trade was slow. London declined. At the Exchange 50,000 lbs. for August sold at 17.90c. a rise of 6 points. It was the peak since May. The close on that day for August was 17.80 to 17.90c.; September, 17.80c. The July statistics revealed the boom state of the copper wire industry. Shipments of wire bars were 65,000 tons or 4,000 tons higher than June, the previous record. For the seven months of this year, the shipments have been 412,690 tons or 113,000 tons larger than during the corresponding period of last year. Copper wire sold freely to public utilities, radio manufacturers and the manufacturing industry generally. In London on the 15th inst. spot standard fell 16s. 3d. to £73 10s.; futures off 13s. 9d. to £74 7s. 6d.; sales 450 tons futures. Electrolytic £84 5s. for spot and £84 15s. for futures. At the second London session standard gained 5s.; sales for the day 475 tons.

The output of crude copper during July by United States mines and others supplying United States smelters was 79,329 tons, a decrease of 3,025 tons from the 82,354 tons in June. The daily rate in July was 2,558 tons, against 2,745 tons in June and 2,369 in July 1928, when the month's output was 73,426 tons. Stocks of copper in British official warehouses on Aug. 1 were 10,405 tons, against 9,809 tons on July 1 and 6,651 on June 1. At Havre the stocks of copper were 7,962 tons, against 8,484 tons on July 1 and 5,444 on June 1. Production of blister copper in North America in July was 107,807 tons, including direct cathode copper, compared with 106,842 tons in June, an increase of 965 tons. Blister copper production in South America, including direct cathode copper, was 31,220 tons in July against 32,068 in June, and 35,947 tons in May. Total stocks of blister and refined copper on hand in North and South America on July 31 were 337,199 tons, against 334,621 on June 30, an increase of 2,579 tons. Foreign shipments declined to 40,204 tons.

**TIN** was rather quiet with price changes very small. On the 14th inst. about 200 tons of Straits tin sold, mostly spot, and November deliveries. Spot sales were made at 46⅞ to 46⅝c. and November at 46⅞ to 47c. On the exchange 140 tons sold and prices advanced 5 to 15 points. In London on the 14th inst. spot standard dropped 5s. to £208 5s.; futures unchanged at £212 10s.; sales 30 tons spot and 370

futures. Spot Straits declined 5s. to £211 15s.; Eastern c.i.f. London fell £1 to £216 on sales of 275 tons. At the second session London spot standard advanced 12s. 6d.; futures up 10s.; sales for the day 505 tons. Later sales were slow at 46 1/2c. for spot Straits; 75 tons of November sold at 17c.; at the Exchange sales were 60 tons; September ended at 45.95 to 46c.; November, 46.50c.; December, 46.80c. In London on the 15th inst. spot standard advanced 5s. to £208 10s.; futures £212 10s.; spot Straits dropped 5s. to £212; sales standard 50 tons spot and 120 futures. Eastern c.i.f. London up 5s. to £216 5s. on sales of 250 tons. At the second session in London standard was up 5s.; total sales for the day 220 tons. To-day prices ended at 46.25c. for August, 46.25c. for September and 47 to 47.05c. for December. Sales were 135 tons. Final prices are unchanged to 10 points higher for the week.

LEAD was fairly active and firmer. The technical position is better. East St. Louis, 6.55c.; New York, 6.75c. Aug. and Sept. were the most wanted. In London on the 14th inst. spot fell 3s. 9d. to £23 1s. 3d.; futures off 2s. 6d. to £23 2s. 6d.; sales, 50 tons spot and 1,650 futures. Later trade was slow with London lower. The Sept. premium of 2 1/2 points is not insisted on now. July domestic shipments were 62,802 tons against 57,715 in June and 58,892 in July 1928. July refined lead output of the United States and Mexico was 91,563 tons, against 85,933 in June and 89,373 in May. Stocks of refined lead, including antimonial, were 72,873 tons at the end of July, against 66,259 at the end of June. In London on the 15th inst. prices were £23 1s. 3d. for spot and £23 2s. 6d. for futures; sales, 50 tons spot and 100 futures. At the second session prices fell 2s. 6d. on sales of 100 tons spot and 50 futures.

ZINC was steady but quiet. East St. Louis 6.75c. In London on the 14th inst. spot fell 1s. 3d. to £24 16s. 3d.; futures up 1s. 3d. to £25 1s. 3d.; sales 200 tons spot and 700 futures. Later a rather better demand prevailed for Western slab though trade was far from active. East St. Louis is sometimes 6.75c. and lower it is said. It is stated that zinc is still being shipped which was booked at \$8 per ton. Prime Western zinc is wanted by a rolling mill in Kentucky. In London on the 15th inst. spot fell 1s. 3d. to £24 15s., futures unchanged at £25 1s. 3d.; sales 50 tonspot and 200 futures.

PIG IRON.—Sales here last week were said to have been about 7,000 tons. That is not so bad for this time of year. Prices it is said remain about steady. Buffalo is called \$17.50 to \$18; Eastern Pennsylvania, \$20.50 to \$21.50; Dutch, \$22.75. European exports of pig iron to the United States have recently fallen off because of a good market across the water. There are small quantities coming from India. Birmingham, Ala. wired that shipments of pig iron this month will nearly equal the production, the sales in the Eastern territory by reason of the reduction of freight rates by rail and water to Atlantic Coast ports, being fairly large though no more than that. The price is still said to be \$14.50 for No. 2 foundry in the home territory and \$14 in the competitive field but reports persist that sales are made at less than \$14. Birmingham later reported a steady demand at \$14 in competitive sections and 50c. more in home districts. Here trade later in the week was slow. The South it is said sold 5,000 tons to Pennsylvania and New Jersey last week. At Pittsburgh three iron-makers will cease operations this month and it seems that little surplus iron has been sold thus far.

STEEL.—Fabricated steel is said to have sold rather freely here last week. Finished steel at Pittsburgh is reported as in most cases steady. There is curiously enough those qualifying words: "most cases." Plates, shapes, bars, pipe and rails are called steady. Black and galvanized sheets recently declined. They lost the rise announced last Feb. Cold rolled strips were said to be a little firmer. Nails were very dull and tend lower; wire nails are down to \$2.65. Concessions of \$2 a ton from the price to large jobbers makes that market quotable at a range of \$2.55 to \$2.65. Fencing price is unchanged. Barbed wire is dull. Pittsburgh wired Aug. 15: "Scrap steel prices here are up 25 to 50 cents a ton. Small sales of No. 1 heavy melting steel have been made at \$19 to \$19.50. Railroad steel specialties have been sold at advances of 50c. a ton. Heavy melting steel on the Pennsylvania RR. list for Aug. brought from \$19.50 to \$19.75 a ton." Later in the week a seasonal falling off was reported in the steel trade in general. At Birmingham steel prices were weak. Some falling off in production was reported by Pittsburgh and it was added that lack of orders would cause closing down of the Ensley Works of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & R.R. Co. on Aug. 15. One of the blast furnaces at Ensley will be blown out this month and one of the Republic Iron & Steel Co.'s blast furnaces at Thomas.

WOOL.—Washington wired Aug. 12: "The Federal Farm Board announces that early in October it will invite all co-operative wool marketing associations together with all producer-owned warehouse associations to meet with the Board in Chicago to develop definite plans for a national co-operative wool sales agency." On the 13th inst. Boston reported that the demand was moderate on 64s. and finer domestic wools and prices were steady. Top makers are buying original lots of average French combing style wools that are available at 85c., scoured basis or slightly above. Worsted mills were taking graded good French combing and

average strictly combing staple together at 90 to 92c. scoured basis. Good to choice Ohio strictly combing wools of this grade were selling at 38c. and 39c. in the grease, or at 92 to 94c. scoured basis. The Southwest expects to market about 200,000 pounds of mohair.

Rockham, S. D., advises said that the Rockham wool pool this season has sold more than 100,000 lbs. of wool, the last carload having been shipped recently. Four carloads of pooled wool were shipped from there this season. Farmers received at least 5c. a pound more than they would have had they ignored the pool and shipped as individuals. A quarter of a million pounds of wool was marketed co-operatively by Faulk County wool growers this season. A Government report from Boston on Aug. 14th stated that the volume of business on wool thus far this week has not been as large as last week, but prices are very firm. A number of sales have been closed on 46s low 1/4 blood and on common and braid wools. Fleece 46s bring 38 to 39c. in the grease and fleece common and braid sells at 36 to 37c. in the grease. Territory 46s. sell at 65 to 70c. scoured basis, while territory common and braid sell at 64 to 65c. scoured basis.

Later Boston reported that the higher asking prices on 56s, and 48.50s strictly combing wools have tended to slacken demand. Quotations nevertheless remain firm. The receipts of domestic wool at Boston during the week ended Aug. 10 amounted to 6,107,829 lbs. against 17,084,500 during the previous week.

SILK to-day closed 4 to 7 points higher on new contracts with sales of 1,620 bales; August closed at \$5.04 to \$5.50; September, \$4.93 to \$4.94; December, \$4.91 to \$4.92; Old contracts ended 3 to 5 higher with August \$5.03; September, \$4.94 to \$4.95; and December, \$4.89 to \$4.92; sales were 960 bales.

COTTON

Friday Night, Aug. 16 1929.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 65,804 bales, against 49,834 bales last week and 38,730 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1929 118,326 bales, against 52,656 bales for the same period of 1928, showing an increase since Aug. 1 1929 of 65,670 bales.

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Total. Rows include Galveston, Texas City, Houston, Corpus Christi, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, New York, Baltimore. Totals this week: 969, 18,235, 14,937, 8,765, 10,307, 12,591, 65,804.

The following table shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1929 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Table with columns: Receipts to Aug. 16, 1929 (This Week, Since Aug 1 1929), 1928 (This Week, Since Aug 1 1928), Stock (1929, 1928). Rows include Galveston, Texas City, Houston, Corpus Christi, Port Arthur, New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Lake Charles, Wilmington, Norfolk, N'port News, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia. Totals: 65,804, 118,326, 26,280, 52,656, 544,682, 455,876.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Table with columns: Receipts at—, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924. Rows include Galveston, Houston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, N'port N., &c., All others, Total this wk., Since Aug. 1—.

\* Beginning with the season of 1926, Houston figures include movement of cotton previously reported by Houston as an interior town. The distinction between port and town has been abandoned.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 25,834 bales, of which 12,716 were to Great Britain, 8,978 to France, 22,021 to Germany, 5,493 to Italy, 4,900 to Russia, 10,476 to Japan and China, and 8,919 to other destinations. In the corresponding week last year total exports were 64,716 bales. For the season to date aggregate exports have been 73,503 bales, against 137,741 bales in the same period of the previous season. Below are the exports for the week.

Week Ended Aug. 16 1929. Exports from—	Exported to—							Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Ger- many.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan& China.	Other.	
Galveston	---	---	3,195	475	---	---	50	525
Houston	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,195
Corpus Christi	2,019	5,411	---	---	---	---	2,403	9,833
New Orleans	---	229	---	366	---	---	127	722
Mobile	---	---	3,450	---	---	---	---	3,450
Savannah	1,371	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,371
Charleston	---	---	2,049	---	---	---	---	2,049
Norfolk	425	---	---	---	---	---	---	425
New York	1,067	136	1,000	189	---	736	636	3,764
San Francisco	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>1,030</b>	---	<b>1,236</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>25,834</b>
Total 1928	4,656	5,152	10,860	4,299	15,350	18,339	6,060	64,716
Total 1927	13,587	11,404	32,693	2,250	---	5,544	6,508	71,986

From Aug. 1 1929 to Aug. 16 1929. Exports from—	Exported to—							Total.
	Great Britain.	France.	Ger- many.	Italy.	Russia.	Japan& China.	Other.	
Galveston	---	38	846	2,414	---	560	1,889	5,747
Houston	1,378	1,504	5,279	1,874	---	6,467	2,790	19,292
Corpus Christi	4,658	5,411	---	---	4,900	---	2,453	17,422
New Orleans	1,859	539	1,873	1,016	---	1,650	253	7,190
Mobile	---	---	3,450	---	---	---	---	3,450
Savannah	3,029	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,029
Charleston	100	---	2,049	---	---	---	---	2,149
Norfolk	575	---	---	---	---	---	---	575
New York	1,067	336	8,524	189	---	736	1,534	12,386
Baltimore	---	1,150	---	---	---	---	---	1,150
Los Angeles	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	613
San Francisco	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,716</b>	<b>8,978</b>	<b>22,021</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>10,476</b>	<b>8,919</b>	<b>73,503</b>
Total 1928	28,632	10,228	19,535	11,463	32,458	29,085	14,340	137,741
Total 1927	23,281	24,683	50,060	4,378	14,300	30,379	16,076	163,157

NOTE.—Exports to Canada.—It has never been our practice to include in the above table reports of cotton shipments to Canada, the reason being that virtually all the cotton destined to the Dominion comes overland and it is impossible to get returns concerning the same from week to week, while reports from the customs districts on the Canadian border are always very slow in coming to hand. In view, however, of the numerous inquiries we are receiving regarding the matter, we will say that for the month of July the exports to the Dominion the present season have been 12,295 bales. In the corresponding month of the preceding season the exports were 15,891 bales. For the twelve months ended July 31 1929 there were 270,724 bales exported, as against 235,798 bales for the corresponding twelve months of 1927-1928.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named:

Aug. 16 at—	On Shipboard Not Cleared for—					Total.	Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Ger- many.	Other Foreign	Coast- wise.		
Galveston	2,500	2,000	2,000	10,200	2,000	18,700	52,568
New Orleans	676	838	1,719	2,248	140	5,621	33,296
Savannah	---	---	1,500	---	200	1,700	18,683
Charleston	---	---	---	---	24	24	13,821
Mobile	---	---	---	1,375	---	1,375	7,361
Norfolk	---	---	2,816	---	---	2,816	21,539
Other ports *	500	1,000	1,500	6,000	---	9,000	358,178
<b>Total 1929</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>9,535</b>	<b>19,823</b>	<b>2,364</b>	<b>39,236</b>	<b>505,446</b>
Total 1928	5,367	3,533	6,091	35,081	2,392	52,464	403,412
Total 1927	8,292	9,034	3,765	43,618	4,065	68,774	861,398

\* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has declined slightly on liquidation in a small market, with signs of approaching hedge selling. On the 10th inst. prices declined 8 to 14 points net on generally good weather and further liquidation. This was after an early advance of 15 to 20 points, due to absence of generous rains in Texas, which needs rain. Spot houses sold. Liverpool was lower than due. The talk there was of 16,000,000 bales as perhaps the prospective crop. Cool night temperatures in Texas were supposed to be mitigating the effects of temperatures of 100 to 104 degrees. Moreover, these temperatures were less plentiful. Some favorable reports came from the Atlantic States as to the prospects of the bottom crop. On the other hand, the net decline was not marked. Texas and Oklahoma were said to be slipping backward. The prolonged heat and drought, it was said, had begun to tell plainly in Texas. The plant was said to be beyond question deteriorating. Some private reports said the plant was shedding in Mississippi, that the weevil was taking much of the fruiting in Georgia, that rains were doing damage in Alabama, and that the weevil was very active there. Good rains were wanted in Texas and Western Oklahoma, and clear, warm weather in the Eastern belt. Speculation was active for a time, but the predominant sentiment was bearish. Worth Street was steady but quiet. Manchester was quiet, though with a better inquiry from India. Premier MacDonald was about to discuss the strike problems with employers and employees.

On the 12th inst. prices advanced 16 to 22 points on rains East of the Mississippi River and reports of weevil worms and shedding. Also Texas had little rain. Oklahoma had light rains all over the State. They were regarded insufficient. The forecast was considered bad. It was nothing more than showers in Texas, and further showers in the

Eastern belt. Georgia, on the 12th inst., had as high as three inches, as it was. What the whole Eastern belt wanted, above all things, was clear, warm weather to hit the weevil and hit it hard. Rain or even cloudy weather favor it; even in cloudy weather the pest has an advantage. The sun cannot strike it. The West and Northwest of Texas in particular needed rain. Otherwise it was said the estimate of the crop there would have to undergo a drastic reduction. Over large sections of Texas and Oklahoma it was 100 to 108 degrees over Saturday and Sunday. Army worms were doing harm in Arkansas and Louisiana. The crop was said to be slipping backward in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Texas reports from Williamson and Travis counties told of poor yields because of weevil, worms and heat. Hot, dry weather was snapping open the bolls. The technical position was better. The market seemed to be sold out. Contracts were scarce. Speculation was active for a time.

On the 13th inst. prices advanced 20 to 39 points on continued dry weather in Texas, rains in the central and eastern belts, and covering. Contracts, moreover, were scarce. Also there were reports that Europe was fixing prices here. There was some domestic trade buying. The market acted short. Boston reports said that "Texas needs rain so badly that a big improvement will be noted almost immediately if a good, heavy, general rain comes in that State. Light showers will not help much, and may be very detrimental if followed by a hot sun. And the weevil areas of the belt need dry weather. If present weather conditions continue a high percentage of damaged bolls will make cotton, which will be lost if heavy rains should occur. The most favorable feature of the crop situation is the exceptional growth of bolls, with more than the average reaching a stage of relative safety. Some areas, such as the delta, are making the heaviest growth of bolls in many years. This brings up the prospective average yield for the entire belt materially." Spot markets advanced 20 to 25 points, but exports were still small. Spinners at home and abroad were apparently for the most part playing a waiting game.

On the 14th inst. prices declined 15 to 20 points despite a bullish weekly report. Its failure to stimulate the market was regarded as a bit suggestive, if not a little ominous for the stability of prices. The Clemson College, S. C., says a parasite is destroying the weevil grubs found in the squares. The Southwest was hot and dry, but that hits the weevil as well as the plant. The weekly report said: "The week was warm throughout the cotton belt, especially in the West. It was rather showery in parts of the East, but mostly fair and sunny West of the Mississippi River. In the Carolinas, cotton made good progress, although there was too much rain in parts of North Carolina. In Georgia, the weather was mostly dry in North and West, with progress mostly good except in Southern sections, where it was too wet, and some Northern sections, where it was too dry. Bolls are maturing and opening rapidly. In Alabama and Mississippi progress varied considerably, ranging from deterioration in some wetter places to very good in others. In some Southern sections blooming is reported to have practically ceased, with plants shedding badly. There was complaint of too much rain in parts of Tennessee. In Louisiana conditions were unfavorable, too much rain South and too dry in Northwest. In Arkansas, advance was mostly good to excellent except in the Southwestern dry parts, where it was poor. In Oklahoma progress was mostly fairly good, but rain is needed. In Texas progress was mostly poor except in Northwest, where rains were beneficial. Drought is causing premature opening and some shedding in considerable portions of the West, Central and East, while previous rains have caused rank growth in South. Weather was ideal for picking and ginning. As during several previous weeks, rain and cloudy weather were favorable for weevil activity in portions of Eastern cotton belt, while in the West continued dry, warm weather favored holding weevil activity in check."

On the 15th inst. prices declined owing to rather better weather East of the Mississippi, some hedge selling, and further liquidation. Hedge selling in volume is ahead. If there is no broader speculation to take it than that latterly seen, the effect may, it is predicted, be distinctly depressing. The outside public is not in cotton on any large scale; quite the contrary. About the only buyers are the shorts and the trade. Texas drought seems to bar the way to any marked decline at this time unless the hedge sales become too heavy. Carolina mills sold on the 15th; also Oklahoma co-operatives, Liverpool, the Southwest, Japanese and Wall Street. Exports were trifling. Worth Street certainly was not active. The Census Bureau stated the consumption for July at 546,457 bales, exclusive of linters, against 570,281 during June and 438,821 last year. It had no effect. It had been discounted. Cotton in consuming establishments on July 31st was 1,051,535 bales against 1,282,294 on June 30th and 1,011,721 at the end of July 1928. Cotton in public storage and at compresses, 986,439 bales against 1,375,728 on June 30 and 1,189,751 on July 31 1928.



AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS.

Table with columns: Towns, Movement to Aug. 16 1929, Movement to Aug. 17 1928. Sub-columns include Receipts (Week, Season), Shipments (Week, Aug), and Stocks (Aug, 16, 17).

\*Includes the combined totals of fifteen towns in Oklahoma.

The above total shows that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 11,962 bales and are to-night 82,100 bales less than at the same time last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.

Table showing overland movement for August 16-1929 and 1928. Columns include Shipped (Week, Since Aug. 1) and Deduct Shipments (Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c., Between interior towns, Inland, &c., and South).

\*Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement this year has been 1,363 bales, against 826 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 3,197 bales.

Table showing In Sight and Spinners' Takings for August 16-1929 and 1928. Columns include Receipts at ports to Aug. 16, Net overland to Aug. 16, Southern consumption to Aug. 16, Total marketed, Interior stocks in excess, Came in sight during week, Total in sight Aug. 16, and North, spinners' takings to Aug. 16.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Table with columns: Week, Bales, Since Aug. 1, Bales. Rows for 1927-Aug. 20, 1928-Aug. 21, and 1925-Aug. 22.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.

Table with columns: Week Ended Aug. 16, Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday).

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES, SEASON OF 1928-29.—This report, issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington on Aug. 15, will be found in an earlier part of this publication in our department entitled "Indications of Business Activity."

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.

Table with columns: Saturday, Aug. 10., Monday, Aug. 12., Tuesday, Aug. 13., Wednesday, Aug. 14., Thursday, Aug. 15., Friday, Aug. 16. Rows for August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, Aug. (1930).

FIRST BALE OF 1929 COTTON FROM OKLAHOMA.—The first bale of 1929 cotton from Oklahoma was reported in the Dallas "News" of August 8, as follows: The first bale of cotton out of the crop of 1929 in Oklahoma was bought by H. V. E. Platter & Co. of Dallas for \$300.

GEORGIA COTTON REPORT.—The Georgia Co-operative Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at Atlanta, Ga., issued on Aug. 8 its cotton crop report for the State of Georgia as follows:

Indicated production of the 1929 cotton crop in Georgia is placed at 1,182,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) in the first condition report of the season, as released by the United States Department of Agriculture. Reported prospects are as of August 1st and are based on crop information secured from about 1,500 crop correspondents well distributed over the State.

Over most of the State the greater part of June and July favored the rapid development of the crop. Favorable dry weather prevailed during most of the period, except for excessive rains in the Southcentral and Southeastern sections late in July, increasing boll weevil damage considerably in that territory.

The boll weevil menace offsets to a considerable extent the favorable aspects of the crop. Weevils are present in unusually large numbers over greater part of the State and the extent of damage from this source is largely dependent upon weather conditions during the remainder of the fruiting season.

Weevils are present in practically all counties of the Upper Piedmont territory, but damage to August 1 was negligible. In the lower Piedmont moderate to heavy infestation is reported with some damage to forms and young bolls.

CENSUS REPORT ON COTTONSEED OIL PRODUCTION DURING JULY.—Persons interested in this report will find it in our department headed "Indications of Business Activity," on earlier pages.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports by telegraph this evening indicate that the weather has continued to be favorable in all parts of the cotton belt. The week has been warm and rainfall has been mostly light and scattered.

TEXAS.—Progress has been poor except in northwestern where rains have been beneficial. Drought is causing premature opening and some shedding in considerable portions of the west, central and east. Weather has been ideal for picking and ginning.

Mobile, Ala.—There have been light scattered showers and occasional heavy rains in the interior. Some slight deterioration has resulted from rain and boll weevil activity. Cotton is opening rapidly. Picking in some sections has been delayed by rains.

Memphis, Tenn.—Condition of cotton crop in Memphis territory is excellent.

Table with columns: Rain, Rainfall, Thermometer. Rows for Galveston, Tex., Abilene, Tex., Brenham, Tex., Brownsville, Tex., Corpus Christi, Tex., Dallas, Tex., Henrietta, Tex., Kerrville, Tex., Lampasas, Tex., Longview, Tex., Luling, Tex., Nacodoches, Tex., Palestine, Tex., Paris, Tex., San Antonio, Tex., Taylor, Tex., Weatherford, Tex., Ardmore, Okla., Altus, Okla., Muskogee, Okla., Oklahoma City, Okla., Brinkley, Ark., Eldorado, Ark.



ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table with columns for Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 14, 1929, 1928, 1927. Includes Receipts (cantars) and Export (bales) data.

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aug. 14 were 11 cantars and the foreign shipments 13,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market in both yarns and cloths is steady. Demand for India is improving. We give prices to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Table comparing 1929 and 1928 prices for Manchester market. Columns include 32s Cop Twist, 8 1/4 Lbs. Shirts, Cotton Midd'l g. Upl'ds, etc.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port: Sales of the week, Forwarded, Total stocks, etc.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Table showing daily closing prices of spot cotton from Saturday to Friday. Columns include Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below:

Table showing prices of futures at Liverpool for each day (Aug. 10 to Aug. 16). Columns include Aug. 10 to Aug. 16, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Shipments in detail:

Table listing shipping news with destinations like GALVESTON, CHARLESTON, NEW YORK, etc., and dates.

Table with columns Rain, Rainfall, Thermometer. Lists weather data for various locations like Little Rock, Ark, Pine Bluff, Ark, etc.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

Table showing river heights at various points like New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, etc., for Aug. 16 1929 and Aug. 17 1928.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.

Table showing receipts from plantations for various weeks from May to August. Columns include Week Ended, Receipts at Ports, Stocks at Interior Towns, Receipts from Plantations.

The above statement shows: (1) That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1929 are 102,962 bales; in 1928 were 11,369 bales, and in 1927 were 200,989 bales. (2) That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 65,804 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 53,842 bales, stocks at interior towns having decreased 11,962 bales during the week. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 6,370 bales and for 1927 they were 98,132 bales.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table showing world's supply and takings of cotton for 1929 and 1928. Columns include Cotton Takings, Week and Season, 1929, 1928.

\* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills. 280,000 bales in 1929 and 240,000 bales in 1928—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners. 425,172 bales in 1929 and 534,903 bales in 1928, of which 276,172 bales and 337,503 bales American. b Estimated.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table showing India cotton movement from all ports for August 15. Columns include August 15, Receipts at, 1929, 1928, 1927.

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 14,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a decrease of 4,000 bales during the week, and since Aug. 1 show an increase of 30,000 bales.

MOBILE—To Bremen—Aug. 5—Braddock, 3,200	Bales.	3,200
To Bremen—Aug. 15—West Hika, 250		250
NORFOLK—To Liverpool—Aug. 13—Mercer, 425		425
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool—Aug. 15—Wildwood, 1,040		1,040
To Manchester—Aug. 15—Wildwood, 331		331
HOUSTON—To Bremen—Aug. 15—Seydlitz, 3,195		3,195
Total		25,834

**BREADSTUFFS**

Friday Night, Aug. 16 1929.

Flour has fluctuated more or less with wheat. The recent big changes in wheat prices both upward and downward could not be ignored. Late last week there was an absence of the large sales at the Southwest which were so striking a feature of the trade at one time recently. The "Northwestern Miller" reported flour sales as the best on the crop. This business, it is believed, was done with the mills direct. Chicago wired reports of good purchases on the 14th inst. by domestic consumers done overnight. Prices advanced later at the Northwest and Southwest. Minneapolis reported large sales. As to the record of last week, Southwestern mills reported that business at the outset of the week totaled 1,000,000 barrels, followed later by reports from the Northwest that about 1,000,000 barrels had been sold there. Toward the close of the week further large orders were placed with the Winter wheat mills so that the total direct with the mills was estimated at about 3,000,000 barrels. The business covering all centers might possibly have come close to 5,000,000 barrels. On the 12th inst. trade fell off and prices dropped 15c. Feed was steadier. Of flour the buying was very moderate. Many consumers were said to be supplied for the time being.

Wheat advanced on unfavorable crop reports at home and abroad. On the 10th inst., after nervous fluctuations, prices ended 1¼ to 1½c. net lower, owing to hedge selling and liquidation, due to the fact that some regarded the Government report as less bullish than might have been expected, even though it was far from favorable. The market for the time, however, had shot its bolt. Anything bullish had been discounted. Yet dry weather or only trifling rains were reported in Canada. Liverpool ended 7/8 to 1½d. higher. Buenos Aires was up sharply. The Canadian report put the condition of Saskatchewan at 65 and Manitoba at 71.

On the 12th inst. prices declined about 5½c., closing 3½ to 4½c. net lower on a decline of 2½ to 3d. in Liverpool, an absence of export business and an increase in the visible supply in the United States of 18,268,000 bushels against 62,316,000 last year. The visible increase seemed to stun traders. They threw over their holdings promptly. The total visible supply in the United States is now 155,998,000 bushels against 62,316,000 last year. This seemed to be enough to make the most enthusiastic bull stop and think. Such a stock, it is feared, will not be materially reduced for a long time. Argentina continued to export freely. Meantime, it was very favorable harvesting weather throughout the Northwest, with the forecast for generally clear and warmer conditions on both sides of the line. Hedge selling was credited to Spring wheat houses. There were again large Southwestern receipts. Reports of good rains in both Argentina and Australia increased the desire to sell. The Canadian Government report seemed to indicate an eventual outturn of 300,000,000 bushels or better for the three Canadian Provinces instead of 250,000,000 as generally estimated. There was a Canadian Pool estimate of a crop in the three Provinces of 52% of last year. Stop loss orders were caught on the way down. European crop advices were more favorable. The weekly statistics indicated world's shipments of slightly more than 15,000,000 bushels.

On the 13th inst. prices advanced early 2c., but later the rise was lost and ¼ to 5/9c. net besides, despite reports of a good export demand and sales of 2,000,000 bushels, mostly hard Winter. The world's visible stock increased nearly 19,000,000 bushels. That was a damper. So was the hedge selling by both the Southwest and the Northwest, and also the forecast for clear weather in the Northwest, where Spring wheat harvesting was in progress. Heavy pressure of cash wheat is expected in the next few weeks. Whether the demand will suffice to offset such pressure seems problematical or downright improbable. Liverpool, however, closed 1½ to 1¾d. higher, and there were reports that there was a better demand in Europe. On this side, however, the domestic cash demand showed no increase. The Spring wheat movement was increasing and some private advices seem to indicate that yields are rather larger than had been expected. Damage is usually exaggerated. But Argentine and Australian crop cables were still unfavorable, with Argentine 7/8 to 1½c. higher.

On the 14th inst. prices ended 2½ to 2¾c. higher. Early prices declined on weaker Liverpool cables, beneficial rains in Argentina and favorable weather in the Northwest. The Canadian carryover was officially estimated at 104,426,000 bushels against 78,000,000 in the previous year. Later prices advanced and wound up at near the top for the day, with cash markets in the Southwest firmer for hard and

red Winter and reports of frost in many parts of Manitoba. Winnipeg led the advance. United States wheat was said to be offering abroad at a small discount under Argentine. The export demand for hard Winters and Manitobas has improved. Southwestern receipts are expected to decrease very shortly. Chicago wired: "Official estimates for 14 countries in Northern Hemisphere and a private estimate of 245,000,000 for Canada show a crop this year of 2,054,000,000 bushels against 2,495,000,000 last year, a decrease of 441,000,000. Australia promises 80,000,000 bushels against 159,000,000 last year. Argentine acreage was estimated at 15% less than last year, and this acreage decrease alone would represent a crop loss of 40,000,000 bushels. These figures indicate a shortage suggested at this date of 119,000,000 bushels in the Southern Hemisphere. The countries included represent 80% of the world wheat production, exclusive of Russia and China, and by current reports promise a decrease of 560,000,000 bushels from last year's production. World's carryover stocks on July 1st, according to United States Department of Agriculture, were 549,000,000 bushels this year against 421,000,000 last year, an increase of 128,000,000. This leaves a net decrease in this year's world's supply of 432,000,000 bushels. World's imports of wheat last year were 923,000,000 bushels, and allowing 53,000,000 less to the Orient than was taken last year, there appears a probable import requirement of 870,000,000 bushels. Allowing for a moderate carryover at the end of the season, the United States should be able to furnish 210,000,000 and Canada 234,000,000. Australia promises small or no contribution, where she furnished 112,000,000 last year, and Argentine, with the same carryover as a year ago and a prospective decreased crop, can hardly duplicate her 222,000,000 of the past season." The Canadian Government report placed the yield of Spring wheat as of July 31st at 66% of the average per acre for the past 10 years. Manitoba's estimate was 71%; Saskatchewan 65%, and Alberta 66%. This is a marked falling off from the estimates of June 30 last, which gave Spring wheat for the whole of Canada at 88% of the average yield, Manitoba 91%, Saskatchewan 89%, and Alberta at 84%. The estimates as to area sown to the principal grain crops in the three Provinces as obtained by the annual statistics collected in June last through the rural schools are now available. Wheat has an area of 24,297,611 acres against 23,158,505 acres in 1928, an increase of 1,138,000 acres. A world's total supply of wheat for the 1928-30 season of about 3,900,000,000 bushels is indicated in reports which have been received and compiled by the Department of Agriculture and made public yesterday. Compared with the record crop of last year of 4,286,000,000 bushels, this is a decrease of about 380,000,000 bushels. The world's carryover on July 1st amounted to 557,000,000 bushels, which was an increase of 136,000,000 bushels over the carryover at the beginning of the season. Conditions now indicate that the world production may total only about 3,350,000,000 bushels, or about 515,000,000 less than last year.

On the 15th inst. prices in Chicago advanced 1½c. net and in Winnipeg 2¼ to 2½c. on unfavorable crop reports from Canada, especially from Saskatchewan, where cutting was under way. Estimates were 5 to 19 bushels per acre for Alberta, 7 to 19 for Saskatchewan, and 9 to 15 for Manitoba. Early in the day Liverpool was weak, with rain in Australia and the French crop called 332,000,000 bushels or more against 272,000,000 last year. Later all markets rallied. Light frost occurred in Manitoba. The Winter wheat movement is beginning to slacken. It is suspected that the export business is larger than is reported.

To-day prices advanced 4¼ to 4¾c., with other markets generally higher, the cables better, and unfavorable Argentine advices. Reports from Canada were also bad. Export demand was better, with sales estimated at 2,000,000 bushels. Commission houses were good buyers. A large stock market operator is said to have bought on a large scale and is said to have been a good buyer all week. World's exports indicate a fair total for the week, and there will possibly be some increase in stocks afloat. Cash premiums were higher. Wheat at Buffalo was quoted 3 to 3½c. up from the low point. Final prices are 4¾ to 5¼c. higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.					
No. 2 hard	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
	139¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	140 144¾
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
September	135¾	131¾	131¾	134	135¾ 139¾
December	143	139¾	139¾	142¾	143¾ 148
March	148¾	144¾	144¾	147¾	148¾ 153
May	152¾	148¾	148¾	151¾	152¾ 156¾
DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN WINNIPEG.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
October	155¾	152¾	152¾	154¾	156¾ 164
December	152¾	149¾	149¾	151¾	154 161
May	157¾	153¾	154	156¾	158¾ 165¾

Indian corn advanced on dry weather in the belt and in sympathy with wheat. On the 10th inst. prices ended ½ to 1c. net lower after an early advance of 2½c. on September, with December and March up 1c. May was weak all day, and at one time was 1½c. lower. Profit taking was the secret of the later reaction, due to a larger Govern-

ment crop estimate than had been expected. Reports of rains in various parts of the belt also tended to lower prices later. The Government estimated the crop on August 1st as 2,740,514,000 bushels against 3,029,561,000 on the same date last year, a final harvest of 2,839,959,000 last year, and 2,773,708,000 in 1927, and the smallest in three years, that of 1926, was 2,645,030,000 bushels. The smallest since 1918 was 2,309,414,000 bushels in 1924. The condition of corn on August 1st was 78.8 against 83.3 in 1928 and 71.2 in 1927 and 70.7 in 1924, the lowest in 11 years. The acreage is 98,333,000 against 102,350,000 last year and 97,638,000 in 1927; the high record is 104,467,000 in 1918. On the 12th inst. prices declined 1/2c. to 2 1/4c., with wheat down and the weather in the corn belt inclined to be more favorable, with rains in the Southwest relieving dry, hot conditions. The movement of old corn continued light, but was delayed apparently by wheat and oats harvest. The demand was fair. The visible supply in the United States decreased 617,000 bushels against an increase in the same week last year of 1,357,000 bushels. The total is 8,285,000 bushels against 13,267,000 a year ago.

On the 13th inst. prices advanced 1c. early, but closed 1 1/2 to 2c. lower on heavy liquidation of September coincident with reports of rains in the Central West, though the forecast was for fair weather. They wanted rains for the crop. But corn felt the downward pull of wheat. Also some reports said the weather was good and that the crop was making good progress. The Eastern demand was fair. Chicago sold 140,000 bushels out of stock. Country offerings to arrive were small. The receipts are likely to be small until after harvesting is completed. On the 14th inst. prices ended 2 1/4 to 3 1/2c. higher, with wheat up and reports from the Central West rather unfavorable. The consumptive demand was better, but country offerings increased. On the 15th inst. prices ended 1 to 2 1/4c. higher, with the distant months especially strong. Bad crop reports were numerous. Cash demand was good. The country was disposed to sell old corn. But dry, hot weather helped to put prices up. To-day prices ended 1 7/8 to 2 1/2c. higher, being influenced largely by wheat. The weather was generally unfavorable. Dry conditions continue over most of the belt. Final prices show an advance for the week of 1 1/4 to 2 3/4c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
No. 2 yellow	120 3/4	118 1/4	116 1/4	118 1/2	119 3/4 121 1/4

  

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
September	102 3/4	100 3/4	98 3/4	100 3/4	101 1/4 103 3/4
December	95 1/2	93 3/4	91 1/2	94 3/4	96 3/4 97 3/4
March	98 3/4	97 1/4	95 1/4	98 3/4	100 1/4 102 1/4
May	101 1/4	99 3/4	97 3/4	100 3/4	103 3/4 106

Oats were a bit sluggish in following the rise in other grains. On the 10th inst. prices ended 1/4c. lower to 1/2c. higher, with trading so evenly balanced that net results were insignificant, though corn was lower by 1c. net in some cases. The crop on August 1st was estimated by the Government at 1,203,000,000 bushels against 1,449,531,000 bushels; condition, 75.6; farm reserves, 87,412,000 bushels, or 6% of the last crop against 42,315,000 a year ago. On the 12th inst. prices declined 1 1/2 to 1 3/4c., with other grain, and also because of larger receipts of new crop and hedging sales. Such selling is expected to increase if the receipts continue large. The United States visible supply increased last week 3,584,000 bushels against 534,000 in the same week last year. The total is 11,175,000 bushels against 2,377,000 a year ago.

On the 13th inst. prices fell 3/4 to 1c. in company with other grain and without striking features. Country offerings, however, were increasing. On the 14th inst. prices ended 7/8 to 1c. higher in sympathy with other grain. The movement of new oats is not as large as expected, and country offerings were small. On the 15th inst. prices advanced 1/2 to 1c. Near months were especially strong. The consumptive demand was good. The country movement is smaller than was expected. Outside points were paying rather better prices than Chicago. To-day prices advanced 1 1/4 to 1 7/8c. in sympathy with other grain. Canadian reports were very bad. Feedstuffs in the Canadian Northwest, it is feared, have been considerably reduced. Final prices show an advance for the week of 1/2 to 5/8c.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
No. 2 white	60	58 3/4	57 3/4	58 3/4	59 1/4 60 3/4

  

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
September	48 3/4	46 3/4	45 3/4	47	47 3/4 49 3/4
December	52 3/4	51 1/4	50 3/4	51 1/4	51 3/4 52 3/4
March	55 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	53 3/4	54 1/4 55 3/4

  

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN WINNEPEG.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
October	70 3/4	69	68 3/4	69	70 71 3/4
December	68 3/4	66 3/4	66 3/4	67	68 69 3/4
May	70 3/4	69 3/4	69	69 3/4	70 3/4 71 3/4

Rye was dull and responded feebly to the advance in wheat. On the 10th inst. prices declined 3/4 to 1c. net, though wheat was higher. Rye trading, however, developed no stimulating factors. The rye crop on August 1st was estimated at 41,000,000 bushels against 41,766,000 bushels harvested last year; barley crop on August 1st, 304,000,000 bushels against 356,853,000 last year; condition, 70.1. On

the 12th inst. prices declined 2 1/2 to 3c. with wheat, despite signs, at times, of a good class of buying by commission houses and also a good demand from mills. There was, however, no export demand. It was the fly in the amber. The United States visible supply increased last week 526,000 bushels against 167,000 last year; total, 6,070,000 bushels against 834,000 a year ago. On the 13th inst. prices declined only 1/8 to 1/4c. Country offerings were larger. On the 14th inst. prices advanced 1 3/4 to 2 1/4c., with other grain higher. The milling demand for the cash article showed some improvement. On the 15th inst. prices advanced 1/4 to 1/2c., not responding well to the rise in wheat. The big drawback is the persistent lack of an export demand. To-day prices closed 1 3/4 to 2 1/4c. higher, with trading light. Rye followed wheat and other grain upward. Final prices are 1/4 to 1/2c. lower for the week, however.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF RYE FUTURES IN CHICAGO.					
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs. Fri.
September	108	105	104 1/4	106	106 1/2 108 3/4
December	115 1/2	112 3/4	112 3/4	114 3/4	114 3/4 116 3/4
March	120 3/4	117 3/4	116 3/4	118 3/4	119 121 1/4

Closing quotations were as follows:

GRAIN.	
Wheat, New York—	Oats, New York—
No. 2 red, f.o.b.-----1.49 3/4	No. 2 white-----60 1/4
No. 2 hard winter, f.o.b.-----1.44 3/4	No. 3 white-----58 3/4
Corn, New York—	Rye, New York—
No. 2 yellow-----1.21 1/4	No. 2 f.o.b.-----1.18 1/4
No. 3 yellow-----1.19 3/4	Barley, New York—
	Malting-----81 1/4

  

FLOUR.	
Spring pat. high protein \$7.55 @ \$8.00	Rye flour, patents-----\$6.45 @ \$6.75
Spring patents-----7.05 @ 7.55	Samolina No. 2, pound-----4 3/4
Clears, first spring-----6.10 @ 6.60	Oats goods-----2.75 @ 2.80
Soft winter straights-----6.15 @ 6.55	Corn flour-----2.80 @ 2.85
Hard winter straights-----6.55 @ 6.95	Barley goods-----
Hard winter patents-----6.95 @ 7.35	Coarse-----3.60
Hard winter clears-----5.65 @ 6.15	Fancy pearl Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4-----6.50 @ 7.00
Fancy Minn. patents-----9.05 @ 9.55	
City mills-----9.00 @ 9.70	

For other tables usually given here, see page 1078.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON CEREALS, &c.—The full report of the Department of Agriculture, showing the condition of the cereal crops on Aug. 1, as issued on the 9th inst., will be found in an earlier part of this issue in the department entitled "Indications of Business Activity."

GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington in giving its report on Aug. 9 of the grain crops in the United States also made public a report on the prospects of grain crops in foreign countries, which will be found complete in an earlier part of this issue, in the department entitled "Indications of Business Activity."

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUG. 13.—The general summary of the weather bulletin, issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ended Aug. 13, as follows:

Early in the week substantial rains fell in parts of the western Great Plains, while further generous showers were reported from some Rocky Mountain sections, with local falls in the interior valleys. Thereafter considerable cloudy weather prevailed, but rainfall was generally of a local character, though more extensive on the 8-9th in Atlantic coast sections. About the middle of the week there was a general rise in temperature over the eastern half of the country, and the last half was warm in most sections east of the Great Plains.

Chart I shows that the temperature for the week, as a whole, averaged considerably above normal in most of the South, in central-northern districts, and the far Northwest, with the weekly means being mostly from 3 deg. to about 6 deg. higher than normal. In the interior of the Northeast and over a considerable area of the Southwest the week was 2 deg. to 4 deg. cooler than normal, while in other sections about normal warmth prevailed. High temperatures were reported from the Southwest and in the central Plains, with maxima for the week ranging from 100 deg. to 106 deg.; the highest reported was 112 deg. at Red Bluff, Calif., on the 11th.

Chart II shows that rainfall was rather heavy in the more southeastern sections, and in some Mississippi Valley districts from western Tennessee and east-central Arkansas northward to the lower Missouri River. Heavy falls occurred also in the southwestern Great Plains and some central Rocky Mountain sections, especially in extreme northwestern Texas. Elsewhere substantial rains were confined to a few local areas, with the weekly amounts generally light.

At the close of the week agricultural conditions as affected by the weather varied greatly in different sections of the country, with the most outstanding feature the continued lack of moisture over considerable areas, principally in the Northeast, Northwest, and parts of the Southwest.

From northern Virginia and West Virginia northward local showers during the week afforded some relief in a few localities, but the general droughty conditions were intensified and a good general rain is badly needed. From southern Virginia and southern Kentucky southward there was ample moisture in most places, too much in a few localities, and, on the whole, the week's weather was generally favorable in this area.

In the Ohio Valley there were light showers, and in most places there is still sufficient soil moisture to maintain fairly good growth; growing crops, on the whole, made mostly satisfactory progress. Farther north, in the Lake region, local rains were insufficient and droughty conditions continued. Generous and timely rains occurred in southern Missouri, and the southern two-thirds of Kansas, while showers were helpful to the northward, but a good general rain is needed throughout the northern trans-Mississippi area.

Moisture was ample in extreme western and northwestern Texas and extreme northwestern Oklahoma, but elsewhere in these States hot, dry weather prevailed, while the drought was intensified in the extreme northern Plains, including practically all of Montana, and late crops continued to deteriorate badly. Further generous to heavy rains fell in the southern Rocky Mountain area and adjoining sections, with a steady improvement in crops and ranges and with ample water supply. West of the Rockies there was practically no rainfall; irrigated crops did well, though the heavy drainage of water has resulted in a rather scanty supply in some sections, with dry-land crops generally in need of moisture.

SMALL GRAINS.—The weather of the past week was largely favorable for threshing in most central parts of the winter area, with harvesting and threshing progressing in more northern sections. This work is now mostly completed in practically all parts of the eastern Ohio Valley and to southern Iowa and Nebraska in the West. In the spring wheat sections rapid advance of harvesting, threshing, and combining was possible due to the continued dryness, while gathering was favored in more western parts. Oat harvest is also largely completed, but late fall still needs rain badly in the arid region in the Southwest, and combining in North Dakota. Grain sorghums Gulf area. Some plowing was done in the East north to the central Ohio Valley, while in the west plowing was well advanced to Kansas; it was too dry for this work in Montana.

**CORN.**—Except in parts of Kentucky, and in local areas of other States, corn continued to make good progress in the Ohio Valley area, but a general rain would be beneficial, and the crop is still uneven in places. In Iowa progress was poor in about one-third of the State, mostly in the south and west where it is too dry, with considerable afternoon wilting; elsewhere it was generally fair, with the bulk of the crop in milk and roasting-ear stages. In southern Missouri rain was helpful, but elsewhere growth was further checked by drought, with much tasseling low. In the southern two-thirds of Kansas substantial rainfall was favorable, but it continued dry in the north; corn has been badly damaged in this State. The late crop continued to deteriorate in Oklahoma, with some on uplands injured beyond recovery. In Nebraska and South Dakota there were local showens, with the moisture situation generally better than in some other western sections of the belt, and corn continued to make very good progress. In the Atlantic area north of central Virginia corn has suffered badly from drought, and the week brought but little relief.

**COTTON.**—The week was warm throughout the Cotton Belt, especially in the west. It was rather showery in parts of the east, but mostly fair and sunny west of the Mississippi Valley. In the Carolinas cotton made mostly good progress, though there was too much rain in parts of North Carolina, with complaints of rank growth and sappy stalks. In Georgia the weather was again dry in the north and wet in the south, with progress of cotton mostly good, except in some southern sections where it was too wet, and some northern localities where too dry; bolls are maturing and opening rapidly. In Alabama and Mississippi, progress varied considerably, ranging from deterioration in some wetter places to very good in others; in some southern sections blooming is reported as practically ceased, with plants shedding badly. There was complaint of too much rain in parts of Tennessee. In Louisiana conditions were unfavorable, with too much rain in the south and too dry in northwest, but in Arkansas advance of the crop was mostly good to excellent, except in some western drier parts where it was poor. In Oklahoma some progress was mostly fairly good, but rain is needed, and there is considerable shedding in the dry areas. In Texas progress was mostly poor, except in the northwest where rains were beneficial; heat and drought are causing premature opening and some shedding in considerable portions of the west, central, and east, while previous rains have caused rank growth in the south; the weather was ideal for picking and ginning.

As during several previous weeks, rain and cloudy weather were favorable for weevil activity in portions of the eastern belt, while in the west the continued dry, warm weather favored holding them in check.

The Weather Bureau furnishes the following resume of the conditions in the different States:

**Virginia.**—Richmond: Temperatures moderate. Rainfall light to moderate middle and latter parts of week, except in north-central. Generally favorable for growing crops and they are in good condition, except in north-central where droughty. Corn prospects good to excellent. Curing tobacco under way, and considerable plowing done. Pastures, potatoes, gardens and truck generally need rain.

**North Carolina.**—Raleigh: Generally favorable for growth and farming operations. Progress of cotton mostly good, though too much rain in some sections; some rank growth, some sappy, and weather favorable for weevil activity. Advance of tobacco very good; some having quality better than usual; satisfactory progress in curing. Corn continued generally good to excellent.

**South Carolina.**—Columbia: Young corn, field truck, gardens, forage and pastures benefited by showers, but considerable areas in northwest need rain. Cotton made very good progress; blooming and bolting freely, and poisoning rather active; weather generally unfavorable for weevil activity; picking slowly on Coastal Plain. Tobacco curing practically finished, with quality generally good to excellent.

**Georgia.**—Atlanta: Heavy rains again in south and none in north detrimental, but temperatures generally favorable. Weather continues to favor marked increase in weevil activity over southern half. Progress of cotton mostly good, except some poor in extreme south due to heavy rains and in north due to dryness; bolls maturing and opening rapidly, with picking and ginning progressing favorably. Progress of lowland corn very good; fodder pulling continued.

**Florida.**—Jacksonville: Progress and condition of cotton poor; deterioration general; rain delayed picking. Cane, sweet potatoes, strawberries, seed beds doing well, except too wet on some lowlands in central and north. Late corn damaged and generally poor. Citrus good, although local splitting. Rain needed in most of south for truck and fruit.

**Alabama.**—Montgomery: Averaged warm, with scattered showers. Progress and condition of corn and sweet potatoes ranged from poor to very good; suffering for rain locally. Pastures, truck, and minor crops varied from poor to good progress and condition. Progress of cotton varied from deterioration in a few localities to very good, averaged mostly only fair; condition poor to good and mostly fair; complaints of shedding badly in many localities of south and central; many fields have stopped blooming in some sections of southeast; picking has begun in many fields of south.

**Mississippi.**—Vicksburg: Occasional light showers in north and central, but elsewhere moderate to heavy falls. Cotton blooming practically stopped in south, with considerable shedding; conditions generally favorable for weevil activity; picking beginning in south. Progress of corn generally fair, except poor in occasional dry localities.

**Louisiana.**—New Orleans: Warm and mostly dry, except frequent showers in extreme south where weevil activity favored, while hot, dry weather in northwest caused cotton to deteriorate, with wilting, burning, and premature opening; little or no further fruiting; picking and ginning extending. Progress of young corn fair, except where injured by dryness in northwest. Cutting early rice.

**Texas.**—Houston: Frequent showers in extreme west and northwest; mostly warm and dry elsewhere. Progress of pastures, late corn, truck, feed, and minor crops poor in drier portions of west-central and east, but good elsewhere; average condition fair. Rice condition good, with harvesting continuing. Progress of cotton poor, except in northwest where moisture favorable; dryness and warmth causing premature opening and some shedding over considerable portions of west, central, and east while ample rains in south offset by rank growth and earlier weather favorable for weevil activity; general condition only fair; weather ideal for picking and ginning which made rapid progress.

**Oklahoma.**—Oklahoma City: Warm practically entire week, with maxima 100 deg. or higher on most days; local showers most of State, but only beneficial over about one-fourth of State. Crops more or less damaged by warmth and hot winds. Corn mostly deteriorated and late injured beyond recovery on some uplands; early mostly fair condition. Progress of cotton generally fairly good, but needs rain; considerable shedding in dry areas; condition averages fairly good.

**Arkansas.**—Little Rock: Long dry spell in west third caused variable progress of cotton, rather poor to very good; elsewhere advance good to excellent; mostly unfavorable for weevil activity; picking begun in south; condition very good in most portions. Progress of corn fair to excellent.

**Tennessee.**—Nashville: Progress and condition of late corn excellent; rain needed in some sections, while too wet elsewhere. Condition of cotton fair to excellent; blooming and developing bolls in many counties; some rust; too much rain and deficient sunshine somewhat unfavorable. Many fields of tobacco plants small, but generally good.

**Kentucky.**—Louisville: Heavy rains in south where crops are doing well and pastures improved; moderate northwest and more needed; light to no rain in north-central and most eastern districts where crops firing and considerable premature cutting of tobacco. Early corn continues to deteriorate in north-central, where badly damaged; late at standstill. Droughty conditions spreading eastward over bluegrass country and seriously affecting late crops, gardens and pastures. Progress of cotton good.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Aug. 16 1929.

Reports from practically all sections of the country concerning prospects for Fall textile business have been most optimistic. As a result, more buyers have arrived in the markets and most divisions of the trade have been displaying moderate activity. Silks, floor coverings, rayons and worsteds and woolsens have begun to feel the impetus of increased buying and factors believe that the coming season will be one of the most successful ever experienced by the

industry. For instance, in the Middle West, where the sharp recovery of crop prices has added millions to the purchasing power of the farmer, coupled with a number of ingenious plans for pushing sales, it is believed that the volume of business will be particularly large. It is contended that the weavings and stylings of the Fall fabrics are so novel, and prices at such an attractive basis, consumers will be quick to take advantage of the new offerings. In the silk division, for instance, sales of fabrics are already exceeding expectations. The new Fall prints are particularly popular and factors are extremely optimistic concerning the new season. In the woolen section, sales of Fall women's wear popular priced merchandise have been particularly keen, and with the firming tendency of raw wool, the cloth markets are believed to be on a more attractive basis than for some time past. Cotton goods, on the other hand, have failed to participate in this improvement. The continued easiness of raw cotton has tended to further unsettle buyers' ideas as to the basis upon which the new crop will be settled. However, producers continue their practice of curtailed production, and sellers are firmly refusing to offer concessions.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—Although domestic cotton goods markets have continued more or less quiet, prices have been firmly maintained with slight advances registered in some directions. It is claimed, however, that the prevailing quotations allow but scant margins of profit for the mills. As a result of the latter's recent policy of curtailed production, the statistical position of the industry has been greatly improved, and the attitude of manufacturers has been strengthened considerably. The downward tendency of markets for the raw material has failed to dampen their ardor—thus they have refused to entertain overtures for concessions. On the other hand, buyers are slow to operate on a large scale. As there does not appear to be any urgent pressure for goods, they prefer to adopt a waiting attitude, and consequently are confining their purchases to immediate needs only, a situation which seems to be more widespread than has been the case for some time past. With both buyers and sellers holding firmly to their opinions, and unwilling to yield, it is now a question which side will be able to outlast the other. At the moment, the odds seem to be in favor of the mills. Efforts to reduce output continue. Several mills have given notice of an indication to close one week during the current month, and one week in September, while a number of others have already closed one week this month, in addition to closing a week last month. According to authoritative reports, the output of fine goods among Eastern mills has been reduced at least 25%. Hence, in view of the curtailment of production, the clean condition of stocks and the unfilled orders in hand, mills are encouraged to maintain values and await the time when buyers will be obliged to enter the market and provide for their requirements. In fact, manufacturers are more insistent on securing a reasonable profit when orders promise to be of fair value to the end of the Fall month, at least. Print cloths 28-inch 64x60's construction are quoted at 5½c., and 27-inch 64x60's at 5¼c. Gray goods 39-inch 68x72's construction are quoted at 8¾c., and 39-inch 80x80's at 10¼c.

**WOOLEN GOODS.**—Coincident with the firming tendency of raw wool, activity in the goods markets has increased. Buyers are reported to be finding it more difficult to procure concessions, and with the stylings and weavings of the new lines so very attractive, mills are sold well ahead in a number of directions. As a result, factors believe that the coming seasons will be among the most successful ever experienced by the industry. In the meantime, activity continues to center in the popular-priced women's wear fabrics, with the demand for coverts, broad-cloths and rayon-and-wool mixtures quite brisk. Reports that mills are sold weeks ahead on quite a few constructions have forced buyers to accelerate the placing of their future requirements. In the men's wear section, interest is still centered in the Summer fabrics, with distributors pushing sales of the tropical worsteds which, it is predicted, will outsell all previous fabrics of this character. With the men's fancy worsted season scheduled to be opened on the twenty-sixth, the numbers of buyers in the markets are constantly increasing.

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS.**—Aside from some activity in household linens, for filling-in purposes at price concessions, the local linen markets are not featured by any degree of marked activity. However, factors are confident that all lines will show a noticeable improvement after the Labor Day holiday, when, with vacations over, buyers will be in a better mood to consider their needs. Already inquiries for sheer linens for dress purposes, which are regarded as being unusually early, were taken to presage good sales in the near future. Burlap quotations continued their spectacular advance. The furtherance of serious labor troubles at the Calcutta mills is having the effect of rapidly depleting local stocks. Light weights are quoted at 7.15c., and heavies at 9.30c.

## State and City Department

### NEWS ITEMS

**Chicago, Ill.—City Plans New Financing on Large Scale.—**Several large offerings of municipal subdivision securities are expected to be floated within the next few weeks by the South Park Commission and the Sanitary District, according to the "Herald-Tribune" of Aug. 15. The new financing to be effected aggregates \$20,150,000 in 4 and 4½% bonds of which \$10,650,000 are now being offered for purchase. The "Tribune" goes on to say:

A total of \$20,150,000 in new financing will be effected by municipal subdivisions of the City of Chicago before the end of this month, augmenting substantially the sparse offerings scheduled in this field of financing in the immediate future. Of this sum \$9,500,000 will be offered by the Chicago Sanitary District on Aug. 29.

This Chicago financing has been anticipated in the financial district for some time, although it was believed the offerings would be delayed until September. Only a very limited amount of high grade general market South Park Commission on Aug. 21, while \$10,650,000 will be sold by the municipals is available at the present time, and many dealers have been anxiously scanning the lists in the hope of being able to purchase bonds to restock depleted shelves. The offerings now to be made in the two coming weeks make up a larger total than had been thought likely, but bidding will probably be keen unless announcements are made in the meantime of substantial additional financing by other communities.

#### To Offer 4% Bonds.

The \$9,500,000 offering by the South Park Commission will consist of 4% bonds, maturing serially in 1 to 20 years. It is believed this financing will include the \$1,500,000 bridge bonds which the commission attempted, unsuccessfully, to sell on July 9. Bids were returned unopened on that occasion because of the lack of a quorum.

The last previous sale of the South Park Commission consisted of \$3,500,000 4% bonds, which were sold April 12. This issue, with average maturity of 9 2-3 years, was marketed for the construction of the Columbian Fine Arts Building. It was sold at 95.548, a basis of 4.60%, to a banking syndicate composed of Ames, Emerich & Co., the William R. Compton Co., the First National Co. of Detroit, the Detroit Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, and the Guaranty Co.

Financing to the extent of \$10,650,000 by the Chicago Sanitary District on Aug. 29 will form part of the \$27,000,000 issue which has been subject to various vicissitudes for the last 8 months. Bids were opened on the \$27,000,000 issue on Dec. 6 1928, but the award was postponed because a taxpayer instituted legal proceedings to test the validity of the bond offering. Attempts to have this suit withdrawn were unsuccessful, and the authority of the Sanitary Commission to issue the bonds lapsed on Dec. 31 1928, when a new law came into effect providing for a plebiscite on all bond offerings.

#### Needs \$18,000,000.

Officials of the Sanitary District were able to secure the passage in the last Illinois legislature of acts validating the \$27,000,000 issue, as well as all previous issues of the district, and Governor Emmerson allowed the bills to become law without his signature on July 1. This opened the way for the financing now announced, which will mark the first step in the sale of the \$27,000,000 issue. It is understood that sums totaling about \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,000 are needed by the Sanitary district to complete construction called for in 1929 by the War Department in Washington in connection with the drainage of Lake water. The district, moreover, has contractual engagements totaling about \$6,700,000 to meet, and the proceeds of the financing now to be undertaken will be devoted chiefly to meeting these needs.

Owing to the decline of the bond market since the original \$27,000,000 offering was withdrawn last December, it is understood the present offering will differ from the earlier one in some respects. The issue advertised last December carried a 4½% coupon, with maturity ranging from 1929 to 1948. The \$10,650,000 bonds now to be sold will carry coupons at the rate of 4%. Whether this increase in the yield will compensate for the decline in bond prices and bring in to the sanitary district an equal return remains to be seen. The high bid submitted on Dec. 6, just before the bonds were withdrawn, was 98.05, submitted by a banking group headed by the Illinois Merchants' Trust Co.

**Georgia.—House Passes Constitutional Amendment to Gas Tax.—**On Aug. 9 the upper House of the State Legislature passed a constitutional amendment which is designed to definitely establish the constitutionality of the disposition of funds obtained from the passage of the six-cent gasoline tax bill which is now up for approval by the Senate. The following article on the subject is taken from the Atlanta "Constitution" on Aug. 10:

Constitutionality of the allocations made by the six-cent gasoline tax bill passed by the house and now pending before the senate would be established definitely in a constitutional amendment passed in the upper house Friday. Passage of the amendment, offered by Senators Neill and Myrick, giving the State "authority to extend aid to the counties of the State for highway construction and to establish a common school equalization fund," was the outstanding feature of the first double-session day of the 1929 seante.

An expected communication from Governor Hardman nominating W. C. Vereen, of Moultrie, to the State highway board, failed to appear at either session. Following reports that the nomination would be made, Mr. Vereen said Friday that he would accept the post if confirmed.

Leaders in the senate indicated that Mr. Vereen's appointment would be acceptable to the upper house, and the situation waits upon the Governor's message. Mr. Vereen, a prominent banker of Moultrie, would succeed Stanley S. Bennett, of Quitman.

#### Meet Again Monday.

Friday's morning session provided all the activity of the day, little legislative progress being made during the short meeting of the afternoon. The upper house voted not to assemble Saturday but to adjourn until 10 o'clock Monday.

The constitutional amendment of Senators Neill and Myrick was first ordered postponed, but later brought up for passage by a motion to reconsider by Senator Tyson. During a short debate, proponents of the bill argued that its passage was a safeguard against possible constitutional weakness in the gasoline tax bill if it is approved by the legislature.

Senator Pitner supported the measure, declaring that its passage was not an admission of faults in the gasoline tax bill. He thought that "nearly every member of this house is in favor of allotting money from the gas tax to counties and to the common schools." Roll call of the members showed a vote of 36 to 4 for passage.

**Jefferson Parish Water District, La.—Legality of Act Creating District Assailed in Suit.—**A suit was entered in the County Court on Aug. 6 asserting that the above named district had been illegally created in that the State constitution makes no provision for the creation of waterworks districts and that Governor Long is exceeding his authority by purchasing waterworks systems existing within the boundaries of the aforesaid district. The following account of the suit is taken from the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" of Aug. 7:

The proposed bond issue of \$1,250,000 for construction of a filtration plant and waterworks system on the east bank of the Mississippi river in Jefferson parish is under fire in the courts. Suit was filed Tuesday in Gretna by Fred A. Middleton and A. P. Kennair, resident taxpayers of the Eighth Ward, against the police jury of that parish, attacking the legality of Act 343 of 1926, under which the waterworks district was created by that body on Jan. 11 1929.

It is alleged in the petition that the constitution of the State does not recognize or provide for creation of waterworks districts, and that the commission named jointly by the police jury and Governor Long is without right or authority to expropriate or purchase waterworks systems existing within the boundaries of the district in question, such as those of Kenner, Harahan and Metairie and vicinity, and to do so would be a violation of the autonomy guaranteed municipalities.

It is further alleged that seven-eighths of the property in the district consists of vacant lands, the owners of which will receive no benefits whatever from the additional taxation involved in the proposed bond issue, and that even if a bond issue of \$2,000,000 was provided for it would not be sufficient to provide improvements for the entire district which, extends from the protection levee to St. Charles parish and from, the river to the lake.

Members of the board of commissioners of the district are Numa E. Guillot, John W. Hodgson and Thomas L. Powell, appointed by the police jury, and John P. Draube and Joseph W. Hecker, appointed by Governor Long.

**Leflore County, Miss.—Legal Opinion Holds Bonds Unconstitutional.—**In an opinion rendered to the City of Greenwood and Leflore County by a firm of reputable bond attorneys, it was stated that the statute permitting the above municipalities to issue bonds for hospital purposes was unconstitutional, a cording to the Jackson "News" of Aug. 7. The newspaper report reads as follows:

A refusal by attorneys to approve the issuance of bonds by the city of Greenwood and Leflore County to provide for an annex to the King's Daughters' hospital in this city will, if the opinion is sustained by the Supreme court, have a far reaching effect on Mississippi hospitals to which donations are made by cities and counties.

The decision holds that a statute permitting Greenwood and Leflore County to issue bonds for the hospital which is owned by the King's Daughters circle is unconstitutional in that it violates Section 193 of the constitution of 1890. The section is 183 of the constitution of 1890. The section reads: "No city, county, town or other municipal corporation shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or association, or loan its credit to aid of such corporation or association."

Recently both the City of Greenwood and Leflore County voted to issue bonds for \$30,000 to make a much needed addition to the local hospital. This issue was sent to well-known bond attorneys for approval and the opinion received was that the bonds were invalid under the constitution, although a court procedure had been followed for their validation.

The opinion is more far reaching than the monthly appropriations to the hospital and under the reasoning of the attorney's opinion these appropriations would also be illegal. It is anticipated that the matter be taken to the State Supreme court for a decision as soon as possible.

**Mississippi (State of).—Attorney-General Knox Impeached.—**On Aug. 15 the House of Representatives impeached Attorney-General Rush H. Knox for alleged high crimes, misdemeanor, corruption and malfeasance in office by a vote of 97 to 40, according to an Associated Press dispatch to the New York "Herald-Tribune" of Aug. 16. The House of Representatives committee investigation is reported to have returned a charge upon which the House voted impeachment; the unlawful collection of a non-delinquent inheritance tax of \$1,610.60 by the Attorney-General.

## BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

**ADAIR COUNTY (P. O. Greenfield), Iowa.—BOND OFFERING.—**Bids will be received until Sept. 5, by the County Treasurer, for the purchase of an issue of \$115,000 annual primary road bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 5%. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due on May 1 as follows \$11,000, 1935 to 1943 and \$16,000 in 1944. Optional after May 1 1935. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds. The County will furnish the legal approval of Chapman & Cutler of Chicago.

**ADAMS COUNTY (P. O. Decatur), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—**The County Treasurer will receive sealed bids on Aug. 21 for the purchase of the following four issues of 4½% bonds aggregating \$25,680: \$4,160 Daniel Reinhart road bonds. 2,960 Chas. Ahr road bonds. 6,560 Wm. Yager road bonds. 12,000 Andy Yesser hard surface road bonds. All of the above bonds are dated Aug. 15 1929. Int. payable on Jan. and July 15.

**AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.—BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT.—**The two issues of coupon or registered special assessment bonds aggregating \$782,904.95, awarded on Aug. 8—V. 129, p. 999—to Halsey, Stuart & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons, both of New York City, at 100.31 a basis of about 5.14%, are now being offered for public subscription by the purchasers at prices to yield from 4.75 to 5.50%, according to maturity. The bonds are due serially from Oct. 1 1930 to 1939, incl. These bonds are represented as being both direct and general obligations of the entire city and all the taxable property therein is reported to be subject to the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest and the principal at maturity.

**ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.—BOND SALE.—**The \$200,000 issue of county wide road bonds offered for sale on Aug. 6—V. 129, p. 314—was awarded to Saunders & Thomas, of Memphis, as 5¼s for a premium of \$750, equal to 100.375. Int. payable on Feb. & Aug. 1.

**ALLEN PARK (P. O. Dearborn, Route No. 2), Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 20 by Lloyd W. Quandt, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a \$224,500 issue of 6% semi-annual special assessment, improvement bonds. Due in from 2 to 6 years. Alternate bids at a lower rate of interest will also be received and considered. A \$250 certified check, payable to the above Clerk, must accompany the bid.

**ANDERSON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), S. C.—BOND OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received by J. Clyde Pruitt, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, until Aug. 23 for the purchase of a \$400,000 issue of semi-annual highway bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 5¼%.

**ANN ARBOR, Washtenaw County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—**Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. (Eastern standard time) on Sept. 3 by Fred C. Perry, City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of refunding bonds aggregating \$120,000, as follows: \$75,000 water works meter bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1930 to 1944, and \$3,000, 1945 to 1949, all inclusive. 45,000 water works completion bonds. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1930 to 1944, and \$3,000, 1945 to 1949, all inclusive. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1 1929. The bids will be opened at 10 a. m. on that day and will be subject to confirmation by the Common Council at a meeting to be held at 7:30 p. m. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Printed bonds and legal approval of Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone of Detroit will be furnished by the city and all bids must be so conditioned. A certified check for \$1,000, payable to the City Treasurer, must accompany the bid.

**ARCADIA, Bienville Parish, La.—MATURITY.—**The \$40,000 issue of semi-annual sewer bonds that was awarded to L. E. French & Co. of Alexandria, as 5¼s, at a price of 100.0625—V. 128, p. 4040—is due on June 1 as follows: \$1,000, 1930 to 1950; \$2,000, 1951 to 1958 and \$3,000 in 1959, giving a basis of about 5.49%.

**ASHTABULA COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—**The \$40,500 issue of coupon road improvement bonds offered for sale on

Aug. 12—V. 129, p. 835—was awarded to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati, as 5½%, for a premium of \$311.85, equal to 100.77, a basis of about 5.35%. Dated Oct. 1 1928. Due on Apr. and Oct. 1 from 1930 to 1938 incl. The other bidders and their bids were as follows:

Bidders—	Price Bid.	Int.
Braun, Bosworth & Co., Toledo, Ohio.....	\$284.00	5½%
The Davies-Bertram Co., Cincinnati.....	183.50	5½%
First Citizens Corporation, Columbus.....	153.90	5½%
The Herrick Co., Cleveland.....	111.00	5½%
Title Guarantee & Trust, Cincinnati.....	105.30	5½%
Assel, Goetz & Moerlin, Cincinnati.....	60.75	5½%
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati.....	42.00	5½%
Ryan, Sutherland & Co., Toledo.....	33.00	5½%

ATLANTIC CITY, Atlantic County, N. J.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Aug. 22, by J. A. Paxson, Director of the Department of Finance and Taxation, for the purchase of the following issues of notes and bonds aggregating \$1,500,000: \$825,000 tax anticipation notes. Due on Mar. 31 1930.

500,000 tax revenue bonds. Due on Sept. 3 1930.  
175,000 tax revenue bonds. Due on Sept. 3 1930.  
Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denoms. at option of purchaser but not less than \$5,000 per note or bond. Dated Sept. 3 1929. Prin. and int. payable at the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. in New York. Int. rate is to be stated in a multiple of one one-hundredth of 1%. Separate bids must be submitted for each issue bid for, and different int. rates may be named for the different issues, but a single rate must be named for any one issue. The legal approval of Clay, Dillon and Vandewater of New York City, will be furnished. A certified check for 2% of the bonds or notes bid for, is required.

BARRON COUNTY (P. O. Barron), Wis.—**BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$85,000 issue of 4½% semi-annual road bonds offered on June 29—V. 128, p. 4356—was not sold as there were no bids received. Denom. \$1,000. Dated May 1 1929. Due on May 1 1934.

BASSETT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles) Los Angeles County, Calif.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by L. E. Lampton, County Clerk, until 2 p. m. on Aug. 19, for the purchase of a \$5,000 issue of 5½% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due \$500 from Aug. 1 1930 to 1939, incl. Prin. and int. payable semi-annually at the County Treasury. No bid will be considered at a lower rate than 5½%. A certified check for 3%, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, is required.

BASSFIELD CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Prentiss), Jefferson Davis County, Miss.—**BOND SALE.**—A \$20,000 issue of school bonds has been purchased by the Bank of Blountville of Prentiss, at par plus printed bonds and the legal opinion.

BEAVERTON, Washington County, Ore.—**BOND SALE.**—A \$30,000 issue of 5¾% school building bonds has recently been jointly purchased by Ira T. Walker & Co., Ferris & Hargrove and the Commerce Mtge. Securities Co., all of Portland, at a price of 101.31.

BELDING SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Belding), Ionia County, Mich.—**BOND SALE. POSTPONED.**—The sale of the \$125,000 issue of 5% school bonds scheduled for Aug. 7—V. 12, p. 672—has been postponed owing to the fact that the officials are desirous of changing the maturities of the bonds. The bonds are now dated Oct. 15 1929. Due from Apr. 15 1931 to Oct. 15 1948.

BENNETT INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bennett) Cedar County, Iowa.—**ADDITIONAL DETAILS.**—The \$35,000 issue of school bonds that was reported sold—V. 129, p. 999—was purchased by the White-Phillips Co. of Davenport. The bonds bear interest at 5% and brought a premium of \$675, equal to 101.92.

BERRIEN COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mich.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 9 a. m. (central standard time) on Aug. 19 by Loren Snyder, Chairman of the Board of County Road Commissioners, for the purchase of an issue of \$109,010 special assessment Road No. 105 bonds. Due serially in 10 years. A \$500 certified check, payable to the County Treasurer, is required with bid.

BEVERLY, Essex County, Mass.—**TEMPORARY LOAN.**—A temporary loan to the amount of \$100,000 was purchased on Aug. 14 by the Beverly Trust Co. of Beverly at a 4.45% discount rate. Denoms. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Dated Aug. 14 1929. Due on Dec. 20 1929. Legality approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston. Other bidders were: Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, 4.54% plus \$1.50; Old Colony Corp., 5.57%; and the Beverly National Bank, 5.90%.

BLISSFIELD, Lenawee County, Mich.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by H. A. Moore, Village Clerk, until 1 p. m. (Eastern standard time) on Aug. 17, for the purchase of a \$48,000 issue of 5½% filtration plant bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Dated Aug. 15 1929. Due on Aug. 15 as follows: \$2,500, 1930 to 1934; \$3,000, 1935 to 1938; \$3,500, 1939 to 1941; \$4,000 in 1942 and \$4,500, 1943 and 1944. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at any bank in Blissfield. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, Oakland County, Mich.—**BOND SALE.**—The \$45,000 coupon school bonds offered on July 30—V. 129, p. 672—were awarded to the Detroit and Security Trust Co., of Detroit, as 5¼%, for a premium of \$56, equal to 100.12 a basis of about 5.32%. The bonds will be retired at the rate of \$3,000 annually.

BLOOMFIELD, TROY, ROYAL OAK AND SOUTHWFIELD TOWNSHIPS FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Birmingham) Oakland County, Mich.—**BOND SALE.**—The two issues of school bonds aggregating \$385,000, offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 129, p. 835—were awarded to the Detroit and Security Trust Co., and the First National Co., both of Detroit, jointly, at par. The bonds are described as follows: \$140,000 4¾% school bonds. Dated June 15 1927. Due from June 15 1936 to 1942.  
245,000 4¾% school bonds. Dated June 15 1929. Due from June 15 1932 to 1944.

Actual valuation (estimated)	\$45,000,000
Assessed valuation (1928)	21,988,150
Total bonded debt	1,504,100
Population (1929 estimated),	12,000.

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Boone), Iowa.—**BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$250,000 issue of not to exceed 5% annual primary road bonds offered on Aug. 9—V. 129, p. 672—was not sold as there were no bids received. Due \$25,000 from May 1 1935 to 1944 incl. Optional after May 1 1935.

BOSTON, Suffolk County, Mass.—**TEMPORARY LOAN.**—On Aug. 13, the Shawmut Corp. of Boston was the successful bidder for a temporary loan of \$1,000,000 at a basis of 4.46%. It is reported that this was the only bid for the loan.

BOURBON COUNTY (P. O. Fort Scott), Kans.—**BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The seven issues of 4¾% semi-annual coupon road improvement bonds aggregating \$190,900, offered on Aug. 8—V. 129, p. 672—were not sold as all the bids were rejected.

BOX ELDER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brigham), Utah.—**NOTE SALE.**—An issue of \$130,000 5% tax anticipation notes has recently been purchased at a price of 98.30 by the First National Bank of Brigham.

BRADLEY BEACH, Monmouth County, N. J.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 7.30 p. m. (daylight saving time) on Aug. 27, by Frederic P. Richey, Borough Clerk, for the purchase of an issue of \$150,000 5% coupon or registered sewerage system improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 2 1929. Due on Sept. 2, as follows:

\$3,000, 1931 to 1936; and \$4,000, 1937 to 1969, all incl. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable in gold or its equivalent at the office of the Borough Collector. It is required that the above sum be raised and the bonds will be sold to the bidder offering to pay not less than said sum and to take therefor the least number of bonds commencing with the first maturity, and if two or more bidders offer to take the same amount of bonds then to the bidder offering the highest additional amount of less than \$1,000. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Borough, is required.

BRADLEY COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Tenn.—**BOND SALE.**—A \$15,000 issue of 5½% refunding bonds has recently been purchased by Caldwell & Co. of Nashville, for a premium of \$40, equal to 100.26.

BRANTLEY COUNTY (P. O. Nahunta), Ga.—**BONDS OFFERED.**—Sealed bids were received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 15, by Joseph B. Strickland, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, for the purchase of a \$35,000 issue of 5% semi-annual county court house bonds. Denom. \$1,750. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due \$1,750 from Aug. 1 1930 to 1941. (These bonds were voted on June 19—V. 128, p. 3875.)

BROOKLYN (P. O. Cleveland), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon (eastern standard time) on Aug. 30 by George J. Lang, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a \$9,237.75 issue of 5½% improvement, village's portion, bonds. Dated July 1 1929. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$737.75, 1930; \$1,000, 1931 to 1938, and \$500 in 1939. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable at the Pearl Street Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland. Different rates of interest in multiples of ¼ of 1% may be bid for. A certified check for 5% of the bid, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brooklyn), Poweshick County, Iowa.—**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—The \$3,000 issue of 4¾% school bonds that was purchased by the Poweshick County Savings Bank, of Brooklyn—V. 129, p. 999—was awarded at par. Due as follows: \$1,000 on Jan. & July 1 1939 and \$1,000 on Jan 1 1940.

BROWNFIELD, Terry County, Tex.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Roy Herod, City Secretary, until Aug. 27 for the purchase of a \$60,000 issue of paving bonds.

BRUNSWICK, Frederick County, Md.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 27 by C. A. Orrison, Mayor, for the purchase of a \$10,000 issue of 5% semi-annual coupon street improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due in 30 years and optional after 10 years. Payable at the Bank of Brunswick. A \$250 certified check must accompany the bid.

CALIFORNIA, State of (P. O. Sacramento).—**BOND OFFERING.**—Charles G. Johnson, State Treasurer, will offer for sale at public auction on Aug. 29, at 2 p. m. an \$800,000 issue of 4% harbor improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 2 1915. Due on July 2 1989 and optional after 1954. Prin. and int. (J. & J. 2) payable at the office of the State Treasurer or at the fiscal agency of the State in New York City. No bids below par are acceptable.

CANONA, Miner County, S. Dak.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 2, by Henry Lueth, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$3,500 issue of 5% semi-annual street improvement bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due \$500 from Sept. 1 1930 to 1936, incl. A certified check for 10% must accompany the bid.

CARBON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Dixon), Wyo.—**OFFERING DETAILS.**—The \$9,000 issue of school building bonds scheduled to be sold on Sept. 5—V. 129, p. 999—is dated July 1 1939. Int. rate is not to exceed 5¼%. Prin. int. payable semi-annually. A \$250 certified check must accompany the bid.

CARNEGIE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Carnegie), Caddo County, Okla.—**PRICE PAID.**—The \$25,000 issue of school bonds that was purchased by the Farmers' National Bank of Carnegie, as 5½%—V. 128, p. 4356—was awarded at par.

CHAMBERS COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Anahuac), Tex.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 9, by L. R. Miller, County Judge, for the purchase of a \$50,000 issue of 5% coupon road bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Aug. 15 1929. Due serially in 1 to 30 years. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in New York, Austin or Anahuac. A \$1,000 certified check must accompany the bid.

CHATTANOOGA, Hamilton County, Tenn.—**BIDDERS.**—The following is a list of the bidders and the bids submitted by them on Aug. 7 for the \$500,000 issue of 4¾% suburban improvement bonds—V. 129, p. 999—that was awarded to the Hamilton National Bank, at 100.20, a basis of about 4.74%, as it was given in the Chattanooga "News" of Aug. 7: "Five concerns made an effort to purchase the block, one concern, Little, Wooten & Co. of Jackson missing the purchase by only a \$5 margin. Bids were made as follows: Hamilton National Bank, \$1,000 premium.  
First National Bank, \$200 premium.  
American Trust and Savings bank, \$99.15 on the \$100 or a total of \$495.750, making a discount of \$4,250.  
Little, Wooten & Co., Jackson, \$995 premium.  
C. W. McNear & Co., Chicago, bid on a 5% basis and offered a premium of \$6,450. The sale was advertised on a basis of an interest rate of 4% per annum, bonds payable semi-annually in denoms. of \$1,000 and maturing in 30 years."

CHICAGO SANITARY DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago), Cook County, Ill.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Harry E. Hoff, Clerk of the Sanitary District, at Room 600, 910 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, until 11 a. m. (standard time) on Aug. 29, for the purchase of a \$10,650,000 issue of 4¾% sanitary district bonds. Coupon bonds with option of registration as to principal only. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due \$32,500 from Aug. 1 1930 to 1949 incl. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable at the office of the District Treasurer. Proposals will be received for the entire issue or any portion thereof. Approving opinion of Chapman & Cutler, of Chicago, will be furnished by the District. A certified check for 3% of the bid, payable to the order of the above clerk, is required. The following detailed statement is furnished in connection with the offering notice:

Equalized valuation of property, 1927.....	\$4,597,395,603.00
Authorized indebtedness 5%.....	229,869,780.00
Outstanding bonds, Aug. 8 1929.....	104,493,000.00
Amount of present issue.....	10,650,000.00
Total bonded debt, incl. present issues.....	\$115,143,000.00
Fixed contract liabilities.....	\$11,541,265.49
Judgments.....	1,346,173.74
Leases.....	277,382.70
Total.....	13,164,821.93
Unexercised debt incurring power.....	\$128,307,821.93
Total.....	101,561,958.07

The money derived from the sale of said bonds is to be used for the purpose of paying the cost of constructing, including the payment of existing contract liabilities, and equipping sewage treatment and disposal plants and pumping stations and appurtenances thereto and intercepting sewers and appurtenances thereto, and of acquiring sites and easements therefor, and for damage to land or property, viz.:  
57th issue, \$5,000,000, West Side Sewage Treatment Works.  
58th issue, \$2,500,000, West Side Intercepting Sewer.  
59th issue, \$1,300,000, North Branch Pumping Station.  
60th issue, \$700,000, North Side Sewage Treatment Works.  
61st issue, \$400,000, Salt Creek Intercepting Sewer.  
62nd issue, \$500,000, Land and Property Damage.  
63rd issue, \$100,000, South West Side Sewage Treatment Works.  
64th issue, \$100,000, 95th St. Pumping Station and Sewers.  
65th issue, \$50,000, North Side Intercepting Sewer.  
Estimated population of the Sanitary District of Chicago 3,500,000.

CHICAGO SOUTH PARK DISTRICT (P. O. Chicago), Cook County, Ill.—**BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until Aug. 21 by M. E. Connelly, Secretary of the Board of Park Commissioners, for the purchase of a \$9,500,000 issue of 4% improvement bonds. Due in

from 1 to 20 years. Prin. and semi-annual interest payable at the office of the Treasury of the Park Commission.

CIMARRON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Boise City), Okla.—PRICE PAID.—The \$15,000 issue of school bonds that was purchased by R. J. Edwards, Inc., of Oklahoma City, as 5 1/2%—V. 129, p. 825—was awarded at par. Due from 1934 to 1948 incl.

CLARENCE WATER DISTRICT (P. O. Clarence), Erie County, N. Y.—BONDS OFFERED.—Sealed bids were received until 2 p. m. on Aug. 15, by Karl T. Krebbel, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$210,000 issue of coupon or registered water bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due on Sept. 1, as follows: \$13,000, 1934 to 1948, and \$15,000 in 1949. Int. rate to be named in multiples of 1/4 of 1%. Legality approved by Reed, Hoyt & Washburn, of New York City.

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Jeffersonville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$13,500 issue of 5% Alfred D. Austin et al. Jeffersonville Township road construction bonds offered for sale on Aug. 12—V. 129, p. 999—was awarded to the Clark County State Bank, of Jeffersonville, for a \$30 premium, equal to 100.22, a basis of about 4.98%. Dated May 6 1929. Due from July 15 1930 to Jan. 15 1950. A premium offer of \$23 was submitted by Campbell & Co. of Indianapolis.

CLAY COUNTY (P. O. Brazil), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Cullen C. Cochrane, County Treasurer, until 10 a. m. on Aug. 30 for the purchase of a \$2,800 issue of 4 1/2% road bonds. Denom. \$140. Dated Aug. 6 1929. Due \$140 on July 15 1930 and January and July 15 1931 to Jan. 15 1940. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer.

CLAYTON COUNTY (P. O. Elkader), Iowa.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$235,000 issue of note to exceed 5% annual primary road bonds, offered on Aug. 14—V. 129, p. 836—was not sold, as the only bid received, an offer of 99.25 for 5s by the White-Phillips Co. of Davenport, was rejected. Dated Sept. 1 1928. Due from May 1 1935 to 1944 incl. Optional after May 1 1935.

CLEVELAND, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The nine issues of coupon bonds, aggregating \$4,270,000, offered for sale on Aug. 9 V. 129, p. 836—were awarded to a syndicate composed of The Bancamerica-Blair Corp., the Equitable Trust Co., Roosevelt & Son, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., and Emanuel & Co., all of New York, for a premium of \$1,750, equal to 100.04, a basis of about 4.64%, divided as follows:

- \$2,000,000 water works bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on June and Dec. 1. Due \$80,000 Dec. 1 from 1931 to 1955, incl. 1944.
500,000 city's portion paving and sewer bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$38,000, 1930 to 1936, incl., and \$39,000, 1937 to 1942, incl.
500,000 city's portion street opening bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due \$20,000, Oct. 1 1930 to 1954, incl.
450,000 bridge bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due \$18,000 on Oct. 1 from 1930 to 1954, incl.
350,000 park bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Int. payable on March and Sept. 1. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$12,000, 1930, and \$13,000, 1932 to 1957, incl.
160,000 park bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$9,000, 1930 to 1939, incl., and \$10,000, 1940 to 1946, incl.
135,000 Department of Public Health and Welfare bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$10,000, 1930 to 1937, incl., and \$11,000, 1938 to 1942, incl.
100,000 Public Service bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1930 to 1944, incl., and \$5,000, 1945 to 1952, incl.
75,000 cemetery bonds as 4 1/2%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Int. payable on April and Oct. 1. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1930 to 1944, incl., and \$3,000, 1945 to 1959, incl.
Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the Irving Trust Co., New York.

The following is an official tabulation of the bidders and their bids:

Table with columns for Bidder Name and Bid Amount. Includes entries for Bancamerica-Blair Corp., Otis & Co., Chase Securities Corp., etc.

Net cost to city—\$2,515,370.00

Bid of Hayden, Miller & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., the National City Co., R. L. Day & Co., American National Co., Inc., and Curtis & Sanger, for—

Table with columns for Bidder Name and Bid Amount. Includes entries for \$500,000 @ 4 1/2%, 500,000 @ 4 3/4%, etc.

Net cost to city—\$2,526,732.50

Bid of Halsey, Stuart & Co., First National Bank N. Y., Kountze Bros., Eldredge & Co., Barr Bros. & Co., Inc., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Stranahan, Harris & Oatis and Fifth-Third-Union Co., for—

Table with columns for Bidder Name and Bid Amount. Includes entries for \$500,000 @ 4 1/2%, 500,000 @ 4 3/4%, etc.

Net cost to city—\$2,560,614.84

Bid of Bankers Co. of N. Y., Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Detroit Co., First Union Trust Co., Hannahs, Ballin & Lee, Graham, Parsons & Co., Foreman Securities Co., Tiltonson & Wolcott Co., for—

Table with columns for Bidder Name and Bid Amount. Includes entries for \$4,270,000 @ 4 1/2%, Premium bid—7,259.73

BONDS OFFERED FOR INVESTMENT.—The above bonds are now being offered for public subscription by the successful bidders at prices to yield as follows: 1930, 5.25%; 1931, 5%; 1932, 4.75%; 1933-34, 4.70%; 1935-37, 4.60%; 1938-39, 4.50% and 1940 to 1959, 4.40%. Legality to be

approved by Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland. They are reported to be legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other States. They are also reported to be free from all Federal income taxes.

CLINTON, Custer County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. on Sept. 3 (to be opened at 8 p. m.), by W. A. Shouse, City Clerk, for the purchase of two issues of bonds aggregating \$615,000, as follows: \$600,000 water works extension bonds. Due \$26,000 from 1932 to 1953; and \$28,000 in 1954. The City reserves the right to purchase for its sinking fund, as an investment, the first four maturities of this issue aggregating \$104,000, at a rate of int. to be stipulated in its issuing ordinance, therefore only \$496,000 of said issue will be marketed.

15,000 fire fighting equipment bonds. Due \$1,000 from 1932 to 1946, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the fiscal agency in New York City. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%, bids to be for par and int. The legal approval and printed bonds will be furnished. Authority: Chap. 22 of the Session Laws of 1927. A certified check for 2% of the bid is required.

Financial Statement table with columns for valuation (Actual 1929, Assessed 1928-30%), debt, and sinking funds.

CLOSTER, Bergen County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The two issues of coupon or registered bonds that were offered without success on July 30—V. 129, p. 999—have since been purchased by the Closter National Bank & Trust Co. The bonds are described as follows: \$74,000 public improvement bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$6,000, 1931 and 1932; \$8,000, 1933, and \$9,000, 1934 to 1939, incl. 45,000 assessment bonds. Due July 1 as follows: \$4,000, 1931 to 1934, incl.; \$5,000, 1935, and \$6,000, 1936 to 1939, incl. Both issues are dated July 1 1929.

CONCORD, Middlesex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—A \$21,000 issue of 4 1/2% semi-annual payment bonds was awarded on Aug. 13 to Mr. C. Fay Heywood, for a premium of \$1, equal to 100.04, a basis of about 4.49%. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due in from 1 to 5 years.

CONCORDIA, Cloud County, Kan.—BOND SALE.—A \$275,000 issue of 4 1/2% school building bonds has been purchased by the Brown-Crummer Co. of Wichita. Due from 1930 to 1949, incl.

CRAWFORD, Dawes County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—A \$10,000 issue of 5% park bonds has recently been purchased by the Peters Trust Co. of Omaha. Denom. \$500. Dated July 1 1929. Due on July 1 1939. Optional after July 1 1934. Prin. and int. (J. & J. 1) payable at the office of the County Treasurer in Chadron. Legality approved by Rose, Wells, Martin & Lane of Omaha.

Financial Statement table with columns for valuation (Assessed 1928), total bonded debt, and net bonded debt.

CROOK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Moorcroft), Wyo.—BOND SALE.—The \$28,000 issue of 5% semi-annual school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 9—V. 129, p. 515—was awarded to Geo. W. Valley & Co., of Denver, for a \$14 premium, equal to 100.05, a basis of about 4.99%. Dated June 1 1929. Due from 1940 to 1956, incl.

DALLAS, Dallas County, Tex.—WARRANT SALE.—The \$1,200,000 issue of 4 1/2% semi-annual general fund warrants, offered for sale on Aug. 7—V. 129, p. 836—was definitely awarded on Aug. 14 to the Republic National Co. of Dallas at a price of 95, a basis of about 5.15%. Dated July 1 1929. Due \$60,000 from 1930 to 1949 incl. No other bids were submitted.

DAVIDSON COUNTY (P. O. Lexington), N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Grant Raker, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, until 2 p. m. on Sept. 3, for the purchase of an \$82,000 issue of coupon or registered school bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%, stated in a multiple of 1/4 of 1% and must be the same for all of the bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due on Aug. 1, as follows: \$2,000, 1932 to 1939; \$3,000, 1940 to 1953, and \$4,000, 1954 to 1959 all incl. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Reed, Hoyt & Washburn, of New York, will furnish the legal approval. A certified check for 2% par of the bonds, payable to the County, must accompany the bid.

DAVIES COUNTY (P. O. Washington), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—The County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 2 p. m. on Aug. 24 for the purchase of \$10,580 5% public highway improvement bonds. The bonds are dated Aug. 15 1929. Denom. \$529. Interest payable semi-annually on Jan. and July 15.

DAWSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 37 (P. O. Bloomfield), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Aug. 31, by W. H. Dana, District Clerk, for the purchase of a \$2,500 issue of 6% semi-annual school bonds. A \$250 certified check must accompany the bid.

DAWSON, Lacqui Parle County, Minn.—CERTIFICATE OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. on Aug. 17, by Theo. Erickson, City Clerk, for the purchase of a \$31,000 issue of semi-annual paving certificates. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%.

DEER PARK (P. O. Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$3,000 6% coupon judgment bonds offered on July 15—V. 128, p. 4357—were awarded to the Silverton Bank of Silverton for a premium of \$11, equal to 100.36, a basis of about 5.96%. The bonds are dated July 10 1929. Due \$6,000 Sept. 1 1930 to 1934, incl.

DELAWARE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Delaware County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$400,000 5 1/2% school building construction bonds offered on Aug. 14—V. 129, p. 1000—were awarded to the W. L. Slayton Co. of Toledo. The bonds are dated Aug. 1 1929. Due \$8,000 March 1 and \$9,000 Sept. 1 1930 to 1945 inclusive.

DERING HARBOR (P. O. Shelter Island) Suffolk County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by Allan T. Towl, Village Clerk, until 4 p. m. on Aug. 24, for the purchase of a \$12,500 issue of annual registered fire department bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denom. \$500. Dated Sept. 30 1929. Due on Dec. 31 as follows: \$500, 1930 and \$1,000 from 1931 to 1942.

DESCHUTES COUNTY UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Redmond), Ore.—BONDS OFFERED.—Sealed bids were received by Rex Putnam, District Clerk, until 10 a. m. on Aug. 15, for the purchase of a \$14,000 issue of 6% semi-annual school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Teal, Winfree, McCulloch & Shuler of Portland, will furnish the legal approval.

DIAMOND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Santa Ana), Orange County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. on Aug. 27, by J. M. Backs, County Clerk, for the purchase of a \$4,000 issue of 5% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due \$500 from 1930 to 1937, incl. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check for 3%, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, must accompany the bid. The following statement accompanies the offering notice:

The total valuation of taxable non-operative property within the Diamond School District for the year 1928 is \$420,165 and the outstanding bonded indebtedness of said District is \$16,000.

**DODSON, Phillips County, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Sept. 24, by Carl Livdahl, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$24,000 issue of coupon water bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Dated Oct. 1 1929. Due in not exceeding 20 years. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the Town Treasurer or at the National City Bank in New York. The election on these bonds will be held on Sept. 17. A \$500 certified check, payable to the Town, is required.

**DOTHAN, Houston County, Ala.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The two issues of not to exceed 6% semi-annual coupon bonds offered on Aug. 5—V. 129, p. 515—were not sold as all the bids were rejected. The issues are described as follows:  
**\$58,000 general obligation bonds.** Due \$2,000 from Aug. 1 1931 to 1959, incl.  
 22,000 water works and sewer extension bonds. Due \$1,000 from Aug. 1 1932 to 1953, incl.

**DOVER (P. O. Dover Plains) Dutchess County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids for the purchase of a \$40,000 issue of coupon or registered highway bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on Aug. 20 (standard time) by James A. Benson, Town Supervisor. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denom. \$1,000. Dated April 1 1929. Due on April 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1935 to 1944 and \$2,000, 1945 to 1959, all incl. The int. rate is to be stated in multiples of  $\frac{1}{4}$  or 1-10th of 1%, and must be the same for all the bonds. Prin. and int. (A. & O.) payable in gold or lawful money at the Dover Plains National Bank or at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Legality approved by Reed, Hoyt & Washburn, of New York. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Town, is required.

**DUBOIS COUNTY (P. O. Jasper), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—John Seger, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids until 10 a. m. on Aug. 26 for the purchase of \$4,950 4½% Michael J. Hoff et al Bainbridge township rock road construction bonds. Denom. \$247.50. Dated Aug. 15 1929. Due \$247.50, July 15 1929, and other bonds shall mature each six months thereafter. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the order of the County Treasurer.

**DUBUQUE COUNTY (P. O. Dubuque), Iowa.—BOND SALE.**—The \$500,000 issue of annual coupon primary road bonds offered for sale on Aug. 9—V. 129, p. 673—was sold to the White-Phillips Co., of Davenport, as 5s, with an allowance of \$1,000, equal to 99.80, a basis of about 5.03%. Due \$50,000 from May 1 1935 to 1944, incl. Optional after May 1 1935.

**DURAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corunna), Shiawassee County, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—A \$48,000 issue of 5% school addition bonds has recently been purchased by the Detroit & Security Trust Co. of Detroit at a price of 100.26, a basis of about 4.97%. Denom. \$1,000. Due from 1932 to 1952 inclusive.

**EAGLE BUTTE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Eagle Butte) Dewey County, S. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by William Warnock, District Clerk, until 8 p. m. on Aug. 30, for the purchase of a \$31,500 issue of school bonds. Int. rate is not to exceed 6%. Denom. \$1,000, one for \$500. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due on Sept. 1, as follows: \$500, 1932; \$1,000, 1933 to 1939; \$2,000, 1940 and 1944; \$3,000, 1942 and 1943; \$4,000, 1944 and \$5,000 in 1945 and 1946. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at a place designated by the purchaser. Junell, Oakley, Driscoll & Fletcher, of Minneapolis, will furnish the legal opinion. A \$630 certified check, payable to the District Clerk, must accompany the bid.

**EAST PATERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Bergen County, N. J.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$112,000 issue of 5, 5½ or 5¾% coupon or registered school bonds offered on Aug. 8—V. 129, p. 673—was not sold as there were no bids received. Dated April 1 1929. Due on April 1, as follows: \$3,000, 1930 to 1965, incl., and \$4,000 in 1966.

**EAST WHITTIER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Los Angeles), Los Angeles County, Calif.—BONDS RESCINDED.**—We are now informed by Mamie B. Beatty, Chief Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, that the Board on July 16, rescinded its order authorizing the sale of the \$90,000 issue of 5% school bonds, scheduled to be sold on July 22—V. 129, p. 515. The Board then adopted an order authorizing the sale of \$100,000 bonds of the above district, to be sold on Aug. 12—V. 129, p. 839.

**ELIZABETHTON, Carter County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.**—It is reported that the City Council has recently awarded two issues of 6% bonds aggregating \$237,000, at par to Caldwell & Co., of Nashville. The issues are divided as follows: \$162,000 street improvement and \$75,000 bridge construction bonds.

**ELKHART COUNTY (P. O. Goshen) Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 29, by the County Auditor, for the purchase of a \$45,000 issue of 4½% semi-annual bridge bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated July 15 1929. Due \$1,500 on July 15 1930 and Jan. and July 15 1931 to Jan. 15 1945.

**ERIE, Erie County, Pa.—BOND AWARD DEFERRED.**—The two issues of 4½% bonds aggregating \$79,000, offered for sale on Aug. 13—V. 129, p. 837—were not definitely sold at that time, the award being deferred until Aug. 16. The issues are:  
 \$62,000 East Lake road improvement bonds. Due from Aug. 1 1931 to 1935.  
 17,000 West 12th St., improvement bonds. Due from Aug. 1 1930 to 1935.  
 The bids submitted were as follows: Erie Trust Co., par, and the sinking fund also offered par for the bonds.

**ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Erie), Pa.—BOND SALE.**—The \$150,000 issue of 4½% road improvement bonds offered without success on July 29—V. 129, p. 837—has since been purchased at par by the Second National Bank of Erie. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Due \$50,000 from Aug. 1 1937 to 1939 incl.

**EVERETT, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—Sealed bids will be received by William E. Emerton, City Treasurer, until noon (Daylight Saving time) on Aug. 20, for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan to the amount of \$300,000. Denoms. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000. Dated Aug. 28 1929. Due \$100,000 on Feb. 20, Mar. 20 and April 24 1930. The notes will be engraved under the supervision of the Old Colony Trust Co. in Boston. Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston, will furnish the legal approval.

**FAIRLAWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fair Lawn), Bergen County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) on Aug. 22, by James A. McKenna, District Clerk, for the purchase of an \$83,000 issue of 5% coupon or registered school bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated July 1 1929. Due on July 1, as follows: \$3,000, 1930 to 1954 and \$2,000, 1955 to 1958, all incl. Prin. and int. (J. & J.) payable in gold at the Hackensack Trust Co. in Hackensack. The int. rate can be raised to as high as 6%, the bonds to be awarded to the bidder taking the least number on the best possible premium basis. The legal opinion of Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, of New York City, will be furnished. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Custodian of School Moneys, is required.

**FALL RIVER, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—Sealed bids will be received by John J. Quirk, City Treasurer, until Aug. 19, for a temporary loan to the amount of \$300,000. Dated Aug. 20 1929. Due on Nov. 20 1929.

**FAT ELK DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Coquille), Coos County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Sept. 10, by W. E. Cross, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the purchase of a \$15,000 issue of 6% coupon semi-annual drainage bonds. Denom. \$500. Due on Jan. 1, as follows: \$1,000, 1933 to 1937 and \$2,000, 1938 to 1942, all incl.

**FLINT TOWNSHIP FRACTIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18, Genesee County, Mich.—BOND SALE.**—The \$35,000 issue of school bonds offered for sale on Aug. 7—V. 129, p. 837—was awarded to the Detroit and Security Trust Co., of Detroit, as 5½s.

**FLOYD COUNTY (P. O. New Albany), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—William A. Beach, County Treasurer, will receive sealed bids on Aug. 31, for the purchase of \$20,000 5% gravel road bonds. Denom. \$500. Dated Aug. 31 1929. Due \$500, May 15 1930, and \$500 each six months thereafter.  
**BOND OFFERING.**—Bids will also be received at the same time for the purchase of \$29,000 5% road improvement bonds. Denom. \$725. Dated Aug. 31 1929. Due \$725, May 15 1930 and one each six months thereafter.

**FLOYD COUNTY (P. O. New Albany), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$63,000 5% road improvement bonds offered for sale on Aug. 9, V. 129, p. 673—were awarded to the Campbell & Co., of Indianapolis, for a premium of \$1,071, equal to 101.70, a basis of about 4.78%. The bonds are dated July 9 1929. Due semi-annually in 1 to 20 years. The following bids were also submitted:  
 Bidder—  
 City Securities Corp.-----Premium-----\$101.55  
 Fletcher-American Co.-----101.00

**FORBES, Dickey County, N. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. on Aug. 19 by Bert Wanaka, Village Clerk, for the purchase of a \$7,000 issue of 6% annual water works bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1 1929. A certified check for 5% must accompany the bid.

**FORDSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Detroit), Wayne County, Mich.—MATURITY.**—The \$240,000 issue of coupon school bonds jointly awarded to the First National Co. of Detroit, and the Detroit and Security Trust Co., both of Detroit, as 6s, at 100.79—V. 129, p. 1001—is due \$8,000 from Aug. 15 1930 to 1959 incl., giving a basis of about 4.92%.

**FRAMINGHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—F. S. Moseley & Co., of Boston, have recently purchased a \$100,000 temporary loan at a 5.10% discount. Due on April 1 1930.

**GALLATIN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 46 (P. O. Menard), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 7.30 p. m. on Sept. 5, by Florence Dunham, District Clerk for the purchase of a \$3,750 issue of 6% semi-annual school bonds. A \$375 certified check must accompany the bid.

**GEAUGA COUNTY (P. O. Chardon), Ohio.—BOND SALE.**—The \$3,027.16 5½% coupon road improvement bonds that were offered on Aug. 12, V. 129, p. 837, were awarded to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati, as 5½s. After a premium of \$305.50, equal to 100.71, a basis of about 5.33%. The bonds are dated Apr. 10 1929. Due on Apr. 10 as follows: \$4,027.16, 1930; \$4,000, 1931; \$5,000, 1932; \$4,000, 1933; and 1934; \$5,000, 1935; \$4,000, 1936 and 1937; \$5,000, 1938; and \$4,000, 1939. The following bids were also submitted:  
 Bidder—  
 Int. Rate. Prem.  
 Braun, Bosworth & Co.-----5½%-----287.00  
 Detroit & Security Trust Co.-----5½%-----236.00  
 The Herrick Co.-----5½%-----83.00  
 Assel, Goetz & Moerlein-----5¼%-----43.03

**GIBSON COUNTY (P. O. Princeton), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. on Aug. 24, by Carl L. Woods, County Treasurer, for the purchase of four issues of bonds aggregating \$58,000 as follows:  
 \$16,000 4½% road bonds. Denom. \$800. Due \$800 on July 15 1930 and Jan. and July 15 1931 to Jan. 15 1940. Int. payable on (J. & J.).  
 9,000 4½% road bonds. Denom. \$450. Due \$450 on July 15 1930 and Jan. and July 15 1931 to Jan. 15 1940. Int. payable (J. & J.).  
 9,000 4½% road bonds. Denom. \$450. Due as above.  
 24,000 4½% road bonds. Denom. \$600. Due \$1,200 May and Nov. 15 1930 to 1939, incl. Int. payable on (M. & N. 1.).  
 Dated Aug. 15 1929.

**GLENBURN, Renville County, N. Dak.—BOND SALE.**—The \$4,000 issue of 6% coupon electric power purpose bonds that was unsuccessfully offered for sale on June 1—V. 128, p. 4192—has since been purchased by local investors. Due \$400 from Aug. 1 1930 to 1939, incl.

**GLEN COVE, Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Edward N. Donaldson, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until 3 p. m. (daylight saving time), on Aug. 23, for the purchase of \$375,000 4½%, 4¾% or 5% coupon or registered school bonds. Dated Aug. 1 1929. Denom. \$1,000. Due Aug. 1, as follows: \$10,000, 1931 to 1934; \$15,000, 1935 to 1947; and \$20,000, 1948 to 1954. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold or its equivalent at the Glen Cove Trust Co., of Glen Cove, or at the Chase National Bank of New York City. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co., which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon; the bonds will be approved by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow, of New York City, whose opinion will be furnished. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for payable to the City, is required.

Financial Statement as of July 31 1929.

Indebtedness—	
Gross Debt—Bonds (outstanding)	\$1,326,904.00
Certificates of indebtedness	18,320.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,345,224.88</b>
Deductions—Bonds payable during the balance of the year 1929, as provided for in the 1929 budget	17,500.00
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>\$1,327,724.88</b>
Bonds To be issued—	
South school bonds of 1929	375,000.00
Floating debt to be funded by such bonds	None
<b>Net debt, incl. bonds to be issued</b>	<b>\$1,702,724.88</b>
Assessed Valuations—	
Real property, incl. improvements, 1928	\$17,640,572.00
Personal property, 1928	220,150.00
Franchises, 1928	185,888.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,046,610.00</b>
Real property and franchises, 1927	13,812,957.00
Real property and franchises, 1926	11,074,121.00
Real property and franchises, 1925	11,230,024.00
Population: Census of 1920—10,822; estimated, 1929—13,500.	
Tax Rate—Fiscal Year, 1928-1929	
City tax, per thousand	\$34.9
County tax, per thousand	10.5
State tax, per thousand	1.3
<b>Total, per thousand</b>	<b>\$46.7</b>

**GOODHUE COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Kenyon), Minn.—BOND SALE.**—An \$8,000 issue of 5% school bonds has been purchased at par by Mr. John Bradley, of Kenyon.

**GOSHEN, Elkhart County, Ind.—WARRANT OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by Warren Sheffer, City Clerk, until 10 a. m. on Aug. 22, for the purchase of a \$25,000 issue of 6% time warrants. Denom. \$500. Dated Aug. 22 1929. Bidders are required to state the number of warrants bid for and the gross they will pay for the warrants bid for accrued int. to date of transfer. No bids are acceptable at less than par.

**GRAHAM, Young County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received by R. F. Fowler, City Clerk, until 9 a. m. on Aug. 29, for the purchase of a \$75,000 issue of 5% street improvement and paving bond. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Mar. 1 1929. Due on March 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1930 to 1932; \$3,000, 1933 to 1938; \$4,000, 1939 to 1942; \$5,000, 1943 to 1946 and \$6,000, 1947 to 1949, all incl. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the National City Bank in New York City. A \$2,000 certified check payable to A. B. Eddleman, Mayor, must accompany the bid.

**GRAND COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ind.—BOND SALE.**—The \$2,104½% Louis Price et al. Richland Twp. road construction bonds, offered on Aug. 10—V. 129, p. 837—were awarded to J. Earl Diggs, of Marion, at par. The bonds are dated July 15 1929. Due \$105, July 15 1930, as follows: \$105, Jan. and July 15 1931 to 1939 incl., and \$105, Jan. 15 1940. There were no other bids submitted.













19,000 street extension bonds. Due on Sept. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1930 to 1938, and \$1,000 in 1939.  
 20,000 Washington St. construction bonds. Due \$4,000 Sept. 1 1930 to 1934, incl.  
 Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. The First National Bank of Boston will certify as to the genuineness of the bonds. Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston, will furnish the legal approval.  
*Financial Statement Sept. 1 1929.*

Net valuation for year 1928	\$32,556,345.00
Debt limit	929,761.20
Total gross debt, including these issues	1,332,000.00
Exempted Debt: Water bonds	\$325,000.00
Sewerage bonds	214,000.00
Hospital bonds	10,000.00
	549,000.00
Net debt	\$783,000.00
Borrowing capacity	\$146,761.20

**WEST ALBANY SEWER DISTRICT, Colonie (P. O. Cohoes, R. D.) N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Aug. 23, (Daylight Saving time), by Benj. E. Zeh, Town Clerk, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of 5%, 5½ or 6% coupon or registered sewer bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated June 1 1929. Due \$2,000 from June 1 1931 to 1945 incl. Principal and int. (J. & D.) payable in gold or its equivalent at the National Bank of Watervliet. The lower rate of interest will be accepted if legally permissible. The U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York City will supervise the preparation of the bonds. Legal approval by Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow of New York City. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Town, is required.

**WINONA COUNTY (P. O. Winona) Minn.—BOND SALE.**—The \$21,000 issue of 4½% semi-annual ditch bonds offered for sale on Aug. 6—V. 129, p. 679—was awarded at par to the Merchants National Bank, the National Savings Bank and the First Trust & Savings Bank, all of Winona, jointly. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Due on Jan. 1 as follows: \$2,000, 1932 to 1940 and \$3,000 in 1941.

**WOOD COUNTY (P. O. Bowling Green), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.** Sealed bids will be received by C. O. Cummings, County Auditor, until 1 p. m. (eastern standard time) on Sept. 3, for the purchase of two issues of 5% bonds aggregating \$75,000, as follows:  
 \$55,000 road bonds. Due \$5,000 Mar. and \$6,000 Sept. 1, from 1930 to 1934.  
 20,000 road bonds. Due \$2,000 Mar. and Sept. 1 1930 to 1934, incl. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Sept. 1 1929. Prin. and int. (M. & S.) payable at the office of the County Treasurer. A certified check for \$1,000, must accompany each bid.

**WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—NOTE OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Aug. 19, by Harold J. Tunison, City Treasurer, for the purchase of two issues of revenue anticipation notes aggregating \$600,000, as follows: \$300,000 maturing on Nov. 27 1929 and \$300,000 on Mar. 14 1930. Notes are dated Aug. 20 1929. Denom. \$50,000, \$25,000 and \$10,000. Bids to be made as usual upon basis of discount in advance from date of delivery to date of maturity, using 360 days to the year. Payable at the Old Colony Trust Co. in Boston or at the Bankers Trust Co. in New York.

**WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.**—A temporary loan to the amount of \$200,000 was awarded on Aug. 13 to the Shawmut Corp. of Boston at a 5.32% discount. Due on Oct. 30 1929.

**WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP (P. O. Wyckoff) Bergen County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until 8 p. m. (daylight saving time) on Sept. 3 by William E. Scott, Township Clerk, for the purchase of an \$83,000 issue of 4¾, 5, 5¼, 5½, 5¾, or 6% coupon or registered general improvement bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Dated Aug. 1

1929. Due on Aug. 1 as follows: \$7,000, 1931 to 1935, \$8,000 in 1936 and \$10,000 from 1937 to 1940. Prin. and int. (F. & A.) payable in gold or its equivalent at the First National Bank of Wyckoff. The lowest rate of int. on these bonds will determine the award. Reed, Hoyt & Washburn, of New York City, will furnish the legal approval. If two or more bidders offer to take the same amount of bonds the award will be to the bidder offering the highest additional amount of less than \$1,000. A certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Township is required.

**YUMA COUNTY (P. O. Yuma), Ariz.—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.**—In connection with the sale on Aug. 7 of the two issues of bonds aggregating \$400,000 to the State Industrial Commission, at par and accrued interest—V. 129, p. 1007—we are now informed that the bonds bear 5% interest. Coupon bonds in \$1,000 denominations. Dated April 1 1929. Due in from 10 to 20 years. Int. payable on April and October 1.

**CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.**

**BRANDON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Man.—BONDS NOT SOLD.**—The \$125,000 issue of 5½% school debentures offered for sale (V. 129, p. 842) was not sold as all the bids received were rejected. Payable on Oct. 1 1956 at Brandon. (These bonds were unsuccessfully offered on Sept. 15 1928—V. 127, p. 1286.)

**COURTENAY, B. C.—BOND SALE.**—A \$38,000 issue of 5% electric light and power system extension bonds has recently been purchased by an unknown investor. Due in 20 years.

**DELTA, B. C.—BOND SALE.**—It is reported that a \$325,000 issue of 5% water works bonds has recently been disposed of. Due in 25 years.

**GRANTHAM TOWNSHIP (P. O. St. Catherines), Ont.—BOND OFFERING.**—Sealed bids will be received until noon on Aug. 24 by L. S. Bessey, Treasurer, for the purchase of two issues of bonds, aggregating \$32,382.50, as follows:  
 \$20,000.00 5½% school house No. 8 bonds. Due in 15 years. Prin. and int. payable in Canadian currency or Sterling at any place in Canada, Great Britain or the United States.  
 12,382.50 5% St. Catherines Heights water supply system bonds. Due in 20 years. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable in Great Britain or Canada.

**NELSON, B. C.—BOND SALE.**—We are informed that on July 19, a \$14,000 issue of 5% high school bonds was purchased by a local investor. Due in 20 years.

**NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—BOND SALE.**—According to newspaper reports, a \$10,000 issue of 5% improvement bonds has recently been purchased by an unknown investor. Due in 10 years.

**SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL ISSUES, Sask.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.**—The following is a list of the authorizations granted by the Local Government Board from July 20 to 27, as it was given in the Aug. 9 issue of the "Monetary Times" of Toronto:  
**SCHOOL DISTRICTS.**—Tramping Lake, \$15,000, not exceeding 7%, due in 20 years; Sanctuary, \$5,000, not exceeding 6%, also due in 20 years; South Porcupine, \$800, not exceeding 6%, due in 10 years.

**VILLAGES.**—Wakaw, \$1,800, not exceeding 7%, maturing in 10 years; Dinsmore, \$6,750, not to exceed 7%, due in fifteen installments.

**SOURIS, Man.—BONDS OFFERED.**—Sealed bids were received until Aug. 14 by J. W. Breakey, Town Secretary-Treasurer, for the purchase of a \$30,000 issue of 5½% town bonds. Due in 30 years.

**TRAIL, B. C.—BOND SALE.**—A \$12,500 issue of 5% fire truck bonds is reported to have been sold to an unknown purchaser. Due in 20 years.

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